

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 7/9/16 in the

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Central team to inspect Cauvery basin from today

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

BENGALURU: The Karnataka government will submit a memorandum highlighting poor rainfall in the Cauvery basin and water level in all four reservoirs to the high-level Central technical team that will start its two-day inspection of the basin area in Karnataka on Friday.

As mandated by the Supreme Court, the team led by G.S. Jha, Chairman, Central Water Commission, will make field visits in and around Maddur, KRS, K.R. Pet, Hemavati dam region, Gorur, and Arkalgud where farmers could not sow. "It will also see withering crops due to non-release of water from the canals," said Water Resources Minister M.B. Patil.

"The storage position in all the four reservoirs is very low. Farmers could sow in only about one-third of the total allocated crop area. Standing crops in about 2 lakh acres have been lost due to monsoon failure," he said.

News item/letter/article/editorial published on October 7-10, 2016 in the

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Paris climate pact to come into force on November 4

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New Delhi: The Paris agreement on climate change will enter into force on November 4, paving the way for the participating countries to frame rules and guidelines for its implementation.

The United Nations announced the date for entry into force of the global climate deal after 11 more countries and the European Union submitted their instruments of ratification, crossing the threshold of 55% of the total global emission share mark.

At least 55 countries, accounting for minimum 55% of the total global greenhouse gas emissions, were required for the agreement to enter into force. It is supposed to enter into force 30 days after both the conditions are met.

Though the threshold of the 55 countries joining the agreement was met last month, the 55% emission share mark was reached on October 5. In all, 74 parties (73 countries and EU), accounting for total 58.82% of the global emission, submitted their instruments of ratification till Wednesday — making it possible for the deal to enter into force on November 4.

"This is a momentous occasion," said UN secretary general Ban Ki-moon.

"What once seemed un-

AGREEMENT: PEEKING INTO PAST

Dec 12, 2015	April 22, 2016
196 parties (195 countries and EU) to the UNFCCC adopted the agreement on climate change in Paris	Opened for signing (India signed it on Day 1 — April 22, 2016) (191 countries have, so far, signed it)
	
Nov 4, 2016	Oct 2, 2016
It will enter into force	India joined the agreement by depositing its instrument of ratification (Submission of instrument of ratification is the final step) (73 countries and EU have completed the process)
Jan 1, 2021	
Climate actions of all countries under the agreement to kick off (Paris agreement is meant for post-2020 actions) (Climate actions till 2020 are being governed by the Kyoto Protocol)	
CONSEQUENCES OF ENTRY INTO FORCE	
1 Launch of the agreement's governing body	3 Making a global blueprint for reporting and accounting for climate action of participating countries
2 Beginning the process to develop the Paris agreement's implementation rule book	

thinkable, is now unstoppable. Strong international support for the Paris agreement entering into force is a testament to the urgency for action, and reflects the consen-

► Related report, P 28

sus of governments that robust global cooperation, grounded in national action, is essential to meet the climate challenge," a UN statement quoting Ban Ki-moon said.

India had joint the agreement on October 2 while the

world's two largest emitters — China and the United States — had joined it early last month, providing the impetus for other countries to quickly complete their domestic ratification process.

The first meeting of countries under the agreement will now take place at the time of next climate conference (COP22) at Marrakesh in Morocco, beginning November 7. The countries that have not yet joined may participate in the meeting as observers.

Paris climate agreement ratified in race against time

Paris: The historic Paris climate pact dashed across the ratification finish line on Wednesday to diplomatic cheers.

"A turning point for the planet," said US President Barack Obama. "A defining moment for the global economy," enthused Paul Polman, CEO of Unilever and chairman of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development.

But the cold, hard reality of what is needed to fulfil the Paris Agreement's pledges will soon bite, experts warned.

Its accelerated entry into force was driven by many things, including the prospect of Republican Party candidate Donald Trump—who has described global warming as a hoax perpetrated by the Chinese.

The rapid, joint ratification by China and the US set an example hard to ignore. But the main impetus was clearly the growing sense of urgency about the looming threat of climate change.

Scientists have forecast that average global temperatures — already one degree Celsius (1.8 degrees Fahrenheit) above the pre-industrial era benchmark — could sail past 1.5°C (2.7°F) within a decade, and 2.0°C (3.6°F) by mid-century.

The Paris accord's early validation comes just in time to take centre stage at high-level UN talks in Marrakesh next month tasked with translating its planet-saving vision into policy. AFP

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India conveys its concern to China over Brahmaputra tributary blocking

T18-748-20
TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: After China blocked a tributary of the Brahmaputra river, India said it had earlier conveyed to Chinese authorities that they should be mindful of the interests of the lower riparian areas while undertaking any project on the river.

While India does not have a water-sharing treaty with China, it has a bilateral arrangement with Beijing for sharing information on cross-border rivers that include Brahmaputra and Sutlej

China had announced last week that it had blocked a tributary of the river, which flows into Arunachal Pradesh and Assam before entering Bangladesh, for work on a hydropower project in Tibet. India is likely to take up the issue with China through the expert-level mechanism which the two countries have for discussing issues related to cross-border rivers.

While India does not have a water-sharing treaty with China, it has a bilateral arrangement with Beijing for sharing information on cross-border rivers which include Brahmaputra and Sutlej.

"We also have an expert-level mechanism which meets regularly to discuss issues concerning cross-border rivers. We have a data-sharing arrangement under which the Chinese side provides us data during the flood season on Brahmaputra and Sutlej," said Swarup. "We have conveyed to the Chinese side that they should be mindful of the interests of the lower riparian... The Chinese side has conveyed on several occasions that they are only undertaking run-of-the-river hydro power projects which do not involve diversion of the waters of the Brahmaputra," he said.

China had blocked the Xiabugu river, a tributary of Brahmaputra, to facilitate work on its Lalho project at Xigaze in Tibet.

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Climate concurrence ST-7

As the world's third largest emitter of greenhouse gases after China and the US, India by ratifying the Paris global climate agreement (December 2015) on Sunday has without question taken a critical step forward on an issue that has defied an agreeable formula. The ratification must be deemed as still more significant as the Paris deal is the world's first comprehensive climate agreement, concluded after infructuous sessions in Copenhagen and Cancun. The agreement is intended to keep the average rise in temperatures across the globe at 2 degrees Celsius. Going by the projections of scientists, warming above 2 deg C could result in a dangerous change in climate, leading to a rise in sea levels, floods and landslides, drought and wildfires. Not that such calamities can now be discounted; the roadmap towards the consummation devoutly wished is yet to be crafted by the world. The Paris deal is legally non-binding and lacks a mechanism to verify which country has actually cut emissions and no less crucially, the scale of the reduction. India has now joined the league of 61 countries that have already ratified the agreement. When the country's Permanent Representative to the UN, Syed Akbaruddin, handed over the Instrument of Ratification to Santiago Villalpando, head of the UN's Treaties Division, the country inched towards the "threshold" as it accounts for 7 per cent of the world's emissions.

A cleaner and safer India, that boasts an agreeable climate, will now hinge on the follow-through. The emitted gases, mainly carbon dioxide, are said to be dangerously concentrating in the atmosphere, which traps the heat from the sun and results in climatic changes. The Paris agreement needs to be ratified by countries accounting for at least 55 per cent of global emissions before it can come into force. Till then, it must be a mere signal of intent with which India has now concurred. A particularly controversial issue might fester for some time yet, specifically the government's plan to double the annual production of coal ~ the dirtiest of fossil fuels ~ to more than one billion tonnes. Considering the gravity of the issue, India needs to take a call on its argument that it needs the cheap fossil-fuelled energy for development. Which explains why the developed countries have said that rapidly developing countries ~ notably China and India ~ will have to effect substantial reductions in their emissions for a global climate agreement to attain fruition. The ratification on the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi has enhanced India's responsibility. But contretemps persist, chiefly the rider in the declaration that India will be able to take action provided it receives financial and technological support to achieve a low carbon growth path.

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Glacial lakes a growing danger in Himalayas

PRATIBHA CHAUHAN
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

SHIMLA, OCTOBER 6

The substantial increase in the number of glacial lakes in the Himalayan region of Himachal Pradesh from 596 to 705 within two years has raised concern over the possible threat from lake bursting and a dire need for proper monitoring and management of these water bodies having international dimensions.

The latest study undertaken by the State Centre for Climate Change of the State Council for Science, Technology and Environment confirms that there is accelerated glacial melting in all the river basins of Chenab, Ravi, Beas, barring Satluj. Though the number of lakes in the Satluj basin has remained stagnant at 391 one cannot overlook the fact that the number of lakes in the Satluj basin rose from a mere 38 in 1994 to 390 in 2015.

With Himachal having lived under the threat of the bursting of Parechu Lake, located in the upper catchment of the Spiti basin in Tibet in 2004, the findings of the study necessitate

Parechu Lake being monitored regularly

- The findings confirm that there is accelerated glacial melting in all river basins
- They necessitate the need for having a mechanism where mapped lakes are monitored regularly
- The Uttarakhand floods of 2013 have been correlated with the bursting of a lake
- Parechu Lake is being monitored regularly during April-September when there is more melting
- The number of glacial lakes in the Himalayan region of Himachal has increased from 596 to 705 within two years

the need for having a mechanism where these mapped lakes are monitored regularly for any change to avert any major mishap on account of glacial lake outburst floods (GLOF).

Though there has been no incident of GLOF in the Indian Himalayas such cases are frequently witnessed in Nepal. The Uttarakhand floods of 2013 have also been correlated with bursting of a lake.

"There is no denying that climate change is impacting the Himalayan glaciers but what we need to do is to use these effectively as water sources and at the same time monitor them regularly to avert any

mishap due to bursting," said Tarun Kapoor, Principal Secretary, Forest and Environment.

Since the threat in 2004, the Parechu Lake is being monitored regularly during April-September when there is more melting and the State Disaster Management Authority, district administration and the Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam is being updated from time to time.

The study also confirms accelerated glacial melting which has resulted in increase of 109 small lakes in the three basins of Chenab, Ravi, Beas, within a short span of two years. "The study undoubtedly

“There is no denying that climate change is impacting the Himalayan glaciers but what we need to do is to use these effectively as water sources and at the same time monitor them regularly to avert any mishap due to bursting

Tarun Kapoor,

PRINCIPAL SECRETARY, FOREST AND ENVIRONMENT

NUMBER OF LAKES

River basin	2013	2015
Satluj	391	390
Chenab	116	192
Beas	67	89
Ravi	22	34
Total	596	705

indicates more pronounced effect of climatic variations in the Himalayan region resulting in the formation of small lakes," said S.S. Randhawa, Senior Scientific Officer in the Council who undertook the study along with other scientists. Though the number of lakes in Chenab basin has risen from 116 in 2013 to 192 in 2015 the number of lakes in 2001 was a mere 55.

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दो दिन में चार जलाशयों का करेगी मुआयना

आज से कावेरी बेसिन क्षेत्र का दौरा करेगी समिति

Oct-7-
P-10
RP-

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क

rajasthanpatrika.com

बेंगलूरु, कर्नाटक और तमिलनाडु के बीच कावेरी जल बंटवारा विवाद को सुलझाने के लिए उच्चतम न्यायालय के आदेश पर गठित उच्च स्तरीय तकनीकी समिति शुक्रवार से कावेरी बेसिन क्षेत्र का दौरा करेगी। अदालत ने 4 अक्टूबर को केंद्र सरकार को समिति गठित करने का आदेश दिया था। समिति को 17 अक्टूबर तक दोनों राज्यों के कावेरी बेसिन क्षेत्र के जमीनी हालात का आकलन कर अदालत को रिपोर्ट देनी है।

शीर्ष अदालत के आदेश के एक दिन बाद ही केंद्र सरकार ने केंद्रीय जल आयोग के अध्यक्ष जी एस झा की अध्यक्षता में तकनीकी समिति का गठन किया था। आयोग में दो तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों को भी नामित किया गया है जबकि कावेरी से जुड़े तीन राज्यों-कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडु, केरल व केंद्र शासित प्रदेश पुदुचेरी के जल संसाधन विभाग के मुख्य अभियंता स्तर के अधिकारी को भी शामिल किया गया है। इसके अलावा कर्नाटक और तमिलनाडु के मुख्य सचिव अथवा उनकी ओर से नामित अधिकारी भी सदस्य होंगे। समिति की पहली बैठक बेंगलूरु में शुक्रवार सुबह 9.30 बजे होगी जिसके बाद समिति दो दिनों तक राज्य के कावेरी बेसिन के बांधों व जलाशयों और इलाके के हालात का आकलन करेगी। इसके बाद समिति के सदस्य तमिलनाडु भी जाएंगे। दौरे के दौरान समिति के सदस्यों को कड़ी सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार पहले ही संबंधित जिलाधिकारियों को निर्देश दे चुकी है। मुख्यमंत्री सिद्धरामय्या ने कावेरी बेसिन के जिलों के प्रभारी मंत्रियों को भी टीम के साथ रहने व उनको हर सुविधा उपलब्ध करवाने को कहा है।



राज्य के चार कावेरी बांधों में सिर्फ 30 टीएमसी पानी बचा है। कृष्णराज सागर की फाइनल फोटो

हालात से अवगत कराएगी सरकार

कावेरी बेसिन क्षेत्र के दौरे पर निकलने से पहले राज्य सरकार समिति के सदस्यों के राज्य के वास्तविक हालात से भी अवगत कराएगी। दौरे पर जाने से पहले टीम के सदस्यों की विधानसभा में होने वाली तैयारी बैठक में राज्य के जल संसाधन मंत्री एम बी पाटिल और मुख्य सचिव सुभाष चंद्र कुंटिया राज्य के कावेरी बेसिन क्षेत्र में हुई बारिश, चारों बांधों में उपलब्ध पानी और खेती की स्थिति के बारे में बताएंगे। इसके तुरंत बाद राज्य सरकार की ओर राज्य में कम बारिश होने के कारण उत्पन्न स्थिति के बारे में बताया जाएगा। पाटिल ने गुरुवार को जल संसाधन विभाग और मौसम विभाग के अधिकारियों के साथ टीम के दौरे के मद्देनजर बैठक की और जानकारी संग्रहित की। बैठक के बाद पत्रकारों से बातचीत में पाटिल ने कहा कि समिति के सदस्यों को हम वास्तविक स्थिति के बारे में जानकारी देंगे। इसमें तमिलनाडु के भी सदस्य होंगे। क्षेत्र के दौरे के

दौरान वे खुद देखेंगे कि कैसे नहरों में पानी नहीं छोड़े जाने के कारण खेत परती पड़े हैं अथवा जो बुवाई हुई थी वह फसल खराब हो चुकी है।

अधिकारियों के मुताबिक कावेरी बेसिन क्षेत्र में राज्य का रकबा करीब 18 लाख हेक्टेयर है। इसमें से करीब 10.98 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में बुवाई हुई थी लेकिन पानी की कमी के कारण इसमें 20 फीसदी यानी करीब 2 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में खड़ी फसल बर्बाद हो चुकी है। बाकी 41 फीसदी फसल को भी सिंचाई के लिए पानी का इंतजार है। समिति के सदस्यों को कम बारिश के कारण राज्य के 110 तालुकों को सूखा ग्रस्त घोषित किए जाने के बारे में भी जानकारी दी जाएगी। ज्ञापन में यह भी बताया कि राज्य के बांधों में 30.48 टीएमसी पानी उपलब्ध है जिसमें 24 टीएमसी पानी अगले साल 31 मई तक दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के आगमन से पहले तक बेंगलूरु, मैसूर और मण्ड्या में

गीगला बलात

बांध	क्षमता	पानी
किआरएस	45.05	10.16
हारंगी	8.07	5.44
हरी	35.76	8.80
कबिनी	15.67	7.98

सभी आंकड़े टीएमसी में

पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिए चाहिए। ज्ञापन में सरकार पड़ोसी तमिलनाडु की कर्नाटक की अपेक्षा अधिक सुविधाजनक स्थिति और उत्तर-पूर्व मानसून के दौरान होने वाली बारिश की संभावनाओं के बारे में भी अवगत कराएगी जिसके सहारे तमिलनाडु स्थिति से निपटने में सक्षम होगा।

समिति को राज्य के वास्तविक हालात की जानकारी देने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने जल संसाधन विभाग के प्रमुख सचिव राकेश सिंह, मैसूर वृत्त के मुख्य अभियंता शिवशंकर तथा कावेरी नीरावरी निगम के प्रबंध निदेशक चिक्क रायप्पा को प्रतिनियुक्त किया है।

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21 को मुंबई में तीनों राज्यों के मुख्यमंत्रियों की बैठक बातचीत से महादयी विवाद सुलझाने की कवायद

Oct-7
P-10
R9



मैसूरु हवाई अड्डे पर मीडियो से बातचीत करते मुख्यमंत्री सिद्धरामय्या। साथ में मंत्री महादेव प्रसाद व एच सी महादेवप्पा।

बेंगलूरु. मैसूरु @ पत्रिका. महादयी नदी जल बंटवारा विवाद को पंचाट से बाहर आपसी बातचीत से सुलझाने की कोशिश करने के लिए नदी से जुड़े तीनों राज्य अंततः राजी हो गए हैं। नदी से जुड़े तीनों राज्यों-महाराष्ट्र, गोवा और कर्नाटक के मुख्यमंत्रियों की बैठक 21 अक्टूबर को मुंबई में होगी।

मुख्यमंत्री सिद्धरामय्या ने मैसूरु के मंडकल्ली हवाई अड्डे पर गुरुवार को संवाददाताओं से बातचीत में यह बात कही। उन्होंने कहा कि महाराष्ट्र के मुख्यमंत्री देवेंद्र फडणवीस ने उन्हें पत्र लिखकर बैठक में भाग लेने के लिए आमंत्रित किया है।

बैठक में गोवा के मुख्यमंत्री लक्ष्मीकांत पर्सेकर भी भाग लेंगे। सिद्ध ने कहा कि वे बैठक में भाग लेने मुंबई जाएंगे। उन्होंने कहा कि फडणवीस से मुलाकात के दौरान सीमा विवाद से जुड़े मसले पर भी

चर्चा होगी। सिद्धरामय्या ने कहा कि कर्नाटक कावेरी, कृष्णा, महादयी सहित सभी अंतरराज्यीय नदी जल बंटवारा विवादों को बातचीत के जरिए हल करने का पक्षधर है।

पंचाट ने दिया था बातचीत का सुझाव

जस्टिस जे एम पंचाल की अध्यक्षता वाली महादयी नदी पंचाट ने पिछली सुनवाई के दौरान तीनों राज्यों को आपसी बातचीत के जरिए मामले को सुलझाने का सुझाव दिया था। पंचाट के सुझाव के बाद सिद्धरामय्या ने फडणवीस और पर्सेकर को पत्र लिखा था। इससे पहले पंचाट ने उत्तर कर्नाटक के 4 चार जिलों की पेयजल जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए कलसा-बंदूरी परियोजना के तहत महादयी नदी 7.56 टीएमसी पानी के उपयोग की अनुमति नहीं दी थी।

गोवा की आपत्ति के कारण पंचाट ने कर्नाटक की अंतरिम याचिका खारिज कर दी थी जिसके कारण जुलाई के अंत में कई दिनों तक राज्य में आंदोलन हुआ था। पंचाट के सुझाव से पहले भी सिद्धरामय्या ने फडणवीस और पर्सेकर को पत्र लिखकर बातचीत के लिए आमंत्रित किया था लेकिन पर्सेकर ने यह कहते हुए उनके प्रस्ताव को खारिज कर दिया था कि मामला पंचाट में लंबित है लिहाजा बातचीत से सामधान संभव नहीं है। सिद्धरामय्या ने प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी और केंद्र सरकार से भी विवाद को सुलझाने के लिए दखल की मांग की थी लेकिन उन्हें सकारात्मक जवाब नहीं मिला था। गौरतलब है कि केंद्र सरकार पहले कलसा-बंदूरी परियोजना को सैद्धांतिक मंजूरी दे दी थी लेकिन बाद में गोवा की आपत्ति के बाद उस पर रोक लगा दी थी।

Hindustan Times
Statesman
The Times of India (N.D.)
Indian Express
Tribune
Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)
Punjab Keshari (Hindi) ✓
The Hindu
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)
Deccan Chronicle
Deccan Herald

M.P.Chronicle
A a j (Hindi)
Indian Nation
Nai Duniya (Hindi)
The Times of India (A)
Blitz

and documented at Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC.

ब्रह्मपुत्र, मसूद पर भारत की चीन को खरी-खरी

वार्ता, भाषा/नई दिल्ली

भारत ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र द्वारा जैश-ए-मोहम्मद के सरगना मसूद अजहर पर प्रतिबंध लगाने पर लगी 'तकनीकी रोक' को बढ़ाये जाने पर आज तीखी प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त करते हुए कहा कि अगर संयुक्त राष्ट्र मसूद को वैश्विक आतंकवादी घोषित करने की भारत की मांग पर कार्रवाई नहीं करता तो यह एक खतरनाक संदेश देगा। विदेश मंत्रालय के

सुना पहर

विकास स्वरूप ने किए एक तीर से दो शिकार

प्रवक्ता विकास स्वरूप ने चीन का नाम लिये बिना कहा कि केवल एक देश ने तकनीकी रोक लगाई थी और पाबंदी पर अवरोध तीन और महीने के लिए बढ़ा दिया है। उन्होंने ब्रह्मपुत्र का मामला भी चीन के समक्ष शेष पृष्ठ 14 पर

ब्रह्मपुत्र, मसूद पर

उठाए जाने की बात मजबूती से कही। उन्होंने संयुक्त राष्ट्र की प्रतिबंध समिति द्वारा किसी को आतंकवादी घोषणा करने के तरीके को पूरी तरह अपारदर्शी बताते हुए उसकी आलोचना की। स्वरूप ने कहा कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र प्रतिबंध समिति पहले ही पाकिस्तान के जैश-ए-मोहम्मद को निषिद्ध कर चुकी है। हालांकि उन्होंने कहा कि आयोग ने संगठन के मुख्य सरगना के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जरूरत नहीं समझी जो निर्बाध अपनी आतंकी गतिविधियाँ करता रहता है। रोक बढ़ाये जाने पर प्रतिक्रिया में स्वरूप ने कहा, "समिति पहले ही पिछले छह महीने तक हमारी दलील पर मंथन कर चुकी है। वह तीन महीने और सोचने के लिए लेगी लेकिन इससे आतंकी संगठन घोषित करने वाली समिति को लेकर अजीब हालात नहीं बदलेंगे बल्कि संगठन के सर्वाधिक सक्रिय और खतरनाक आतंकी को प्रतिबंधित घोषित करने की जरूरत की अनदेखी होगी।" उन्होंने कहा, "हमने समिति को बताया कि हमारी दलील के आधार पर 1267 प्रतिबंध व्यवस्था के तहत अजहर को आतंकवादी घोषित करने की अपेक्षा की जाती है। इस तरह की घोषणा से दुनियाभर में सभी आतंकी समूहों को कड़ा संदेश जाएगा कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय अब और आतंकवाद को लेकर चुनिंदा दृष्टिकोण नहीं रखेगा या नहीं सहेगा।" प्रवक्ता ने कहा, "अच्छे और बुरे आतंकवाद के बीच अंतर गलत और प्रतिकूल है। इसके साथ ही अगर वह भारत के तर्क पर कार्रवाई नहीं करता तो खतरनाक संदेश जाएगा।"

दिनांक को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ ब्राह्म सम्बन्धी समाचार

Hindustan Times (Delhi)

नवभारत टाइम्स (दिल्ली)

The Tribune (Chandigarh)

The Hindu (Chennai)

The Assam Tribune (Guwahati)

The Times of India (Mumbai)

The Telegraph (Kolkata)

हिन्दुस्तान (पटना)

The Deccan Herald (Bengluru)

The Deccan Chronical (Hyderabad)

Central Chronical (Bhopal)

Central team to assess Cauvery ground situation

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: The Centre has set up a high-level technical team to visit the Cauvery river basin area to assess the ground situation. The team will submit its report to the Supreme Court on October 17. The team, headed by central water commission chairman G S Jha, will hold a preparatory meeting in Bengaluru on October 7. It will visit the river basin area over the next eight days before finalising its report.

Besides Jha, the team, set up in pursuance of the SC's October 4 order, comprises senior officials of the CWC and chief secretary or his representative from Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, and a chief engineer each from the two states besides Kerala and Puducherry. All the three states and Puducherry have been asked by the water resources ministry to tell their officers to reach Bengaluru by Thursday so that the team can hold its first meeting on October 7.

The team is expected to visit Hemavathi, Harangi, Krishnarajasagar and Kabin reservoirs in Karnataka and Mettur, Lower Bhavani



Vehicular movement between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, which was halted for the past 23 days, was restored on Wednesday

'Step-motherly attitude against TN'

A IADMK hit out at the Centre and Karnataka government for "not abiding" by the SC directive to set up the Cauvery Management Board. In a write-up in AIADMK mouthpiece, Namadhu MGR said that by declining to set up CMB, it was clear that BJP was treating TN with a "step-motherly attitude". "National parties like BJP and Congress imperilling India's unity for the sake of votes and seats has led to a big concern," it said. Fifteen farmers of the TN All Farmers' Federations have begun an indefinite fast. AGENCIES

Dam and Amaravati reservoirs in Tamil Nadu between October 7 and 15.

दिनांक को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित माना/ वाद सम्बन्धी समाचार

Hindustan Times (Delhi)
नवभारत टाइम्स (दिल्ली)
The Tribune (Chandigarh)
The Hindu (Chennai)

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The Times of India (Mumbai)
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हिन्दुस्तान (पटना)

The Deccan Herald (Bengluru)
The Deccan Chronical (Hyderabad)
Central Chronical (Bhopal)

Showers likely to continue in city till Sunday, says IMD

Richa.Pinto@timesgroup.com
701 - 6066

Mumbai: The city witnessed significant rain on Wednesday due to active weather systems. The total rainfall recorded so far this year for October has been higher than the monthly total in the last two years.

In the last two years, the total rainfall recorded for October was 31.3mm and 23.4 mm respectively. This year, since the start of October, 58.3mm rain has been received.

Intermittent rain was witnessed across the city and suburbs from Wednesday morning. The rainfall recorded from 8.30am-8.30pm by the India Meteorological Department (IMD) Colaba was 3.8mm and Santacruz was 11mm. The 24-hour rainfall recorded between October 4-5 by IMD Colaba was 15.2mm and Santacruz was 41.9mm.

The city has been receiving showers even though the official date for withdrawal of the monsoon, September 30, has passed. The IMD said the showers would continue at least till October 9. K S Hosalikar, deputy director-general (western region), IMD, said, "The monsoon is holding on this year. There are three active weather systems, one being a cyclonic circulation over Gujarat, and other two systems over the Bay of Bengal. Due to this, parts of North Konkan, including Mumbai, have been receiving good showers."

The showers in the city have brought down minimum temperatures, which were hovering above 25 degrees Celsius. The minimum recorded on Wednesday by the IMD Colaba observatory was 22.2 degrees and Santacruz was 22.4.

The four months of the monsoon this year have recorded excess rain. The total rainfall recorded by the IMD Colaba observatory was 2,507 mm, and the excess was 453.9 mm, while in the case of Santacruz, it was 2894.5mm, and the excess was 662.9 mm.

दिनांक 7 3-10-2017 को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

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The Deccan Herald (Bengluru)

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Central Chronical (Bhopal)

S braces for 'deadly' Hurricane Matthew

R, OCTOBER 6

ane Matthew, the
st Caribbean storm in
a decade, slammed
ne Bahamas on Thurs-
nd intensified as it
ed toward the south-
n United States after
g at least 140 people,
y in Haiti, on its dead-
thward march.

Matthew blew through
orthwestern Bahamas
ursday en route to Flori-
Atlantic coast, it became
extremely dangerous"
ane carrying winds of
iles per hour (220 kph),
JS National Hurricane
er said. That made it a
ory 4 hurricane and it
likely to remain so as it
ached the United States,
e it could either take
aim at Florida or brush
the state's coast through
y night, the center said.
extended its hurricane
ing area farther north
Georgia and more than
illion US residents were
er hurricane watches



Haiti bears the brunt, toll 140

- Hurricane Matthew has killed at least 140 people, almost all of them in hard-hit Haiti, where authorities and rescue workers were still struggling to reach remote areas as the storm powered its way towards Florida
- Haiti's civil protection service put the toll in the impoverished Caribbean nation at 108 dead, with many of them killed by falling trees, flying debris and swollen rivers. The Interior Ministry, a mayor and other local officials confirmed 28 other deaths across Haiti

Obama declares emergency in Florida

- President Barack Obama declared a state of emergency in Florida as Hurricane Matthew strengthened and headed for the US Southeast, the White House said

<<Two men push a motorbike through a street flooded by an overflowing river following rains of Hurricane Matthew in Leogane, Haiti, on Wednesday. AP/PTI

and warnings, according to the Weather Channel.

As the storm passed about 25 miles (40 km) from the Bahamas capital of Nassau, howling gusts of wind brought down palms and other trees and flipped shingles off the rooftops of many houses. Bahamas Power and Light disconnected much of

Nassau as Matthew bore down on the town. No structural damage was immediately visible, a witness said, and rain was fairly light. No fatalities were reported.

It was too soon to predict where Matthew might do the most of its damage in the United States but the National Hurricane Center's hurricane

warning extended up the Atlantic coast from southern Florida through Georgia and into South Carolina. More than 12 million people in the US were under hurricane watches and warnings, according to the Weather Channel.

Roads in Florida, Georgia and North and South Carolina were jammed and gas

stations and food stores ran out of supplies as the storm approached with not just high winds but strong storm surges and drenching rain.

In Washington, White House spokesman Josh Earnest encouraged residents in the path of the storm to heed warnings from local governments about evacuations. — Reuters