



# Uttarakhand New Hydel Power Projects

## Why in News?

Recently, Uttarakhand Chief Minister Pushkar Singh Dhami sought the **clearance of 21 new [hydel power projects](#)** with a **capacity of 2123 MW for the state** from the Centre.

## Key Points

- The **Union Minister of Power** Manohar Lal Khattar is on a **visit to the state to review** the progress of [Tehri Hydro Power Complex](#) and various urban development projects in the state.
- According to the CM, **only 40% of Uttarakhand's total capacity for [hydro electricity generation](#) is being utilised** at present.
  - Expert committees have recommended the implementation projects on the [Alaknanda](#) and [Bhagirathi rivers](#) and their tributaries.



## Alaknanda River

- It is one of the **headstreams of [the Ganga](#)**.
- It **rises at the confluence and feet of the [Satopanth and Bhagirath glaciers](#)** in Uttarakhand.
- It **meets the [Bhagirathi River at Devpraya](#)**g after which it is called the Ganga.
- Its **main tributaries are the [Mandakini, Nandakini, and Pindar rivers](#)**.
- The Alaknanda system **drains parts of Chamoli, Tehri, and Pauri districts**
- The Hindu pilgrimage center of [Badrinath](#) and the natural spring Tapt Kund lie along the banks of the Alaknanda River.

## Bhagirathi River

- It is a **turbulent Himalayan river** of Uttarakhand, and one of the two headstreams of the Ganges.
- The Bhagirathi **rises at the foot of [Gangotri Glacier](#) at Gaumukh**, at an elevation of 3892m and fanning out into the 350 km wide Ganga delta, it finally empties into the Bay of Bengal.
- The **Bhagirathi and Alaknanda join at Devprayag in Garhwal** and are **thereafter known as the Ganges**.

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