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REAL NEWS & ANALYSIS



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US Treasury Warns Indian Banks- Cut Ties with Russia's Military or Lose Access to US Financial System

The treasury official's warning comes at a time when the trade between the two nations has surged by over 110 per cent in the past decade



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PM Modi likely to visit Ukraine on August 23 ✓

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After Criticism Over Putin Hug, Modi Likely to Travel to ... ✓

5 days ago — **Modi's** July visit to Russia had with prompted **Ukrainian** President Volodymyr Zelenskyy to publicly criticise the Indian leader.



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PM Modi To Visit Ukraine In August, First Since 2022 ... ✓

5 days ago — Prime Minister Narendra **Modi** will travel to Kyiv next month for the first time since Russia invaded **Ukraine** in 2022, sources have said.



The Indian Express

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Ukraine invite for August: Top Delhi visit to Kyiv in ... ✓

4 days ago — **Modi-Zelensky** Prime Minister Narendra **Modi** and **Ukraine** President Volodymyr Zelenskyy met on the sidelines of the G7 Summit in June this year.



Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi to visit Ukraine in August

New Delhi • Written By: Sidhant Sibal • Updated: Jul 27, 2024, 09:04 AM IST





WHY?

The image features the word "WHY?" rendered in a bold, three-dimensional, sans-serif font. The letters are a vibrant red color with a glossy, reflective surface. The text is positioned on a light gray, reflective plane that creates a subtle shadow and reflection of the letters below. The background is a plain, bright white, which makes the red text stand out prominently. The overall aesthetic is clean and modern.

Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi will be travelling to Kyiv in August, which will be his first visit to the war-torn country since the start of the Russia-Ukraine war in 2022. The visit, which is still in the works, is expected to take place in the **third week of August, most likely on August 23**, several sources in Delhi's diplomatic circles have confirmed. Earlier this year, Ukraine President Volodymyr Zelensky held a telephone conversation with PM Modi and invited the Indian leader to visit his country.



This month saw high-level exchanges between the two sides. **EAM Jaishankar and Ukraine Foreign Minister Dmytro Kuleba and NSA Ajit Doval and his Ukrainian counterpart Andriy Yermak held telephonic talks.**

After the talks, EAM Jaishankar posted on social media that the talks were on **"further developing our bilateral relationship"**.



PM Modi met Zelensky in June in Italy on the sidelines of the G7 summit. During that meeting, both sides had discussed the ongoing situation in Ukraine, with the Indian PM emphasising "dialogue and diplomacy". The PM "reiterated that India would continue to do everything within its means to support a peaceful solution", according to the handout of the meeting.



India will do its best to end the war, PM Modi tells Zelenskyy

President Zelenskyy invites PM Modi to visit Ukraine, raises Ukraine's requirement for mobile hospitals and demining; the PM "conveyed India's clear support for dialogue and diplomacy to find a way forward"

Updated - May 21, 2023 03:05 am IST Published - May 20, 2023 03:57 pm IST - Hiroshima



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Putin, Zelenskyy Invite PM Modi After Elections: "See India As Peacemaker"

The Prime Minister's conversation with the two leaders comes in the backdrop of Putin's reelection as President and no sign of a de-escalation in the Russia-Ukraine war.

India News | Reported by Akhilesh Sharma, Marya Shakil, Edited by Divyam Sharma | Updated: March 20, 2024 7:05 pm IST

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This was the second such in-person meeting between the two leaders since the war -- the first being last year on the sidelines of the G7 meeting in Japan. World leaders who have travelled to Ukraine, have gone via Poland due to the closure of airspace. It is expected that PM Modi could also travel via Poland, and hold a conversation with the Polish leadership, including PM Donald Tusk ahead of his Ukraine visit.

A whole host of Western world leaders have travelled to Kyiv since the war started, and this includes US President Biden, Italian PM Giorgia Meloni, German Chancellor Olaf Scholz, and Canadian PM Justin Trudeau.



PM MODI MEETS ZELENSKY, MACRON, RISHI SUNAK AT G7 IN ITALY







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Ukraine 'Powers' Indian Navy's Blue Water Ambitions; Modi's Visit To Kyiv To Push Critical Defense Supplies

By **Ritu Sharma** - July 29, 2024







नौसेना के जहाजों में बढ़ते हादसे कोई गहरी साजिश या लापरवाही ?



INS BRAMPUTRA हादसा : NAVY के जहाजों में बढ़ते हादसे कोई गहरी साजिश या लापरवाही ?by...

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Clash Report @clashreport · Jul 22
#BREAKING Indian Navy's INS Brahmaputra guided-missile frigate was severely damaged in a fire while undergoing refit at the Mumbai Naval Dockyard.

The ship listed severely to the port side and is currently resting on one side alongside its berth.

One personnel missing.

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In a juggling act, **India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi will likely visit Ukraine at the end of August, a few weeks after Modi's Russia visit.** **New Delhi, Kyiv, and Moscow are both sources of critical defense equipment;** hence, the need to strike an equilibrium is important.

While the world is worried about whether India could broker peace as the protracted war between Russia and Ukraine enters a third year, **India also needs to ensure that the supply of spare parts for its predominant Soviet-origin platforms continues unabated.**

Gas turbine engines for its warships have been causing delays in the construction of two Talwar-class frigates. The **first two frigates' basic structures were in the Russian shipyard Yantar, where they are currently being constructed.**

The ships are powered by Ukrainian engines, and the war pushed back the construction timelines. India had to intervene and persuade the Ukrainian government in 2019 to provide two ship engines to the Russian shipyard in Kaliningrad, a semi-exclave in northern Europe, with Belarus and Latvia on its East.



India to Acquire 3 Guided Missile Frigates From Russia

The three guided missile frigates were originally destined for the Russian Navy's Black Sea Fleet.



By [Franz-Stefan Gady](#)

August 05, 2016



India had contracted four frigates from Russia in October 2016, two of them to be built in Russia and two at the GSL. “In keeping with maritime tradition, the ship was launched by Rita Sreedharan, to the invocation from Atharva Veda, in the presence of P.S. Sreedharan Pillai, Governor of Goa. 24 Jul 2024



The Hindu

<https://www.thehindu.com> › News › India

Two Russian stealth frigates for Indian Navy launched ✓

ASIA DEFENSE | SECURITY | SOUTH ASIA

Russia to Deliver 2 Guided-Missile Frigates to India by 2024

The Indian Navy will take delivery of two Project 1135.6P/M guided-missile frigates in the first half of 2024, according to the Russian defense industry.

By [Franz-Stefan Gady](#)

February 07, 2020





Home > Defence > India gets Ukrainian engines for its stealth frigates, sends them to shipbuilder...

Defence

India gets Ukrainian engines for its stealth frigates, sends them to shipbuilder in Russia

Construction of two frigates for Indian Navy are going on according to schedule — first one to be delivered by 2022-end & the second 6 months later in 2023.

SNEHESH ALEX PHILIP 19 January, 2021 07:30 am IST

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India has procured gas turbine engines from Ukraine and handed over to Russia to install them on the Admiral Grigorovich-class guided-missile stealth frigates that are being made for the Indian Navy by a Russian shipyard as part of \$2.5 billion deal, ThePrint has learnt.

Sources in the defence and security establishment said the construction of the two frigates by Yantar Shipyard in Russia's Kaliningrad is going on according to schedule, and **the first of the two is expected to be delivered by the end of 2022.**

The second vessel is scheduled to be delivered six months later in 2023.

"The engines from Ukraine have been delivered to Russia. The construction of the ship is as per schedule and there has been no impact due to Covid," a source said, refusing to give a timeline. The delivery of the engines, **manufactured by Ukrainian firm Zorya-Mashproyekt, was also confirmed by a second source.**



Six-month delay in delivery of two stealth frigates by Russia due to war in Ukraine

The first frigate is now expected to be delivered by November 2023 and the second one by April 2024

Published - August 17, 2022 07:08 pm IST - MOSCOW



DINAKAR PERI



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Rob Lee ✓

@RALee85



The Zorya-Mashproekt factory in Mikolaiv, which produces gas turbine engines, was damaged.



3:32 PM · Mar 13, 2022

NEWS BRIEF

Indian Navy To Receive Stealth Frigate 'Tushil' In September, 'Tamal' By February 2025 From Russia

SWARAJYA STAFF

Jul 17, 2024, 01:34 PM | Updated 01:34 PM IST



Two Russian stealth frigates for Indian Navy launched

The Tripud class frigates are 125-metre long and 15-metre wide, with a displacement of approximately 3,600 tons and a maximum speed of 28 knots.

Published - July 25, 2024 01:13 am IST - NEW DELHI

THE HINDU BUREAU



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'Triput, the 1st indigenous Advanced Frigate of its class, built by @goashipyardltd for the Indian Navy was launched in Goa on 23 Jul 24. Named after the mighty arrow, it represents #IndianNavy's strength & striking capability. Built with stealth features, advanced weapons & sensors, it's a milestone in 'Aatmanirbhar Bharat' initiative #IndianNavy #MakeInIndia"



Rajnath Singh and 5 others

11:43 AM · Jul 24, 2024 · 3,459 Views

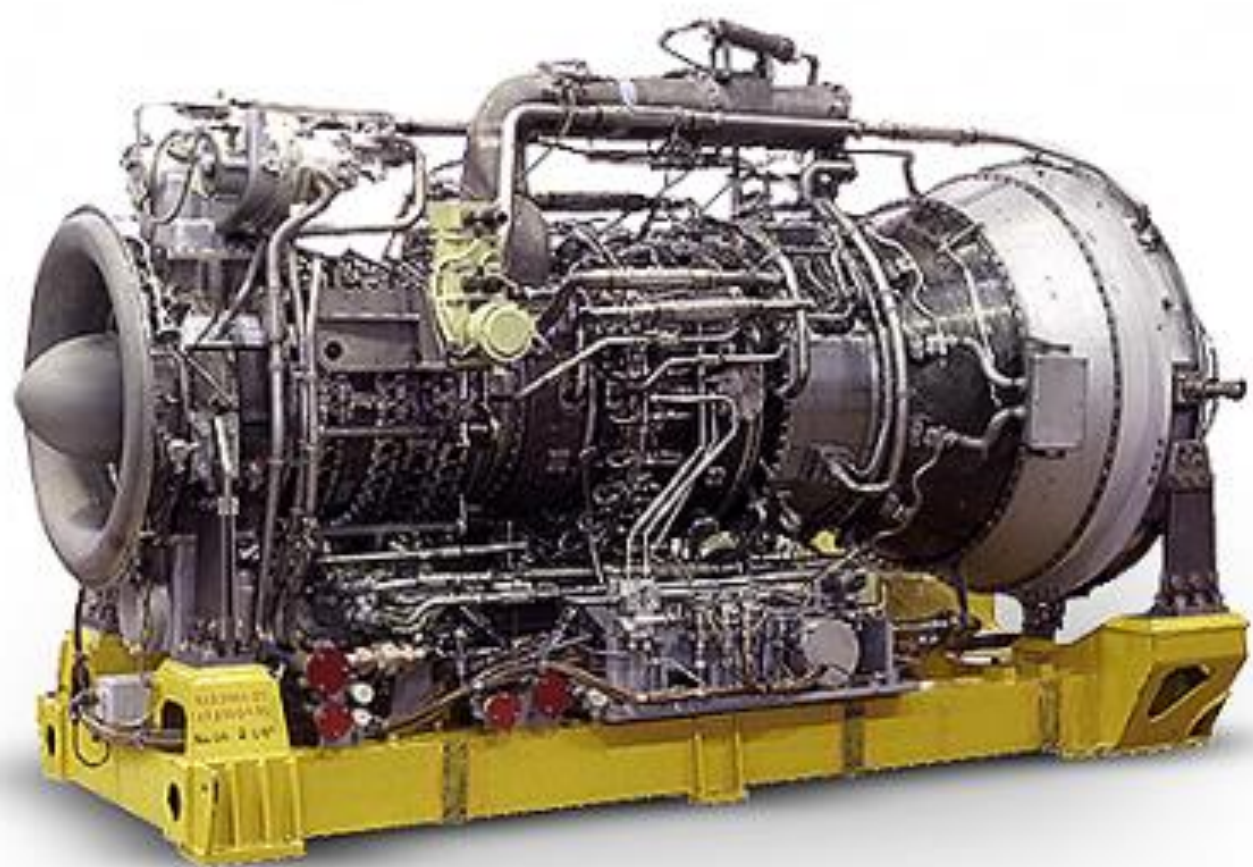
Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL) has launched the first indigenously-built Talwar class frigate, 'Triput', on Tuesday (23 July).

This comes just a week after reports of Russia preparing to deliver the first frigate of this class, 'Tushil', to the Indian Navy in September this year. The second frigate, 'Tamal', will be delivered by February 2025.

The Indian Navy already operates **six ships of this class: INS Talwar, INS Trishul, INS Tabar, INS Teg, INS Tarkash and INS Trikand.**

The first ship, Tushil, is ready for acceptance, and the commissioning crew has already arrived in Russia in July. The second ship, Tamal, is expected to be delivered in 2025. These are the last two warships for the Indian Navy to be built in a foreign shipyard.

Two of the remaining frigates are being constructed by Goa Shipyard Limited. Following Kyiv's decision to ban military exports to Russia in 2014, New Delhi had to procure **two M90FR gas turbine engines for the two frigates directly from Ukraine.** GSL has launched 'Triput,' the first of two follow-on Talwar class frigates.

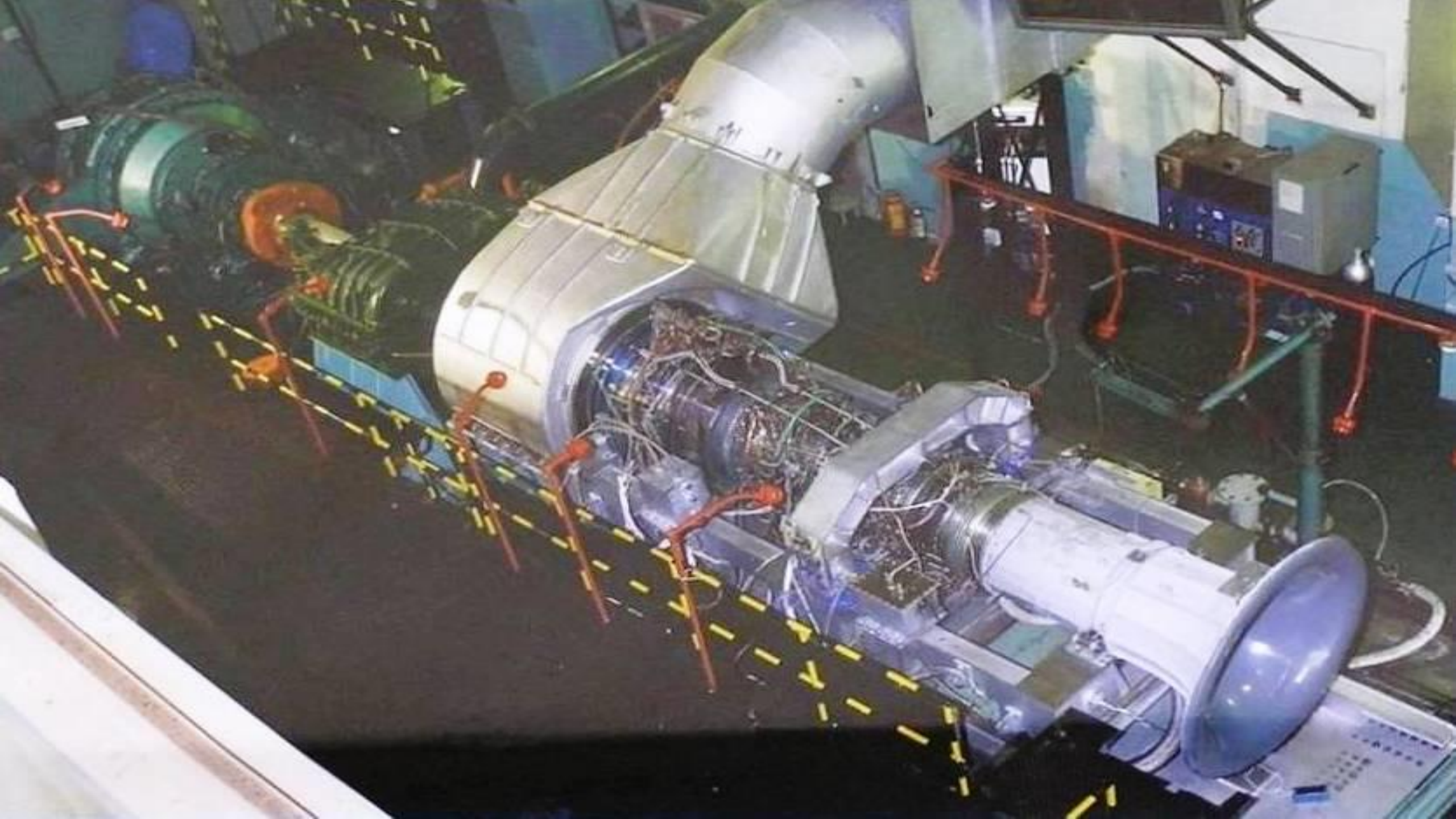


Powering Indian Navy's 'Blue Water' Ambitions

Zorya Mashproekt is a Ukrainian research and production complex specializing in gas turbine construction. It powers 34 frontline warships of the Indian Navy. The Indian Navy currently has 136 Zorya turbines installed on its warships in a configuration of four turbines on each vessel.

Zorya turbines are installed on 10 Veer (Tarantul) class missile-carrying corvettes of the Indian Navy. Six Russian-built Talwar-class frigates and four Talwar-class frigates also sport Zorya turbines. Five Rajput class frigates, too, carry Zorya turbines as main propulsion systems. Ships of the formidable Kolkata and Delhi classes are also powered by Zorya turbines.

The majority of the Indian Navy's propulsion systems are imported. The indigenization effort has not yielded the desired results yet.



The gas turbine power should be enough to overcome the inertia of ship's advancement in order to set it on the desired direction and at the required speed. From energetic point of view, a marine propulsion system consists of the power source (main propulsion engine) and the energy consumer (thruster).



Technium Science

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India speeds up work on local marine gas turbine production

There is a sense of urgency to create a domestic ecosystem for such equipment given the war in Ukraine that has impacted Zorya-Mashproekt, the primary supplier of the MGTs to the Indian Navy.



ET Bureau

Updated On Sep 12, 2023 at 08:01 AM IST

Read by:

3263 Industry Professionals



India is stepping on the pedal to develop indigenous options for marine gas turbines (MGT) that power warships and submarines of the Indian Navy.

There is a sense of urgency to create a domestic ecosystem for such equipment given the war in Ukraine that has impacted Zorya-Mashproekt, the primary supplier of the MGTs to the Indian Navy.

According to officials aware of the development, public sector undertaking Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) and Bharat Forge from the private sector are said to be among the companies that have been individually consulted for developing and supplying the MGT suited to the Indian Navy's needs.

"Some inputs have also been provided by the Indian Navy to BHEL to aid the development of equipment and spares," one of the officials quoted above told ET.



Zorya-Mashproekt

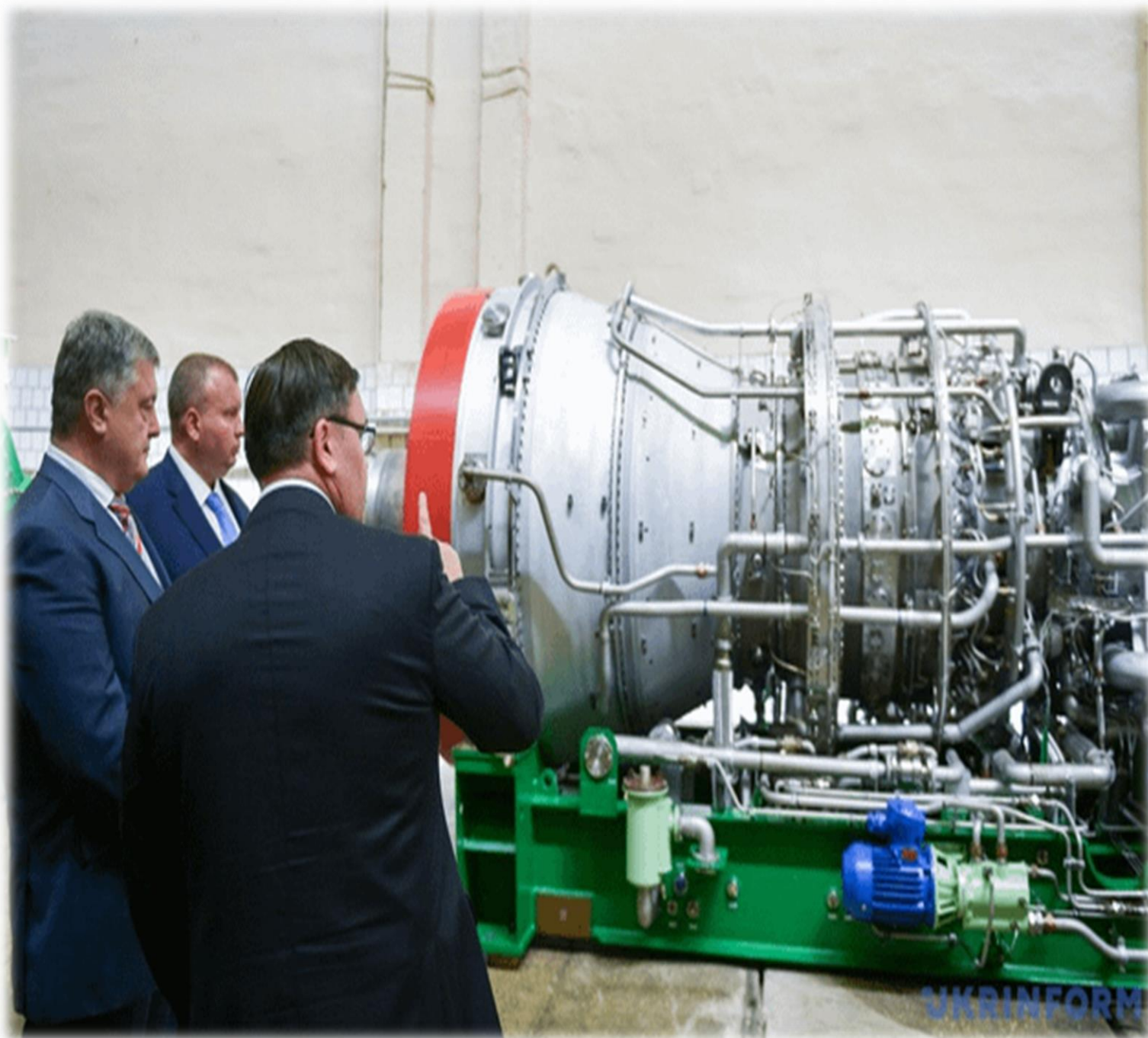
Corporation

Zorya-Mashproekt is a research and production complex that specializes in a gas turbine construction. The complex is located in the city of Mykolaiv, Ukraine and is part of the Ukrainian Defense Industries state corporation. [Wikipedia](#)

✎ Translated by Google

Zorya-Mashproekt एक शोध और उत्पादन परिसर है जो गैस टरबाइन निर्माण में माहिर है। यह परिसर यूक्रेन के मायकोलाइव शहर में स्थित है और यूक्रेनी रक्षा उद्योग राज्य निगम का हिस्सा है। [विकिपीडिया](#)

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India Buys 'Majority Stakes' In Ukrainian Engine Firm As Ukraine War 'Holds-Up' Indian Navy Warship

By **Ritu Sharma** - January 8, 2024

Admiral Grigorovich stealth-guided missile frigates are under construction in Russia but are powered by Ukrainian engines. The ongoing war had put India in a Catch-22 situation and delayed the two remaining ships in the class.

The situation will be remedied soon as Kalyani Strategic Systems (KSSL) has acquired a majority stake in the Indian arm of Ukrainian Zorya Mashproekt. The Ukrainian firm manufactures the engines for the Admiral Grigorovich class frigates, among other things.

Bharat Forge announced that Kalyani Strategic Systems (KSSL), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company has completed the acquisition of 66.24% stake in Zorya Mashproekt India (ZMI). KSSL's shareholding will eventually be at 51% on a fully-diluted basis upon technology partner acquiring shares in ZMI. 24 Jan 2024



Capital Market

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Bharat Forge announces acquisition of majority stake in Zorya ... ✓

Upgrading An-32 fleet



The upgrade of Indian Air Force (IAF) Antonov An-32 transport aircraft is behind schedule and is only likely to be completed by 2025 – an eight-year delay from the original plan.

The IAF had received 110 An-32s from the erstwhile USSR between 1984 and 1991. In June 2009, India signed a US \$400 million contract with Ukrainian state enterprise Spets Techno Export for technical life extension, overhaul, and upgrade of 105 of these aircraft. Plant 410 of Civil Aviation and Antonov in Kyiv, Ukraine, completed the modernization of the first 40 An-32REs, with the first delivered in 2011 and the last in November 2015.

Till 2019, the Air Force's No. 1 Base Repair Depot in Kanpur has upgraded 15 aircraft in India. However, the upgrade hinges on the supply of modification kits from Ukraine. Also, there is a shortage of certain parts of Russian origin due to strained relations between Russia and Ukraine.

In addition to a longer total technical life and new Motor Sich AI-20 engines, the upgrade to the An-32RE includes a new radar, ground proximity warning and collision avoidance systems, satellite navigation, distance measuring equipment, and upgraded radio altimeters. The cockpit features improved crew seats, a new oxygen system, and two multi-functional displays.

The IAF is looking to replace its aging fleet of tactical airlifters; however, the tender has yet to be finalized. These aircraft need to perform their role in the force for at least the next decade.

Some of the other critical equipment that gets its spares from Ukraine include 130mm medium guns, spares for T-72 and T-90 tanks, the OSA-AK surface-to-air missile system, and the Tunguska anti-aircraft weapon system.









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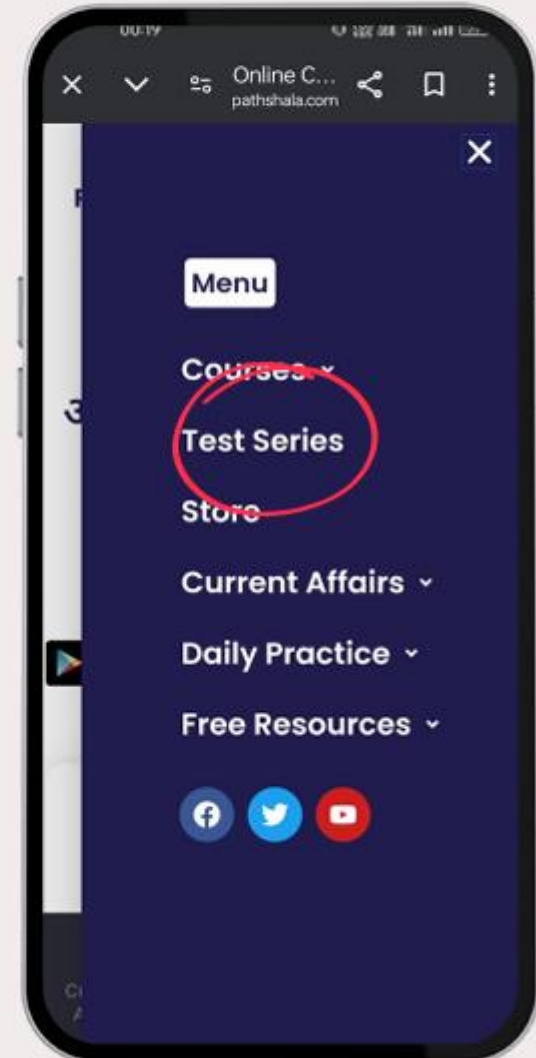
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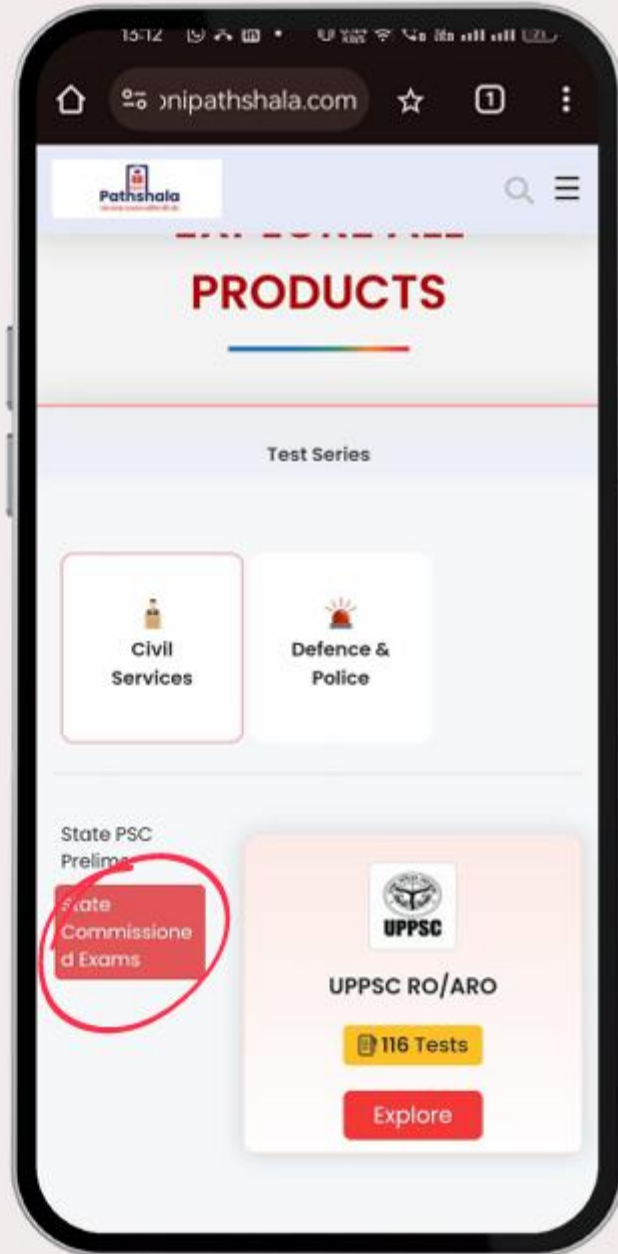
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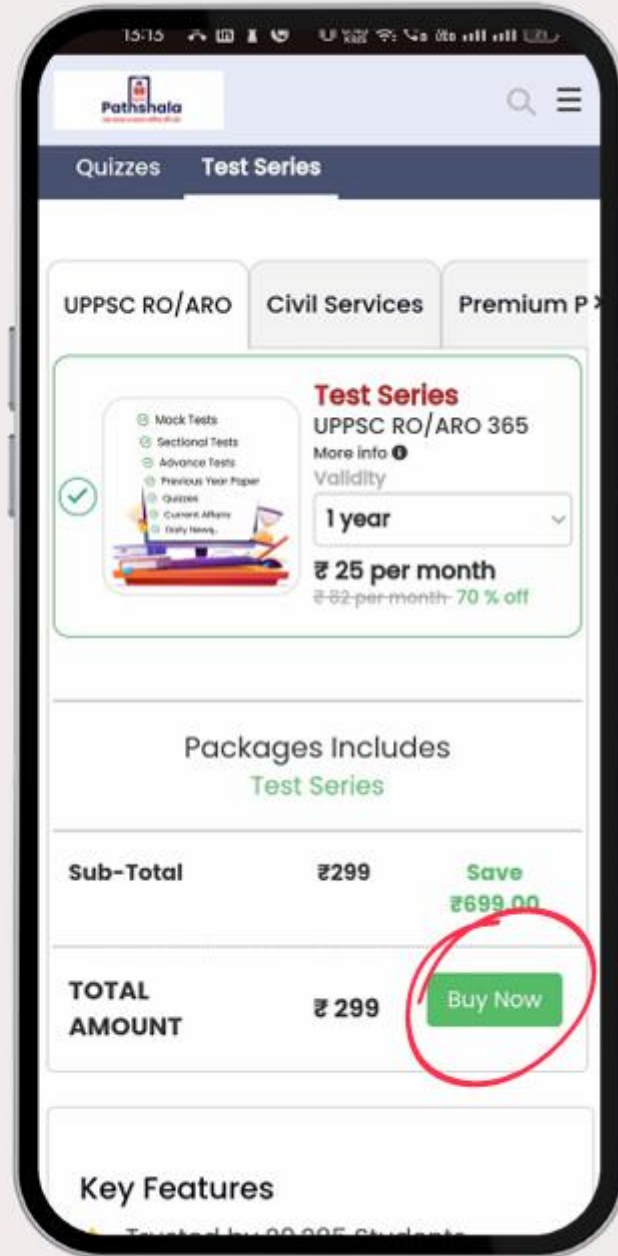
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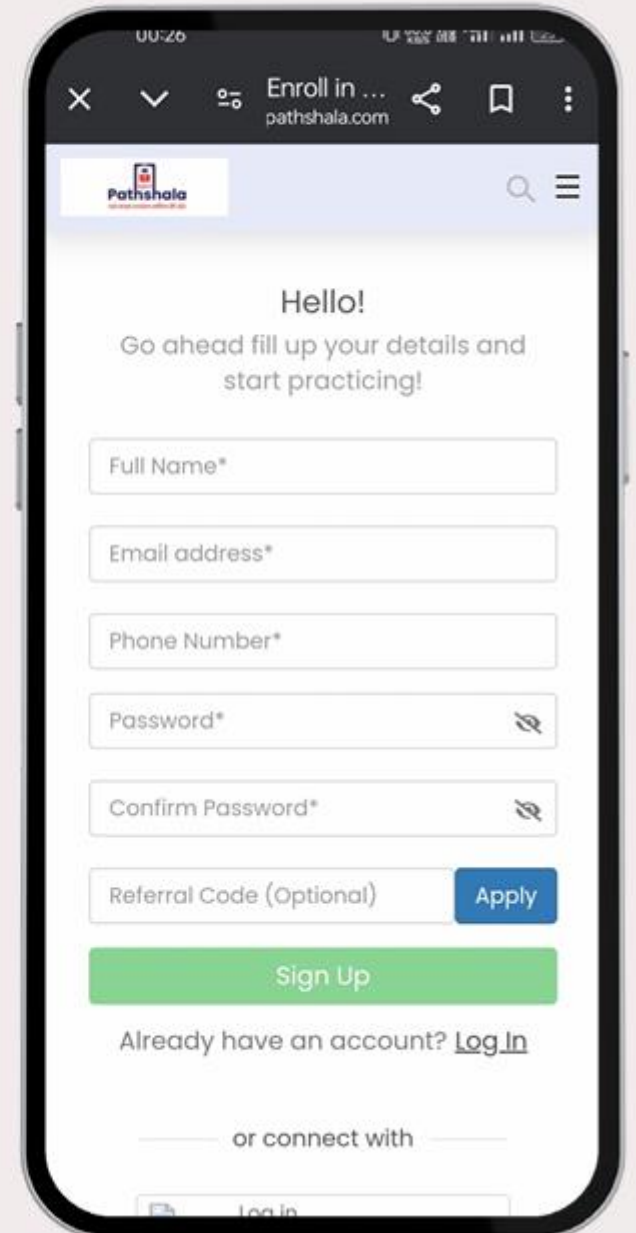
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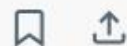
Narendra Modi

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Narendra Modi @narendramodi · Dec 2

Meeting friends is always a delight.



Giorgia Meloni @GiorgiaMeloni · Dec 1

Good friends at COP28.

#Melodi



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Opinion

Italy joining China's Belt and Road Initiative highlights different approaches of Europe and the US on Asia policy

• While Italy has attracted criticism within Europe for joining China's Belt and Road Initiative, Chinese President Xi Jinping's trip to the continent underscores the transatlantic divide over how to deal with rising Asian powers



Parag Khanna and Kishore Mahbubani
Published: 10:00pm, 1 Apr, 2019 -

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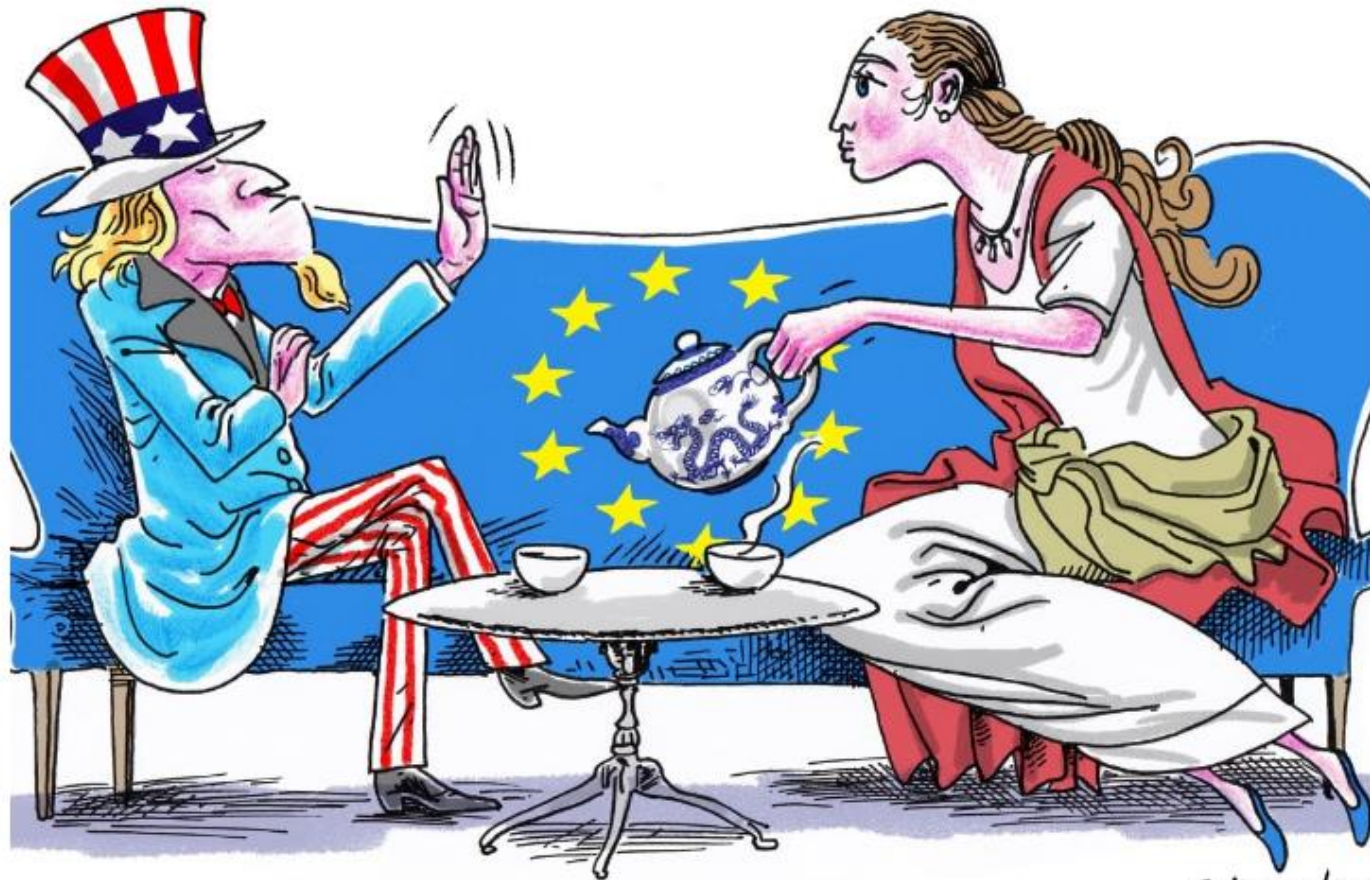
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Italy pulls out of China's BRI days after PM Meloni's meeting with 'friend' Modi at COP 28 in Dubai

ET Online | 07 Dec 2023, 07:22 PM IST

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Italy withdrew from Xi Jinping's 'ambitious' Belt and Road initiative in a major jolt to expansionist China. Italy, the only G7 nation to be part of BRI, quit the economic corridor, dismissing fears of damaging the Italian economy, said govt sources. Italy became part of BRI in 2019 after ignoring warnings from the US that it might let China control sensitive technologies. As per Reuters, Italian PM Meloni wanted to withdraw from the deal as it hadn't brought "significant gains" to Italy. However, China has not reacted after the Italian government's move regarding the Belt and Road initiative. Notably, more than 100 countries have signed agreements with China to cooperate on BRI projects since the scheme was launched in 2013. Italy's move to quit BRI came as Italy is likely to elevate ties with India, making several engagements between countries. India and China are at odds on many issues, from trade to border disputes. Notably, Indian PM Narendra Modi met Italian PM Giorgia Meloni during the COP28 Summit in Dubai. The heads of the countries also held a bilateral meeting on the sidelines of the recently concluded G20 in Delhi in September. Italy and India are among the countries who signed the India Middle East Europe Economic Corridor project initiative in Delhi.

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Italy withdraws from China's Belt and Road project

AFP

Rome, Italy • Updated: Dec 07, 2023, 07:58 AM IST



Flags flutter in the wind during the opening ceremony of the Belt and Road Forum (BRF) to mark the 10th anniversary of the Belt and Road Initiative at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, China Photograph:(Reuters)

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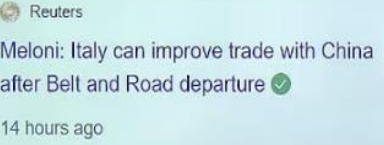
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by Ankit Avasthi Sir


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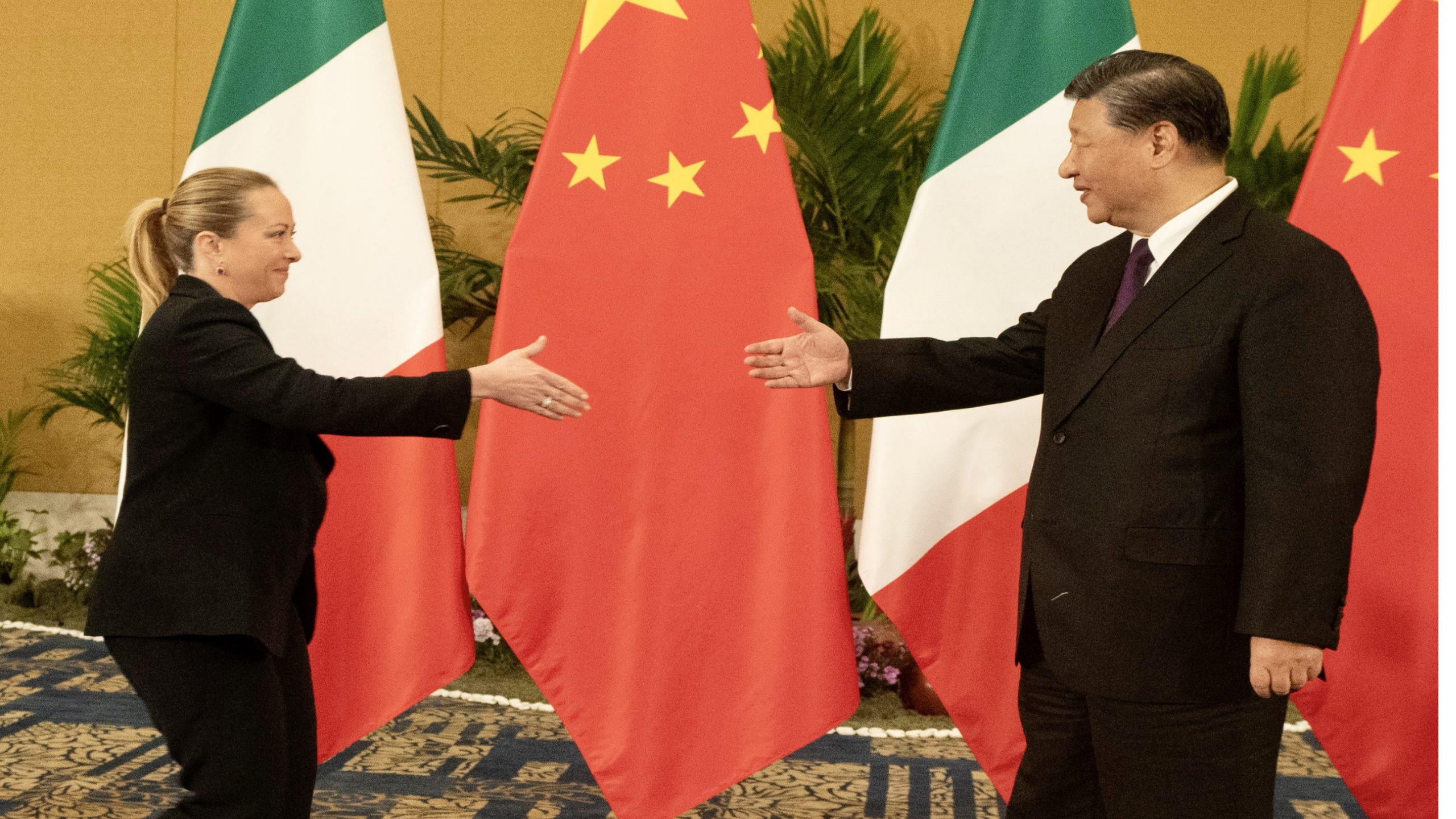
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NEWS > TRADE

Italy's Meloni vows to 'relaunch' relations with China

Visit demonstrates "the will to start a new phase," says Meloni, after Rome decided to quit Beijing's Belt and Road initiative.

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Home / World News / Italy signs trade pact with China to renew ties after BRI project exit

Italy signs trade pact with China to renew ties after BRI project exit

The ANSA news agency reported that Meloni made the announcement at the start of a meeting with Chinese Prime Minister Li Qiang in Beijing on July 28

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Meloni Said That Six Agreements Had Been Signed In Fields Ranging From Industry To Food Safety And Education (Photo: Reuters)

ANI | Asia
3 min read Last Updated : Jul 29 2024 | 7:40 AM IST

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इटली की प्रधानमंत्री जॉर्जिया मेलोनी पांच दिन के दौरे पर शनिवार शाम (27 july) को बीजिंग पहुंची हैं। ये उनकी पहली चीन यात्रा है। अपनी 5 दिन के दौरे पर मेलोनी सोमवार को राष्ट्रपति शी जिनपिंग और प्रधानमंत्री ली कियांग से मिलेंगी।

PM मेलोनी चीनी नेताओं से दोनों देशों के बीच बिजनेस को बढ़ावा देने और यूक्रेन में युद्ध को खत्म करने जैसे मुद्दों को लेकर बात कर सकती हैं। इटली चीन की बेल्ट एंड रोड इनिशिएटिव (BRI) से साल 2019 में जुड़ा था और ऐसा करने वाला G7 का एकमात्र देश था।





The Story Teller

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Change of gaurd or change of priorities?

Italian Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni has arrived in China for her first visit since taking office nearly two years ago.

Her five-day trip will include meetings with President Xi Jinping and Premier Li Qiang, with boosting bilateral trade and ending the war in Ukraine topping the agenda.

Italy withdrew from China's vast Belt and Road Initiative last year, having been the only Group of 7 nation to sign up.



9:01 PM · Jul 28, 2024 · 3,090 Views



费大厨

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CCTV 1
19:30

北京歌华城市电视户外大屏联播网

President Xi Jinping met with Italian Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni [@GiorgiaMeloni](#) who is on an official visit to China.

With transformations of the world unseen in a century unfolding at a faster pace, exchanges and solidarity will help countries progress together, while seclusion and division will lead to retrogression.

In the spirit of the ancient Silk Road, China and Italy need to view and develop the bilateral relationship from a historical and strategic perspective, enable the international community to seek commonalities while resolving differences and expand common ground, and rejuvenate the ancient Silk Road as a bridge of communication between the East and the West.



Hua Chunying 华春莹

@SpokespersonCHN

Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs
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 中国, 北京 Beijing PRC  Joined October 2019

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Chinese President Xi Jinping met with Italian Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse in Beijing on July 29th.

news.cgtn.com/news/2024-07-2...



5:41 PM · Jul 30, 2024 · 11.7K Views



Xu Feihong

@China_Amb_India



Mutual learning among civilizations promotes equal dialogue.



6:25 PM · Jul 30, 2024 · 1,025 Views

Giorgia Meloni Arrives In China, Belt & Road Back On Track?

Italy's PM landed in Beijing, Saturday, with her daughter to begin a 5-day state visit, where she is set to meet President Xi Jinping & Premier Li Qiang.

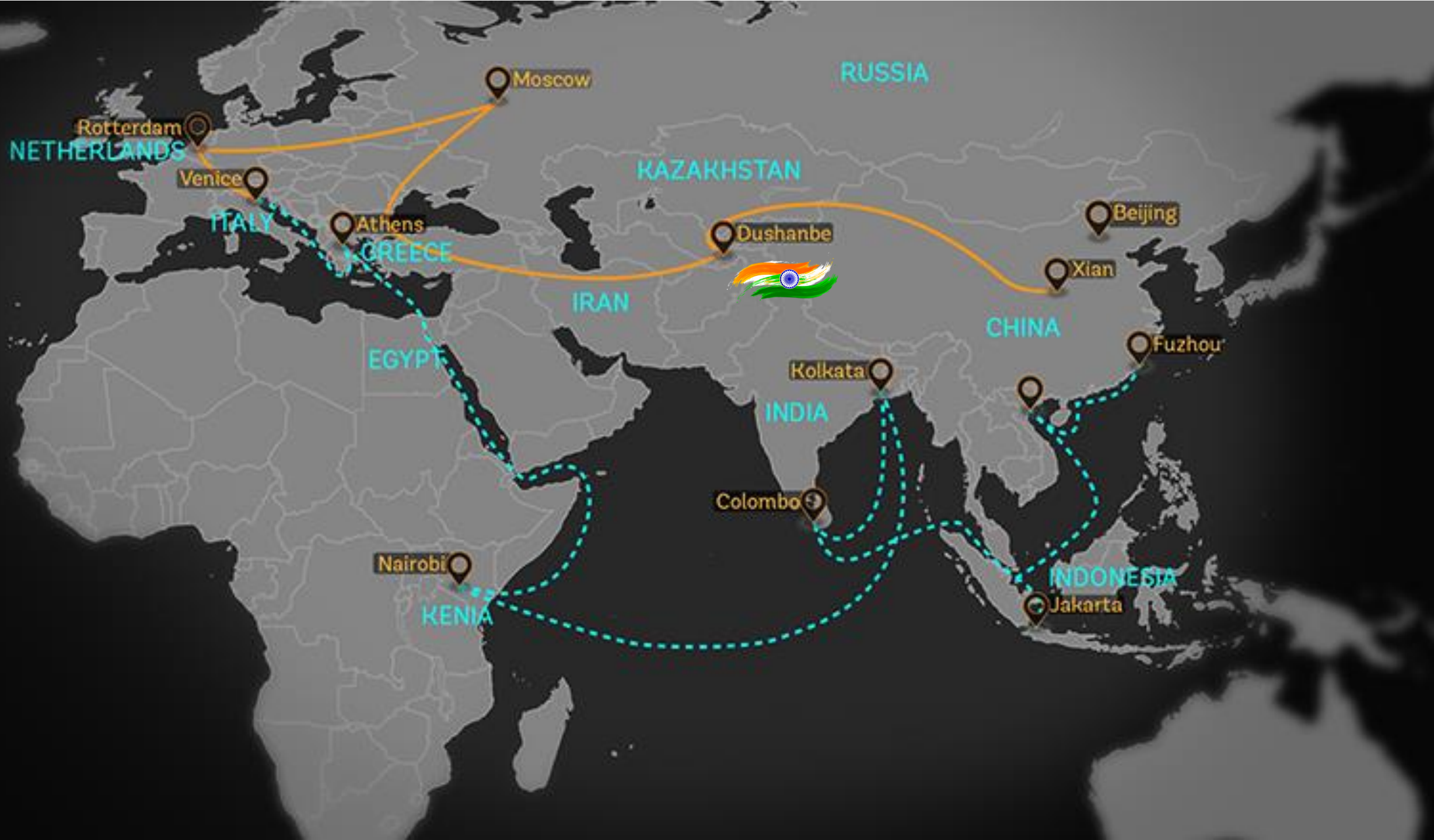
Question - Will she selfie with Xi?



10:41 AM · Jul 28, 2024 · 8,676 Views









बेल्ट एंड रोड इनिशिएटिव

दुनिया को मुट्ठी में करने का

मास्टर प्लान

2013

में चीन के राष्ट्रपति **शी जिनपिंग**

ने कजाकिस्तान और
इंडोनेशिया के दौरे पर
इसकी घोषणा की।



उनकी घोषणा दो खांचे में बंटी थी

1

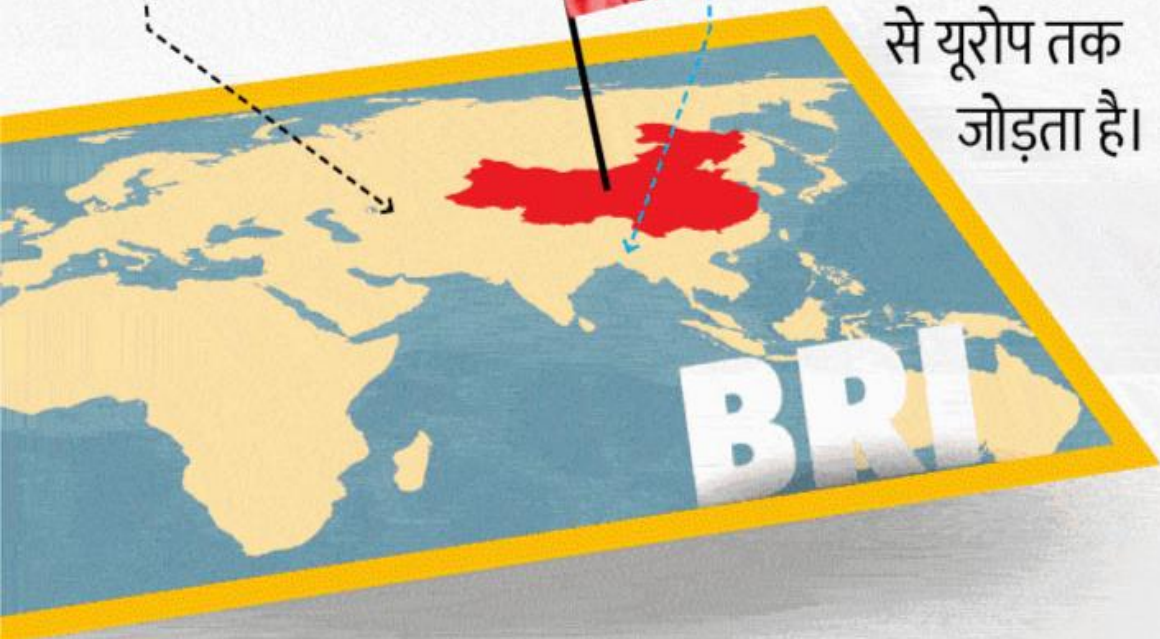
सिल्क रूट इकोनॉमिक बेल्ट

ये एक जमीनी रूट है जो चीन को एशिया, रूस और यूरोप से जोड़ता है।

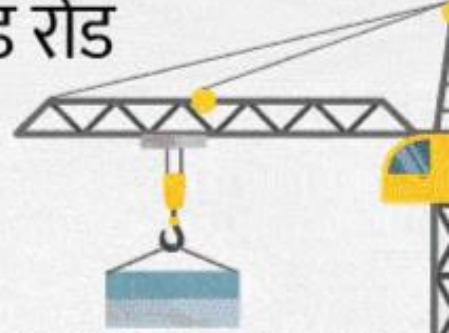
2

मैरीटाइम सिल्क रोड

ये एक समुद्री रूट है जो चीन के तटीय इलाकों को हिंद, प्रशांत और अरब से यूरोप तक जोड़ता है।



दोनों को मिलाकर वन बेल्ट, वन रोड इनिशिएटिव कहा जाता है जो बाद में बेल्ट एंड रोड इनिशिएटिव यानी BRI हो गया।



चीन ने कहा- वो BRI में शामिल देशों को इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलपमेंट यानी रेलवे, एयरपोर्ट, बंदरगाह, हाईवे, मेट्रो, गैस पाइपलाइन वगैरह बनाने में मदद करेगा।

चीनी बैंक इन देशों को सस्ती दर पर लोन देंगे, चीनी कंपनियां डेवलपमेंट का काम करेंगी और कच्चा माल भी चीन ही देगा।



155 countries

हिन्दी में

In English

It has been compared to the American Marshall Plan. As of August 2023, **155 countries** were listed as having signed up to the BRI. The participating countries include almost 75% of the world's population and account for more than half of the world's GDP.



Wikipedia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belt_and_Road_Initiative

[Belt and Road Initiative - Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belt_and_Road_Initiative) ✓

Opinion

Italy joining China's Belt and Road Initiative highlights different approaches of Europe and the US on Asia policy

• While Italy has attracted criticism within Europe for joining China's Belt and Road Initiative, Chinese President Xi Jinping's trip to the continent underscores the transatlantic divide over how to deal with rising Asian powers



Parag Khanna and Kishore Mahbubani

Published: 10:00pm, 1 Apr, 2019 -

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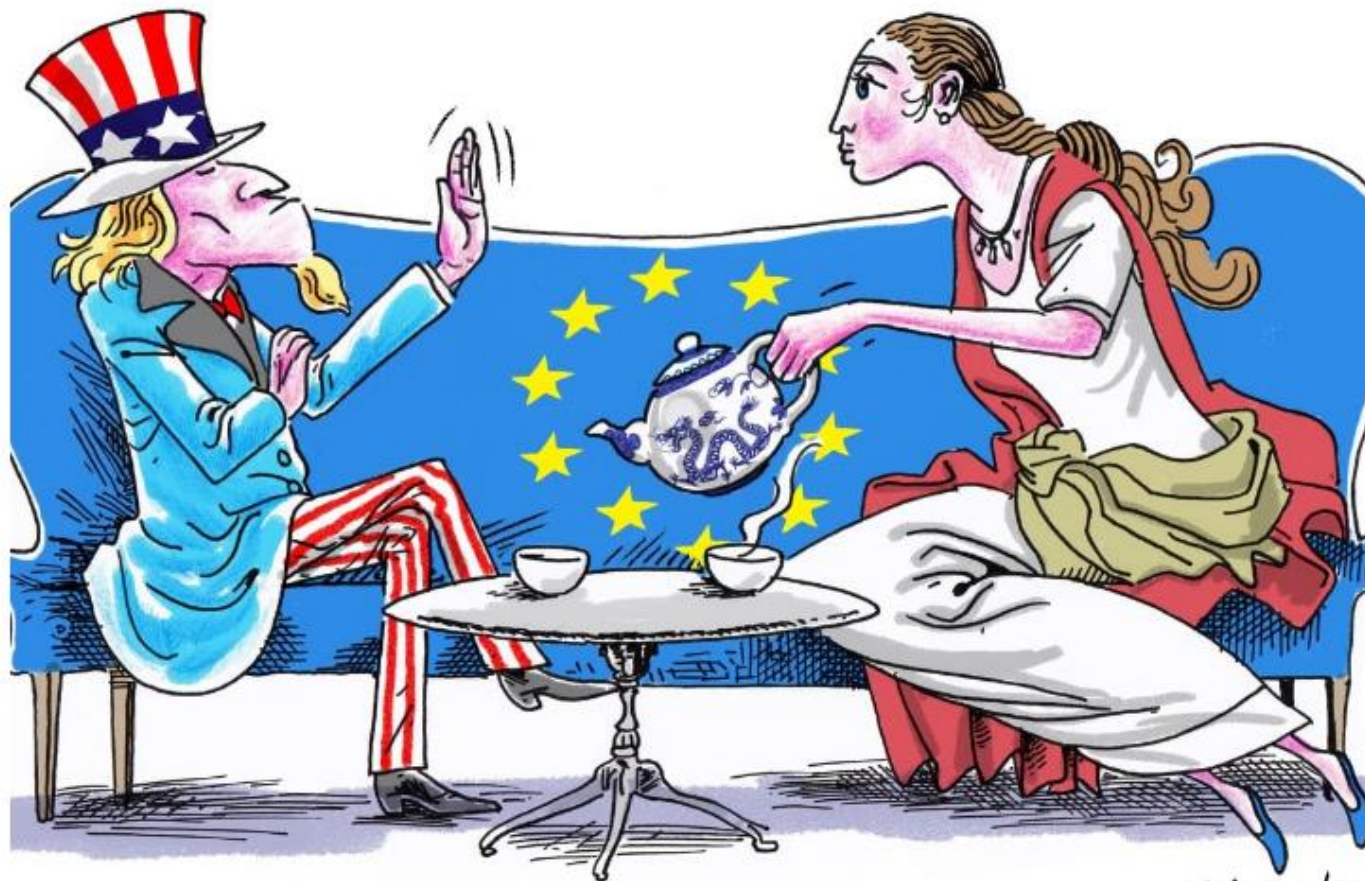
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Prime Minister of Italy (2019)

Giuseppe Conte



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Xi Jinping Meets Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte of Italy

2019-04-27 10:20



September 29, 2022

8:53 PM

Allen Giovanni Ai

Italy's New Government to Take Different Position on China

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"I congratulate Giorgia Meloni on becoming the new Prime Minister of Italy. Italy is a vital NATO Ally and close partner as our nations together address shared global challenges."

- **President Joe Biden**




PM Modi welcomes Italian PM Meloni as part of two-day visit

Italian PM Giorgia Meloni is the first Italian Prime Minister to visit India in almost five years

March 02, 2023 03:22 pm | Updated 03:30 pm IST - New Delhi

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Taiwan to open second representative office in Italy

April 17, 2023

Traditionally a China supporter, EU nation is wary of Beijing's threats



Politics

Italy Eyes Taiwan Chip Deals Ahead of Decision on China Pact

- Italy is only G-7 country that joined Belt and Road Initiative
- Officials signaled pact exit amid tech cooperation talks




Employees work inside a semiconductor factory in Hsinchu, Taiwan. *Photographer: Maurice Tsai/Bloomberg*

By [Chiara Albanese](#) and [Alessandro Speciale](#)

April 19, 2023 at 10:42 PM GMT+5:30

Italian officials hinted in private talks with Taiwan that they may be willing to pull out of a controversial pact with China as they sought to secure help with semiconductors, according to people familiar with the issue.



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Joining China's Belt and Road was 'atrocious' decision: Italy Minister

Italy signed up to the BRI under a previous government, becoming the only major Western country to have taken such a step

July 30, 2023 09:12 pm | Updated 10:08 pm IST - ROME

REUTERS

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SOURCE / ECONOMY

Italy is miscalculating if it uses BRI cooperation for a deal with US: expert

By GT staff reporters

Published: Jul 28, 2023 08:33 PM



OPINION / EDITORIAL

Don't let quitting BRI become Italy's regret: Global Times editorial

By Global Times

Published: Aug 01, 2023 12:28 AM



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Business News / News / World / Italy's PM 'privately signals' to Li Qiang seeking exit fro...

Italy's PM 'privately signals' to Li Qiang seeking exit from China's Belt and Road pact: Report

1 min read • 10 Sep 2023, 02:31 PM IST

Edited By [Sayantani Biswas](#)

Giorgia Meloni privately signalled to Chinese Premier Li Qiang that Italy is planning to exit from an investment pact that has become a test of her nation's relations with the US.





Giorgia Meloni @GiorgiaMeloni · Dec 1

Good friends at COP28.

[#Melodi](#)



Narendra Modi

22K

74K

460K

45M



Narendra Modi @narendramodi · Dec 2

Meeting friends is always a delight.



10K

40K

337K

11M



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BREAKING:

Meloni just sent an official note to Beijing, notifying Xi Jinping that Italy is quitting China's Belt and Road Initiative.



7:34 PM · Dec 6, 2023 · 866.8K Views

Italy pulls out of China's BRI days after PM Meloni's meeting with 'friend' Modi at COP 28 in Dubai

ET Online | 07 Dec 2023, 07:22 PM IST

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Italy withdrew from Xi Jinping's 'ambitious' Belt and Road initiative in a major jolt to expansionist China. Italy, the only G7 nation to be part of BRI, quit the economic corridor, dismissing fears of damaging the Italian economy, said govt sources. Italy became part of BRI in 2019 after ignoring warnings from the US that it might let China control sensitive technologies. As per Reuters, Italian PM Meloni wanted to withdraw from the deal as it hadn't brought "significant gains" to Italy. However, China has not reacted after the Italian government's move regarding the Belt and Road initiative. Notably, more than 100 countries have signed agreements with China to cooperate on BRI projects since the scheme was launched in 2013. Italy's move to quit BRI came as Italy is likely to elevate ties with India, making several engagements between countries. India and China are at odds on many issues, from trade to border disputes. Notably, Indian PM Narendra Modi met Italian PM Giorgia Meloni during the COP28 Summit in Dubai. The heads of the countries also held a bilateral meeting on the sidelines of the recently concluded G20 in Delhi in September. Italy and India are among the countries who signed the India Middle East Europe Economic Corridor project initiative in Delhi.

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Italy withdraws from China's Belt and Road project

AFP

Rome, Italy • Updated: Dec 07, 2023, 07:58 AM IST



Flags flutter in the wind during the opening ceremony of the Belt and Road Forum (BRF) to mark the 10th anniversary of the Belt and Road Initiative at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, China Photograph:(Reuters)

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19:30

新闻联播
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चीनी अखबार ने लिखा- **मेलोनी को जिनपिंग का भरोसा जीतना होगा**

ग्लोबल टाइम्स ने शनिवार को लिखा है कि मेलोनी को अब चीन का यकीन जीतने के लिए और मेहनत करनी होगी। वे ये नहीं कह सकती कि वे अपने देश में चीनी निवेश का स्वागत करती हैं जबकि हकीकत कुछ और है। अखबार ने आरोप लगाया कि **मेलोनी सरकार इटली में चीनी निवेश रोकने के लिए तरह-तरह के हथकंडे अपनाती हैं।**

चीनी अखबार के मुताबिक पीएम मेलोनी की इस यात्रा के दौरान रविवार और सोमवार को बीजिंग में इटली-चीन बिजनेस मीट का आयोजन होगा जिसमें इटली की कई बड़ी कंपनियों के प्रतिनिधि मौजूद रहेंगे।

ग्लोबल टाइम्स ने जानकारों के हवाले से लिखा है कि **मेलोनी चीन के साथ तनाव कम करने के उद्देश्य से वहां पहुंची हैं।** दोनों देशों के बीच पिछले एक साल से तनाव जारी है। मेलोनी इस यात्रा के जरिए इटली के व्यापारियों के लिए चीनी बाजार खोलना चाहती हैं और इटली में चीनी निवेश ले जाना चाहती हैं।

CHINA / DIPLOMACY

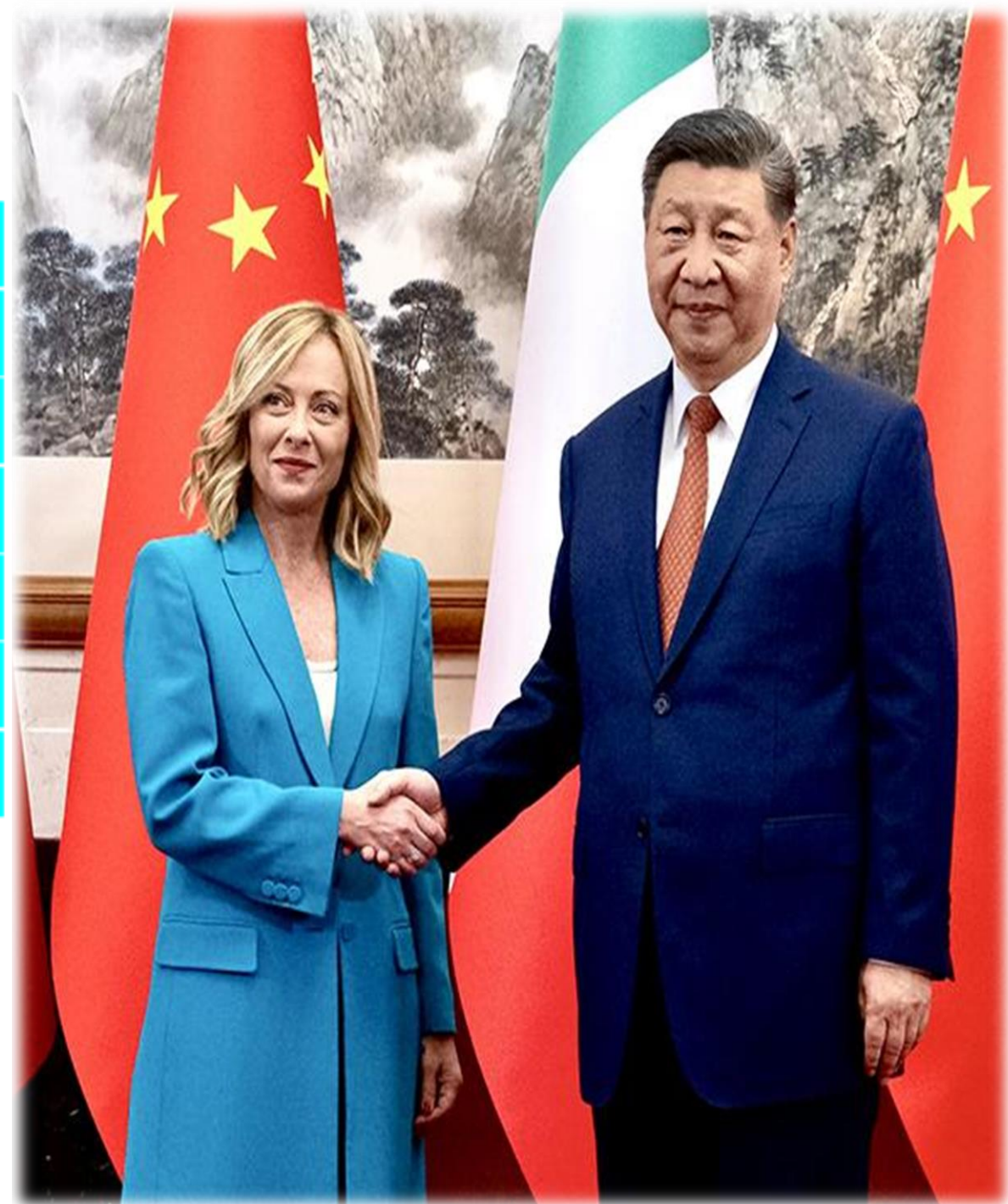
Italy's Meloni to visit China, likely to 'clear misunderstandings over BRI withdrawal'

By Cui Fandi

Published: Jul 25, 2024 10:20 PM



इटली की प्रधानमंत्री जॉर्जिया मेलोनी ने हाल में ही आर्थिक संबंधों को मजबूत करने के लिए चीन का दौरा किया। उनका यह दौरा इसलिए भी महत्वपूर्ण था, क्योंकि इटली हाल में ही चीन के बेल्ट एंड रोड इनिशिएटिव (BRI) से अलग हुआ है। चीन अमूमन उस देश के साथ बुरा बर्ताव करता है, जो उसके साथ संबंधों को कमजोर करता है। इसके बावजूद चीन ने इटली की प्रधानमंत्री जॉर्जिया मेलोनी का जबरदस्त स्वागत किया और उनके साथ कई बड़े मुद्दों पर बात भी की। माना जा रहा है कि मेलोनी का फोकस चीन के साथ अधिक संतुलित व्यापार संबंध बनाने पर है। वह दुनिया की दूसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था के साथ इटली के आर्थिक संबंधों को मजबूत करना चाहती हैं।



Home / World News / Italy signs trade pact with China to renew ties after BRI project exit

Italy signs trade pact with China to renew ties after BRI project exit

The ANSA news agency reported that Meloni made the announcement at the start of a meeting with Chinese Prime Minister Li Qiang in Beijing on July 28

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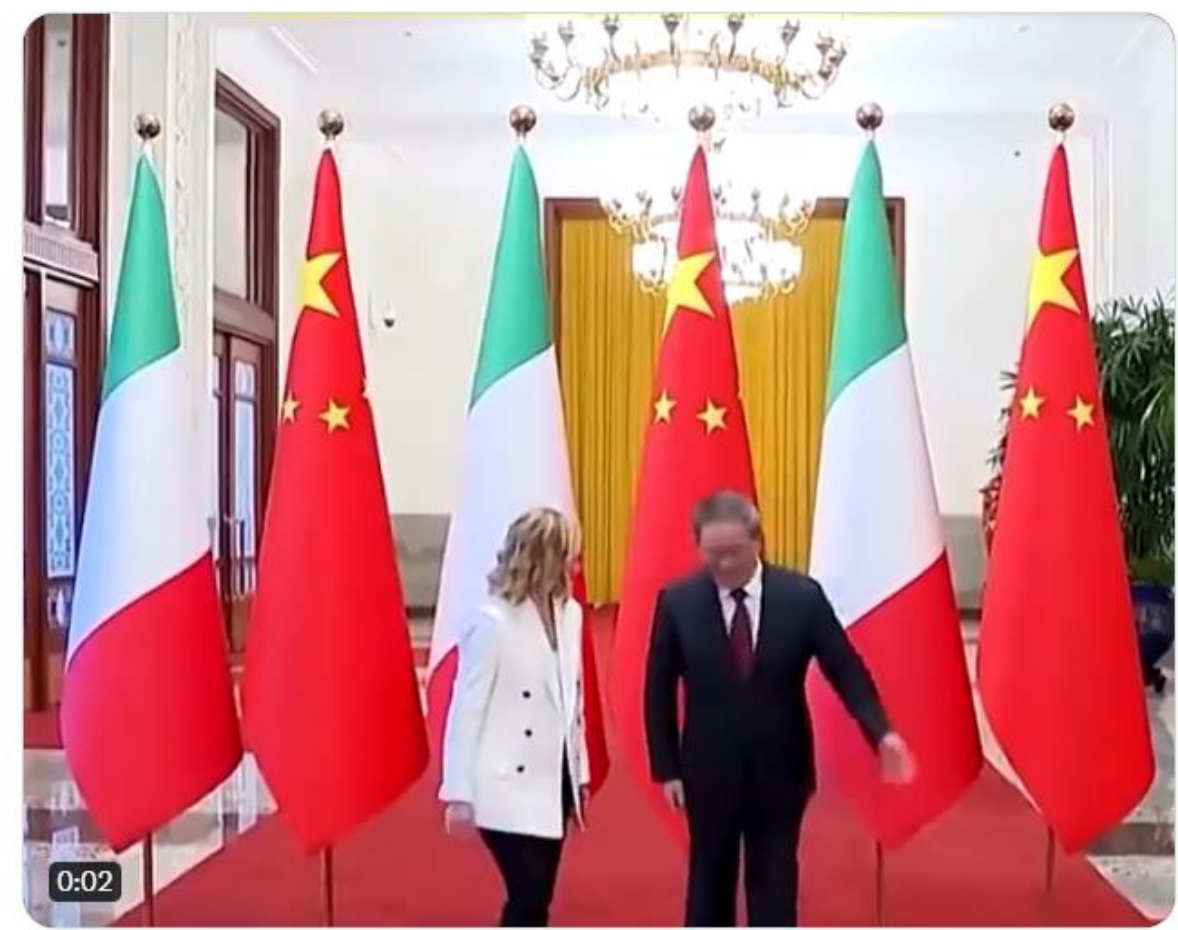
Meloni Said That Six Agreements Had Been Signed In Fields Ranging From Industry To Food Safety And Education (Photo: Reuters)

ANI | Asia
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 **Shen Shiwei 沈诗伟** ✓
@shen_shiwei

#Italian PM Giorgia Meloni signs three-year action plan to strengthen 🇨🇳 China-🇮🇹 #Italy economic & trade ties through her China visit.
@GiorgiaMeloni debunks the "de-risking" narrative.
“🇮🇹 Italy is likely to play a more active role in improving 🇨🇳 China-#Europe relations at the 🇪🇺 #EU level.”



Last edited 12:12 PM · Jul 29, 2024 · 34.7K Views

Shen Shiwei 沈诗伟 ✓
@shen_shiwei

Journalist, Analyst Fellow & Commentator on Politics & Economy, China-Africa, N/S Korea.
Years in Africa & Middle East for business.
Love Travel. Personal view

Media Personality 📍 Beijing, China youtube.com/channel/UCOqIA...
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9,386 Following 97.3K Followers



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@shen_shiwei



🇮🇹 #Italy 🇨🇳 China sign three-year action plan to strengthen economic ties and to implement past agreements and explore new forms of cooperation.

🇮🇹 PM @GiorgiaMeloni told Italian business leaders that the two sides had signed an industrial collaboration memorandum, covering sectors such as electric vehicles and renewable energy. She highlighted these as areas where 🇨🇳 China has been technologically advanced and is now sharing knowledge with partners.



12:14 PM · Jul 29, 2024 · 1,884 Views



Shen Shiwei 沈诗伟

@shen_shiwei

...

🇮🇹 Italian PM @GiorgiaMeloni will work with China on 🚗 EVs, as part of a 3-year action plan, any other key points?

🇨🇳 China 🇮🇹 #Italy signed a three-year plan to strengthen collaboration in areas including trade, investment, education, environmental protection and food security.

🇮🇹 Meloni: The signing of the three-year action plan to experiment new forms of #cooperation.



12:41 PM · Jul 29, 2024 · 1,263 Views

Italian Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni, who is on an official visit to Beijing, announced she was signing a three-year action plan to revive cooperation with China.

Italy had last year pulled out of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), having been the only G7 country to sign up in 2019 to the infrastructure and transportation plan that seeks to build a sort of modern-day Silk Road.



The ANSA news agency reported that Meloni made the announcement at the start of a meeting with Chinese Prime Minister Li Qiang in Beijing on July 28.

"I am very happy to be here for this government's first official trip, which has been preceded by several high-level meetings, as a demonstration of the will to start a new phase, to relaunch our bilateral cooperation in the year that marks the 20th anniversary of our global strategic partnership," Meloni was quoted as saying by ANSA.



Shen Shiwei 沈诗伟  @shen_shiwei · Jul 29 ...

 Italian PM [@GiorgiaMeloni](#) in  China.

"I am very happy to be here for this government's first official trip.....to relaunch our bilateral cooperation in the year that marks the 20th anniversary of   our global strategic partnership."



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Chinese ambassador to Italy, Jia Guide said that on Sunday, **Meloni** addressed the 7th China Italy Business Forum in Beijing where she also attended the signing ceremony for agreements together with Chinese Premier Li Qiang.

Both countries signed a three-year plan to strengthen collaboration in areas **including trade, investment, education, environmental protection and food security."** Qiang said in a statement on X



Meloni said that **six agreements had been signed in fields ranging from industry to food safety and education.**

The Memorandum of Industrial Cooperation signed between the two countries was described by Meloni as **"a significant step"**. **"It now includes strategic industrial sectors such as electric mobility and renewables, sectors where China has already been operating on the technological frontier for some time,"** the Italian PM said.

China has been in trade conflict with the United States and European Union (EU) over electric vehicles (EV), renewable energy goods among others.

Addressing the Italy-China business forum, Meloni termed it as **"a great opportunity"** to strengthen partnership by reflecting on the strengths and weaknesses, on what has worked and what has not, and to do so with the common goal of making trade relations increasingly fair and advantageous for all."

Italy has a big trade deficit with China and there is also an imbalance when it comes to investments. **"Chinese investment in Italy is about a third of the level of Italian investments in China,"** Meloni was quoted by the Italian news agency.

"It's a gap that I'd like to see narrowed in the right way", she said.

CCTV
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新闻联播
XINWEN LIANBO

北京歌华城市

Italian data show exports to China reached nearly \$ 18 billion in 2022 from \$ 14 billion in 2019, while Chinese exports to Italy nearly doubled during that same period from more than \$ 34 billion to more than \$ 62 billion. 2 days ago



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Italy signs trade pact with China to renew ties after BRI project ... ✓



Giorgia Meloni ✓

@GiorgiaMeloni

[10:44 PM · Jul 31, 2024](#)



Risultati concreti dalla missione in Cina: abbiamo aperto una nuova fase dei nostri rapporti bilaterali, soprattutto sul fronte economico e commerciale, adottando un Piano d'azione triennale e firmando 6 intese su materie cruciali, dalla cooperazione industriale alla tutela delle indicazioni geografiche, passando per la sicurezza alimentare. Obiettivo: aprire nuovi spazi alle nostre imprese e rimuovere gli ostacoli all'ingresso dei prodotti italiani nel mercato cinese. Un viaggio costruttivo e concreto che rilancia i rapporti con un interlocutore fondamentale.

Translated from Italian by Google

Concrete results from the mission in China: we have opened a new phase of our bilateral relations, especially on the economic and commercial front, adopting a three-year action plan and signing 6 agreements on crucial matters, from industrial cooperation to the protection of geographical indications, passing through food safety. Objective: to open new spaces for our businesses and remove obstacles to the entry of Italian products into the Chinese market. A constructive and concrete journey that relaunches relationships with a fundamental interlocutor.





EUROPEAN UNION

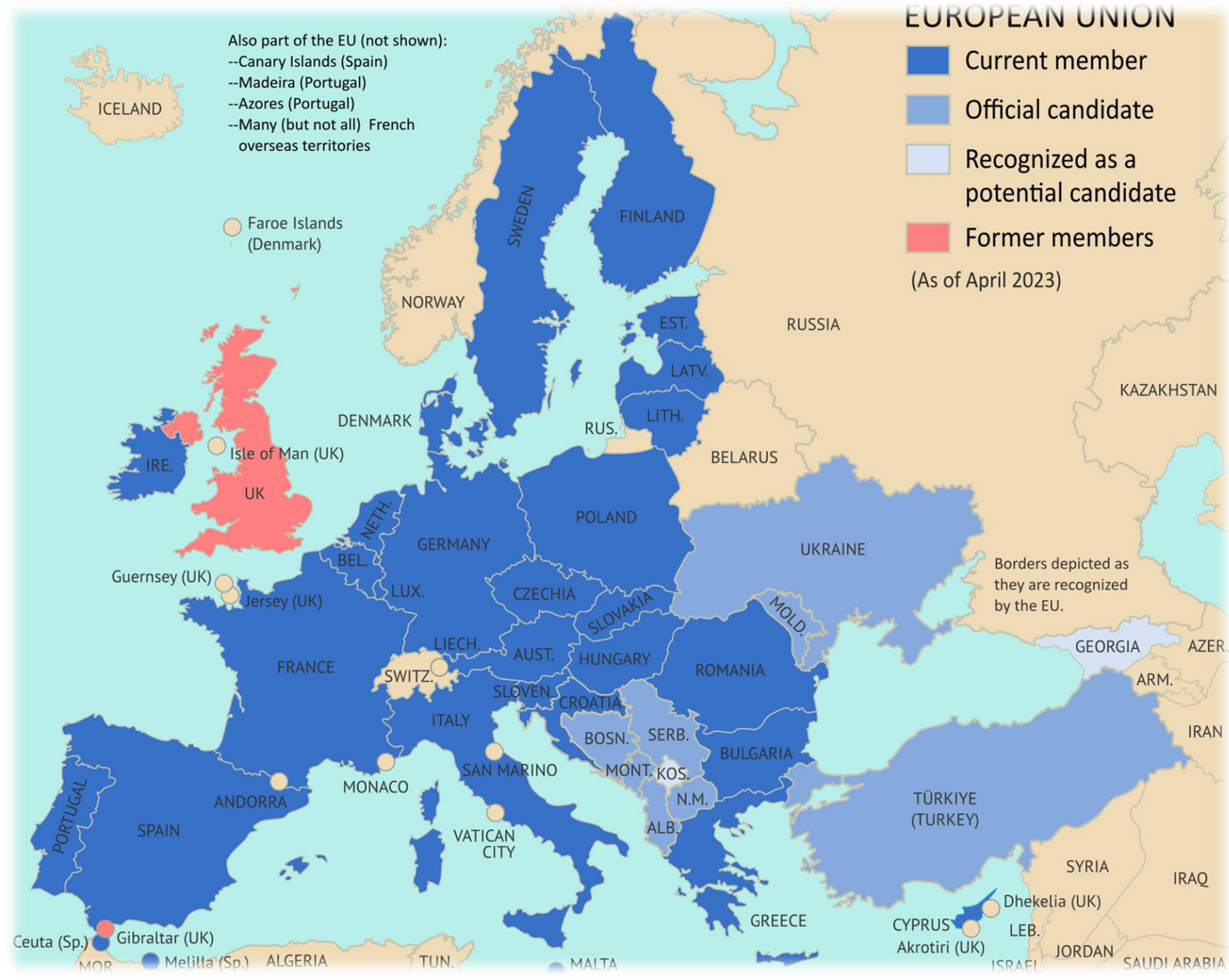
- Current member
- Official candidate
- Recognized as a potential candidate
- Former members

(As of April 2023)

Also part of the EU (not shown):
--Canary Islands (Spain)
--Madeira (Portugal)
--Azores (Portugal)
--Many (but not all) French overseas territories

● Faroe Islands (Denmark)

Borders depicted as they are recognized by the EU.



2024 EUROPEAN ELECTIONS - ITALY

EU election results: Giorgia Meloni consolidates her position both in Italy and in Europe

The Italian prime minister, who led her far-right party's list, won 28.9% of the vote, exceeding her score from the 2022 legislative elections. She intends to pursue dialogue with the French far-right party, Rassemblement National.

By Allan Kaval (Rome (Italy) correspondent)

Published on June 10, 2024, at 5:29 pm (Paris) - 4 min read - [Lire en français](#)



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Italian Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni after the announcement of the European election results, at the campaign headquarters of her party, Fratelli d'Italia, in Rome, June 10, 2024. ROBERTO MONALDO / AP

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'Meloni wants to present Italy as the new European face in Africa'

Italy's Meloni, whose Africa development plan has drawn criticism, has pushed for the continent to be a central theme at G7.



Europe

Once ostracised, Italy's Meloni is now centre stage in Europe

By Crispian Balmer and Angelo Amante

May 29, 2024 10:37 AM GMT+5:30 · Updated 2 months ago



[1/3] Italian Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni welcomes European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen at Chigi Palace, in Rome, Italy, January 9, 2023. REUTERS/Guglielmo Mangiapane/File Photo [Purchase Licensing Rights](#) [↗]



Summary

- European Union parliament elections take place early June
- Italy's PM aims to connect disparate right-wing groups
- EU Commission President von der Leyen wants second term
- Meloni seeks top EU job for Italy, ready to strike deal





July 30, 2024 6:33 AM

By Reuters

Meloni seeks better terms for Italian firms in China

Share



Print



Italian Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni speaks to members of the media in Beijing, China, July 30, 2024.

BEIJING — Italian Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni came to China to boost co-operation with the world's second-largest economy and reset trade ties, she said on Tuesday, during a visit to burnish relations after leaving the Belt and Road scheme.

Meloni, making her first visit to China as prime minister, which comes after Italy left Chinese President Xi Jinping's flagship initiative last year, said the euro zone's third-largest economy wanted to rebalance ties with Beijing.

Related



Italy's prime minister heads to China to repair rift

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Chinese firms exit Romania solar tender after EU probe ✓

13 May 2024 — Two Chinese-owned solar panel manufacturers have **withdrawn from a public procurement tender in Romania** after the EU launched a foreign subsidies probe.



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26 Feb 2024 — **China hit out Monday** at the European Union and the British government for blacklisting Chinese companies accused of aiding Russia's war against Ukraine.




South China Morning Post

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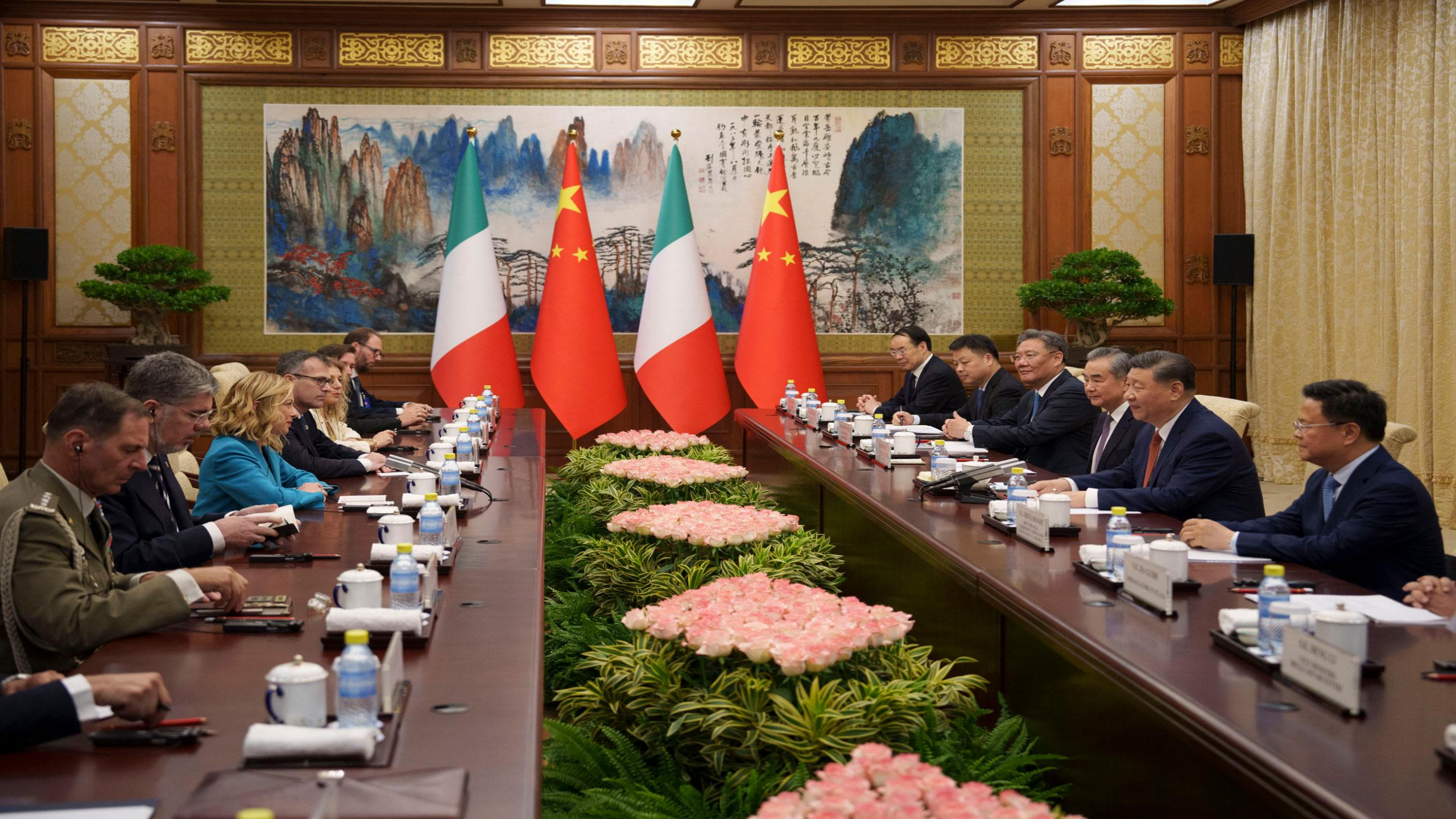


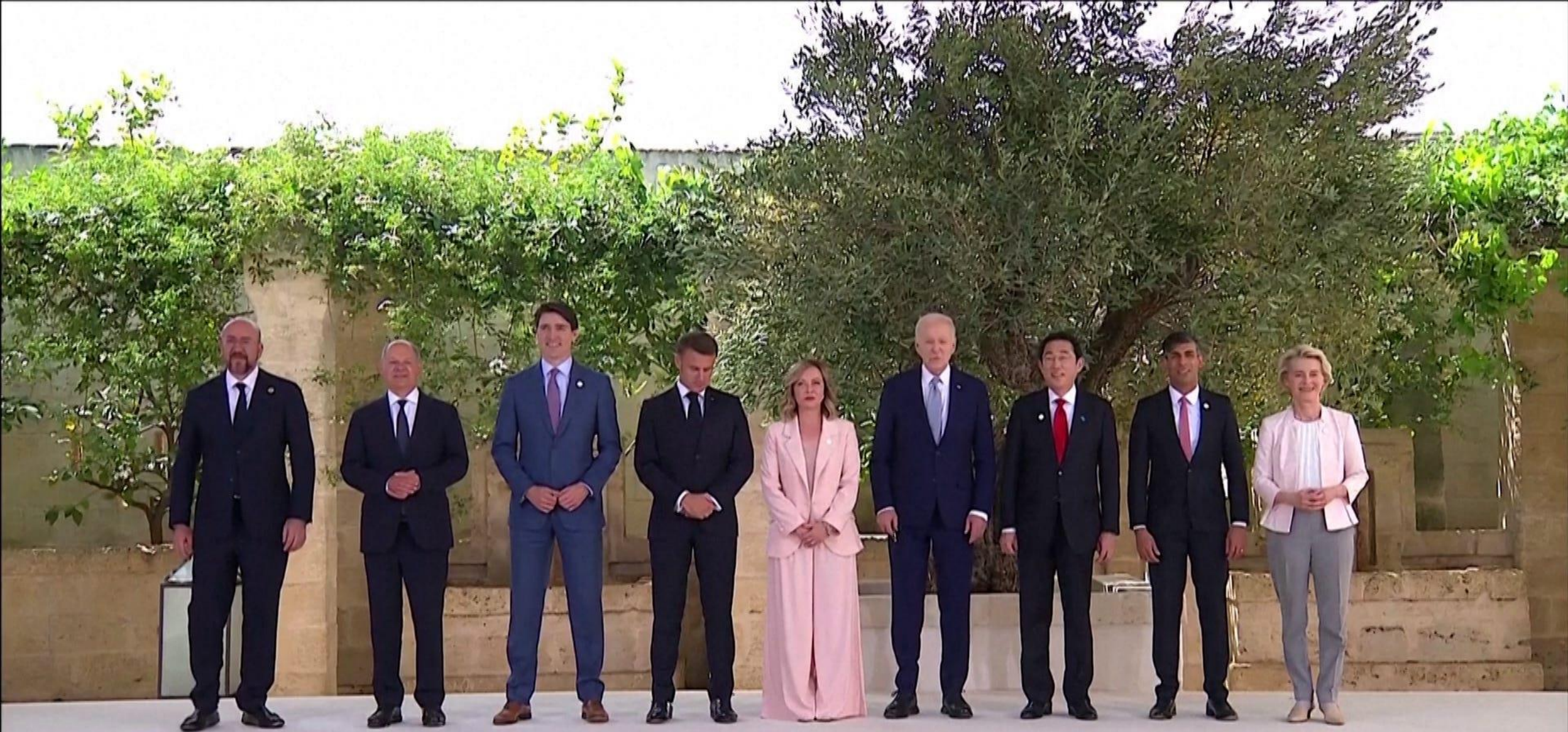
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G7 ITALIA
2024





Global Asset **IMEC**



The project has been delayed due to the ongoing Israel– Hamas war. The route is currently being used to bypass the Houthi blockade.



Wikipedia

<https://en.wikipedia.org> › [wiki](#) › [India–Middle_East–Eu...](#) ⋮

[India–Middle East–Europe Economic Corridor - Wikipedia](#)



Italy Q2 GDP slows to 0.2% q/q, supported by domestic demand

REUTERS | Economic Indicators

Published 07/30/2024, 04:24 AM | Updated 07/30/2024, 07:25 AM

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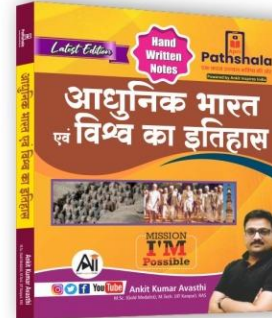
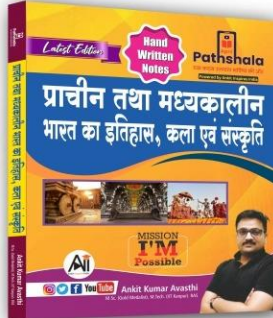
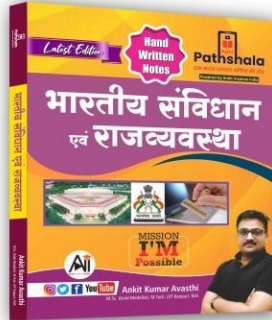
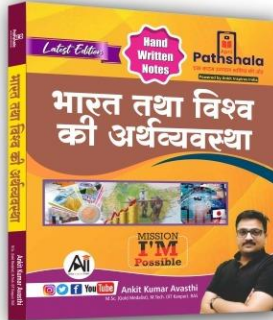
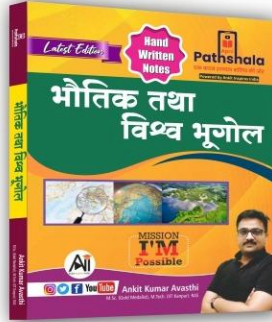
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- सिन्धु नदी का उद्गम कॅलाश पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में बीखर-सू हिमनद से होता है।
- तिब्बत में इस नदी को सिंगी खंबान कहते हैं।
- यह फमचोक नामक स्थान से भारत में प्रवेश करती है।
- यह नदी भारत में लद्दाख तथा जास्कर श्रेणी के बीच बहती है।
- पाकिस्तान में यह अटक (Attock) नामक स्थानों पर मैदानों में प्रवेश करती है।
- पाकिस्तान में कराँची के पास डेल्टा बनते हुए यह अरब सागर में गिरती है।
- सिन्धु नदी की दायें हाथ की प्रमुख सहायक नदियाँ :- श्योक, रुद्रा, हुनजा, गिलागिट, स्वात, काबुल तथा गोमल
- इसकी प्रमुख बायें हाथ की सहायक नदियाँ झेलम, पिनाब, रावी, व्यास, सतलज, द्रास तथा जास्कर पंचनद
- सिन्धु से पंचनद पाक में मिठानकोट नामक स्थान पर मिलती है।
- 'लेट' सिन्धु नदी के किनारे स्थित है।

पंचनद

i) झेलम :- इस नदी का उद्गम जम्मू कश्मीर में

- बेरिनाग झील से होता है।
- * यह नदी बल्लर झील का निर्माण करती है जो भारत की सबसे बड़ी मीठे पानी की झील है।
- इस नदी के किनारे श्रीनगर स्थित है।
- किशनगंगा इसकी दायें हाथ की प्रमुख सहायक नदी है।
- इस नदी पर तुलबुल परियोजना प्रस्तावित है। यह एक नॉवहन परियोजना है।
- यह नदी भारत तथा पाकिस्तान के बीच अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा का निर्माण करती है।

ii) पिनाब :- पिनाब नदी का उद्गम हिमाचल प्रदेश में बाराकच्छा दर्रे के पास चन्द्र तथा भागा नदियों के मिलने (Confluence) से होता है।

- 1962 में इस नदी पर जल विद्युत उत्पादन परियोजनाएँ स्थित हैं।

उदाहरण :- तुलहस्ती, सलाब, बगलिहार

- यह सिन्धु नदी की सबसे बड़ी सहायक नदी है।

iii) रावी :- रावी नदी का उद्गम शैलांग दर्रे के पास से हिमाचल प्रदेश में होता है।

- हिमाचल प्रदेश में इन नदी पर चमेरा बाँध स्थित है।
- पंजाब में इस नदी पर धीन परियोजना स्थित है।

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PANGONG TSO

Ladakh



JULY 22, 2024

MAXAR

PANGONG LAKE
(LADAKH)

A satellite image of Pangong Lake in Ladakh, India. The lake is a large, dark, irregularly shaped body of water. A long, straight dam structure, likely the Pangong Dam, spans across the lake from the bottom left towards the top right. The surrounding terrain is rugged and mountainous, with various shades of gray and brown indicating different elevations and geological features. The text 'PANGONG LAKE (LADAKH)' is centered over the lake, and 'MAXAR' is in the top right corner. The date 'JULY 22, 2024' is in the top left corner.



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China's bridge across Pangong Lake now operational: How worried should India be?

FP Explainers • July 30, 2024, 16:54:09 IST



Satellite imagery reveals that a Chinese-built 400-metre bridge connecting the north and south banks of Pangong Lake is now operational. The new construction will reduce the time needed by China's PLA to mobilise its troops and equipment along the LAC





CHINA

WESTERN SECTOR

EASTERN SECTOR

CENTRAL SECTOR

PAKISTAN

INDIA

NEPAL

BHUTAN

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

BANGLADESH

PAKISTANI ADMINISTERED KASHMIR

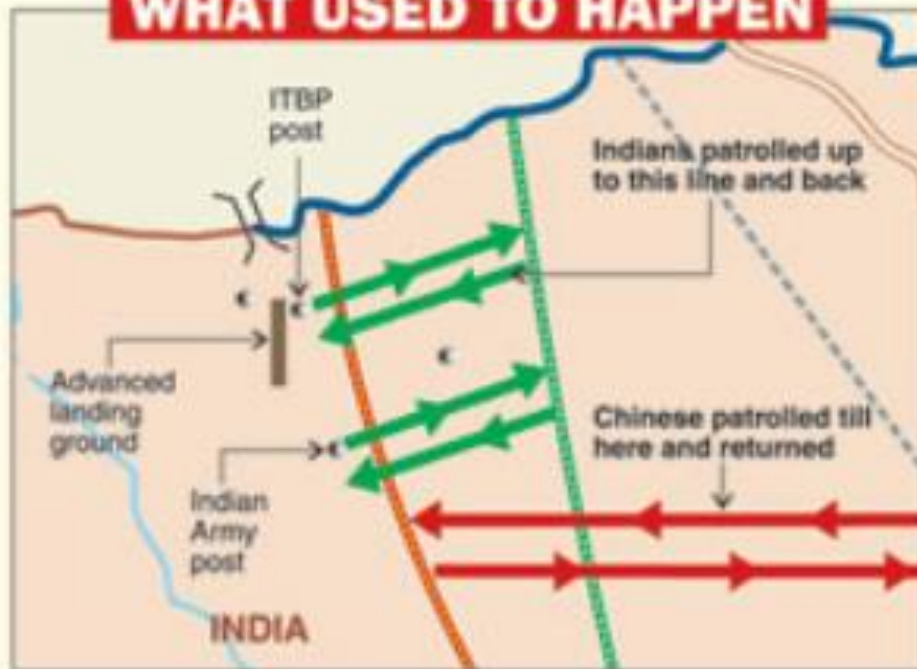
CHINESE ADMINISTERED KASHMIR

INDIAN ADMINISTERED KASHMIR

THE LINES



WHAT USED TO HAPPEN



WHAT HAS HAPPENED NOW



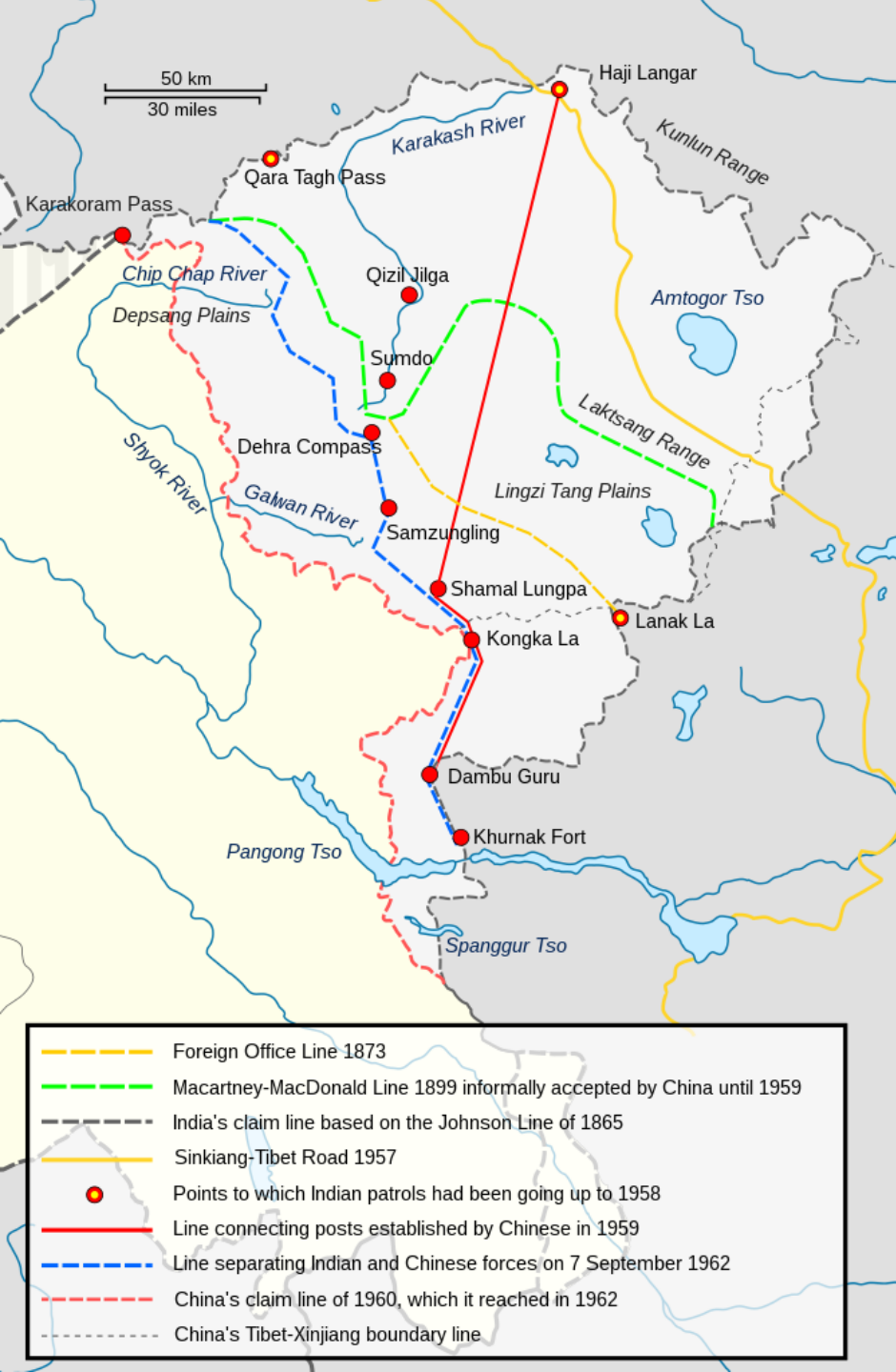
Lines approximate
Map not to scale

- Aksai Chin total area: 38500sqkm approx

- In Indian possession: 1500sqkm approx

- Johnson Line, drawn in 1865 by the British, is the original boundary that India claims

- McCartney McDonald Line, drawn in 1899, was at one point claimed by the Chinese as the boundary



The **Macartney–MacDonald Line** was a boundary proposal by the [British Raj](#) for the border between the princely state of [Jammu and Kashmir](#) and the Chinese-managed territories of [Xinjiang](#) and [Tibet](#). Broadly, it represented the watershed between the [Indus River](#) system and the rivers draining into the [Tarim basin](#) (the [Yarkand](#) and [Karakash](#) rivers).

The line was proposed by [British Indian Government](#) to China in 1899 via its envoy in China, Sir [Claude MacDonald](#). The Chinese Government never gave any response to the proposal. The Indian Government believed that, subsequently British India reverted to its traditional boundary, the [Johnson–Ardagh Line](#). Independent scholars have not confirmed the claim.



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NON DISPUTED AREA OF CHINA TILL HERE

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China CLAIMS TILL HERE

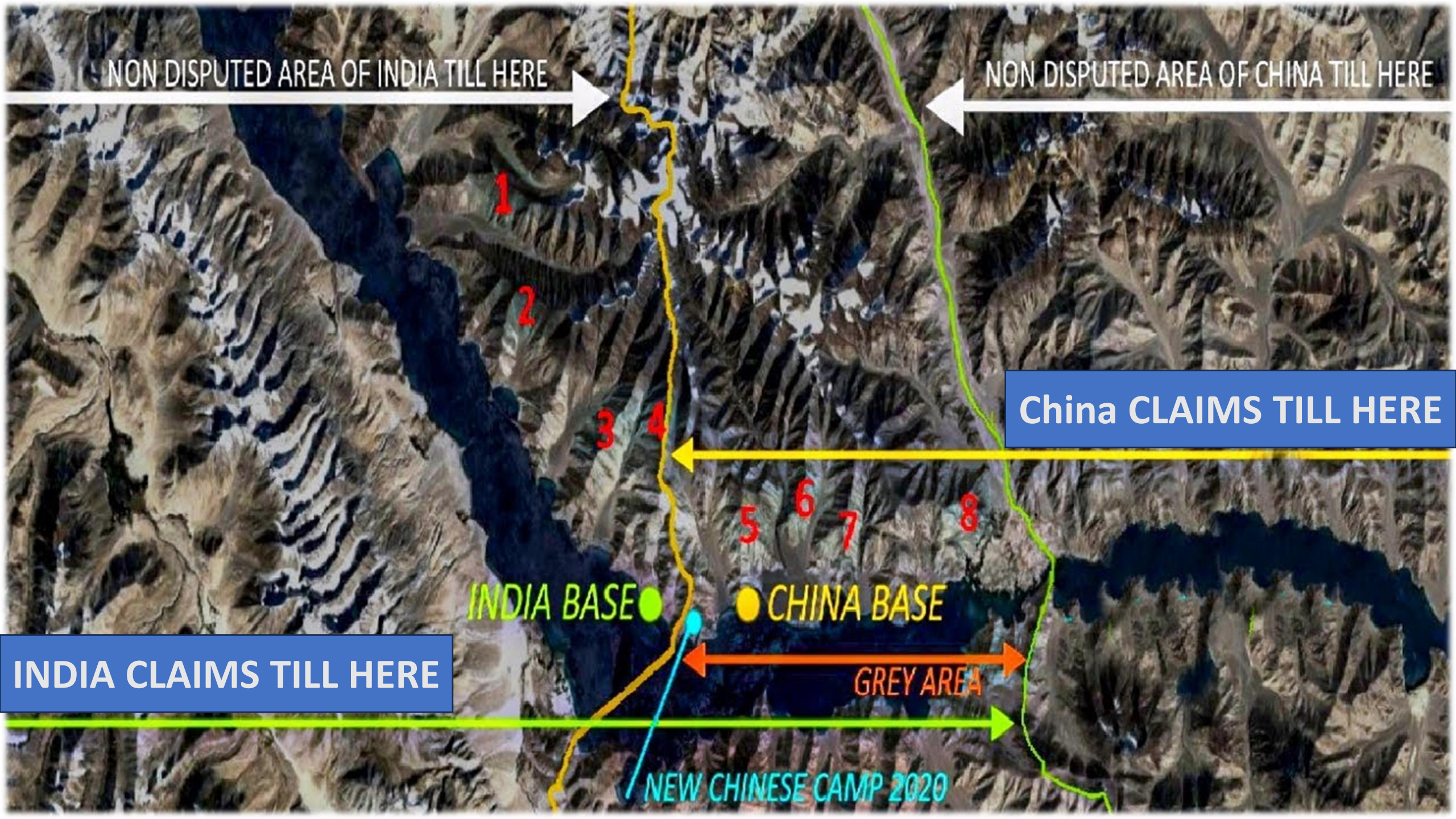
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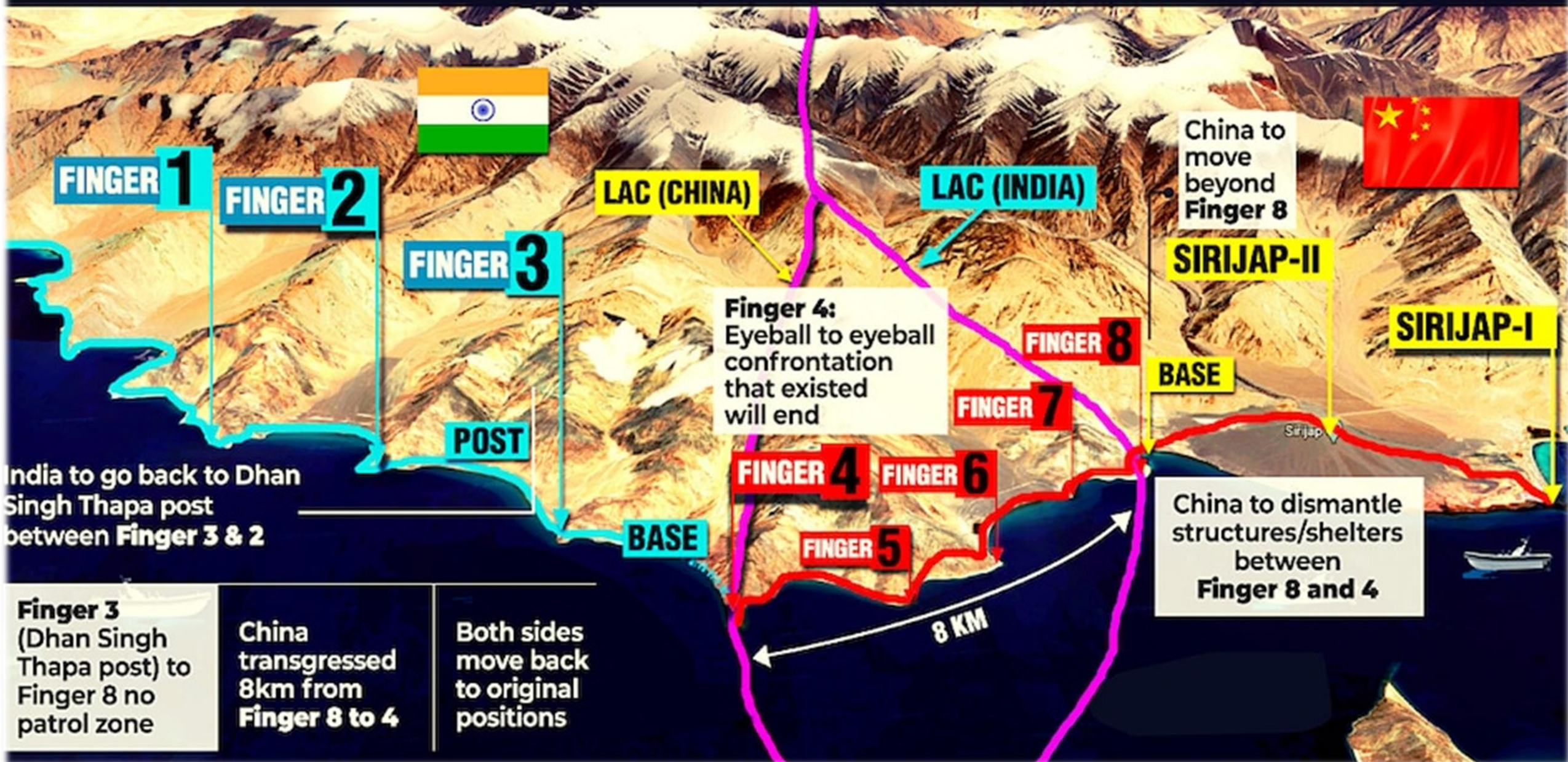
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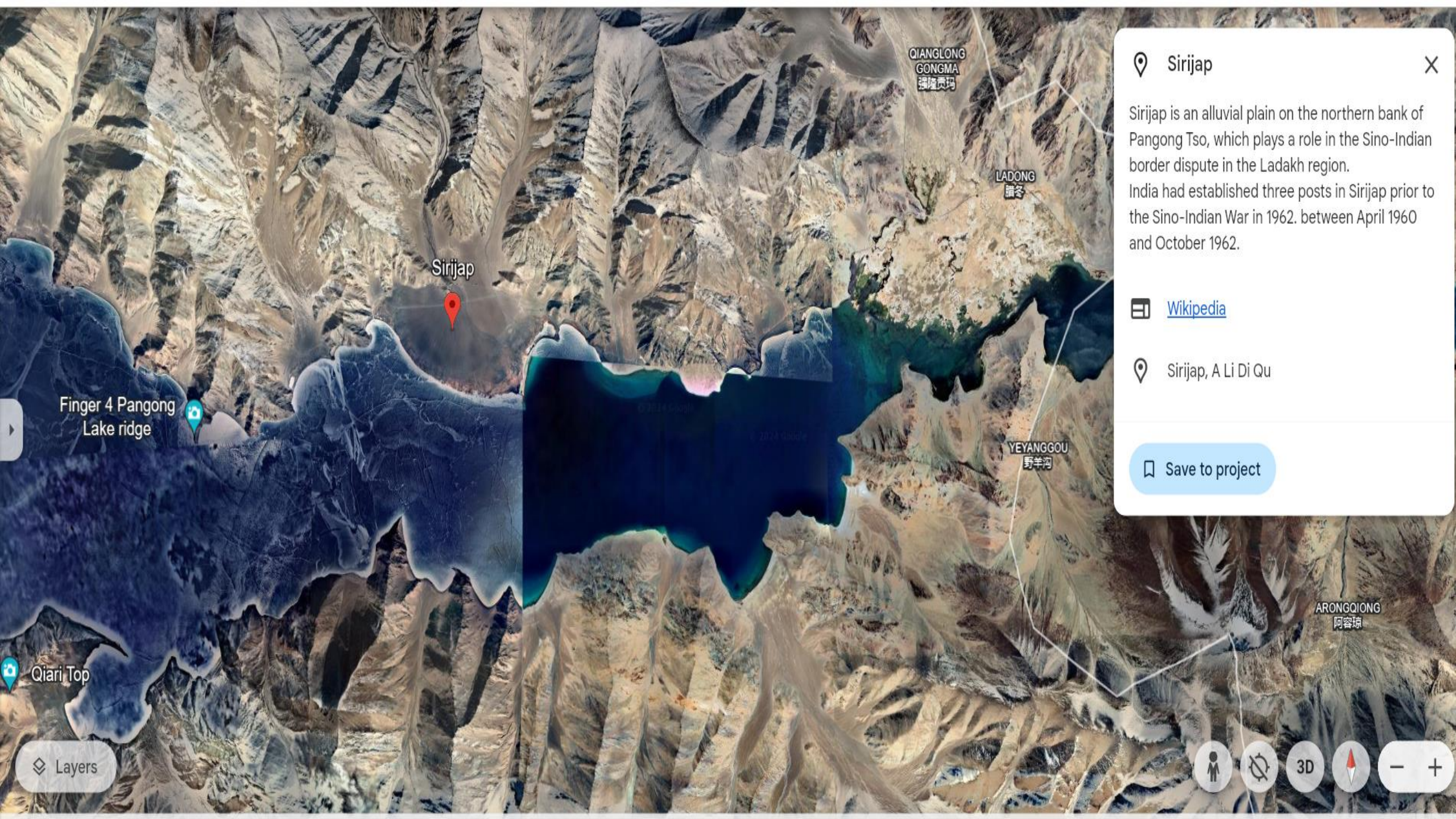
GREY AREA

NEW CHINESE CAMP 2020



DECODING THE DISENGAGEMENT





📍 Sirijap ✕

Sirijap is an alluvial plain on the northern bank of Pangong Tso, which plays a role in the Sino-Indian border dispute in the Ladakh region.

India had established three posts in Sirijap prior to the Sino-Indian War in 1962. between April 1960 and October 1962.

📖 [Wikipedia](#)

📍 Sirijap, A Li Di Qu

🔖 Save to project

Finger 4 Pangong Lake ridge

Sirijap

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GONGMA
强隆贡玛

LADONG
腊冬

YEEYANGGOU
野羊沟

ARONGQIONG
阿容琼

Layers





LADONG
ལ་དོང་

North Bank Pangong Tso

Location of bridge

China

Pangong Tso

India

South Bank Pangong Tso

Google Maps

China has completed the construction of a 400-meter bridge near the Line of Actual Control (LAC) in eastern Ladakh. Recent satellite images, exclusive to NDTV, from July 22 reveal that the bridge is now black-topped and in use by light motor vehicles.

Situated in territory held by China since 1958, the bridge is strategically located near the Line of Actual Control (LAC) between India and China in Ladakh. It facilitates the rapid movement of Chinese troops between the North and South banks of Pangong Lake

JULY 22, 2024

MAXAR

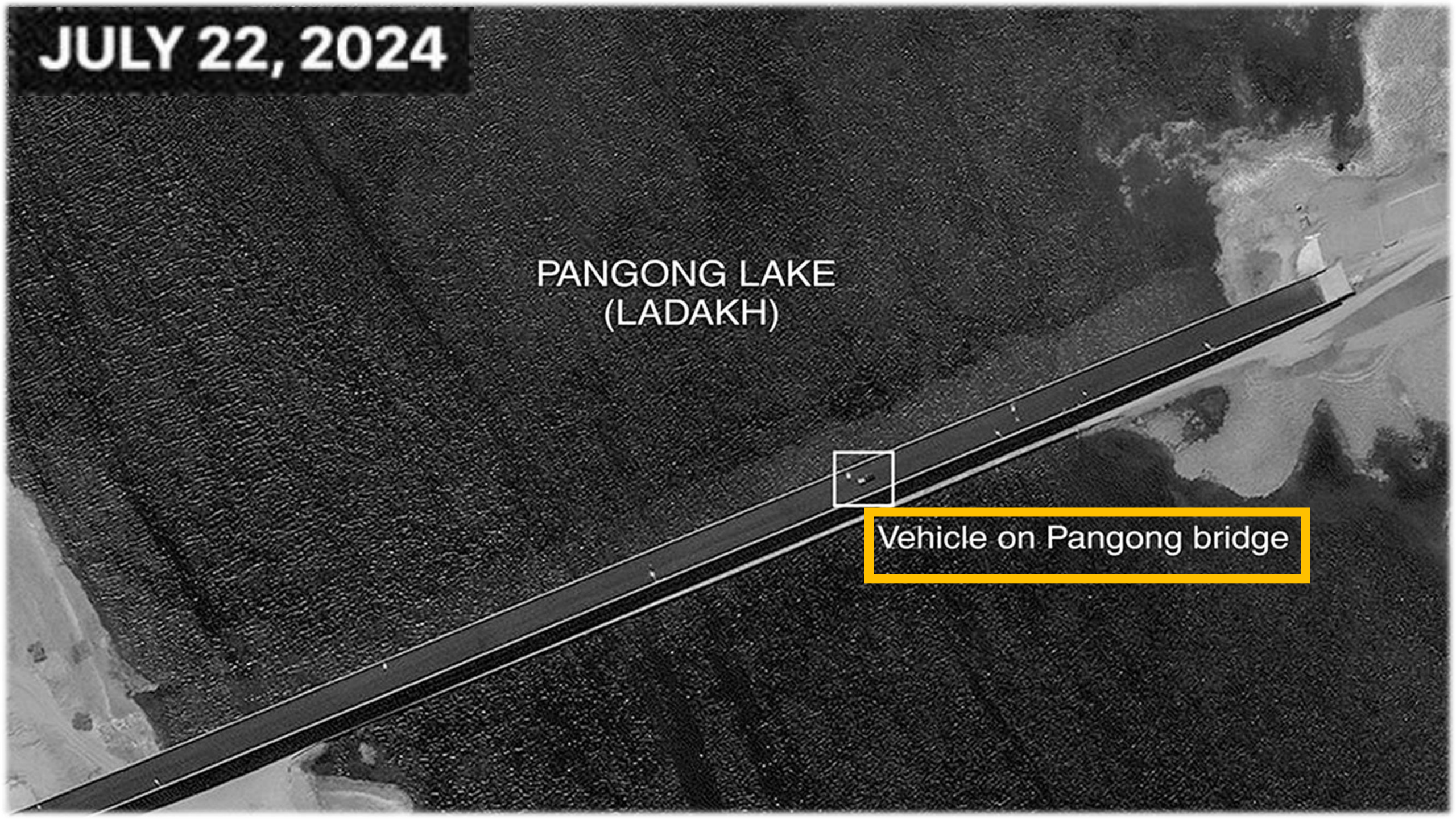
PANGONG LAKE
(LADAKH)

A satellite image of Pangong Lake in Ladakh, India. The lake is a long, narrow body of water, appearing dark in the center. A prominent, long, straight dam structure runs across the lake from the bottom left towards the top right. The surrounding terrain is rugged and mountainous, with various shades of gray and white indicating different elevations and possibly snow or ice. The text 'PANGONG LAKE (LADAKH)' is centered over the lake, and 'MAXAR' is in the top right corner. The date 'JULY 22, 2024' is in the top left corner.

JULY 22, 2024

**PANGONG LAKE
(LADAKH)**

Vehicle on Pangong bridge



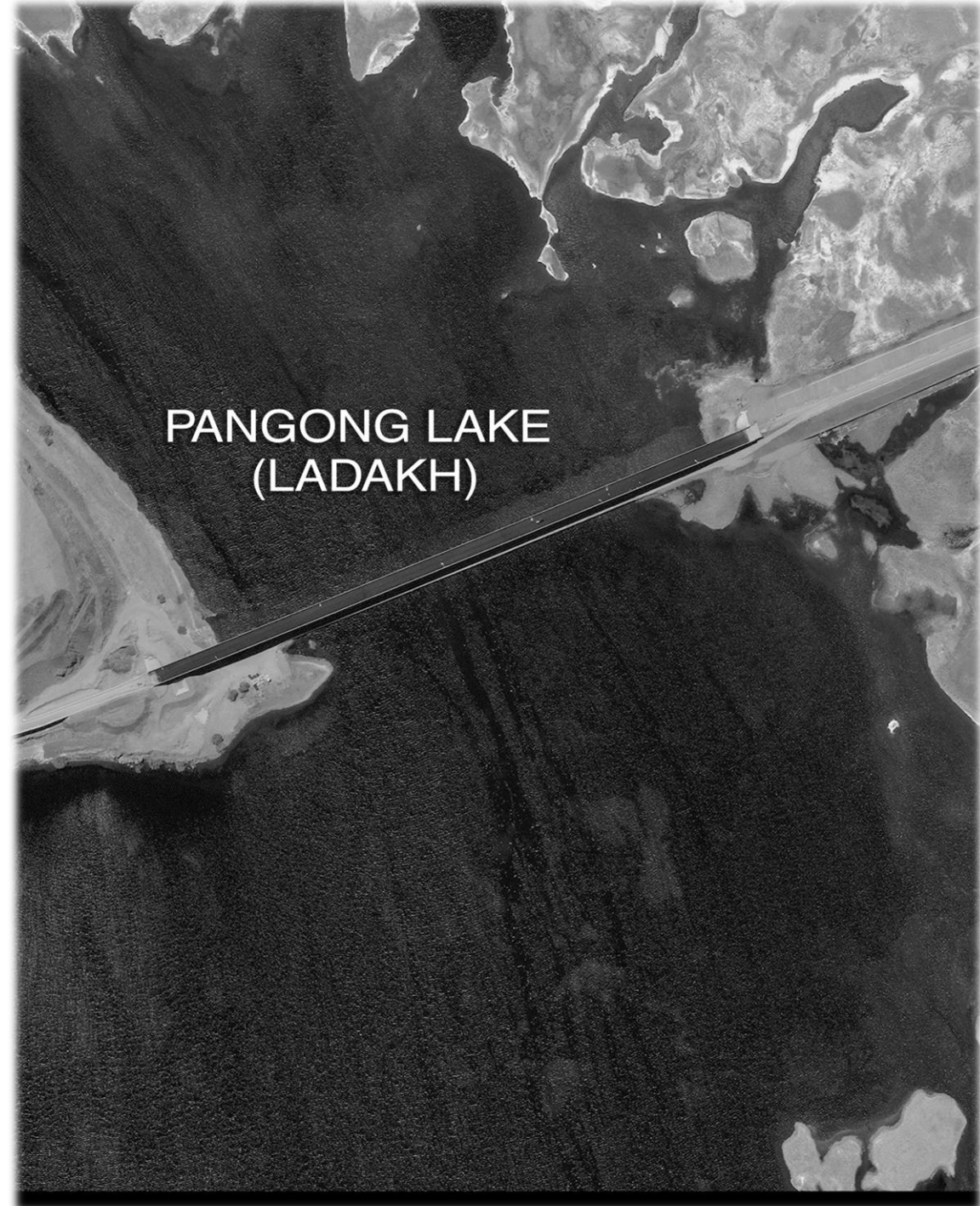
The new satellite images show road access linking the new bridge to an existing road network on the North bank of Pangong which leads to the Khurnak Fort, an ancient Tibetan structure. China had wrested control of the Khurnak Fort in July 1958 despite previous Indian Army patrols to the area.

On the South-bank of the Lake, a new road has been constructed, one that links the bridge to Rutog, a Chinese garrison town and known munitions hub. "The bridge enhances connectivity between China's forward and depth forces underscoring China's commitment to solidifying its territorial claims against India by modifying the landscape to its advantage."

Bridge provides direct route for rapid troop deployment:-

Satellite imagery expert and researcher with The Intel Lab, Damien Symon, has stated that the new bridge offers Chinese forces a "direct, shorter route for rapid troop deployment."

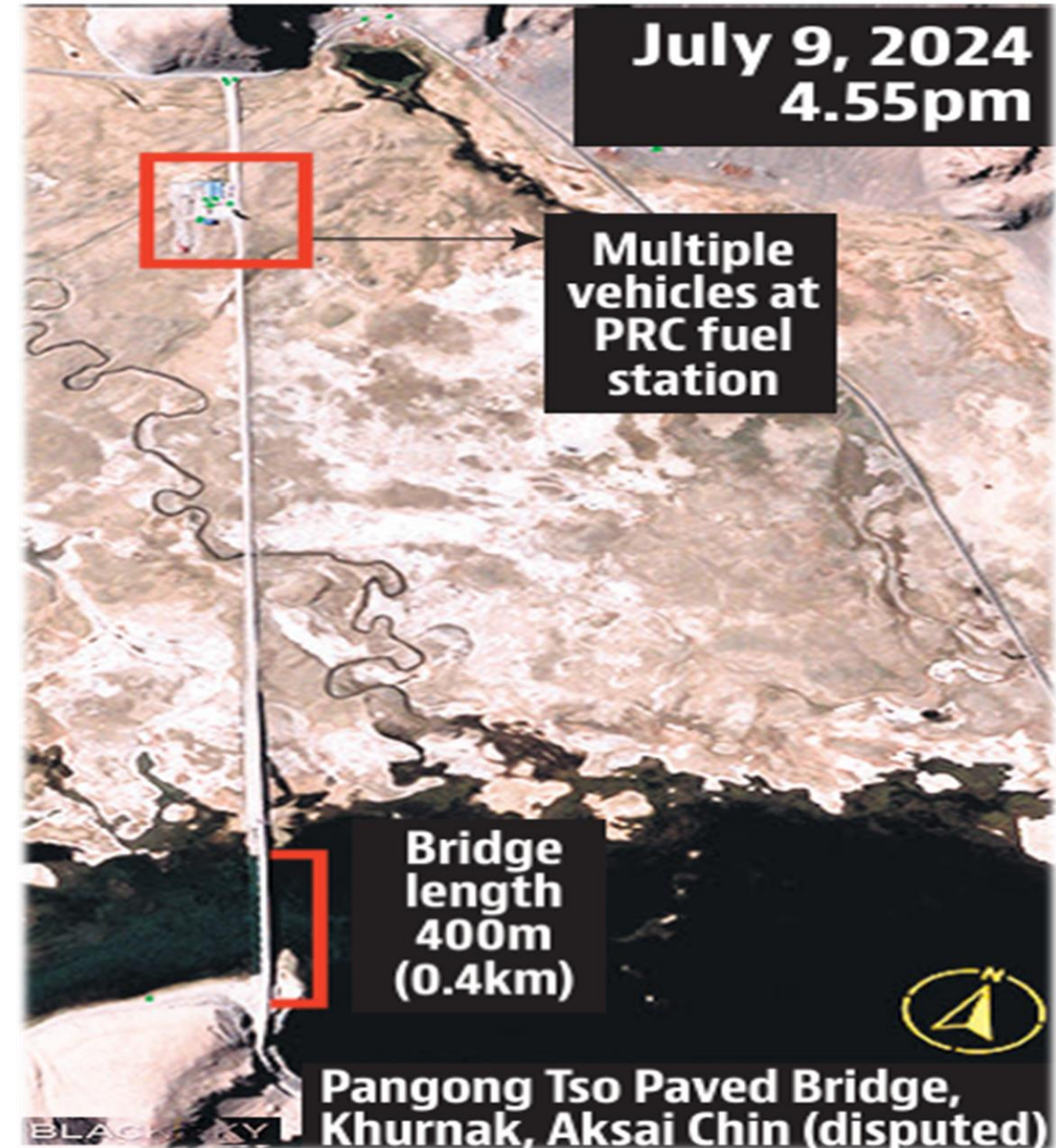
Before this construction, the People's Liberation Army (PLA) had to traverse the lake's entire eastern section to reach conflict zones.



Bridge to reduce travel distance by 50-100 kms-:

The bridge is expected to reduce the travel distance between the lake's banks by approximately **50-100 kilometers**, significantly cutting travel time. The bridge could also cut the travel time between Chinese military bases in the two sectors from 12 hours to about four hours

Bridge cuts travel time for Chinese



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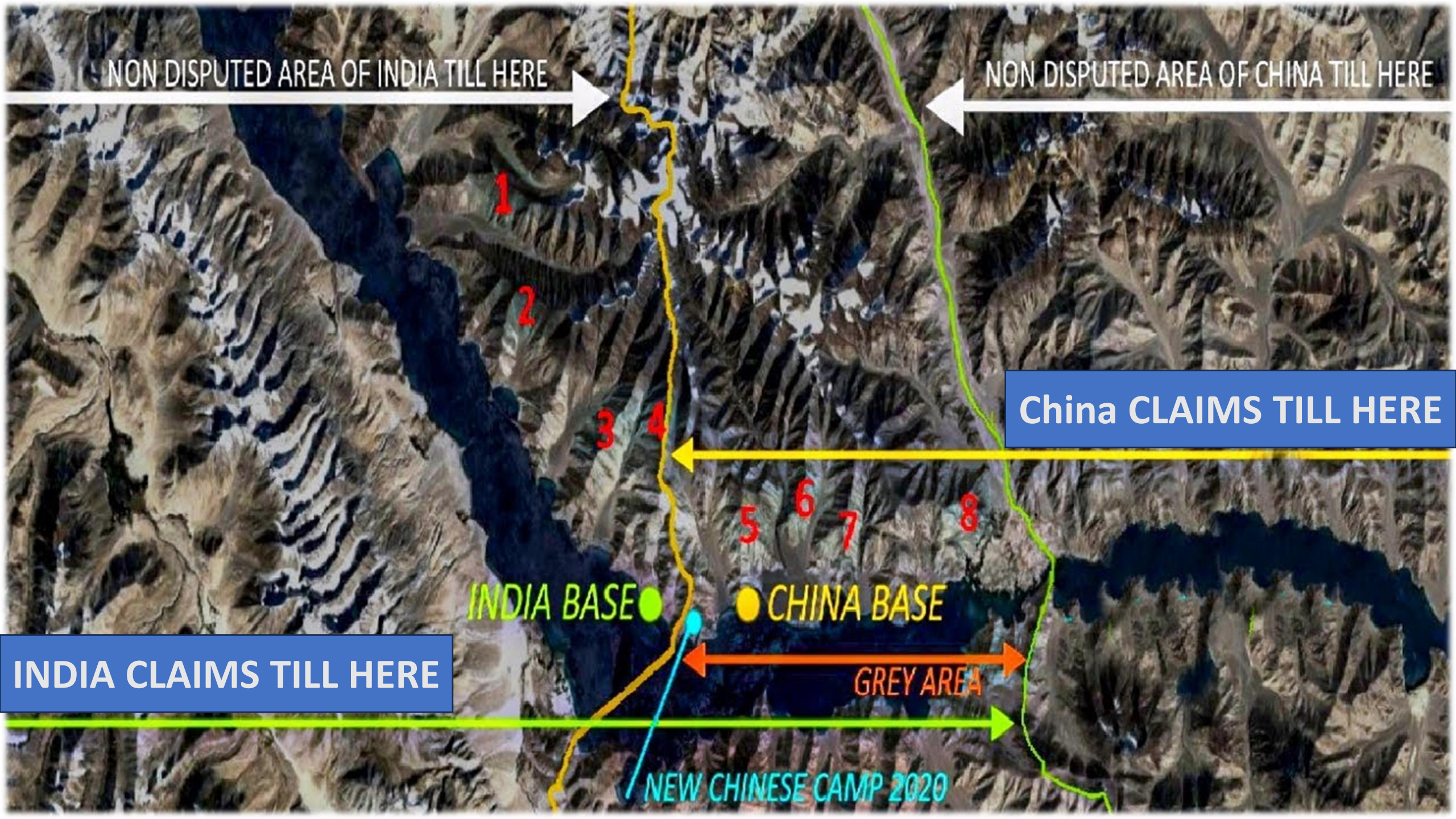
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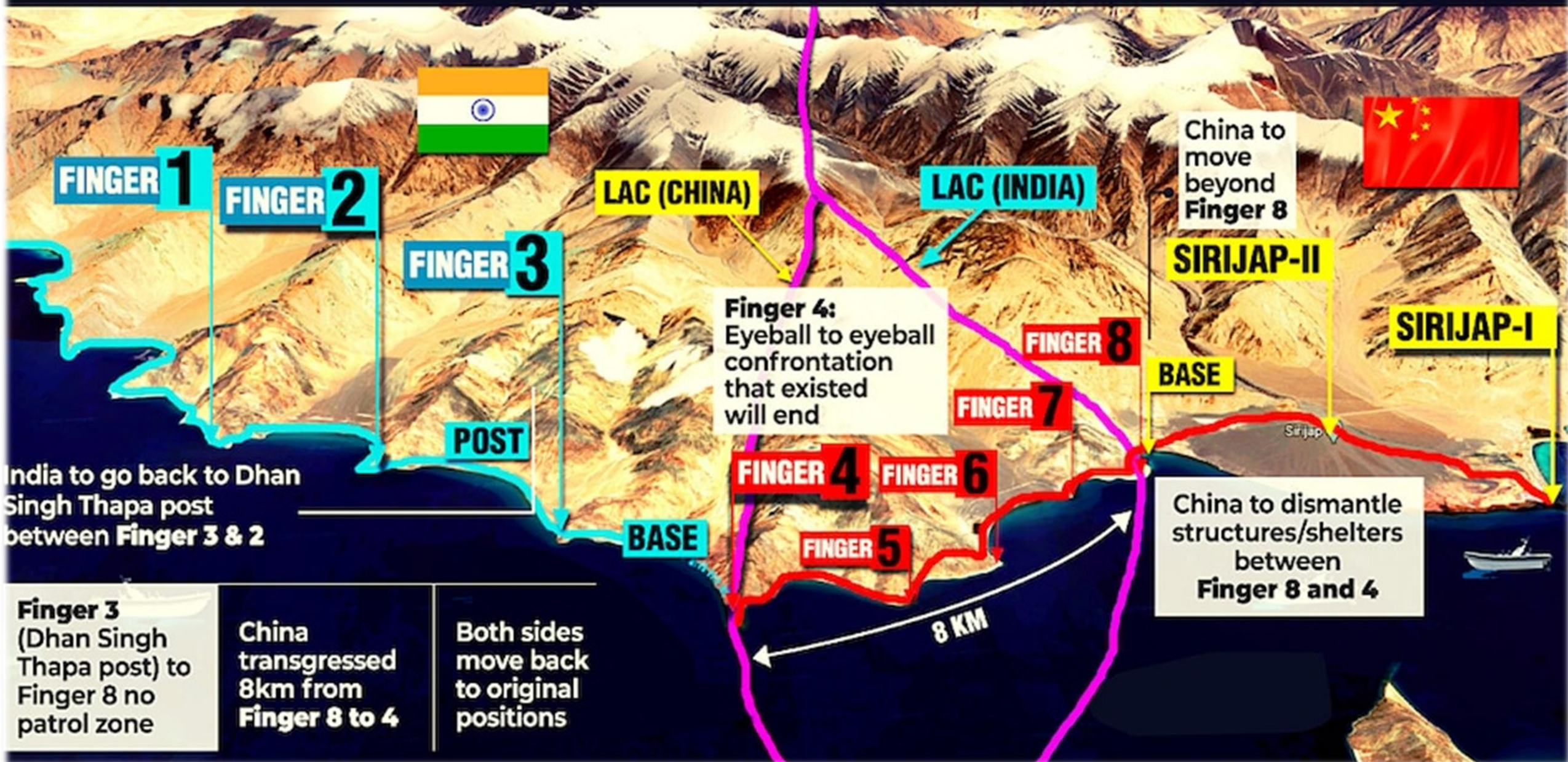
INDIA CLAIMS TILL HERE

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Bridge provides immediate advantages to Chinese PLA-:

Experts suggest that while the bridge could be a target for Indian air strikes or artillery in the event of hostilities, it provides immediate advantages to the Chinese PLA in mobilizing both troops and equipment.

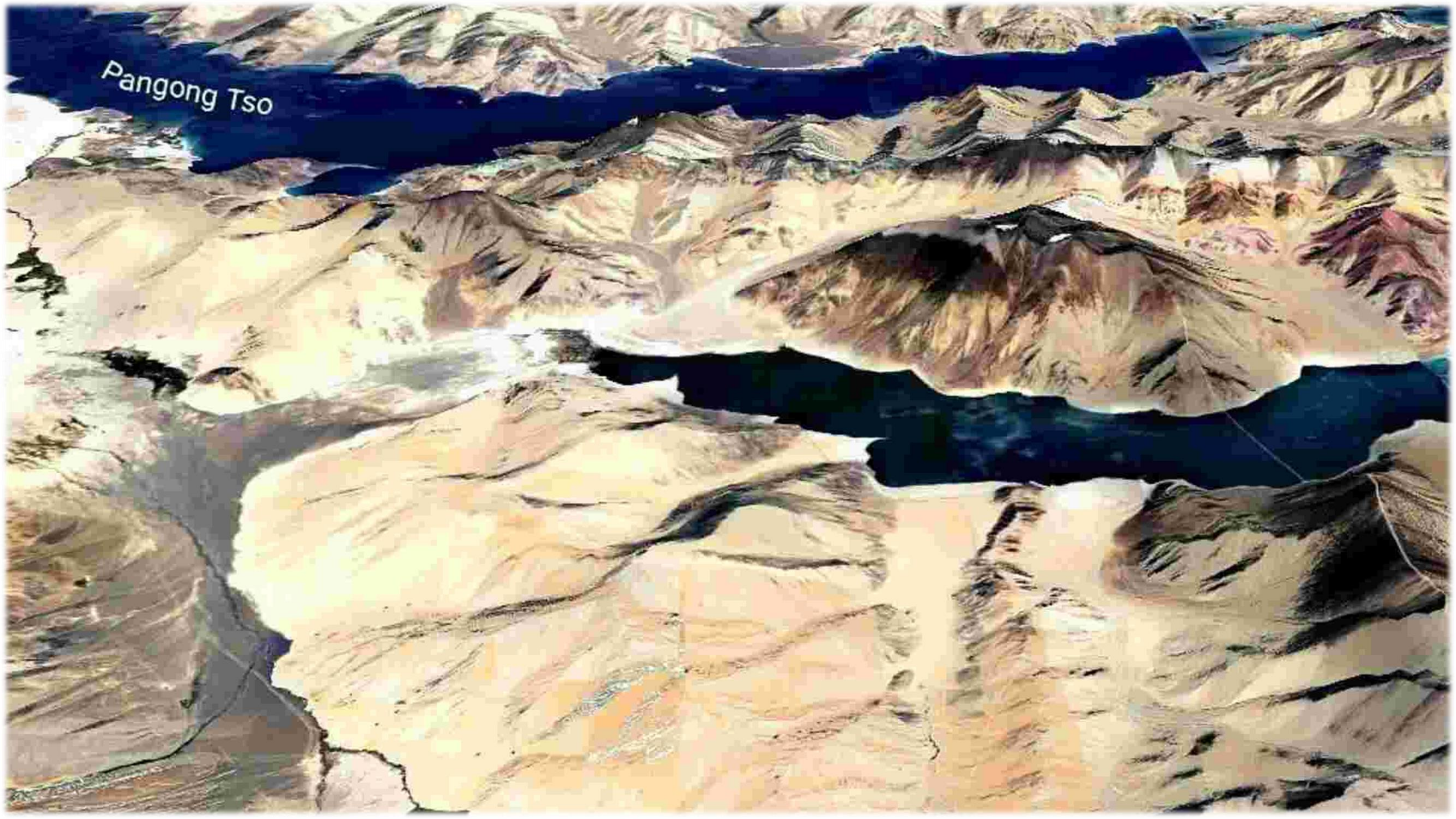
Air Vice Marshal (retired) Manmohan Bahadur said that "the Chinese have built a vital asset that will be of tremendous help to maintain their deterrence posture."

Bridge links to key locations, revealed by satellite images:

- Satellite images also disclose road access linking the new bridge to an existing road network on the North bank of Pangong, leading to Khurnak Fort, an ancient Tibetan structure.**
- On the South-bank of the lake, a newly constructed road connects the bridge to Rutog, a Chinese garrison town and known munitions hub.**
- These connections further enhance China's strategic positioning in this disputed region.**

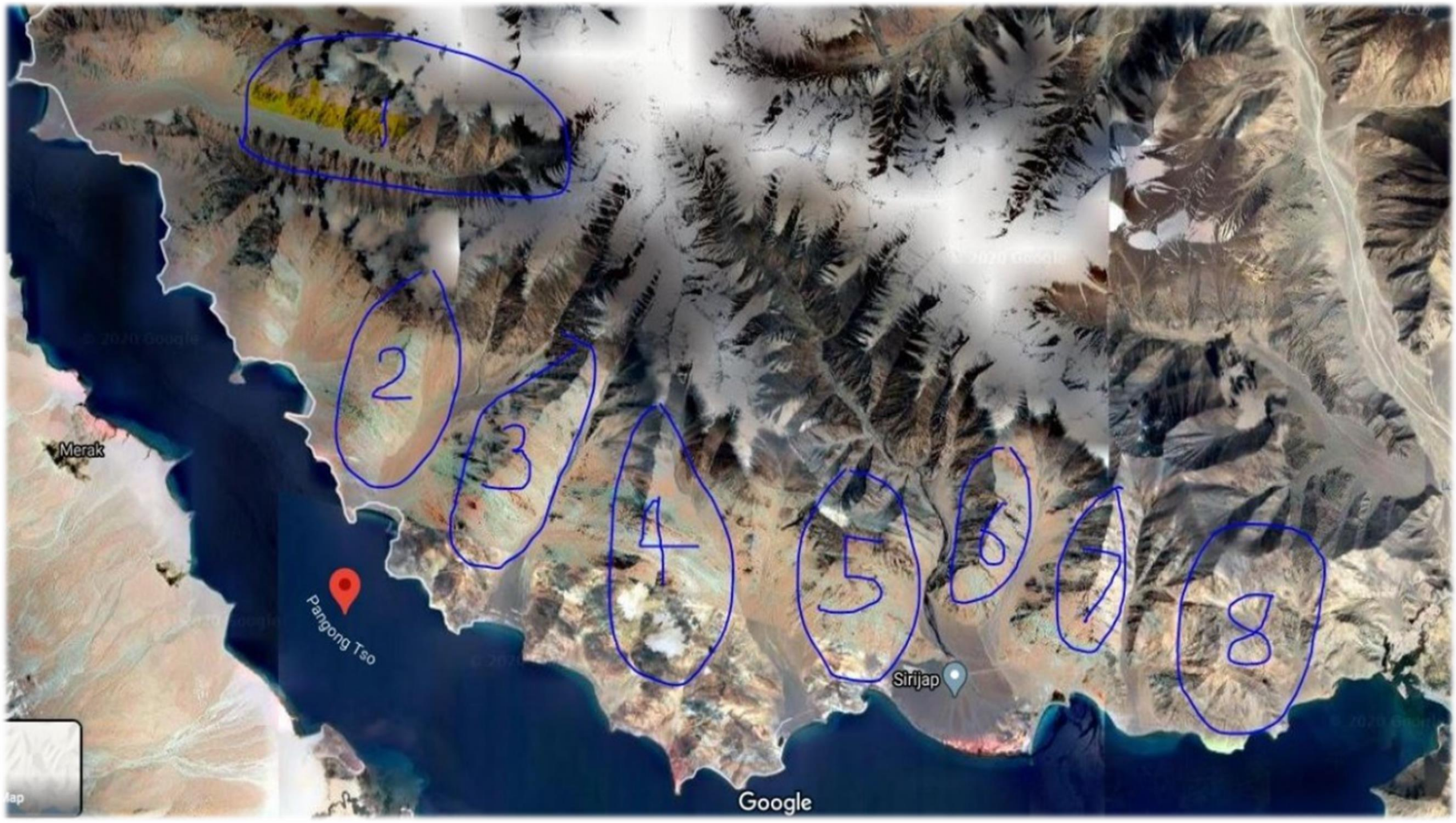
पेंगोंग त्सो (Pangong Tso)

- लद्दाखी (Ladakhi) भाषा में पेंगोंग का अर्थ है समीपता और तिब्बती भाषा में त्सो का अर्थ है झील।
- पेंगोंग त्सो (Pangong Tso) लद्दाख हिमालय में **14,000** फुट से अधिक की ऊँचाई पर स्थित एक लंबी संकरी, गहरी, **एंडोर्फिक (landlocked)** झील है।
- पेंगोंग त्सो (Pangong Tso) का पश्चिमी छोर लेह के दक्षिण-पूर्व में **54 किमी.** दूर स्थित है।
- **135 किमी.** लंबी यह झील बुमेरांग (Boomerang) के आकार में **604 वर्ग किमी.** में फैली हुई है।
- खारे पानी की यह झील (salt water lake) शीत ऋतु में जम जाती है।
- इसका जल खारा होने के कारण इसमें मछली या अन्य कोई जलीय जीवन नहीं है। परंतु यह कई प्रवासी पक्षियों के लिये एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रजनन स्थल है।
- इस झील का **45 किलोमीटर** क्षेत्र **भारत** में स्थित है, जबकि **90 किलोमीटर** क्षेत्र **चीन** में पड़ता है। वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा इस झील के मध्य से गुजरती है।
- **19वीं** शताब्दी के मध्य में यह झील जॉनसन रेखा के दक्षिणी छोर पर थी। जॉनसन रेखा अक्सार्ड चीन क्षेत्र में भारत और चीन के बीच सीमा निर्धारण का एक प्रारंभिक प्रयास था।



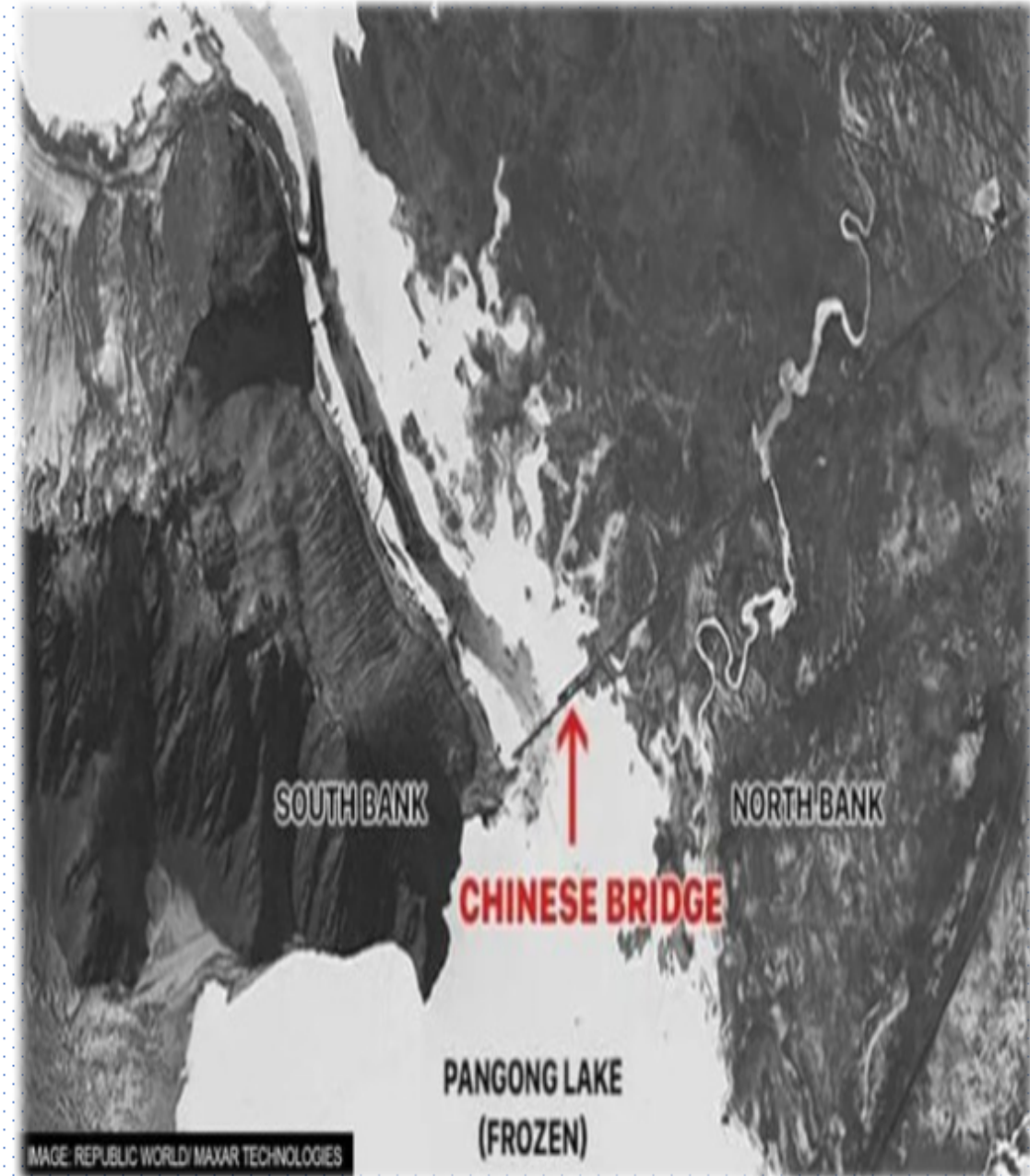
Pangong Tso





अक्तूबर 2021 में बनना शुरू हुआ था पुल:

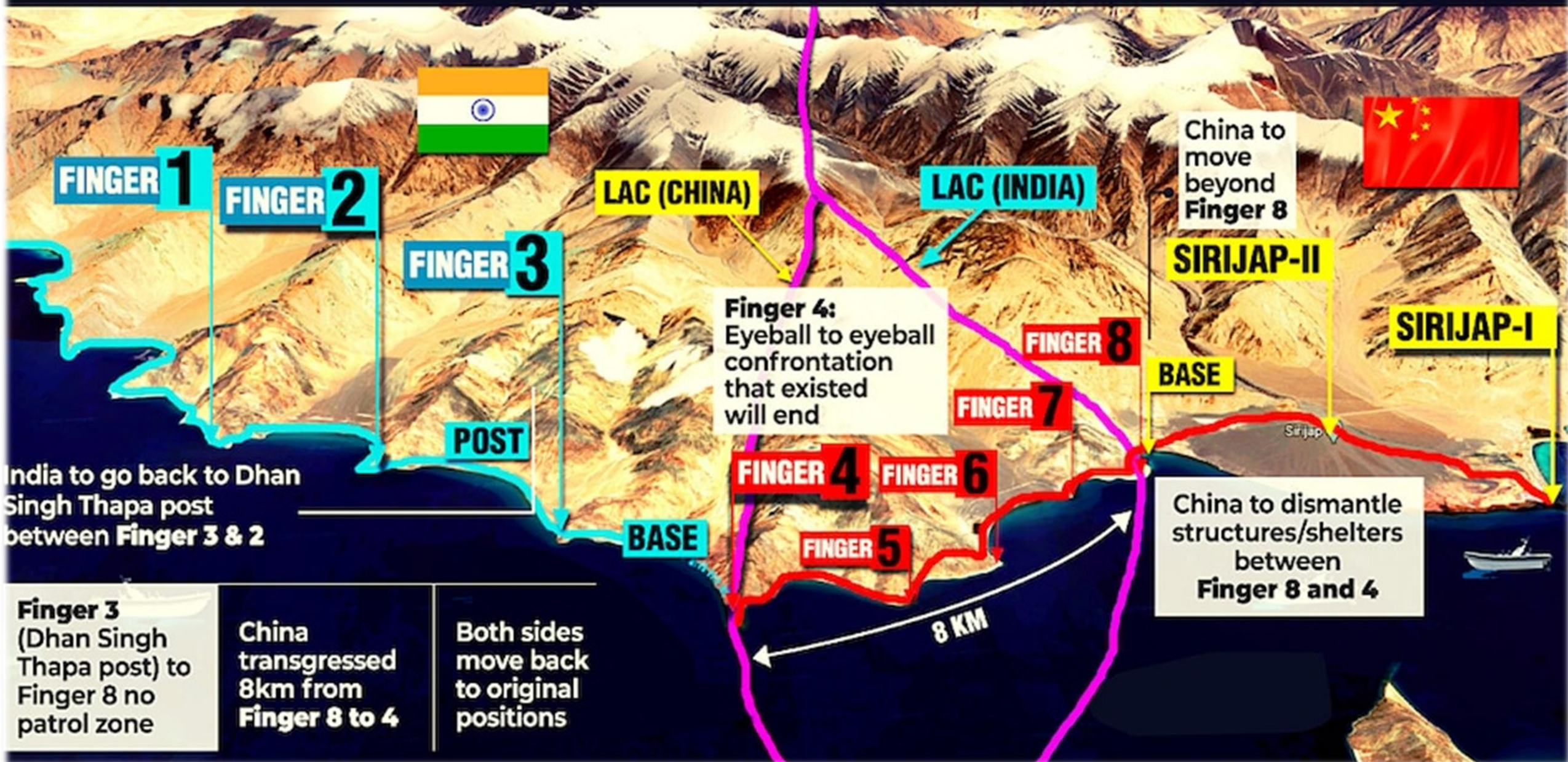
जियो-इंटेलिजेंस एक्सपर्ट डेमियन सिमोन की तरफ से जारी 17 जुलाई 2024 की सैटेलाइट इमेज से जानकारी मिली है कि पुल बन कर तैयार है, वहीं पुल पर सड़क भी बन कर तैयार है। जबकि 02 जुलाई 2024 को ब्रिज और कनेक्टिंग रोड तो बन कर तैयार थी, लेकिन उस पर ब्लैकटॉपिंग नहीं हुई थी। सूत्रों ने बताया कि यह पुल अक्तूबर 2021 के आसपास बनना शुरू हुआ था। यह पुल 134 किलोमीटर लंबी पैंगोंग झील के सबसे संकरे बिंदु पर स्थित खुर्नक किले के पास बनाया जा रहा है। चीन ने जून 1958 में खुर्नक किले के आसपास के इलाके पर कब्जा कर लिया था।



सिरिजाप से सिर्फ 25 किलोमीटर दूर है पुल:

वहीं यह पुल पैंगोंग त्सो झील के उत्तरी किनारे को दक्षिणी किनारे से जोड़ेगा, जिससे चीन को एक किनारे से दूसरे किनारे पर तेजी से सेना भेजने में आसानी हो जाएगी। साथ ही अग्रिम इलाकों में सप्लाई और रसद की तेजी से आवाजाही भी हो सकेगी। इसके अलावा दक्षिण किनारे पर स्थित रेजांग ला के नजदीक स्पांगुर त्सो तक पहुंच आसान हो जाएगी। वहीं, पैंगोंग के उत्तरी किनारे पर फिंगर-4 तक चीन तेजी से पहुंच सकेगा। भारत के दावे के मुताबिक यह पुल वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (एलएसी) से 40 किमी की दूरी पर है। यह पुल सिरिजाप से सिर्फ 25 किलोमीटर दूर है, जो फिंगर 8 क्षेत्र के पूर्व में स्थित है। इस इलाके पर भारत अपना दावा करता है।

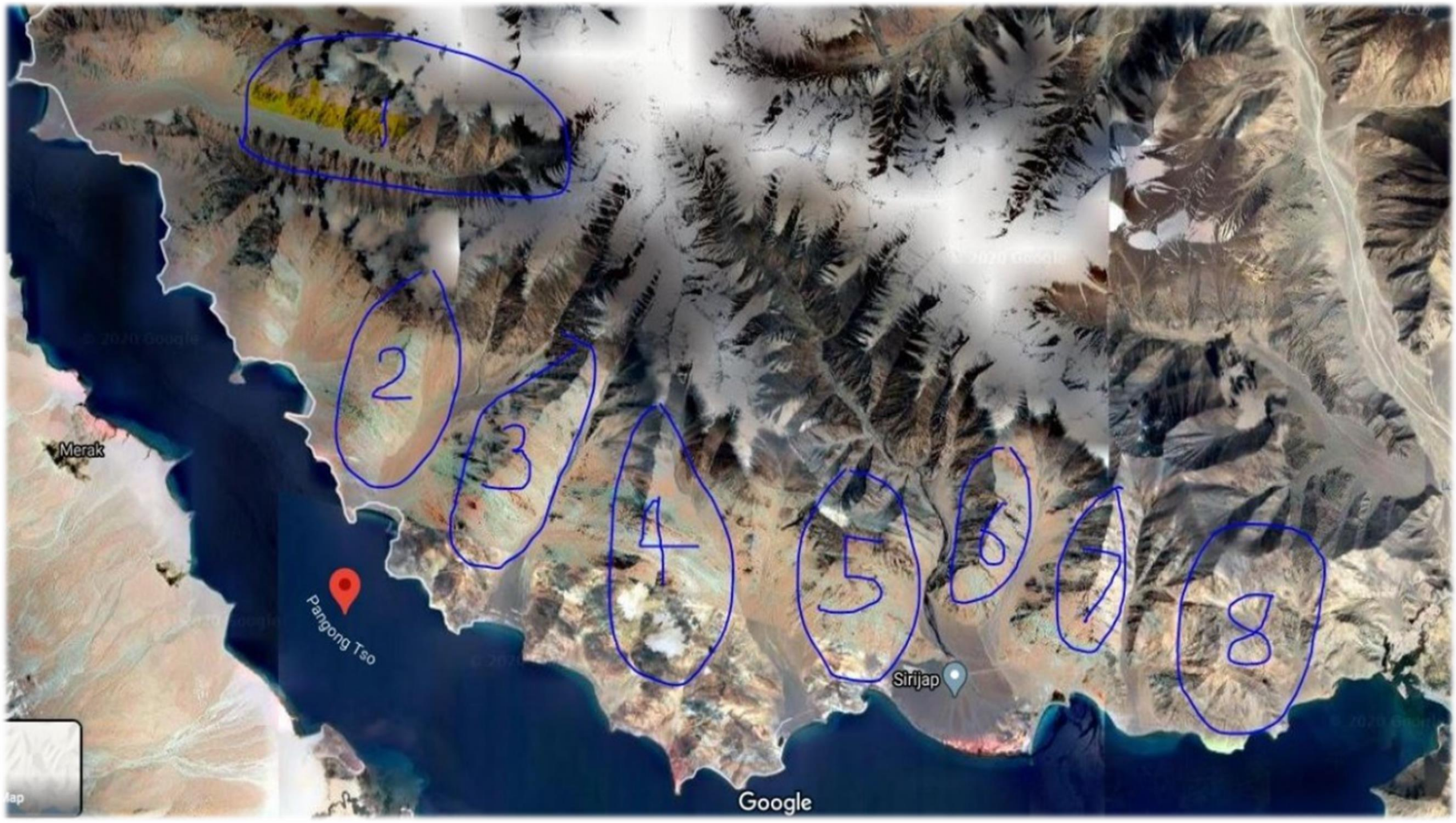
DECODING THE DISENGAGEMENT



क्या है झील के करीब स्थित फिंगर्स :

पिछले कुछ वर्षों में चीन की सेना पैंगोंग झील के किनारे पर पर सड़कों का निर्माण कर लिया है। सन् 1999 में जब कारगिल की जंग जारी थी तो उस समय चीन ने मौके का फायदा उठाते हुए भारत की सीमा में झील के किनारे पर पांच किलोमीटर तक लंबी सड़क का निर्माण कर लिया था। झील के उत्तरी किनारे पर बंजर पहाड़ियां हैं जिन्हें छांग छेनमो कहते हैं। इन पहाड़ियों के उभरे हुए हिस्से को ही सेना 'फिंगर्स' के तौर पर बुलाती है। भारत का दावा है कि LAC की सीमा फिंगर आठ तक है लेकिन वह फिंगर 4 तक के इलाके को ही नियंत्रित करती है।





क्या है फिंगर 4 और फिंगर 8

फिंगर 8 पर चीन की बॉर्डर पोस्ट्स हैं। जबकि वह मानती है कि एलएसी फिंगर 2 से गुजरती है। कुछ साल पहले चीन की सेना ने फिंगर 4 पर स्थायी निर्माण की कोशिश की थी। इसे बाद में भारत की तरफ से हुए कड़े विरोध के बाद गिरा दिया गया था। फिंगर 2 पर पेट्रोलिंग के लिए चीन की सेना हल्के वाहनों का प्रयोग करती है और यहीं से वापस हो जाती है। गश्त के दौरान अगर भारत की पेट्रोलिंग टीम से उनका आमना-सामना होता है तो उन्हें वापस जाने को कह दिया जाता है। यहीं पर कनफ्यूजन हो जाता है क्योंकि वाहन ऐसी स्थिति में होते हैं कि वो टर्न नहीं ले सकते हैं।

जून 2020 में गलवान में झड़प:

कई बार, मवेशी चीनी क्षेत्रों में प्रवेश कर जाते हैं। यह वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर पड़ोसी ताकतों के बीच विवाद का विषय रहा है। भारत के अनुसार, चीन ने लद्दाख में **38,000 वर्ग किलोमीटर** भूमि पर अवैध कब्जा कर रखा है। साथ ही अरुणाचल प्रदेश में **90,000 वर्ग किलोमीटर** पर अपना दावा ठोका है। अनिर्धारित LAC तनाव का एक निरंतर वजह रही है। हालांकि, दोनों पक्षों ने **1993 और 1996** के शांति और सौहार्दपूर्ण समझौतों में निहित प्रोटोकॉल के माध्यम से इसे अच्छी तरह से मैनेज किया है। चीन ने उस समझौते को तोड़ दिया जब उसने सीमा के पास बड़ी संख्या में सैनिकों को इकट्ठा किया। इसके बाद झड़पें हुईं। आखिरकार **जून 2020 में गलवान में दोनों पक्षों के सैनिक मारे गए।**



भारत ने किया था पैंगोंग त्सो के किनारे की चोटियों पर कब्जा

मई 2020 में पैंगोंग त्सो में चीन के साथ हुई झड़प के बाद **15-16 जून 2020** में गलवान घाटी में बड़ी हिंसक झड़प हुई थी। इस झड़प में **20** बहादुर भारतीय सैनिक शहीद हो गए और **40** से ज्यादा संख्या में चीनी सैनिक भी मारे गए थे। जिसके बाद से दोनों देशों के बीच लंबे समय से गतिरोध जारी है, जो जल्द खत्म होता नहीं दिख रहा है। **अगस्त 2020** में भारतीय सेना ने एक स्पेशल ऑपरेशन को अंजाम देते हुए **29 और 30 अगस्त 2020** की रात को पैंगोंग त्सो के दक्षिणी किनारे की चोटियों पर कब्जा कर लिया था। वहीं चीन का यह पुल खुर्नक से दक्षिणी तट के बीच करीब 200 किमी की दूरी को खत्म कर देगा। पुल बन जाने के बाद खुर्नक से रुतोग तक का रास्ता 200 किमी की बजाय अब केवल 40-50 किमी का होगा। वहीं, चीन की मोल्दो गैरिस तक पहुंच आसान होगी।

Pangong Lake



पैगॉंग इलाका, जहां भारत-चीन की सेनाएं आमने-सामने



**उत्तरी पैगॉंग
इलाका**

**वह इलाका जहां
29-30 अगस्त की रात
को झड़प हुई थी**

चीन के 500 सैनिकों
ने एक पहाड़ी पर कब्जे
की कोशिश की थी,
जिसे भारतीय सेना ने
नाकाम कर दिया।

**दक्षिणी पैगॉंग
इलाका**

स्पांगुर सो

**पैगॉंग
झील**

नक्शा मानक के अनुसार नहीं।





चुशूल के रास्ते भारत में घुस सकता है चीन:

14,000 फीट से भी ज्यादा ऊंचाई पर स्थित पैंगोंग त्सो 3,488 किमी लंबी एलएसी से होकर गुजरती है। पूर्वी लद्दाख में आने वाली करीब 826 किलोमीटर लंबी एलएसी के लगभग बीच में पैंगोंग त्सो पड़ती है। इसकी लंबाई 135 किलोमीटर है और यह 604 वर्ग किलोमीटर से भी ज्यादा क्षेत्र में फैली है। कहीं-कहीं इसकी चौड़ाई 6 किलोमीटर तक है। इस झील का 45 किमी क्षेत्र भारत में, जबकि 90 किमी क्षेत्र चीन में पड़ता है। **रणनीतिक रूप से यह झील इसलिए महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि अगर चीन भारत पर आक्रमण करना चाहे, तो उसके पास चुशूल के रास्ते भारत में घुसने का विकल्प है और उसी के रास्ते में यह झील पड़ती है। और यह रास्ता चीन की तरफ जाने वाले रास्ते में पड़ता है। किसी भी आक्रमण के समय चीन इसी रास्ते की मदद से भारत की सीमा में दाखिल हो सकता है। सन् 1962 की जंग में जब दोनों देश पहली बार आमने-सामने थे तो चीन ने इसी रास्ते का प्रयोग कर हमले शुरू किए थे।**

What is Chushul strategic importance to India?

- **Chushul is one among the five Border Personnel Meeting points between the Indian Army and the People's Liberation Army of China.**
- **It enjoys tremendous strategic and tactical importance because of its location and terrain, which make it a centre for logistics deployment.**
- **This sector has plains that are a couple of km wide, where mechanized forces, including tanks, can be deployed. Its airstrip and connectivity by road to Leh add to its operational advantages.**
- **Indian troops have now secured the ridgeline in this sub-sector that allows them to dominate the Chushul bowl on the Indian side, and Moldo sector on the Chinese side.**
- **They also have a clear sight of the almost 2-km-wide Spanggur gap, which the Chinese used in the past to launch attacks on this sector in the 1962 War.**

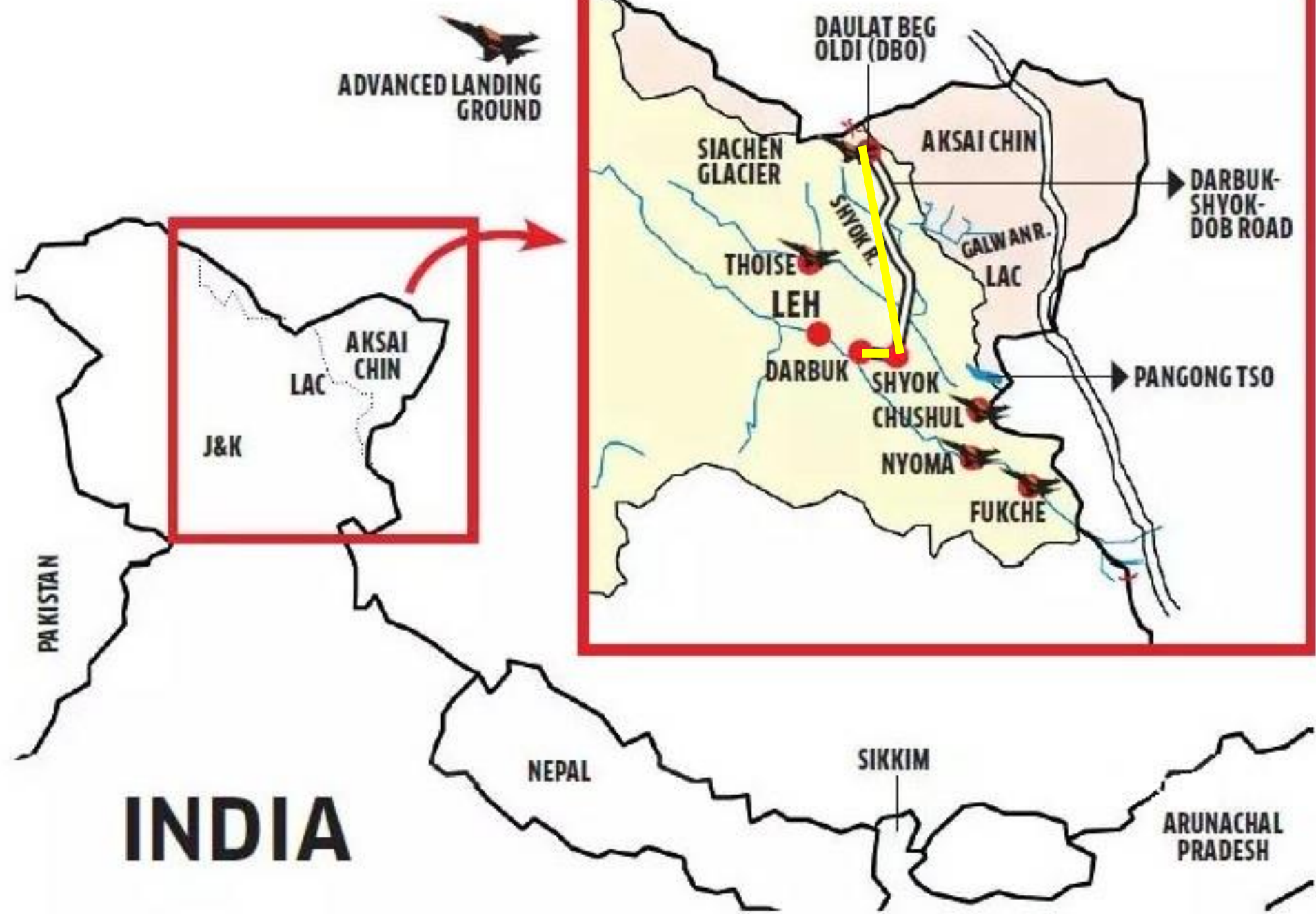


How is Chushul important to China?

- **Simply put, Chushul is the gateway to Leh. If China enters the Chushul, it can launch its operations for Leh.**
- **After the initial attacks, including on the Galwan valley by the Chinese in October 1962, the PLA troops prepared to attack Chushul airfield and the valley to get direct access to Leh.**
- **However, just before the attacks were launched, the area was reinforced by the 114 Brigade in November 1962, which also had under its command two troops of armour and some artillery.**

भारत की क्या है तैयारी?

इसके पहले सितम्बर 2020 और 2021 के दौरान जब पैंगोंग त्सो के दक्षिणी तट पर गतिरोध चल रहा था, तब चीन ने ऊंचाई वाले इलाके में भारतीय सैनिकों की नजर से बचने के लिए मोल्डो गैरीसन तक एक नई सड़क का निर्माण किया था। भारत भी चीन का मुकाबला करने के लिए अपना सैन्य ढांचा मजबूत कर रहा है। भारत अपनी तरफ फिंगर 4 की ओर एक सड़क बना रहा है, जिसे उच्च प्राथमिकता वाली परियोजना में रखा गया है। फिंगर 4 तक जाने वाली सड़क भारतीय सेना को सासेर ला के माध्यम से दारबुक-स्क्र्योक-दौलत बेग ओल्डी रोड के विकल्प के रूप में जोड़ेगी। एलएसी के भारतीय हिस्से में लगभग 4350 मीटर की ऊंचाई पर स्थित पैंगोंग त्सो झील दुनिया की सबसे ऊंची खारे पानी की झील है।



ADVANCED LANDING GROUND

DAULAT BEG OLDI (DBO)

SIACHEN GLACIER

AKSAI CHIN

DARBUK-SHYOK-DOB ROAD

THOISE

LEH

SHYOK R.

GALWAN R. LAC

PANGONG TSO

DARBUK

SHYOK CHUSHUL

NYOMA

FUKCHE

PAKISTAN

LAC

AKSAI CHIN

J&K

INDIA

NEPAL

SIKKIM

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

In response to the clashes, India has increased infrastructure development in Ladakh, including opening tunnels for all-season access.

In 2021, 87 bridges were constructed in Ladakh. In 2022, the government allocated more than ₹2,000 crore for infrastructure development along the frontier with China, assigning 18 key projects to Ladakh.

Centre sanctions 29 road projects worth ₹1,170 cr in Ladakh

The move is expected to stimulate economic activities, particularly in agriculture and tourism, contributing to the overall infrastructural development of Ladakh,

Vaageesh Thirumalai

Published • 29 Dec 2023, 06:10 PM IST

Up to 10 Lakhs



Daulat Beg Oldie



AKSAI CHIN

Murgo

Ladakh

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Shyok

Darbuk

Leh

INDIA

CHINA



CHINA

Ceded by Pakistan to China

Siachen Glacier

PAKISTAN OCCUPIED KASHMIR

AKSAI CHIN

DBO

LADAKH

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

PAKISTAN

INDIA

Congress questions Centre over China bridge on Pangong:

Questioning the Union government over reports that China has built a bridge connecting the north and south banks of the Pangong Lake in Ladakh, Congress president Mallikarjun Kharge on July 30 said the government should take Parliament into confidence over the situation.

Congress questions Centre over China bridge on Pangong

Mallikarjun Kharge also questions the increasing number of terror attacks in Jammu and Kashmir

Published - July 31, 2024 12:03 am IST - NEW DELHI

THE HINDU BUREAU





India responds to China's bridge construction

According to the report, there was no immediate response from Indian officials to the operationalisation of the Chinese bridge. However, citing people familiar with the matter, the report added that the Indian side has taken a wide range of actions to bolster military infrastructure and match steps taken by the PLA. Furthermore, when reports of the bridge's construction had first emerged, **the Ministry of External Affairs had said that India has never accepted such illegal occupation of its territory.**



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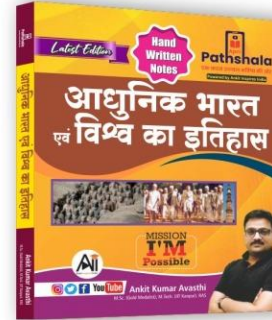
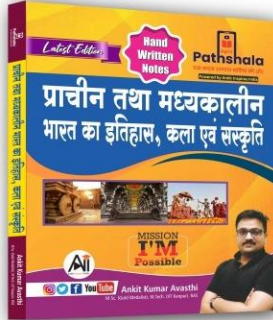
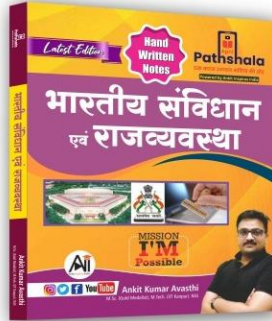
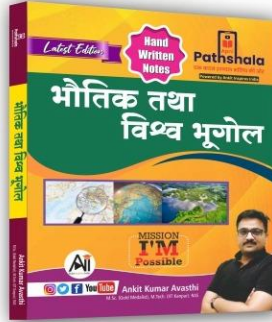
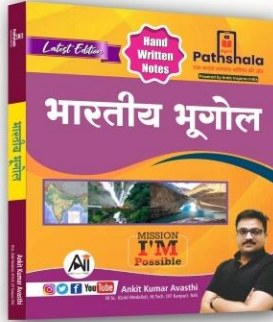
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गए नंबर पर संपर्क करें....

 **7878158882**

- सिन्धु नदी का उद्गम कॅलाश पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में बीखर-सू हिमनद से होता है।
- तिब्बत में इस नदी को सिंगी खंबान कहते हैं।
- यह फमचोक नामक स्थान से भारत में प्रवेश करती है।
- यह नदी भारत में लद्दाख तथा जास्कर श्रेणी के बीच बहती है।
- पाकिस्तान में यह अटक (Attock) नामक स्थानों पर मैदानों में प्रवेश करती है।
- पाकिस्तान में कराँची के पास डेल्टा बनते हुए यह अरब सागर में गिरती है।
- सिंधु नदी की दायें हाथ की प्रमुख सहायक नदियाँ :- श्योक, रुद्रा, हुनजा, गिलागिट, स्वात, काबुल तथा गोमल
- इसकी प्रमुख बायें हाथ की सहायक नदियाँ झेलम, पिनाब, रावी, व्यास, सतलज, द्रास तथा जास्कर पंचनद
- सिंधु से पंचनद पाक में मिठानकोट नामक स्थान पर मिलती है।
- 'लेट' सिंधु नदी के किनारे स्थित है।

पंचनद

i) झेलम :- इस नदी का उद्गम जम्मू कश्मीर में

- बेरिनाग झील से होता है।
- * यह नदी बल्लर झील का निर्माण करती है जो भारत की सबसे बड़ी मीठे पानी की झील है।
- इस नदी के किनारे श्रीनगर स्थित है।
- किशनगंगा इसकी दायें हाथ की प्रमुख सहायक नदी है।
- इस नदी पर तुलबुल परियोजना प्रस्तावित है। यह एक नॉवहन परियोजना है।
- यह नदी भारत तथा पाकिस्तान के बीच अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा का निर्माण करती है।

ii) पिनाब :- पिनाब नदी का उद्गम हिमाचल प्रदेश में बारालच्छा दर्रे के पास चन्द्र तथा भागा नदियों के मिलने (Confluence) से होता है।

- 1962 में इस नदी पर जल विद्युत उत्पादन परियोजनाएँ स्थित हैं।

उदाहरण :- तुलहस्ती, सलाब, बगलिहार

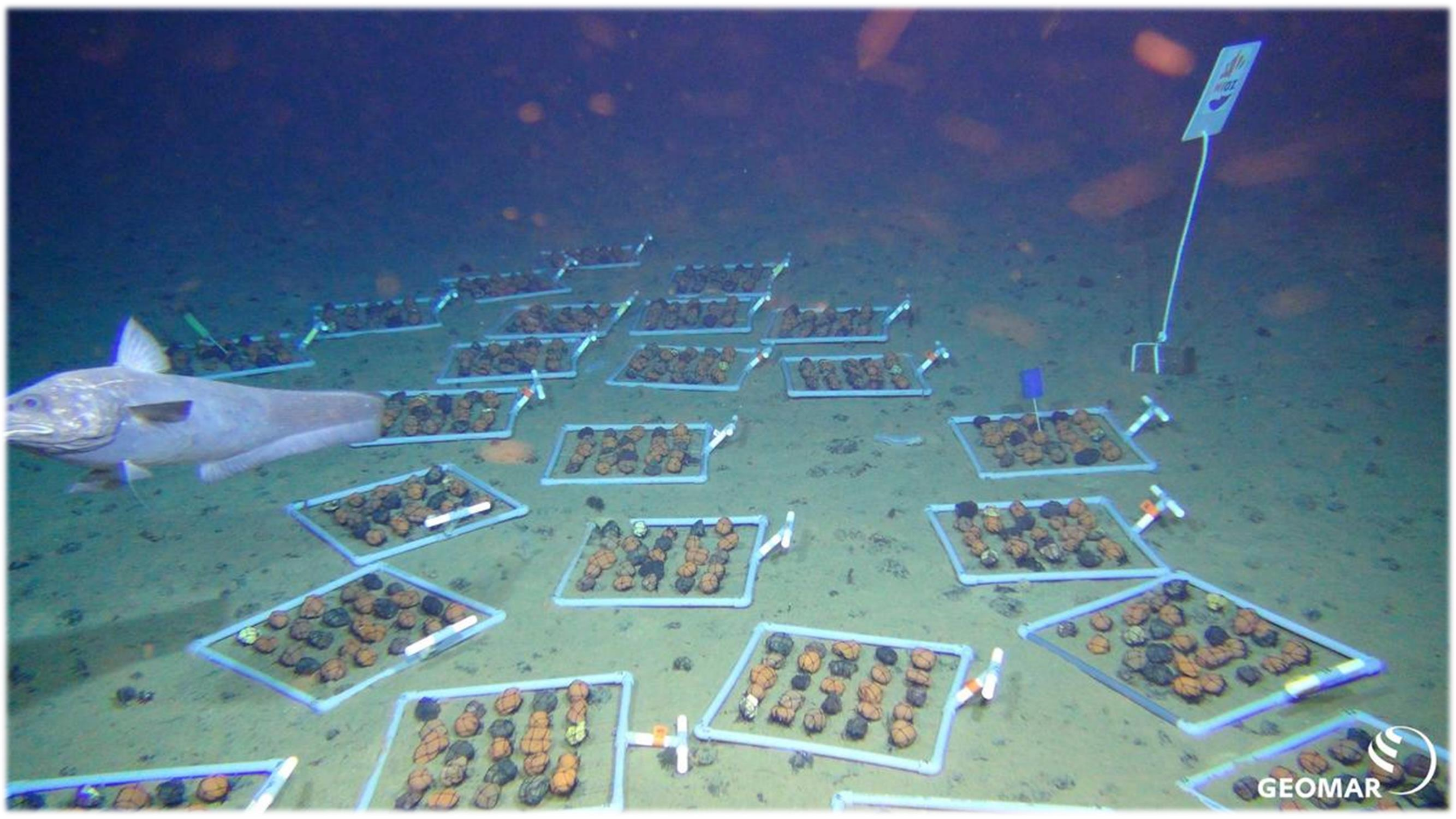
- यह सिंधु नदी की सबसे बड़ी सहायक नदी है।

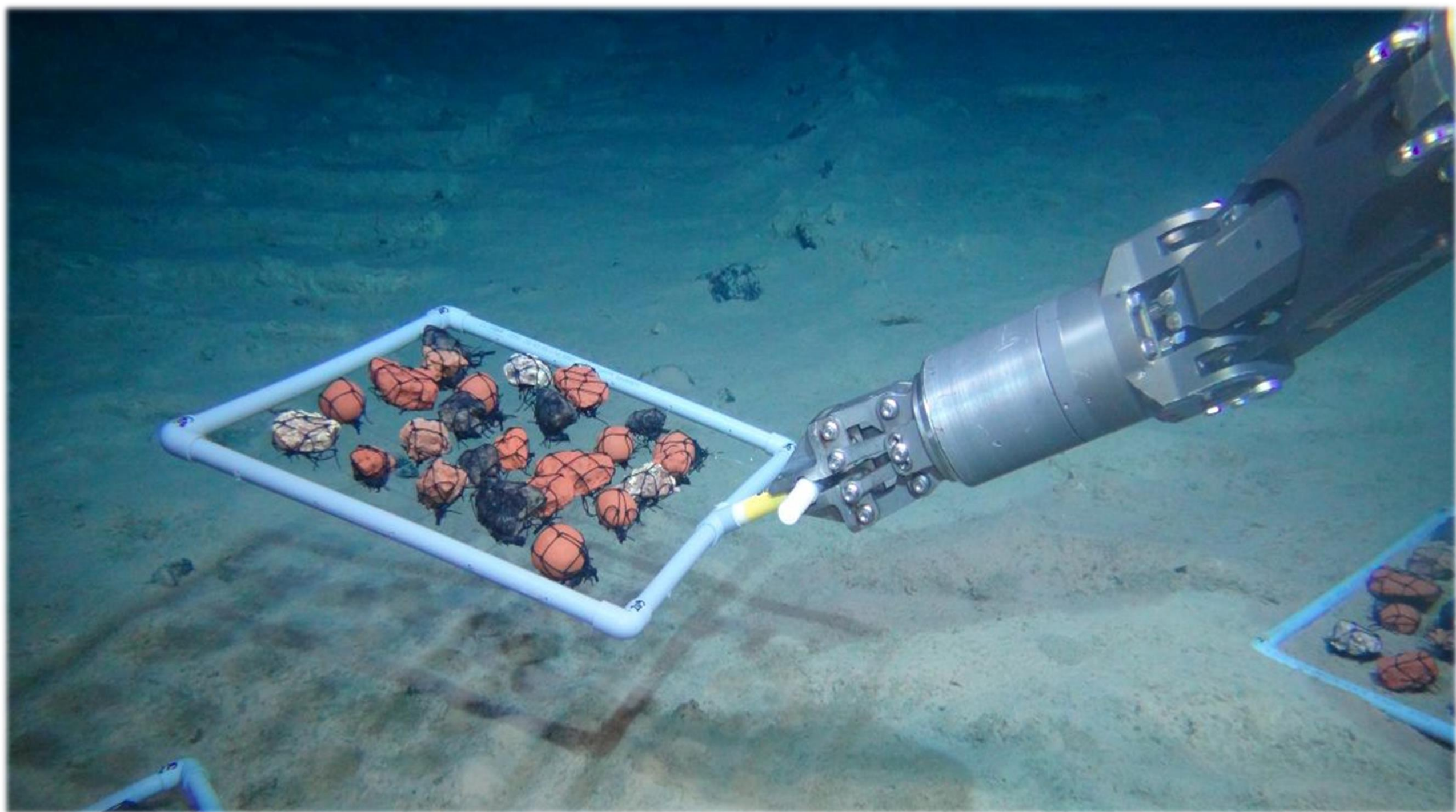
iii) रावी :- रावी नदी का उद्गम शैलांग दर्रे के पास से हिमाचल प्रदेश में होता है।

- हिमाचल प्रदेश में इन नदी पर चमेरा बाँध स्थित है।
- पंजाब में इस नदी पर धीन परियोजना स्थित है।

₹ 1999











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Surprising 'dark oxygen' discovery could ensnarl deep-sea ... ✓

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Surprising 'dark oxygen' discovery could ensnarl deep-sea mining | Explained

The oxygen discovery raises questions about how deep-sea mining to extract polymetallic nodules will affect marine ecosystems

Updated - July 27, 2024 09:47 am IST Published - July 27, 2024 09:35 am IST

THE HINDU BUREAU

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हाल ही में वैज्ञानिकों ने बताया कि एक अज्ञात प्रक्रिया के तहत विश्व के महासागरों की गहराई, जहाँ सूर्य के प्रकाश की कमी के कारण प्रकाश संश्लेषण नहीं हो पाता है, में ऑक्सीजन का उत्पादन हो रहा है, जैसा कि वैज्ञानिकों ने 22 जुलाई को नेचर जियोसाइंस पत्रिका में रिपोर्ट किया। यह खोज महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि ऑक्सीजन जीवन का समर्थन करता है और इस खोज से पहले अज्ञात पारिस्थितिक तंत्रों के अस्तित्व का संकेत मिलता है।

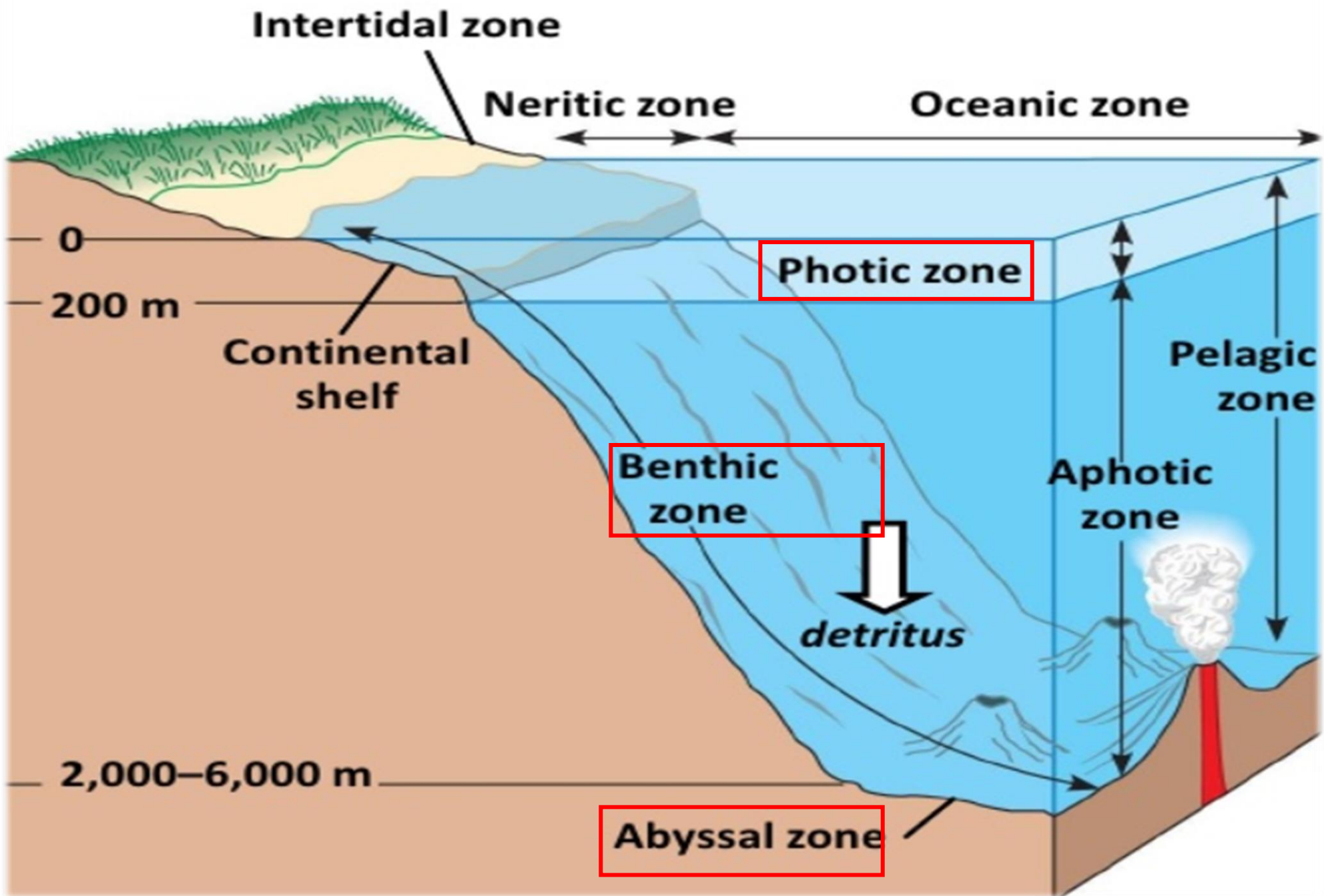
कई सरकारें भी इस पर ध्यान देने के लिए बाध्य हैं क्योंकि ऑक्सीजन का एक संभावित कारण यह है कि पॉलीमेटालिक नोड्यूलस विद्युत आवेशों को स्थानांतरित कर रहे हैं जो उनके आसपास के जल अणुओं को विभाजित करते हैं, जिससे ऑक्सीजन मुक्त होती है। पॉलीमेटालिक नोड्यूलस लोहे, मैंगनीज हाइड्रॉक्साइड और चट्टान के ढले होते हैं जो महासागर तल के कई हिस्सों में आंशिक रूप से डूबे होते हैं। यदि उनकी सांद्रता 10 किलोग्राम प्रति वर्ग मीटर से अधिक हो, तो उन्हें खनन करना आर्थिक रूप से संभव माना जाता है - और कई देश उन्हें नए संसाधन के रूप में खनन करने की योजना बना रहे हैं।

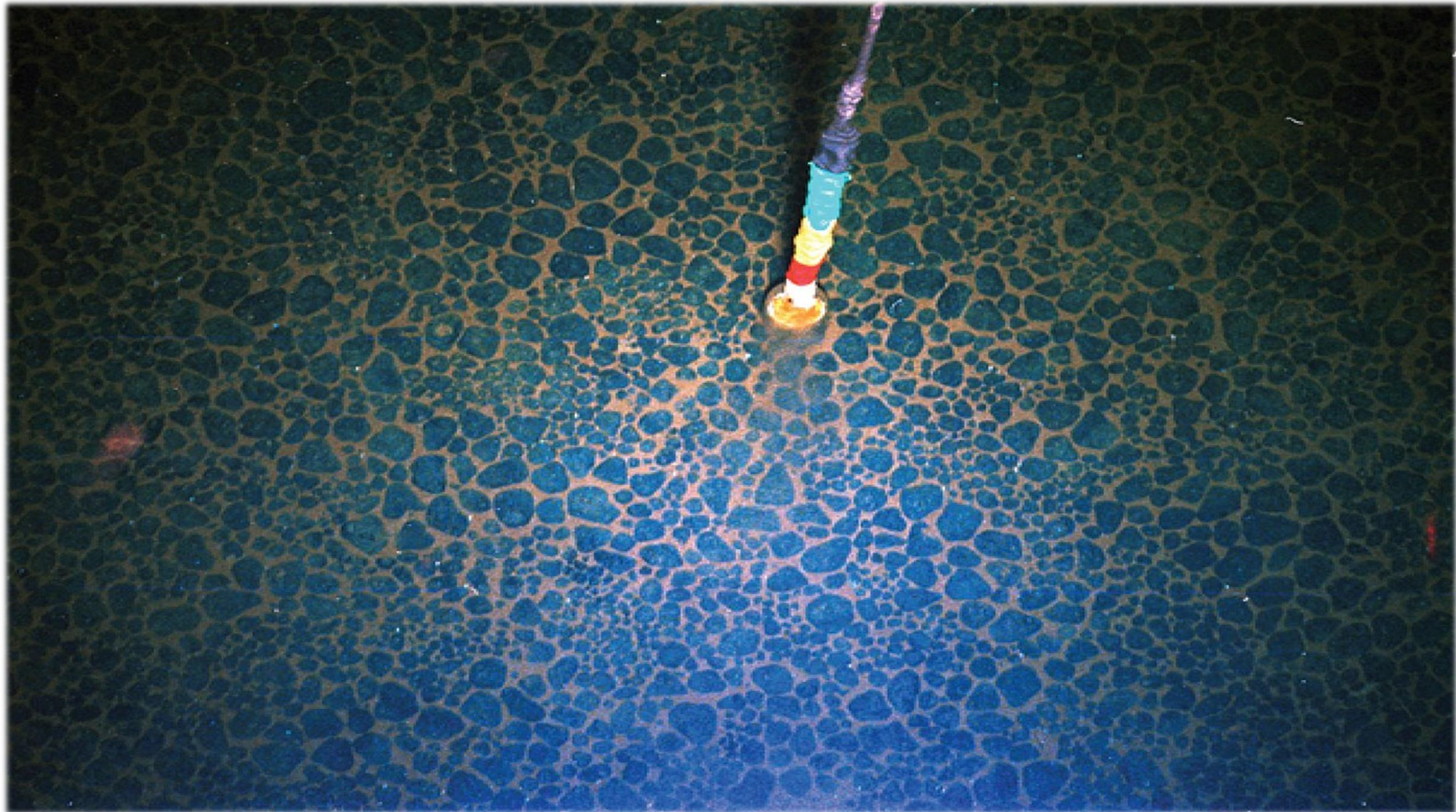


What is Dark Oxygen?

“Dark oxygen is a scientific term for molecular oxygen (O₂) found in the depths of oceans, so deep that light cannot penetrate, thereby removing the possibility of being generated by photosynthesis.

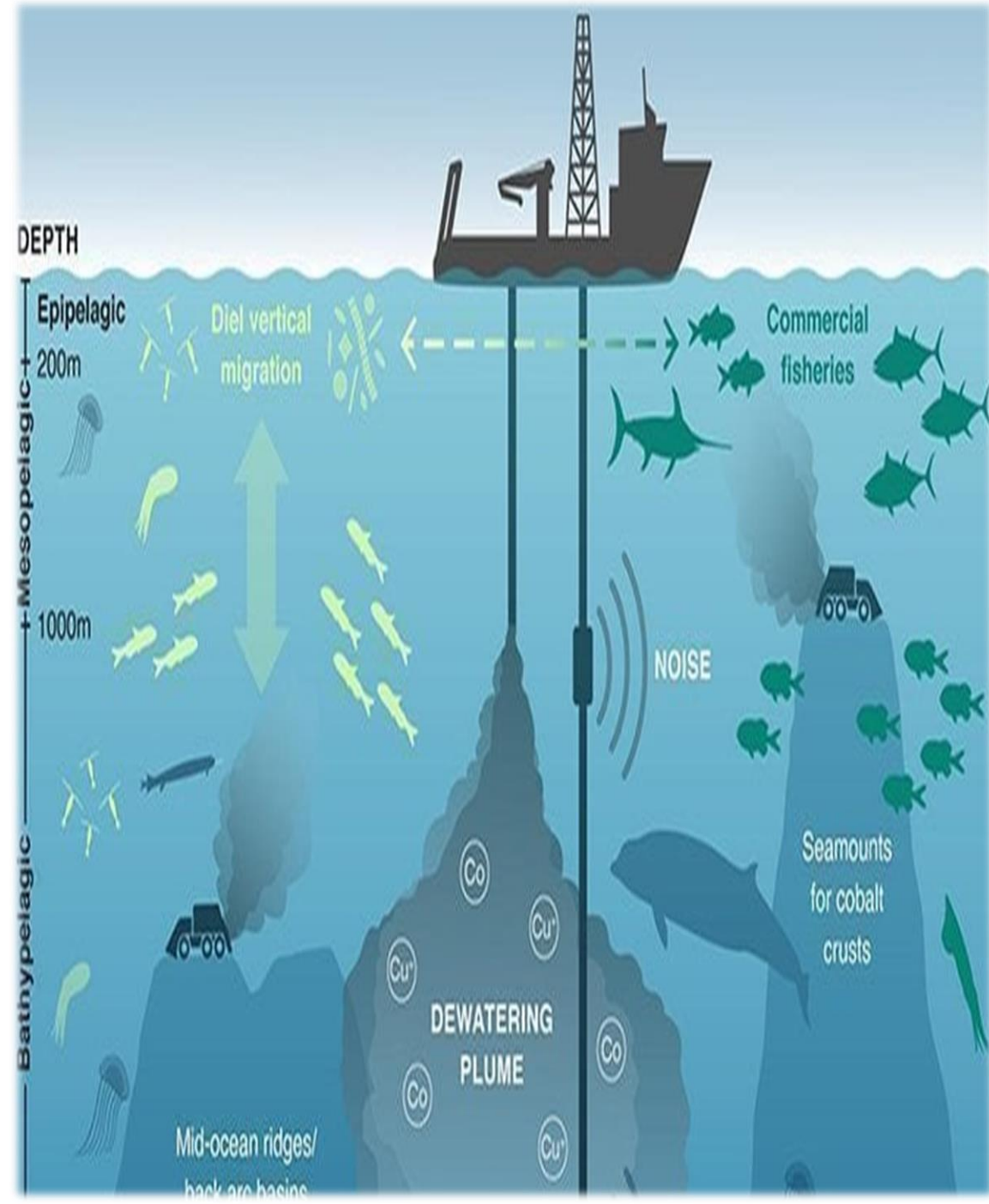
Dark oxygen is produced by metal nodules in deep ocean areas below 13,000 feet (4,000 m) by electrolysis, the process of separating water into oxygen and hydrogen with an electrical current

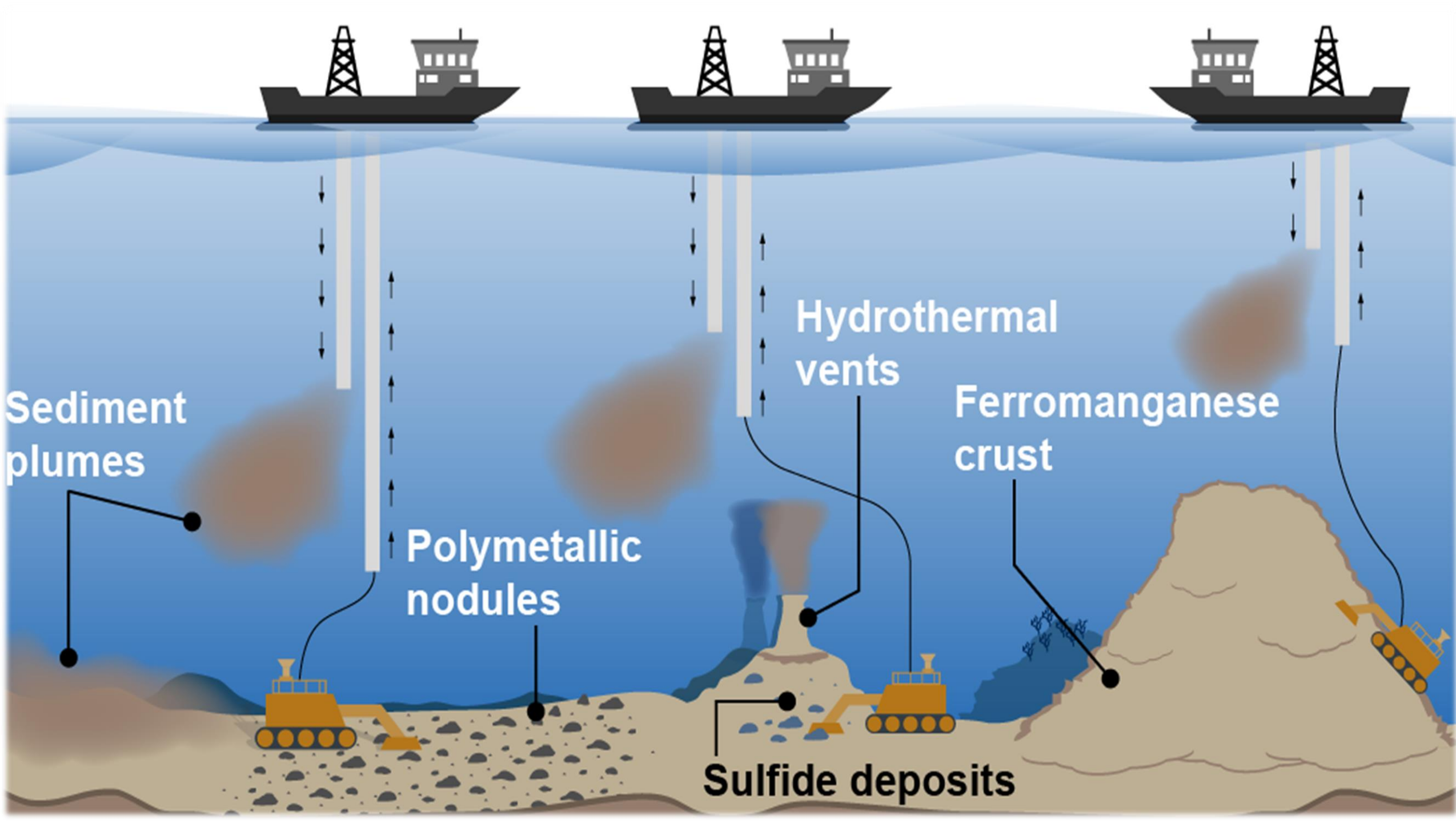




What is Deep-Sea Mining?

It involves extracting minerals from the ocean floor at great depths, targeting resources such as polymetallic nodules, polymetallic sulphides, and cobalt-rich ferromanganese crusts.





DIGGING DEEP

Potato-shaped polymetallic nodules are a source of metals such as nickel, cobalt, copper, manganese and iron

HOW WILL IT BE DONE?

- 1 Survey identifies areas where polymetallic nodules are present
- 2 Ship carrying integrated mining system (IMS) will be anchored at site
- 3 Soil tester will be sent down to evaluate seabed soil properties for load bearing and shear strength
- 4 A 12-tonne crawler will be sent to the seabed
- 5 Cameras on crawler send images to the ship

8 Minerals segregated in ship and transported to land

7 Crushed granules pumped to ship through a buffer

6 Pump sucks the nodule, transfers it to a crusher in crawler

WHAT WILL BE MINED?

- > Polymetallic nodules, a rock-like solid mass formed by accumulation of matter within sediments at the bottom of the sea
- > Iron, manganese, nickel, cobalt and copper are found in nodules
- > India to explore polymetallic nodules in the central Indian Ocean basin for 15 years
- > Estimated polymetallic nodule resource potential is 380 million tonnes containing 4.7 million tonnes of nickel, 4.29 million tonnes of copper, 0.55 million tonnes of cobalt and 92.59 million tonnes of manganese

FUTURE

- > Mining equipment tested at 500m depth so far
- > First stage will be conducted by 2019-end with crawler for locomotion trials and pumping system at 6,000m depth
- > Prototype will be ready in 2022 and go through final tests

Economic and Strategic Importance of Deep-sea Mining:

Resource Potential: The Clarion-Clipperton Zone holds substantial reserves, including 6 billion tonnes of manganese, and over 200 million tonnes each of copper and nickel, making it a significant target for future mining operations.

International Contracts: The International Seabed Authority has granted exploration contracts to various contractors, including the Government of India, for deep-sea mining activities.

गहरे समुद्र में खनन का प्रभाव (Impact of Deep-Sea Mining) :

1. पारिस्थितिकीय प्रभाव (Ecological Impact):

- समुद्र तल पर खनन से वहां के पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को भारी नुकसान हो सकता है। गहरे समुद्र के पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र बहुत संवेदनशील और धीमी गति से पुनःस्थापित होने वाले होते हैं।
- समुद्री जीवों के आवास नष्ट हो सकते हैं, जिससे जैव विविधता पर गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ सकता है।

2. समुद्री जीवन पर प्रभाव (Impact on Marine Life):

- खनन से उत्पन्न धूल और मलबा समुद्री जीवों की श्वसन प्रणाली को बाधित कर सकता है और उनके प्राकृतिक आवास को खराब कर सकता है।
- ध्वनि और प्रकाश प्रदूषण भी समुद्री जीवन, विशेष रूप से स्तनधारियों और मछलियों को प्रभावित कर सकते हैं।

3. जल गुणवत्ता पर प्रभाव (Impact on Water Quality):

- खनन प्रक्रिया के दौरान भारी धातुएं और अन्य विषैले पदार्थ पानी में मिल सकते हैं, जिससे पानी की गुणवत्ता बिगड़ सकती है।
- यह जल प्रदूषण समुद्री जीवों के साथ-साथ मानव स्वास्थ्य के लिए भी खतरा हो सकता है, खासकर उन समुदायों के लिए जो समुद्र पर निर्भर हैं।

4. कार्बन स्टोरेज पर प्रभाव (Impact on Carbon Storage):

- समुद्र तल पर खनन से कार्बन युक्त तलछट का विचलन हो सकता है, जिससे कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड का उत्सर्जन बढ़ सकता है और जलवायु परिवर्तन की समस्या और गंभीर हो सकती है।

5. आर्थिक और सामाजिक प्रभाव (Economic and Social Impact):

- खनिज संसाधनों की निकासी से आर्थिक लाभ हो सकता है, लेकिन इसका सामाजिक प्रभाव उन समुदायों पर पड़ सकता है जो समुद्र के संसाधनों पर निर्भर हैं।
- संभावित विवाद और संघर्ष भी उत्पन्न हो सकते हैं, खासकर जब कई देश एक ही क्षेत्र में खनन के दावों का पीछा कर रहे हों।



भारत भी समुद्री खनिजों की खोज के लिए लाइसेंस के लिए आवेदन करने की बना रहा है, योजना -:

22 जुलाई को, रॉयटर्स ने एक अनाम (unnamed) "शीर्ष सरकारी वैज्ञानिक" की रिपोर्ट की जिसमें कहा गया कि भारत प्रशांत महासागर में गहरे समुद्री खनिजों की खोज के लिए लाइसेंस के लिए आवेदन करने की योजना बना रहा है। भारत का पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय भी अपने 'डीप ओशन मिशन' ('Deep Ocean Mission') के हिस्से के रूप में भारतीय महासागर में समान संसाधनों की खोज और खनन के लिए एक पनडुब्बी वाहन बना रहा है।



पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय
Ministry of Earth Sciences



डॉ. जितेन्द्र सिंह
माननीय राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार), पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय



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India to seek licences to scout Pacific Ocean for critical ... ✓

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Exclusive-India to seek licences to scout Pacific Ocean for ... ✓

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India To Seek Licences To Scout Pacific Ocean For Critical Minerals



लाइसेंस कौन जारी करता है –

ये लाइसेंस संयुक्त राष्ट्र समर्थित "अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुद्र तल प्राधिकरण" (ISA) के द्वारा जारी किया जाता है।



International Seabed Authority
<https://www.isa.org.jm>

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चीन, रूस और कुछ प्रशांत द्वीप राष्ट्रों ने पहले ही प्रशांत महासागर के लिए अन्वेषण लाइसेंस (exploration licenses) प्राप्त कर लिए हैं। भारत क्लेरियन-क्लिपर्टन ज़ोन (Clarion-Clipperton zone) पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने की योजना बना रहा है, जो हवाई और मैक्सिको के बीच एक विशाल मैदान है, जो बड़ी मात्रा में पॉलीमेटेलिक नोड्यूल (polymetallic nodules) रखने के लिए जाना जाता है, जिसमें मैंगनीज, निकल, तांबा और कोबाल्ट सहित इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों और सौर पैनलों में उपयोग किए जाने वाले खनिज होते हैं।



About ISA

The International Seabed Authority (ISA) is an autonomous international organization established under the 1982 **United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)** and the 1994 **Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1994 Agreement)**.

ISA is the organization through which States Parties to UNCLOS organize and control all mineral-resources-related activities in the Area for the benefit of humankind as a whole. In so doing, ISA has the mandate to ensure the effective protection of the marine environment from harmful effects that may arise from deep-seabed-related activities.

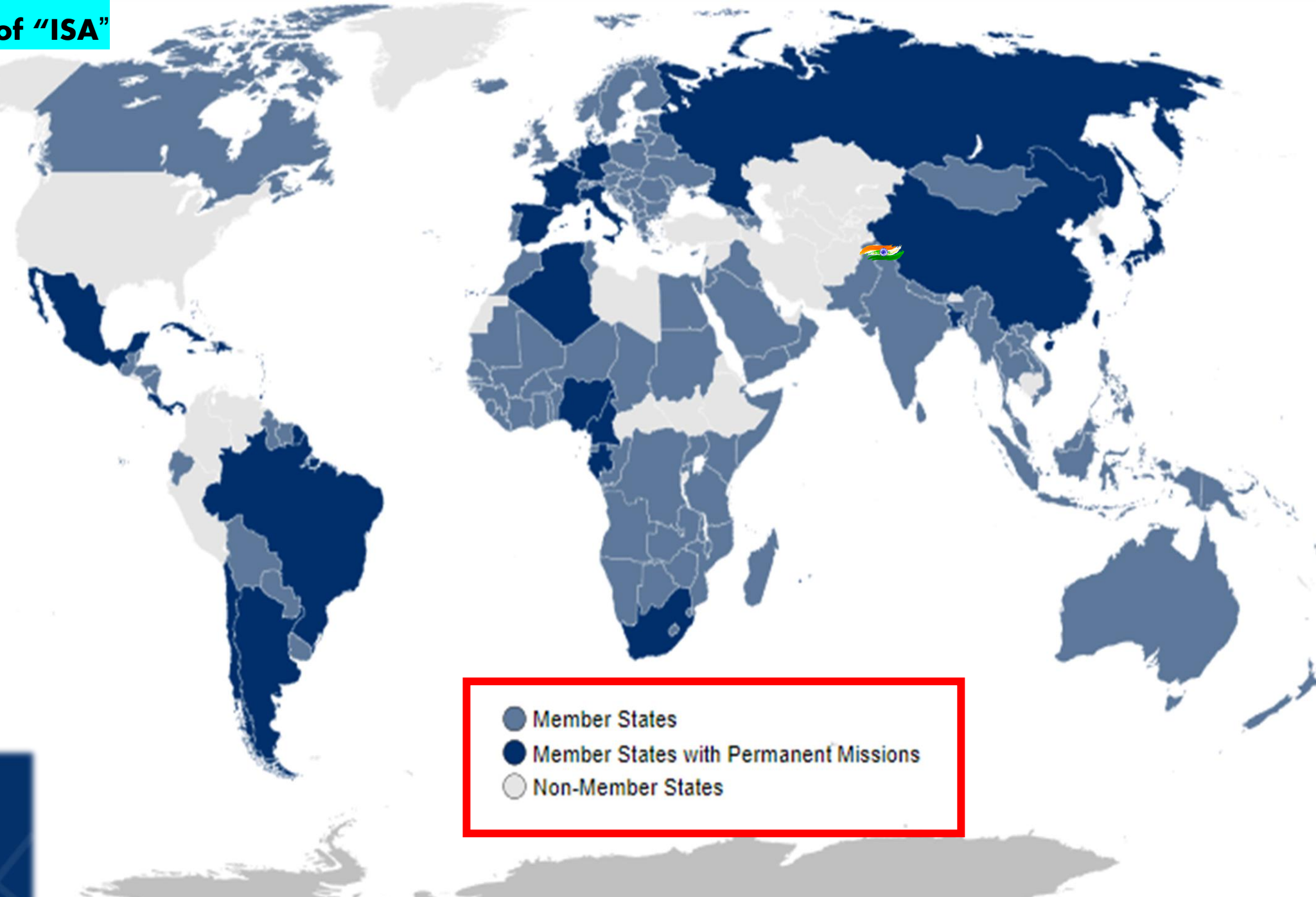
ISA, which has its headquarters in Kingston, Jamaica, came into existence on 16 November 1994, upon the entry into force of UNCLOS. It became fully operational as an autonomous international organization in June 1996, when it took over the premises and facilities in Kingston, Jamaica, previously used by the United Nations Kingston Office for the Law of the Sea.

In accordance with UNCLOS, Article 156(2), all States Parties to UNCLOS are *ipso facto* members of ISA. As of 18 May 2023, ISA has 169 **Members**, including 168 Member States and the European Union.

The Area and its resources are the common heritage of humankind. The Area covers around 54 per cent of the total area of the world's oceans.

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The International Seabed Authority has issued 15-year contracts for deep-sea mining, with at least 22 contractors, including India and China.



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The Government of India submits two applications for approval of plans of work for seabed exploration in the Indian Ocean

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Press Release 18 January 2024

About the recent study:

Discovery of Oxygen: Scientists reported an unknown process producing oxygen in the deep ocean, specifically in the abyssal zone, where photosynthesis is not feasible due to insufficient sunlight.

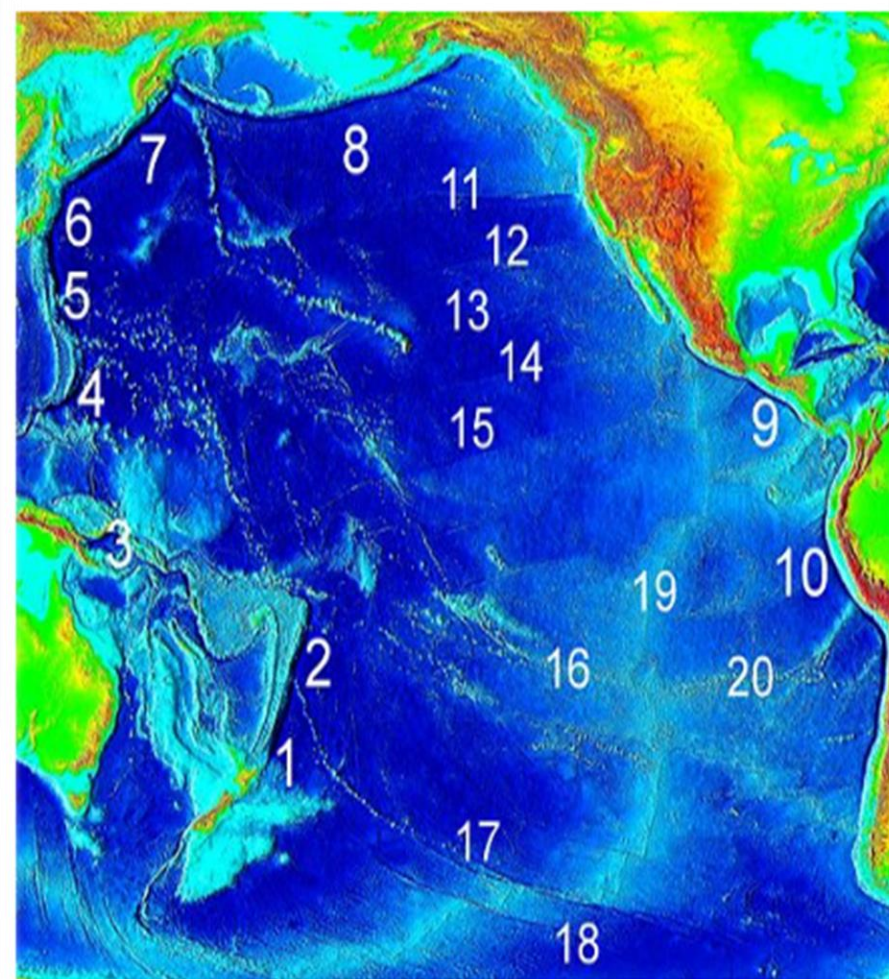
Location of Study: The study was conducted in the Clarion-Clipperton Zone, located off Mexico's west coast, which is known for having the highest concentration of polymetallic nodules.

Oxygen Measurement: At a depth of 4 km, researchers observed unexpected increases in oxygen levels, sometimes tripling within two days, contrary to expectations of decreasing levels due to consumption by marine life.

Source of Oxygen: The researchers hypothesized that the oxygen could be generated by polymetallic nodules, which may create electric charges that split water molecules, releasing oxygen. The nodules exhibited voltages up to 0.95 V, suggesting they could function like battery cells.



Clarion-Clipperton Zone



Major Pacific trenches (1–10) and fracture zones (11–20). The **Clipperton Fracture Zone** (15) is the nearly horizontal line below the **Clarion Fracture Zone** (14), and the Middle America Trench is the deep-blue line No. 9.



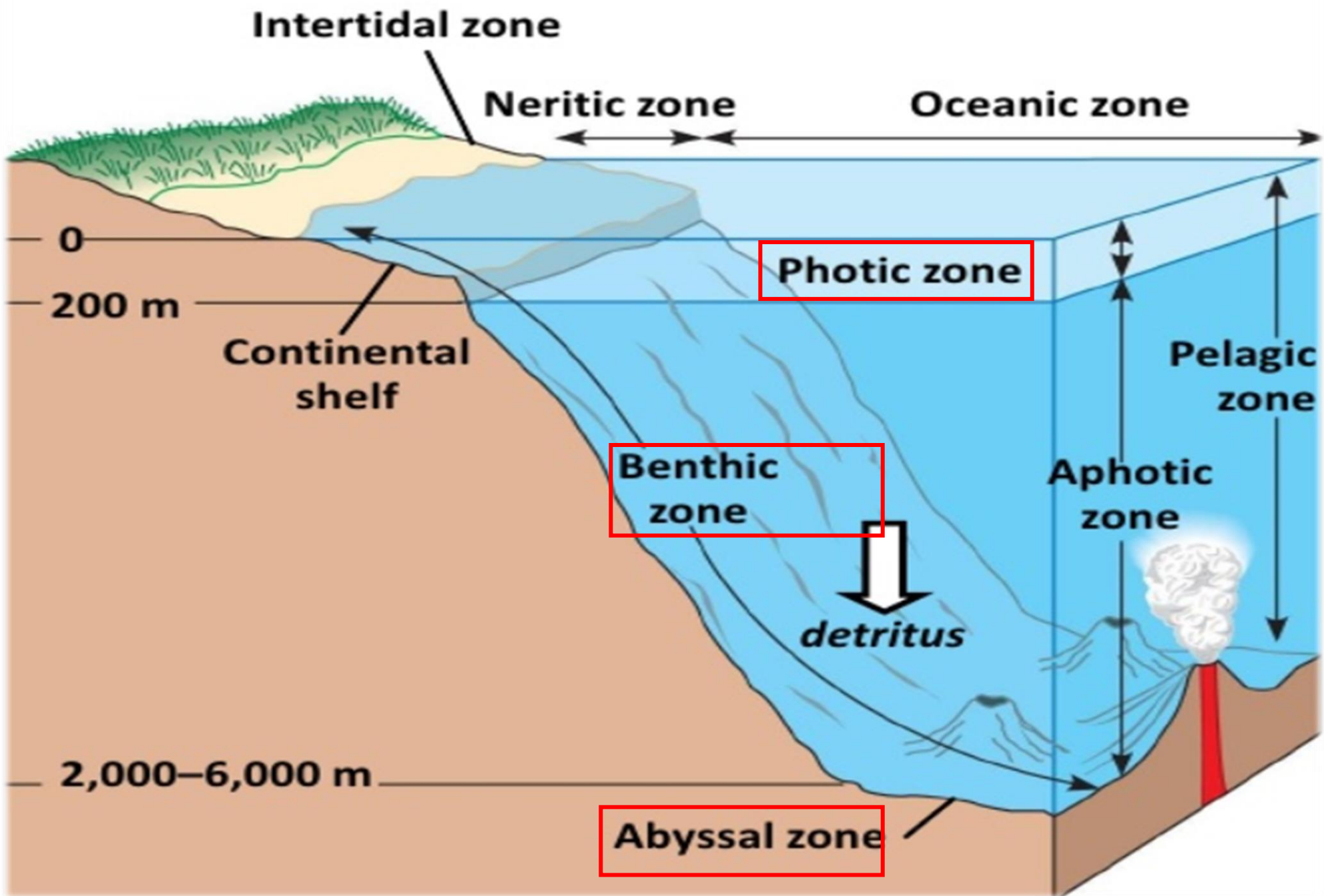
Where was the study conducted?

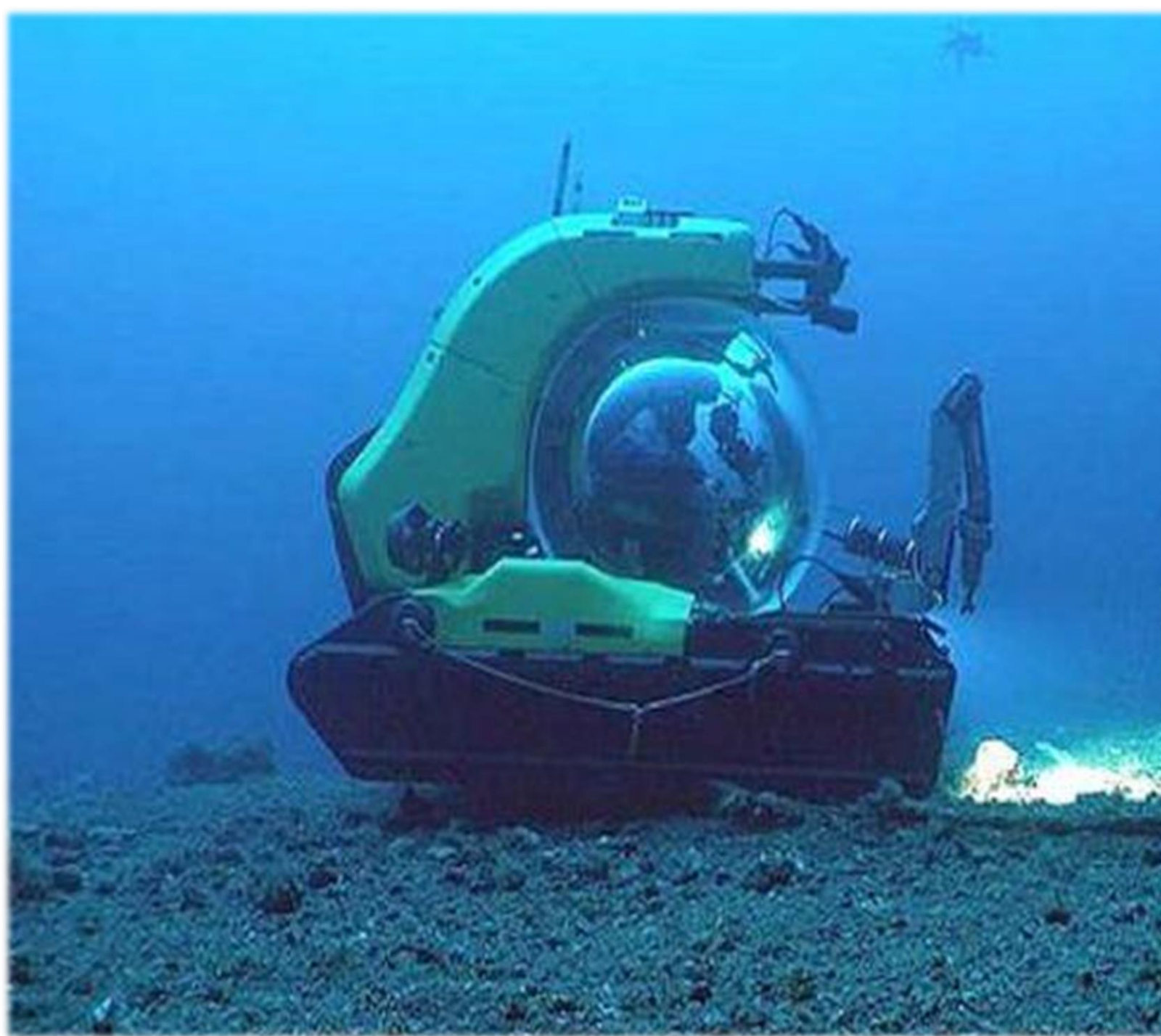
The scientists behind the study, from **Germany, the U.K., and the U.S.**, were studying the **Clarion-Clipperton Zone**, a part of the ocean floor off Mexico's west coast. **Covering an area larger than India, the Zone is considered to have the world's highest concentration of polymetallic nodules, including 6 billion tonnes of manganese and more than 200 million tonnes each of copper and nickel.**

When the scientists were conducting experiments at a depth of 4 km, they noticed the oxygen concentration in some places rapidly increased instead of decreasing. They conducted follow-up studies in 2020 and 2021. In each case, they released a device from the surface that would land on the ocean floor, where it would isolate a small volume of the floor along with some sea water and measure the oxygen levels.

This underwater region is called the abyssal zone. It receives too little sunlight for photosynthesis to be feasible. Instead, life-forms here get oxygen from water carried in by a global circulation called the 'Great Conveyor Belt'. Still, the amount of oxygen is low and without any local production, the device should have measured the oxygen levels dropping as small animals consumed it. But the scientists found the opposite: it increased, sometimes tripling in just two days.

They double-checked the finding by recreating the conditions on the ocean floor in their lab, and found the oxygen levels to increase up to a point before dropping.





Inside India's 'Deep Ocean Mission', a challenge harder than going to space

'Samudrayaan' will be India's crewed expedition to a depth of 6,000 m in the central Indian Ocean.

October 31, 2023 10:00 pm | Updated November 01, 2023 09:06 am IST



भारत का डीप ओशन मिशन:

डीप ओशन मिशन भारत सरकार का एक महत्वाकांक्षी और महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम है, जिसे समुद्र की गहराइयों में अनुसंधान और संसाधनों की खोज के लिए लॉन्च किया गया है। इसका उद्देश्य समुद्री विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्रों में नए खोज और नवाचार करना है।

समुद्रयान और मत्स्य 6000: डीप ओशन मिशन के अंतर्गत 'समुद्रयान' और 'मत्स्य 6000' प्रमुख परियोजनाएँ हैं, जो समुद्री अनुसंधान और खनन के लिए उन्नत तकनीकों और उपकरणों के विकास पर केंद्रित हैं।

समुद्रयान (Samudrayaan): समुद्रयान भारत का पहला मानवयुक्त गहरे समुद्र में जाने वाला मिशन है। इस मिशन का मुख्य उद्देश्य गहरे समुद्र के अन्वेषण और संसाधन प्राप्ति में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाना है।

उद्देश्य:

- समुद्र की गहराइयों में 6000 मीटर तक मानवयुक्त मिशन को भेजना।
- समुद्री संसाधनों की खोज और अध्ययन करना।
- महासागरीय प्रक्रियाओं और पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र की बेहतर समझ प्राप्त करना।

मत्स्य 6000 (Matsya 6000): मत्स्य 6000 एक उन्नत मानवयुक्त पनडुब्बी है, जिसे समुद्रयान मिशन के लिए विकसित किया गया है। इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य गहरे समुद्र में खोज और अनुसंधान के लिए वैज्ञानिकों को ले जाना है।

डीप ओशन मिशन (DOM)

- नोडल एजेंसी: पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय ([MoES](#))
- अंडरवाटर रोबोटिक्स (Underwater robotics) और 'मानवयुक्त' सबमर्सिबल (manned' submersibles), डीप ओशन मिशन के प्रमुख घटक हैं जो विभिन्न संसाधनों (जल, खनिज और ऊर्जा) का सीबेड और गहरे पानी से दोहन करने में भारत की मदद करेंगे।
- इस दौरान किये जाने वाले कार्यों में गहरे समुद्र में खनन (deep-sea mining), सर्वेक्षण, ऊर्जा स्रोतों की खोज और अपतटीय विलवणीकरण शामिल हैं।
- इस प्रकार की तकनीकी विकास से जुड़ी अभिक्रियाओं को सरकार की अम्ब्रेला योजना- ओ-स्मार्ट (Ocean Services, Technology, Observations, Resources Modelling and Science) के तहत वित्त पोषित किया जाता है।

- डीओएम (Deep Ocean Mission) को 2021 में केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा चरणबद्ध तरीके से पांच साल की अवधि में लगभग 4,077 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से मंजूरी दी गई थी।

मिशन के छह स्तंभ हैं:

- **(i)** गहरे समुद्र में खनन के लिए प्रौद्योगिकियों का विकास और समुद्र में 6,000 मीटर की गहराई तक तीन लोगों को ले जाने के लिए एक मानवयुक्त पनडुब्बी।
- पनडुब्बी में वैज्ञानिक सेंसर, उपकरण और मध्य हिंद महासागर से पॉलीमेटेलिक नोड्यूल्स के खनन के लिए एक एकीकृत प्रणाली होगी।
- **(ii)** महासागर जलवायु परिवर्तन सलाहकार सेवाओं का विकास, जिसमें भविष्य की जलवायु अनुमानों को समझने और प्रदान करने के लिए महासागर अवलोकन और मॉडल की एक सरणी शामिल है।
- **(iii)** गहरे समुद्र में जैव विविधता की खोज और संरक्षण के लिए तकनीकी नवाचार।

(iv) गहरे समुद्र में सर्वेक्षण और अन्वेषण जिसका उद्देश्य हिंद महासागर के मध्य-महासागरीय कटकों के साथ बहु-धातु हाइड्रोथर्मल सल्फाइड खनिजकरण के संभावित स्थलों की पहचान करना है।

(v) महासागर से ऊर्जा और मीठे पानी का दोहन ।

(vi) महासागर जीव विज्ञान के लिए एक उन्नत समुद्री स्टेशन की स्थापना, जो प्रतिभा को पोषित करने और महासागर जीव विज्ञान और नीली जैव प्रौद्योगिकी में नए अवसरों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक केंद्र के रूप में हो।

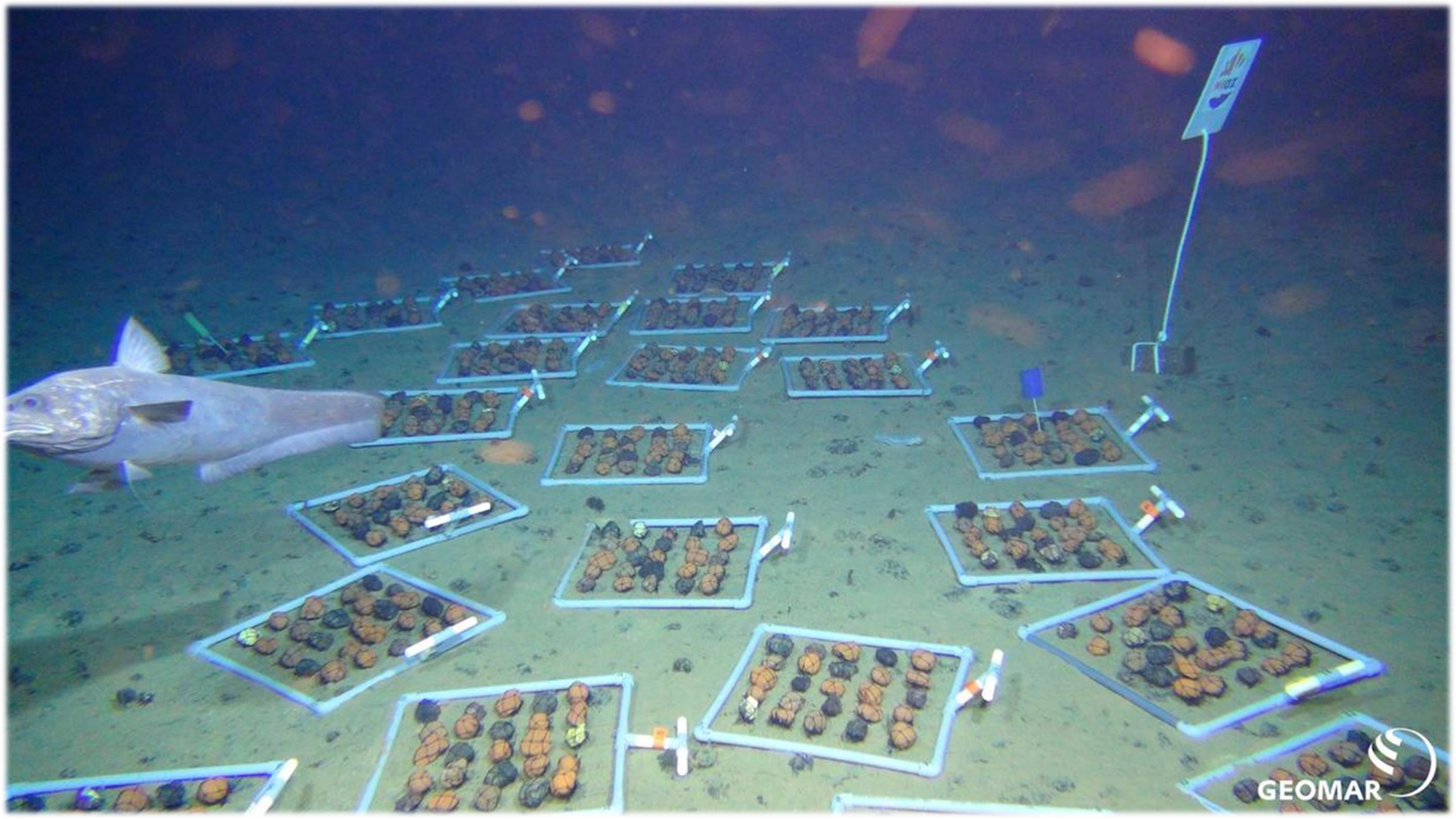
Way forward:

1. Develop Comprehensive Environmental Regulations:

The Government should establish and enforce robust environmental regulations and impact assessment protocols for deep-sea mining.

2. Promote Sustainable Mining Practices:

Need to invest in research and innovation to develop and implement technologies and methods that minimize environmental impact.





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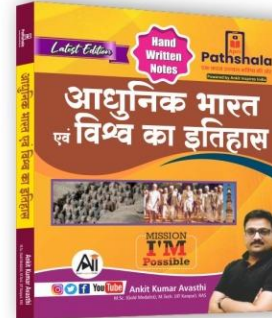
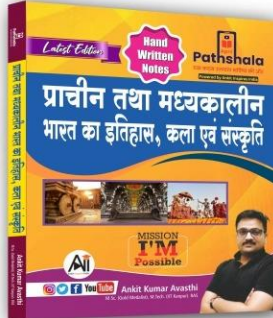
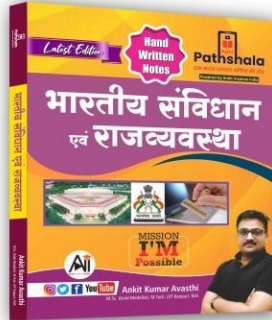
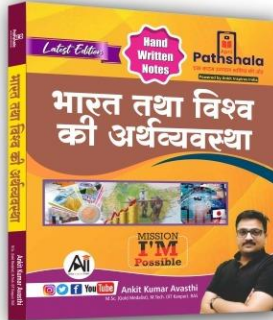
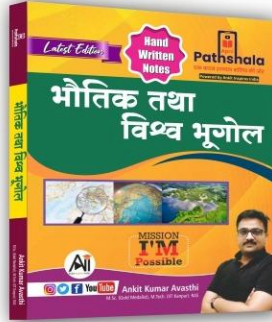
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 **7878158882**

- सिन्धु नदी का उद्गम कॅलाश पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में बीखर-सू हिमनद से होता है।
- तिब्बत में इस नदी को सिंगी खंबान कहते हैं।
- यह फमचोक नामक स्थान से भारत में प्रवेश करती है।
- यह नदी भारत में लद्दाख तथा जास्कर श्रेणी के बीच बहती है।
- पाकिस्तान में यह अटक (Attock) नामक स्थानों पर मैदानों में प्रवेश करती है।
- पाकिस्तान में कराँची के पास डेल्टा बनते हुए यह अरब सागर में गिरती है।
- सिन्धु नदी की दायें हाथ की प्रमुख सहायक नदियाँ :- श्योक, रुद्रा, हुनजा, गिलागिट, स्वात, काबुल तथा गोमल
- इसकी प्रमुख बायें हाथ की सहायक नदियाँ झेलम, पिनाब, रावी, व्यास, सतलज, द्रास तथा जास्कर पंचनद
- सिन्धु से पंचनद पाक में मिठानकोट नामक स्थान पर मिलती है।
- 'लेट' सिन्धु नदी के किनारे स्थित है।

पंचनद

i) झेलम :- इस नदी का उद्गम जम्मू कश्मीर में

- बेरिनाग झील से होता है।
- * यह नदी बल्लर झील का निर्माण करती है जो भारत की सबसे बड़ी मीठे पानी की झील है।
- इस नदी के किनारे श्रीनगर स्थित है।
- किशनगंगा इसकी दायें हाथ की प्रमुख सहायक नदी है।
- इस नदी पर तुलबुल परियोजना प्रस्तावित है। यह एक नॉर्वेन परियोजना है।
- यह नदी भारत तथा पाकिस्तान के बीच अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा का निर्माण करती है।

ii) पिनाब :- पिनाब नदी का उद्गम हिमाचल प्रदेश में बारालच्छा दर्रे के पास चन्द्र तथा भागा नदियों के मिलने (Confluence) से होता है।

- 1962 में इस नदी पर जल विद्युत उत्पादन परियोजनाएँ स्थित हैं।

उदाहरण :- तुलहस्ती, सलाब, बगलिहार

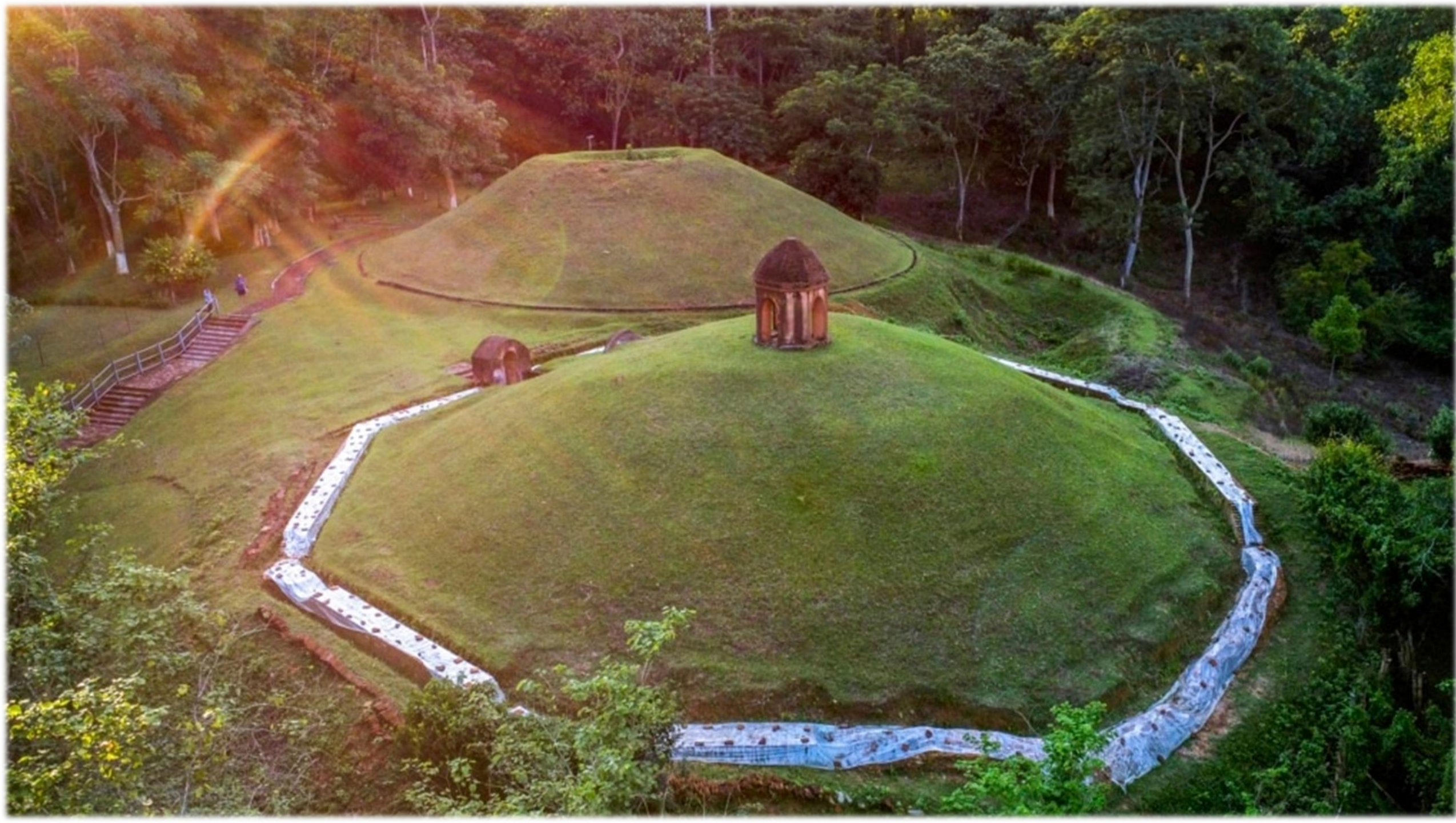
- यह सिन्धु नदी की सबसे बड़ी सहायक नदी है।

iii) रावी :- रावी नदी का उद्गम शैलांग दर्रे के पास से हिमाचल प्रदेश में होता है।

- हिमाचल प्रदेश में इन नदी पर चमेरा बाँध स्थित है।
- पंजाब में इस नदी पर धीन परियोजना स्थित है।

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Sites in India

Moidam – a mound-burial system of the Ahom dynasty in Assam – is the forty-third Indian site to be added to the UNESCO World Heritage List.




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 The Hindu

[Assam's Charaideo Moidam included in UNESCO World Heritage list](#) ✓

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[Moidams – The Mound-Burial System of Ahom Dynasty Inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage List as India's 43rd Entry](#) ✓

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Moidams – The Mound-Burial System of Ahom Dynasty Inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage List as India's 43rd Entry

“Moidams’ recognition as a UNESCO World Heritage Site serves as a reminder of the importance of conserving our Cultural Heritage for future generations”: Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat

A total of 13 Heritage Sites have been listed in India within a Decade

India stands at the 6th position globally for the most number of World Heritage Properties

“This Global Recognition is a testimony to New India’s relentless pursuit of highlighting Bharat’s Heritage on the World Forum”: Shri Shekhawat

India is currently hosting its first ever session since joining UNESCO’s World Heritage Convention



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[The List](#) > [Moidams – the Mound-Burial System of the Ahom ...](#)

Moidams – the Mound-Burial System of the Ahom Dynasty

Description

Maps

Documents

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Indicators

Moidams – the Mound-Burial System of the Ahom Dynasty

Set in the foothills of the Patkai Ranges in eastern Assam, the property contains the royal necropolis of the Tai-Ahom. For 600 years, the Tai-Ahom created moidams (burial mounds) accentuating the natural topography of hills, forests and water, thus forming a sacred geography. Banyan trees and the trees used for coffins and bark manuscripts were planted and water bodies created. Ninety moidams – hollow vaults built of brick, stone or earth – of different sizes are found within the site. They contain the remains of kings and other royals together with grave goods such as food, horses and elephants, and sometimes queens and servants. The Tai-Ahom rituals of “Me-Dam-Me-Phi” and “Tarpan” are practiced at the Charaideo necropolis. While moidams are found in other areas within the Brahmaputra Valley, those found at the property are regarded as exceptional.

Description is available under license [CC-BY-SA IGO 3.0](#)



India

Date of Inscription: 2024

Criteria: (iii)(iv)

Property : 95.02 ha

Buffer zone: 793.7 ha

Dossier: 1711

N26 56 28.229 E94 52 34.86



Ministry of Culture

@MinOfCultureGoI · फ़ॉलो करें

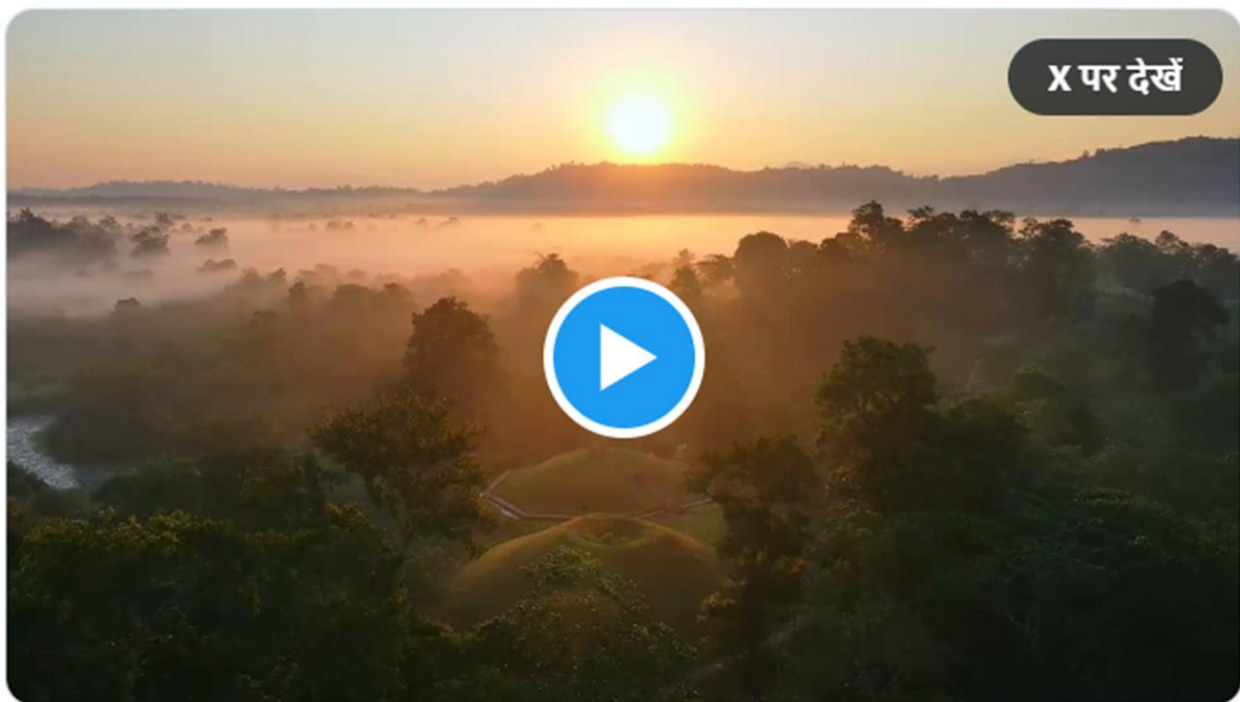


Amit Shah

@AmitShah

Proud moment for 🇮🇳! Assam's Moidams, known as the 'Pyramids of India,' have been inscribed as the 43rd UNESCO World Heritage Site. (1/2)

#MoidamsInUNESCO #AmritMahotsav



3:53 अपराह्न · 26 जुल° 2024



291



जवाब दें



शेयर करें

এয়া ভাৰতৰ বাবে এক গৌৰৱময় ক্ষণ। ইউনেস্ক'ৰ বিশ্ব ঐতিহ্য ক্ষেত্ৰৰ তালিকাত ইতিহাস প্ৰসিদ্ধ আহোম ৰাজবংশৰ চৰাইদেউৰ মৈদামে স্থান লাভ কৰিছে।

অসমৰ চৰাইদেউৰ ৰাজকীয় সমাধি স্তূপবোৰত আহোম স্বৰ্গদেউ আৰু ৰাজমাও আদিৰ স্মৃতি বিৰাজমান। এই ৰাজবংশ বিশাল মোগল সৈন্যক কেইবাবাৰো পৰাজিত কৰাৰ বাবে জনাজাত। এই স্বীকৃতিয়ে অসমৰ বুৰঞ্জীক বিশ্বব্যাপী গুৰুত্বৰে সমৃদ্ধ কৰি তুলিব।

Translated from Assamese by Google

This is a proud moment for India. The UNESCO World Heritage Site of Charideo is the tomb of the famous Ahom dynasty.

The royal tombs of Charideo in Assam commemorate the Ahom kings and Rajmao. This dynasty is known for defeating the huge Mughal army several times. This recognition will enrich the history of Assam with worldwide importance.

Was this translation accurate? Give us feedback so we can improve:



UNESCO #Education #Sciences #Culture @UNESCO · Jul 26



BREAKING!

New inscription on the @UNESCO #WorldHeritage List: Moidams – the Mound-Burial System of the Ahom Dynasty, #India 🇮🇳.



Ankit Kumar Avasthi @kaankit · Jul 26

असम राज्य में स्थित 'चराईदेव मोइदम' को विश्व धरोहर सूची में शामिल किया गया है।

चराईदेव मोइदम असम के महान अहोम राजवंश से जुड़ा है। मोइदम वो जगह है जहां शाही परिवार से जुड़े लोगों के अस्थियों और मूल्यवान चीजों को दफन करके उसपर एक स्मारक बनाई जाती थी।

यह भारत के लिए और भी गर्व का

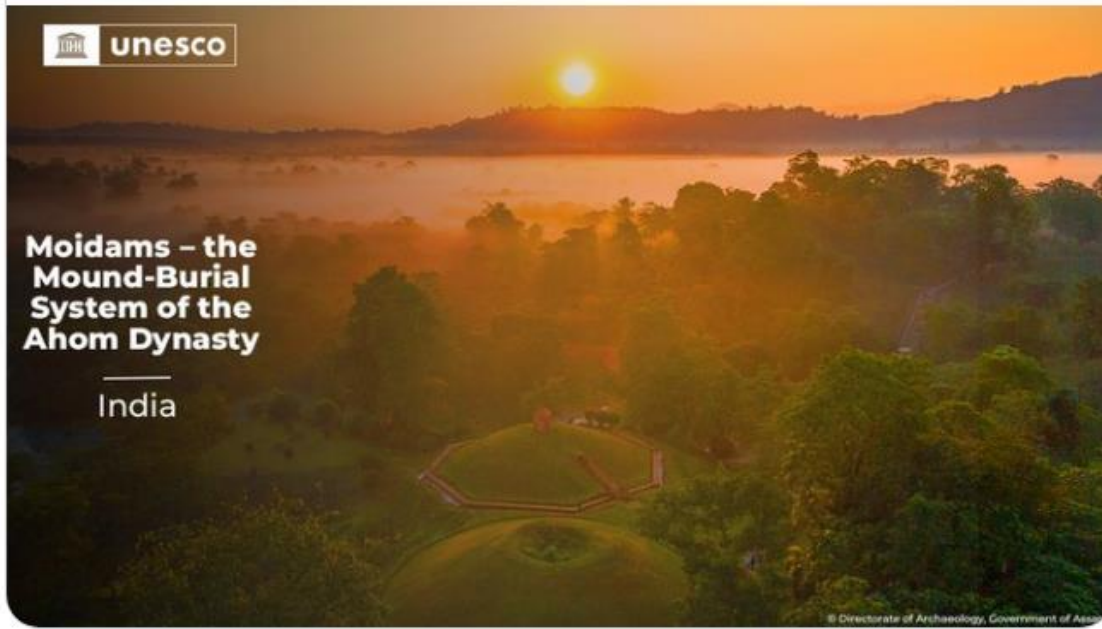
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हाल ही में विश्व धरोहर समिति के 46वें सत्र में, जो पहली बार 21 से 31 जुलाई 2024 तक भारत में आयोजित हो रहा है, असम के अहोम राजवंश से जुड़े 'मोईदाम (#Moidams)' को सांस्कृतिक श्रेणी से #UNESCO *विश्व धरोहर स्थल* की सूची में शामिल कर लिया है। Moidams अब भारत का 43वाँ विश्व धरोहर स्थल बन गया है।



🌟 मोईदाम (Moidams) क्या हैं?*

- * मोईदाम (Moidams) असम के चराईदेव जिले में स्थित हैं।
- * ये 13वीं से 19वीं शताब्दी के दौरान अहोम राजपरिवार के सदस्यों के लिए बनाई गई कब्रगाहें हैं।
- * इनका निर्माण मिट्टी, ईंट और पत्थर से किया गया है। बाहरी संरचना में आमतौर पर मिट्टी का एक टीला होता था, जो अक्सर ईंट या पत्थर की दीवार से घिरा होता था।
- * मोईदाम में अहोम शासकों के अवशेष दफनाए जाते थे।
- * 18वीं शताब्दी के बाद, हिंदू धर्म अपनाने के बाद, अहोम शासकों ने दाह संस्कार की राख को मोईदाम में दफनाना शुरू कर दिया।
- * इन दफन परंपराओं की तुलना चीन के शाही मकबरों और मिस्र के पिरामिडों से की जाती है।

Moidams - the Mound-Burial System of the Ahom Dynasty



**Charaideo District
Assam, India**



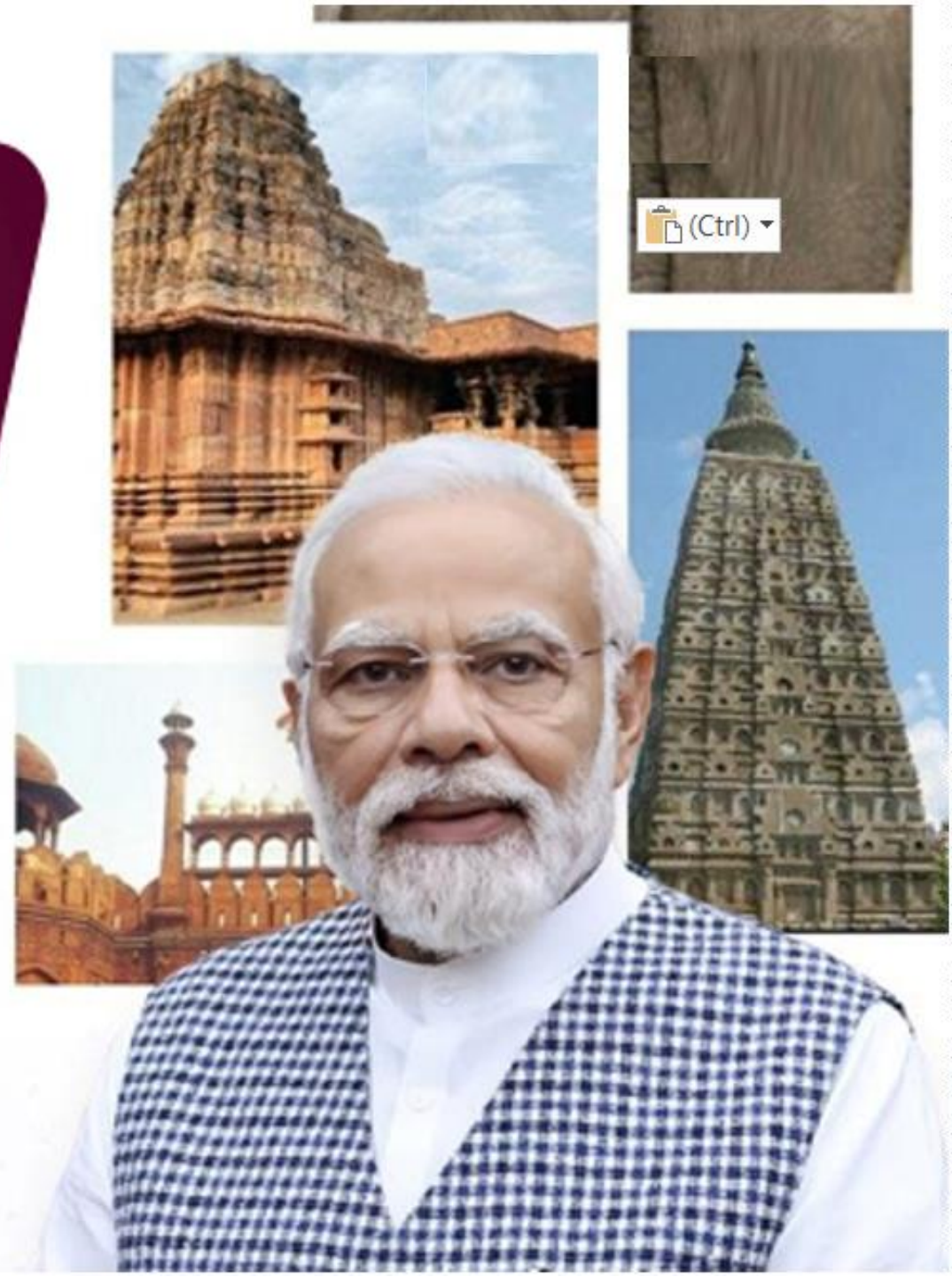
Assam's Moidams to be considered for World Heritage List:

The Moidams in eastern Assam — a 700-year-old mound-burial system of the Ahom dynasty — made it to UNESCO's World Heritage List on Friday, becoming the first cultural site from the Northeast to make it to the list. The decision was taken during the 46th session of the World Heritage Committee (WHC) underway in India.

The nomination dossier for the Moidams was sent more than a decade ago. Reacting to this, Culture Minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat said that the “day would be etched in golden letters”. Thanking UNESCO, he added: “We thank UNESCO, World Heritage Committee for understanding the outstanding universal value of ‘Moidams’.”



**PM inaugurates
46th Session of
World Heritage
Committee at
Bharat Mandapam,
New Delhi**



46th Session of World Heritage Committee from July 21 to 31 at Bharat Mandapam:

India became a member of the World Heritage Committee from 2021-25 and is currently hosting its first session since joining the 1972 UNESCO World Heritage Convention. The 46th Session of the World Heritage Committee began on July 21 and will run until July 31 at Bharat Mandapam in New Delhi.

The annual meeting was attended by over 150 State Parties, all of whom are signatories to the UNESCO World Heritage Convention and are responsible for managing matters related to World Heritage, including the inscription of new sites.



Narendra Modi

@narendramodi · Follow



Addressing the World Heritage Committee. India is committed to promoting global cooperation and engaging local communities towards heritage conservation efforts.

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केंद्रीय संस्कृति और पर्यटन मंत्री गजेंद्र सिंह शेखावत ने इस घोषणा के बाद कहा कि यह ऐतिहासिक मान्यता चराइदेव में अहोम राजाओं की अद्वितीय 700 साल पुरानी टीले की दफन प्रणाली पर वैश्विक ध्यान आकर्षित करती है, जो असम और भारत की समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक विरासत पर प्रकाश डालती है। इस प्रतिष्ठित मान्यता की ओर मोइदमस की यात्रा का नेतृत्व प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी ने किया, जिन्होंने इन प्राचीन संरचनाओं को 2023 में भारत की आधिकारिक प्रविष्टि के रूप में नामित किया। उन्होंने कहा कि यह नामांकन मोइदमस के सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक महत्व को रेखांकित करता है, जिससे वे विश्व विरासत सूची में अंकित होने वाले पहले सांस्कृतिक विरासत स्थल और उत्तर पूर्व से तीसरे समग्र स्थल बन गए हैं।

Assam Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sharma, reacting to the news, said: **“The Moidams make it to the UNESCO World Heritage list under the category Cultural Property – a great win for Assam... It is the first time a site from the North East has made it to the UNESCO World Heritage List under the Cultural Category and after Kaziranga and Manas National Parks, it is Assam’s third World Heritage Site.”**





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What is United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)?

- It is a specialised agency of the United Nations (UN), headquartered at the World Heritage Centre in Paris, France.**
- It was founded in 1945 as the successor to the League of Nation's International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation.**
- It was established with an aim to promote world peace and security through international cooperation in five key program areas - Education; Natural sciences; Social or human sciences; Culture; Communication/information.**

- **UNESCO is a member of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group.**
- Thus, UNESCO's programmes contribute to the achievement of the *SDGs (Sustainable Development Group)* defined in the **2030** Agenda, adopted by the UN General Assembly in **2015**.
- It **aids** in the translation and dissemination of world literature, assists in **the establishment and protection of World Heritage Sites of cultural and natural importance, works to bridge the global digital divide, etc.**



The World Heritage Committee?

The World Heritage Committee, consisting of representatives from 21 States Parties elected by their General Assembly of UNESCO, meets once a year.

The Committee is responsible for implementing the World Heritage Convention, determining the use of the World Heritage Fund, and allocating financial assistance upon requests from States Parties.

It decides whether a property is inscribed on the World Heritage List, examines reports on the conservation of inscribed properties, and requests action from States Parties if properties are not properly managed.

The Committee also decides on the addition or removal of properties from the List of World Heritage in Danger.



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World Heritage Convention

What is World Heritage?

World Heritage is the designation for places on Earth that are of outstanding universal value to humanity and as such, have been inscribed on the World Heritage List to be protected for future generations to appreciate and enjoy. Places as diverse and unique as the Pyramids of Egypt, the Great Barrier Reef in Australia, Galápagos Islands in Ecuador, the Taj Mahal in India, the Grand Canyon in the USA, or the Acropolis in Greece are examples of the 1007 natural and cultural places inscribed on the World Heritage List to date.

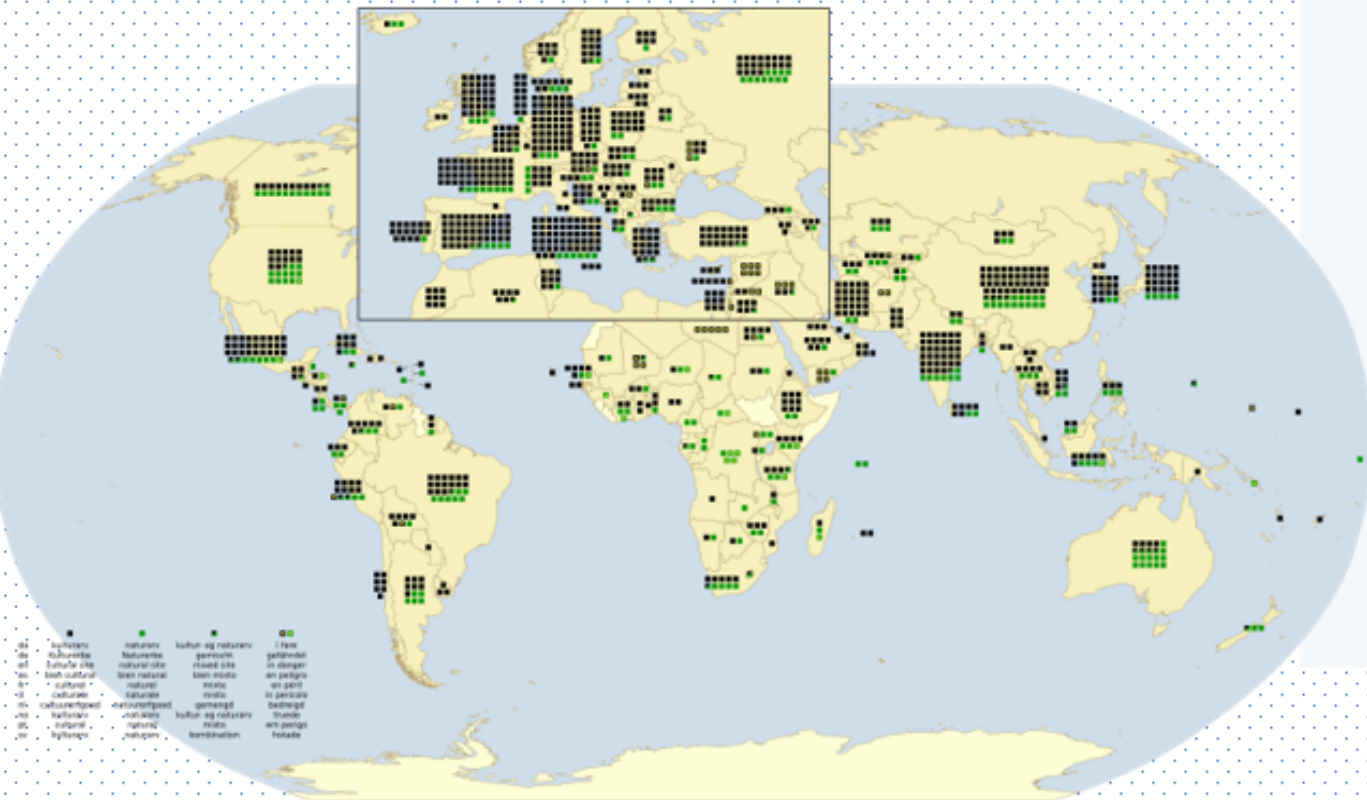
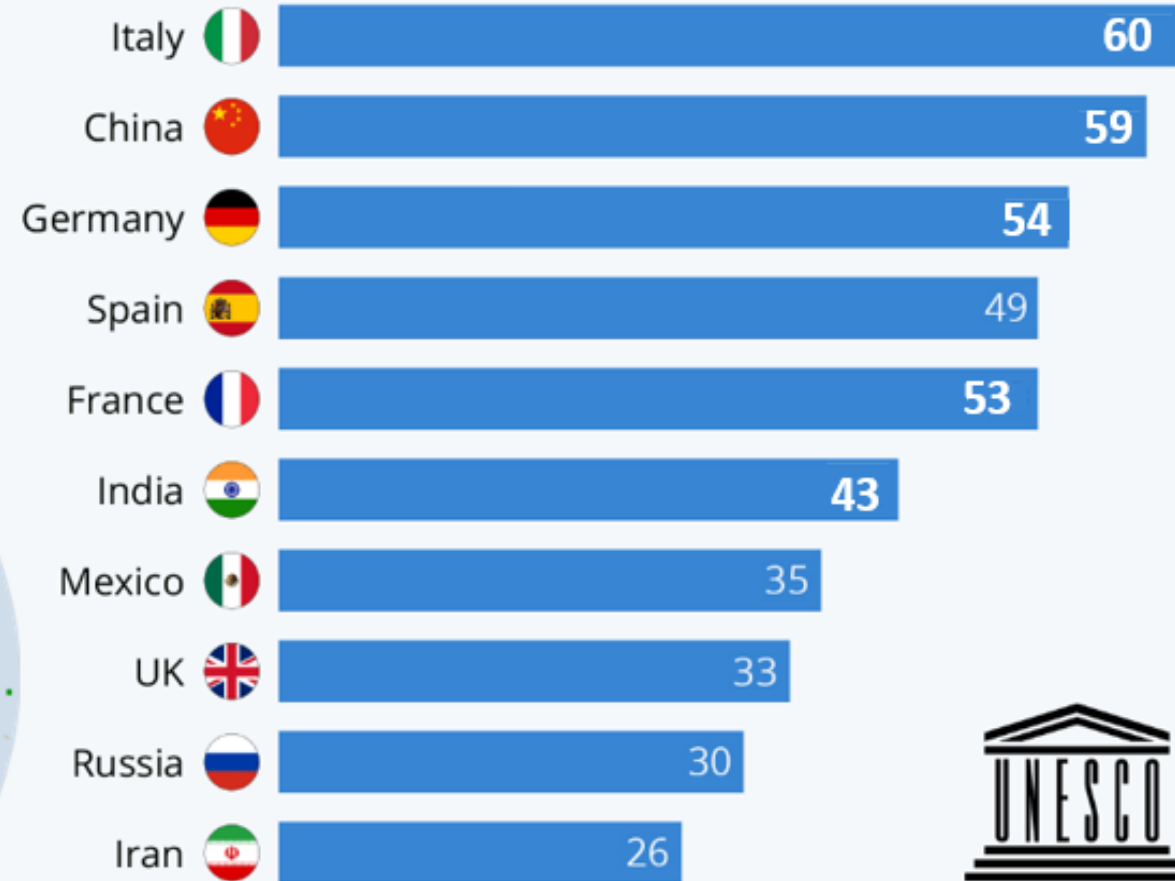
[Click here](#) to learn more about World Heritage.

To qualify as a World Heritage site, a place has to satisfy the standards set by UNESCO. There are some main criteria:

- 1. Human creative genius.**
- 2. Interchange of values.**
- 3. Testimony to cultural tradition.**
- 4. Significance in human history.**
- 5. Traditional human settlement.**
- 6. Heritage connected with events of global importance.**
- 7. Natural phenomena or beauty.**
- 8. Major stages of Earth's history.**
- 9. Significant ecological and biological processes.**
- 10. The vital habitat area.**

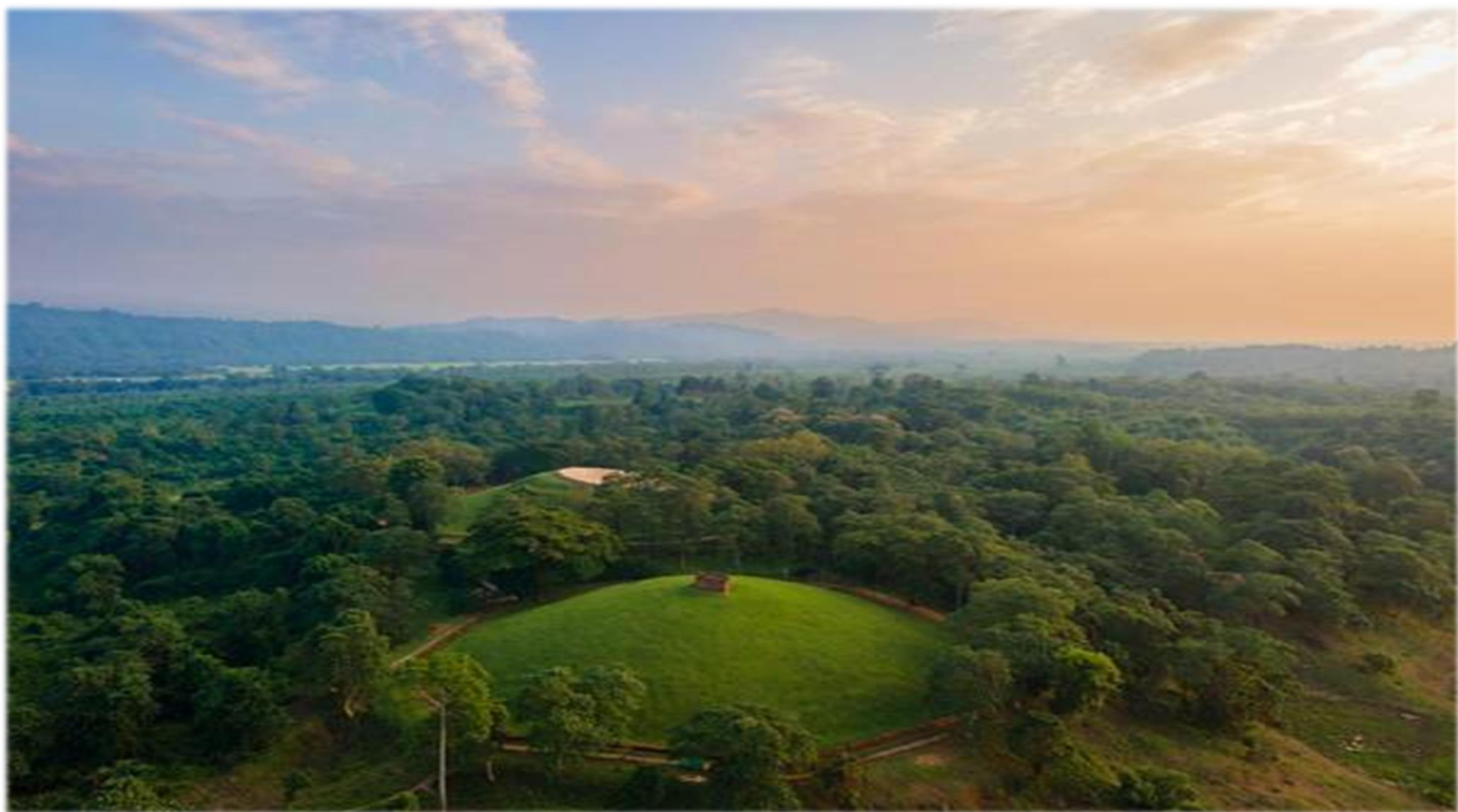
Where UNESCO World Heritage is Located

Countries with the highest number of UNESCO world heritage sites



An aerial photograph of a lush green landscape. In the center, there is a large, irregularly shaped grassy field. A dirt path winds through the field from the right side towards the center. The field is surrounded by dense, vibrant green forest. In the background, there are rolling hills under a cloudy sky. The overall scene is a natural, scenic view of a rural or forested area.

Moidams



Moidams

- **The Moidams are the burial grounds of Tai Ahom kings and queens.**
- **The Moidams enshrine the mortal remains of Ahom royalty along with the objects they cherished.**
- **The word 'Moidam' is derived from the Tai word Phrang-Mai-Dam or Mai-Tam.**
- **Phrang-Mai means to put into the grave or to bury and Dam means the spirit of the Dead.**
- **They are the resting place of royal families in Assam's Charaideo district.**




Structure: Moidams are hemispherical burial mounds varying in size based on the status of the deceased, featuring a chamber, an earthen mound with a brick structure for offerings, and an octagonal boundary wall with an arched gateway to the west.

Smaller Moidams lack some of these features.

Comparable to: The Moidams are comparable to the pyramids of Egypt.

Practice adopted from: After the 18th century, the Ahom rulers adopted the Hindu method of cremation and began entombing the cremated bones and ashes in a Moidam at Charaideo.

An aerial photograph of a traditional Burmese pagoda structure. The central feature is a large, grassy, dome-shaped mound. At the top of this mound is a small, octagonal pavilion with a yellow circular opening. This mound is enclosed by a double-layered octagonal wall. A narrow, arched passage in the wall leads to a vertical shaft that descends into the ground. The entire structure is surrounded by a lush green landscape with trees and a body of water in the background.

"DOLE" OR CHOU CHA LI
(A SMALL TEMPLE-LIKE PAVILLION)

GA-MOIDAM
(AN EARTH-COVER)

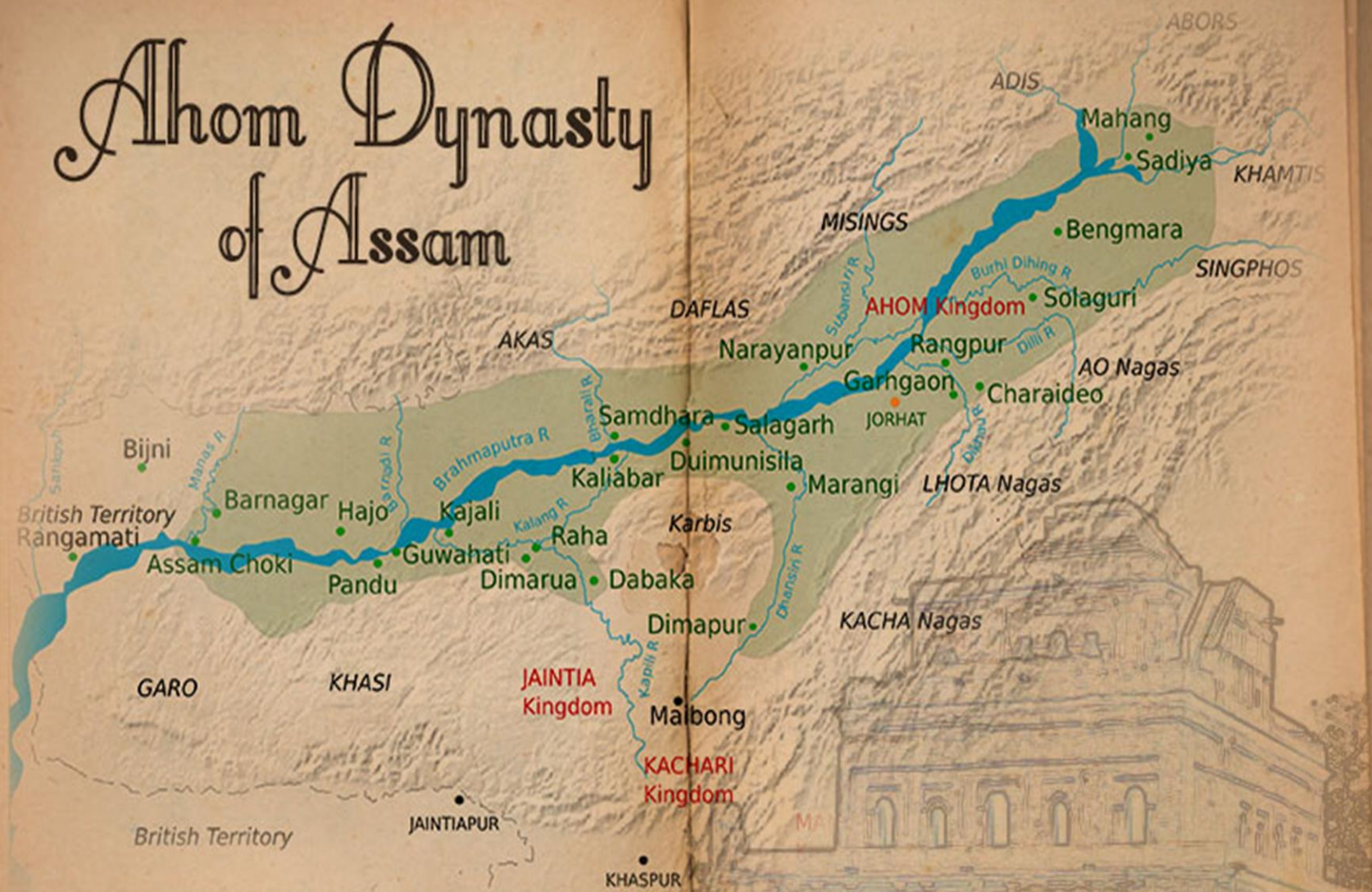
GARH
(AN OCTAGONAL
PERIPHERAL DWARF WALL)

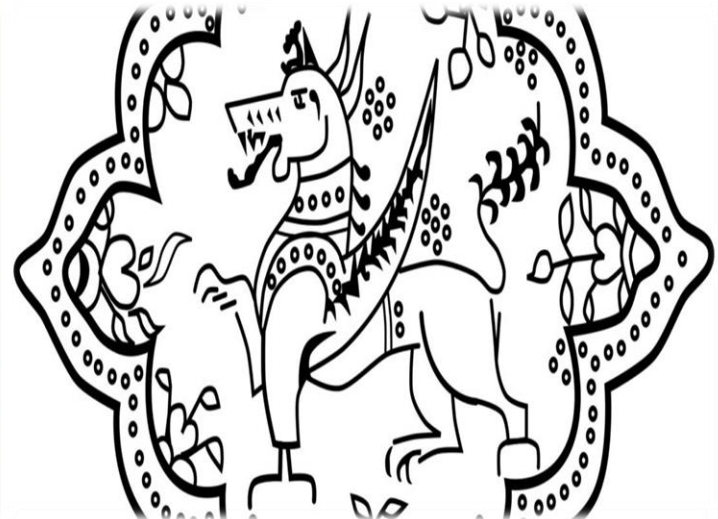
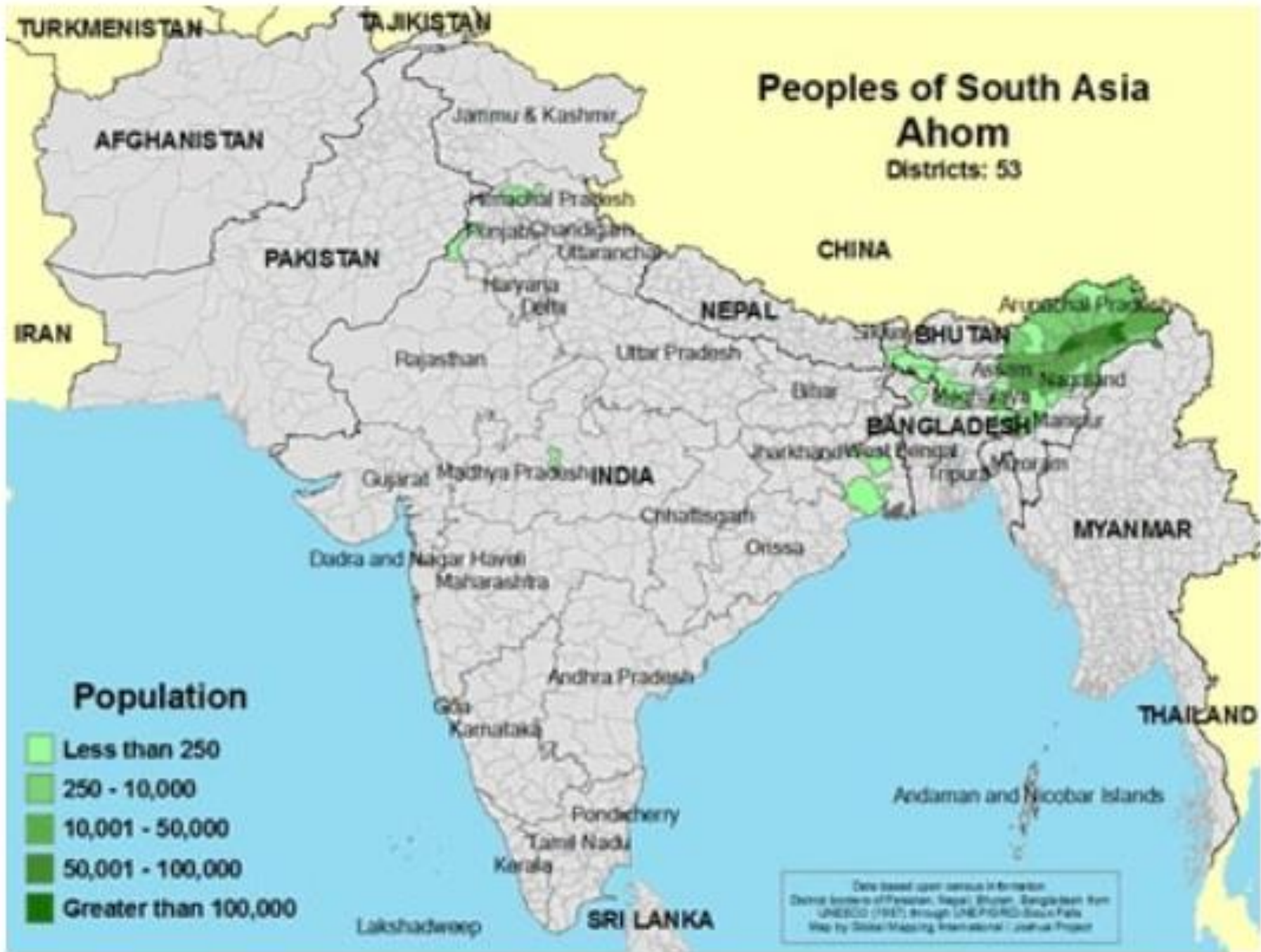
Practice ceased: The burial practice ceased after the Tai Ahom rulers converted to other religions (Hinduism and Buddhism).

Factors Affecting the Property: The main factors affecting the Moidams are heavy rainfall, soil erosion and vegetation growth. These natural elements pose challenges to the preservation and maintenance of the site.

Cultural Significance of Moidams: Ahom Moidams is an exceptional example of a Tai-Ahom necropolis that represents in a tangible way their funerary traditions and associated cosmologies.

Ahom Dynasty of Assam





Ahom Kingdom:

Origins of the Ahom People: Tai-speaking people originated possibly from South China or Myanmar.

- **They migrated to Assam in 1228.**
- **Introduced wet-rice cultivation and state formation techniques.**

Establishment: The Ahom Dynasty was founded in 1228 in the Brahmaputra Valley of Assam by Chaolung Sukapha.

- **Sukaphaa earned the title “Chaolung” for his exceptional leadership.**
- **The Ahom state depended upon forced labour. Those forced to work for the state were called paiks.**

Ahom Religion and Society: Initially worshipped tribal gods, later influenced by Brahmanas and Hinduism.

Mughal Incursions & British Rule: Mughal attempts to capture Assam failed due to Ahom resistance.

- Ahom faced rebellion in the 1800s, eventually succumbing to Burmese invasion.
- The British drove out Burmese in the First Anglo-Burmese War (1824-1826).
- The Dynasty retained sovereignty for 600 years until Assam was annexed by the East India Company in 1826 under the Treaty of Yandaboo.

Ahom Kingdom
and other Indian Kingdoms of
the North East



Map of Ahom Kingdom

Administration of Ahoms:

The Ahom kingdom was a well-organized and efficient state. The Dangarias, governors, vassals, and paik officials all played an important role in the administration of the kingdom.

Dangarias: The Dangarias were the *three highest officials* in the Ahom kingdom.

1. **Buragohain** was the prime minister and commander-in-chief of the army.
2. **Borgohain** was the minister of finance and justice.
3. **Phukan** was the minister of foreign affairs and trade.

Governors:

The Ahom kingdom was divided into many provinces, each of which was governed by a governor. The governors were appointed by the king and were responsible for:

- Collecting taxes,
- Maintaining law and order, and
- Defending their provinces from attack.

Vassals

The Ahom kingdom also had many vassals, who were rulers of smaller kingdoms that were allied to the Ahoms. The vassals paid tribute to the Ahoms. They also provided military help when needed.

Paik officials:

- **The Paik system was the backbone of the Ahom military.**
- **Every able-bodied male in the kingdom was a paik.**
- **They were required to serve in the army for a certain number of days each year.**
- **The paiks were organized into units called gots, and each got was commanded by a paik official.**

The architecture of the Ahom Kingdom is ?



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हिन्दी में

In English

There are three palaces that were built during the rule of the Ahom Kings. They are: Kareng Ghar located at Garh Gaon, the Rang Ghar situated at the Ahom capital of Rangpur and Talatal Ghar.

Kareng Ghar is a seven-storied royal palace built by Rajeswar Singha.



Rang Ghar



Pdf Wikipedia Notes Essay In assam

हिन्दी में In English

Literature of the Ahom Kingdom

The Buranjis are a rare example of historical literature in India. There were two different kinds of Buranjis: official Buranjis, which date back to the reign of the first Ahom king Sukaphaa, and family Buranjis, which date back to the sixteenth century. 13 Sept 2023





Named on coins; typically the king's name would be on the obverse of the coin and the queen's on the reverse.

Coins of Ahom Dynasty



Jaipur City



Hoysala Temples

UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India



Qutub Minar



Taj Mahal

S.No	Name of Sites	Year	Location
1	Ajanta Caves	1983	Maharashtra
2	Ellora Caves	1983	Maharashtra
3	Agra Fort	1983	Agra
4	Taj Mahal	1983	Agra
5	Sun Temple	1984	Orissa
6	Mahabalipuram Monuments	1984	Tamil Nadu
7	Kaziranga National Park	1985	Assam
8	Keoladeo National Park	1985	Rajasthan
9	Manas Wildlife Sanctuary	1985	Assam
10	Churches and Convents of Goa	1986	Goa
11	Monuments of Khajuraho	1986	Madhya Pradesh
12	Monuments of Hampi	1986	Karnataka
13	Fatehpur Sikri	1986	Agra

14	Elephanta Caves	1987	Maharashtra
15	Great Living Chola Temples	1987	Tamil Nadu
16	Pattadakal Monuments	1987	Karnataka
17	Sundarbans National Park	1987	West Bengal
18	Nanda Devi & Valley of Flowers National Park	1988	Uttarakhand
19	Monuments of Buddha	1989	Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh
20	Humayun's Tomb	1993	Delhi
21	Qutub Minar and its Monuments	1993	Delhi
22	Mountain Railways of Darjeeling, Kalka Shimla & Nilgiri	1999	Darjeeling
23	Mahabodhi Temple	2002	Bihar
24	Bhimbetka Rock Shelters	2003	Madhya Pradesh

25	Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus	2004	Maharashtra
26	ChampanerPavagadh Archaeological Park	2004	Gujarat
27	Red Fort	2007	Delhi
28	Jantar Mantar	2010	Delhi
29	Western Ghats	2012	Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra
30	Hill Forts	2013	Rajasthan
31	Rani Ki Vav (The Queen's Stepwell)	2014	Gujarat
32	Great Himalayan National Park	2014	Himachal Pradesh
33	Nalanda	2016	Bihar
34	Khangchendzonga National Park	2016	Sikkim
35	Architectural Work of Le Corbusier (Capitol Complex)	2016	Chandigarh
36	The Historic City	2017	Ahmedabad

37	Victorian Gothic and Art Deco Ensembles	2018	Mumbai
38	The Pink City	2019	Jaipur
39	Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple	2021	Telangana
40	Dholavira	2021	Gujarat
41	Santiniketan	2023	West Bengal
42	Hoysala temples of Belur, Halebid and Somananthpura	2023	Karnataka

43



the Ajanta Caves

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🔊 In English

India has the sixth-most sites worldwide. The first sites to be listed were the **Ajanta Caves, Ellora Caves, Agra Fort, and Taj Mahal**, all of which were inscribed in the 1983 session of the World Heritage Committee. The most recent sites listed were Santiniketan and the Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas, in 2023.



Hoysala Temple Complex

हिन्दी में

In English

Hoysala Temple Complex becomes India's 42nd UNESCO World Heritage Site. The 45th session of the UNESCO's World Heritage Committee, held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, added architectural marvels of Karnataka and Hoysala era temples as India's 42nd World Heritage Site in the Cultural category. 14 Mar 2024







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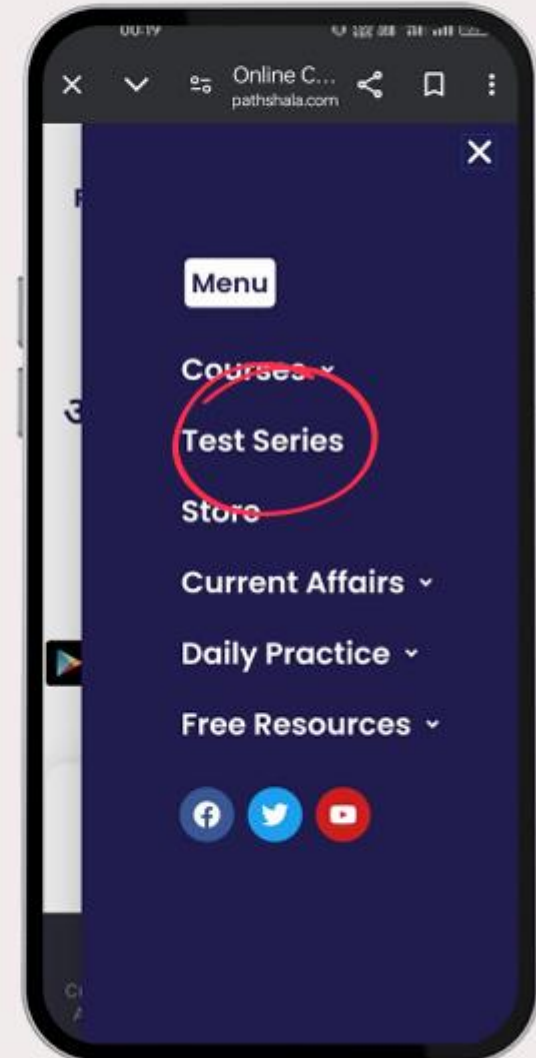
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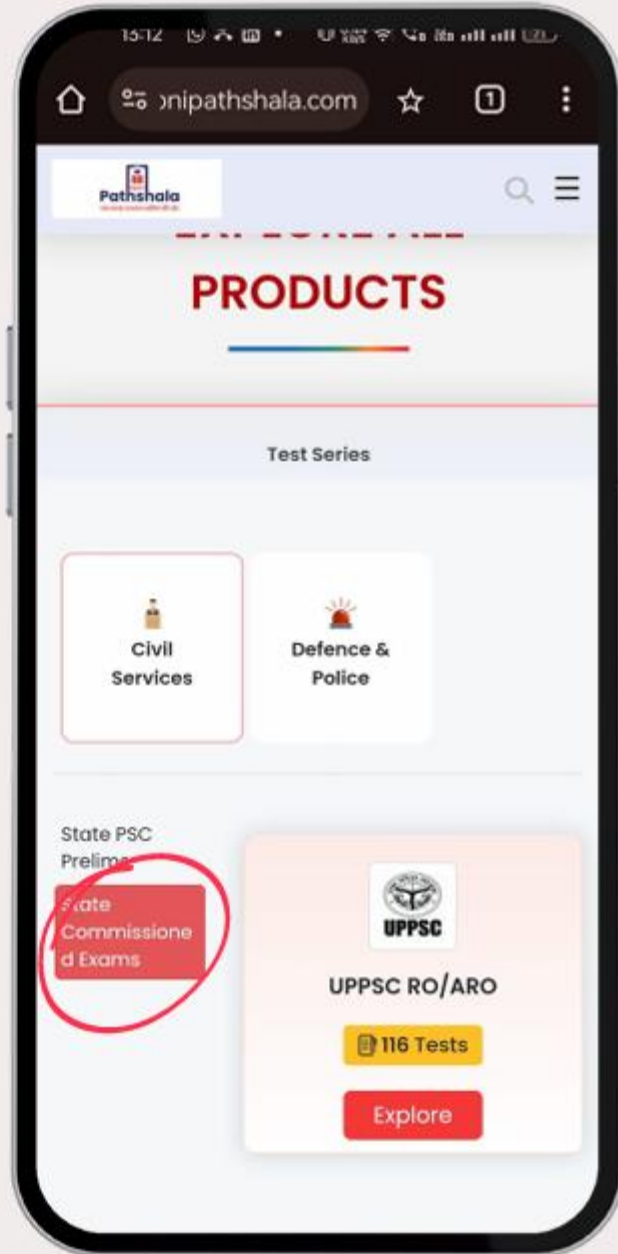
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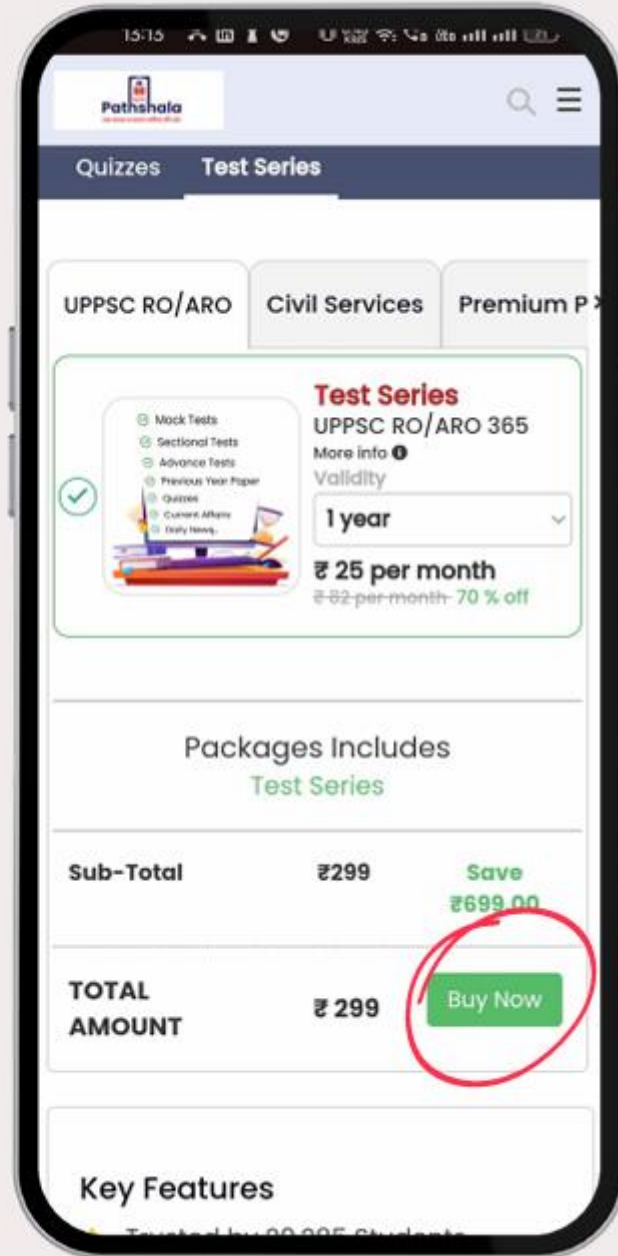
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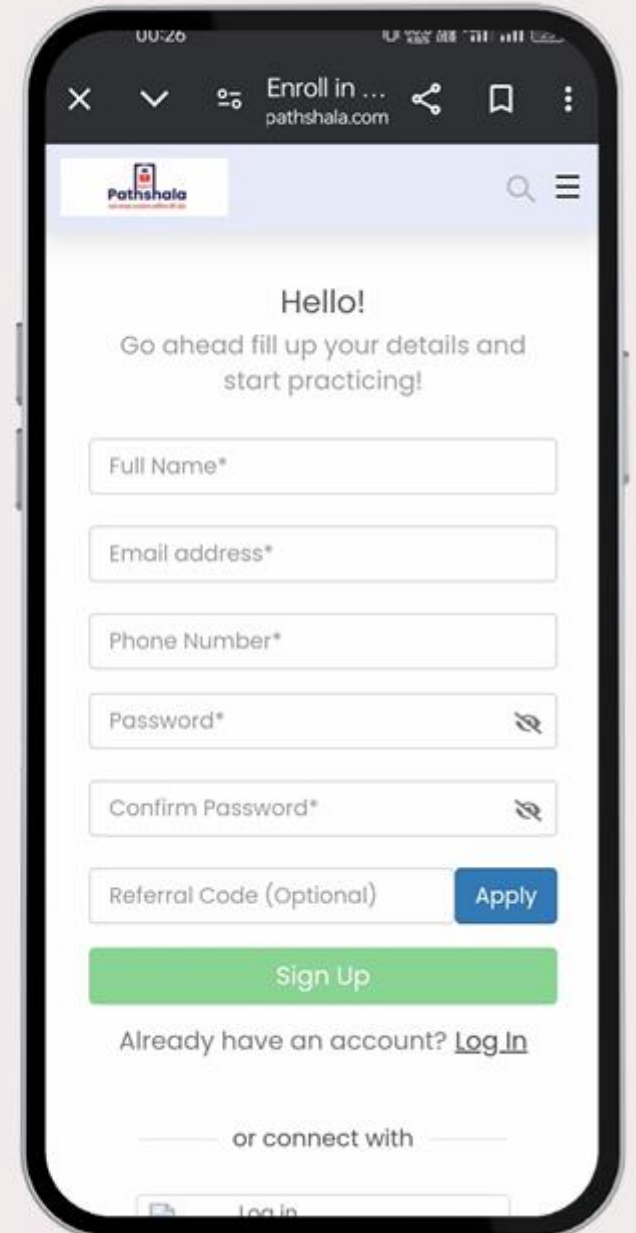
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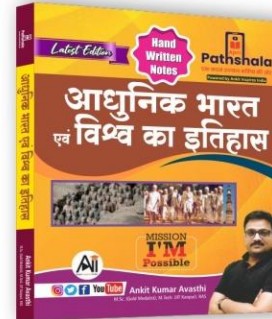
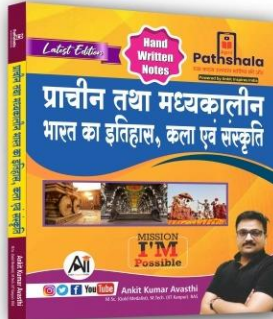
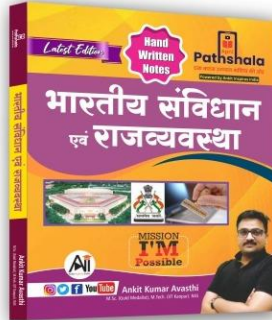
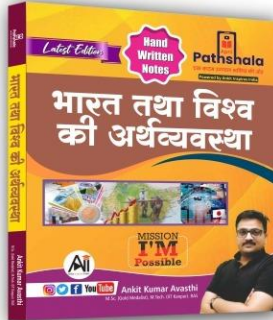
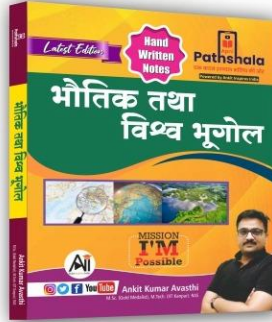
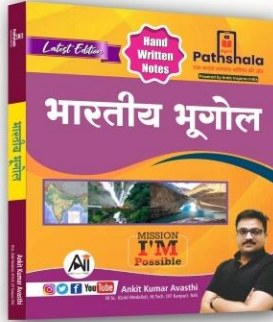
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- सिन्धु नदी का उद्गम कर्लाश पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में बीखर-सू हिमनद से होता है।
- तिब्बत में इस नदी को सिंगी खंबान कहते हैं।
- यह फमचोक नामक स्थान से भारत में प्रवेश करती है।
- यह नदी भारत में लद्दाख तथा जास्कर श्रेणी के बीच बहती है।
- पाकिस्तान में यह अटक (Attock) नामक स्थानों पर मैदानों में प्रवेश करती है।
- पाकिस्तान में कराँची के पास डेल्टा बनते हुए यह अरब सागर में गिरती है।
- सिंधु नदी की दायें हाथ की प्रमुख सहायक नदियाँ :- श्योक, रुद्रा, हुनजा, गिलागिट, स्वात, काबुल तथा गोमल
- इसकी प्रमुख बायें हाथ की सहायक नदियाँ झेलम, पिनाब, रावी, व्यास, सतलज, द्रास तथा जास्कर पंचनद
- सिंधु से पंचनद पाक में मिठानकोट नामक स्थान पर मिलती है।
- 'लेट' सिंधु नदी के किनारे स्थित है।

पंचनद

i) झेलम :- इस नदी का उद्गम जम्मू कश्मीर में

- बेरिनाग झील से होता है।
- * यह नदी बल्लर झील का निर्माण करती है जो भारत की सबसे बड़ी मीठे पानी की झील है।
- इस नदी के किनारे श्रीनगर स्थित है।
- किशनगंगा इसकी दायें हाथ की प्रमुख सहायक नदी है।
- इस नदी पर तुलबुल परियोजना प्रस्तावित है। यह एक नवविद्यन परियोजना है।
- यह नदी भारत तथा पाकिस्तान के बीच अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा का निर्माण करती है।

ii) पिनाब :- पिनाब नदी का उद्गम हिमाचल प्रदेश में बाराकच्छा दर्रे के पास चन्द्र तथा भागा नदियों के मिलने (Confluence) से होता है।

- 1962 में इस नदी पर जल विद्युत उत्पादन परियोजनाएँ स्थित हैं।

उदाहरण :- तुलहस्ती, सलाब, बगलिहार

- यह सिंधु नदी की सबसे बड़ी सहायक नदी है।

iii) रावी :- रावी नदी का उद्गम शैलांग दर्रे के पास से हिमाचल प्रदेश में होता है।

- हिमाचल प्रदेश में इन नदी पर चमेरा बाँध स्थित है।
- पंजाब में इस नदी पर धीन परियोजना स्थित है।

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