

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 9.2.17 in the

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Statesman

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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)

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Water Resources and Ganga Rejuvenation Minister Uma Bharti looks at selected works submitted for the 7th Painting Competition on water conservation in the Capital on Wednesday. » Sns

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## Stalemate on Krishna water release resolved

N. RAHUL

HYDERABAD: The stalemate in the release of water from the right main canal of Nagarjunasagar to the standing crop in 9.5 lakh acres in Andhra Pradesh's Prakasam and Guntur districts was resolved on Wednesday evening with the Telangana government agreeing to implement the water release order issued by the Krishna River Management Board (KRMB) earlier.

As the meeting was in progress, 5 tmc ft water, which was ordered for release from January 18, was discharged from Nagarjunasagar project.

Sources said the Telangana government told the KRMB meeting on Wednesday that it did not release water for the last 21 days citing unclear provisions in the order.

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# SC gives Narmada oustees ₹60 lakh and 6 months time

**LOGJAM OVER** Court order to benefit 681 families in Madhya Pradesh who did not get relief for loss of property

**Bhadra Sinha**

bhadra.sinha@hindustantimes.com

**NEW DELHI:** The Supreme Court brought curtains on a decade-old litigation started by the families affected by the Sardar Sarovar project on Narmada River as it directed payment of final compensation to the oustees, also paving way for the dam to operate at its full capacity.

A bench headed by Chief Justice JS Khehar ordered payment of ₹60 lakh each to 681 families in Madhya Pradesh who did not receive compensation towards purchase of land in lieu of the property they lost under the acquisition proceedings for the project.

Two months time was given to the government to make the payment and a deadline of July 31 was fixed for the families to vacate the area. If they fail to do so, the authorities can resort to evict them, the court said.

"You cannot take everybody

for ransom. You are not letting the project come up. When they offer you land, you don't want it," the bench told the counsel representing Narmada Bachao Aandolan (NBA).

The association, fighting for the affected families, had moved the top court in 2014 stating the relief and rehabilitation work adopted by MP government was not in terms of the SC's earlier order.

NBA wanted the court to stop the installation of gates upto full dam heights until the government rehabilitated all those whose lands would get submerged once the dam operates fully. SC also ordered a payment of ₹15 lakh each to 1358 families, who had accepted the compensation earlier.

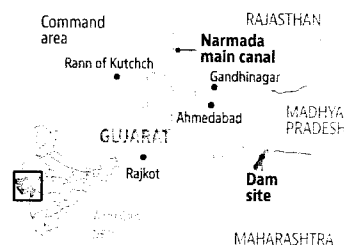
"They need to be further compensated so as to alleviate their hardship and enable them to purchase alternative land," the bench said. However, the court clarified the amount already

## A struggle that stretched for decades

The Narmada dam or the Sardar Sarovar project has been mired in disputes. A brief timeline.

1946: Plan for harnessing Narmada for irrigation, power initiated  
1951: Foundation stone laid by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru  
1964: Expert panel formed to resolve dispute about water sharing between Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh  
1972: MP refuses to agree with water sharing pact. Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal gives final award  
1980: Protests against the project gained speed  
1991: World Bank commissions team to look into the matter  
1994: NBA petitioned SC for

an independent body to examine the project  
1998: SC gives nod to increase dam's height to be raised to 289 ft  
October 2000: SC gives nod to increase height to 300 ft  
2000: SC dismisses NBA's petition, clears construction of the project  
2002: Narmada Authority approves increasing dam's height to 312 ft  
March 2004: Authority allows height to be increased to 360 ft  
2012: Heavy rains raise reservoir level displaces 7,000 villagers upstream



### Dam stats

2,909 ft long	29 million people provided drinking water by the project
535 ft high	75,000 km canal length within Gujarat

received by them shall be deducted from this money.

Advocate CD Singh, who appeared for the MP government, told HT that as per the order the government will deposit the money to Narmada Valley Development Authority, which will further give it to

Grievance Redressal Authority for the distribution. Exercising its extraordinary powers vested to it under the constitution, the bench also put an end to all civil and criminal cases that arose after a Commission gave its report on the rehabilitation of the families.

"We are doing this to render complete justice to the parties," the bench said.

Singh said there were 4998 project affected families, out of which 4,774 had opted for special rehabilitation package under which they were paid money to purchase land.

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## Early warnings can soften drought's blow

Giriraj Amarnath and Nitasha Nair

Water has been in the news in Tamil Nadu, from the devastating floods in 2015 to a severe drought because of the weak north-east monsoons in 2016. In view of the severity of the event, the state government declared all of its 32 districts as drought-affected and reported increasing agrarian stress.

As the cycle of floods and droughts continues with adverse impacts on the economy of the affected region, much can be done to soften the blow if it is detected in advance. Tools such as the South Asia Drought Monitoring System (SADMS), which takes advantage of recent advances in remote sensing, could help provide an early warning. Developed by the International Water Management Institute, the SADMS is a comprehensive drought monitoring system to provide information in easy-to-understand maps, which pinpoint locations under stress and provide regional to district scale information about drought's effect on agriculture.

Aiming to provide near real-time information on drought onset and progression to

help decision makers respond in time, the SADMS combines satellite images of vegetation with weather data, soil moisture levels and crop yield information. It helps predict the severity of impending dry spells and how long they might last. An interactive SADMS online portal, [dms.iwmi.org](http://dms.iwmi.org), has been built which would help in data sharing and viewing of all available drought and related maps for the entire region instantly.

Over one billion people in South Asia, dependent on agriculture-related livelihoods and predominantly poor, are highly vulnerable to drought. Given the advantage of satellite technology at hand, active use of early warning system such as nowcasting drought monitor can help identify slow motion of drought progress. A practical tool is required for implementing timely and appropriate responses to drought and famine, whether it is in the form of food aid or other mitigation strategies. Further, to be more accurate, early warning needs to involve forecasts based on climate projections and the area's drought history. This would help address future drought events as

well, potentially answering questions about the length and severity of a drought. An effective early warning system would also bring together technology and all interested parties in drought planning and response.

Despite progress in identifying adaptation strategies, there still exists a need for substantial investment to scale up solutions. It is equally important to safeguard and better plan limited water resources in the nation. To increase the resilience of states and countries, it is important to review institutional arrangements and the physical infrastructure of different agencies to deal with extreme incidents.

The current drought management plans at different levels also need to link up with information provided by tools.

With climate change and increasing incidences of extreme weather patterns, the need for early warning systems has never been greater to better prepare and equip ourselves to face the future head-on.

Giriraj Amarnath and Nitasha Nair are with International Water Management Institute  
The views expressed are personal

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# 193 गांवों के किसान परिवारों को 60-60 लाख मुआवजा

सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने <sup>9-2-12</sup> ~~प्रति~~ मुआवजा देने का आदेश सुनाया।  
सुनाया बड़ा फैसला

नई दिल्ली @ पत्रिका. सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने बुधवार को सरदार सरोवर बांध परियोजना की चपेट में आए 193 गांवों के किसान परिवारों के लिए बड़ा फैसला सुनाया।

कोर्ट ने ऐसे 681 परिवारों को जिनकी दो एकड़ भूमि परियोजना के लिए अधिग्रहित की गई, ऐसे हर परिवार को 60 लाख रुपए

मुआवजा देने का आदेश सुनाया। साथ ही पहले मुआवजा पा चुके 1358 परिवारों को 15 लाख प्रति परिवार के हिसाब से मुआवजा देने का आदेश भी दिया। मुख्य न्यायाधीश जस्टिस जेएस खेहर, जस्टिस एनवी रामन्ना और डीवाई चंद्रचूड़ की पीठ ने स्पष्ट किया यदि इनमें से कुछ रकम पहले ही दी जा चुकी है तो उसे मुआवजे की रकम में समाहित माना जाएगा।

शेष 193 गांवों @ पेज 13

सरदार सरोवर परियोजना



193  
प्रभावित  
गांवों के लिए  
खुशखबरी

1,358  
किसानों  
को मिलेंगे  
15 लाख

विरोध... 45 हजार विस्थापितों को नहीं मिली भूमि

नर्मदा बचाओ आंदोलन के वकील ने परियोजना को लटकाने के तर्क का विरोध किया। उन्होंने कहा कि किसानों को दी गई भूमि उपजाऊ नहीं। वहां खेती नहीं हो सकती है। इसलिए किसानों ने उसे स्वीकार नहीं किया। मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र के 45 हजार से ज्यादा विस्थापित हैं, जिन्हें इन्हीं जमीन के बदले जमीन नहीं मिली। मध्य प्रदेश के 192 गांव और

एक टाउनशिप, गुजरात के 19 गांव परियोजना में डूब जाएंगे। लेकिन अदालत को बताया गया कि महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात के किसानों ने मुआवजा और पुनर्वास को स्वीकार कर लिया है। वकील ने कहा कि भूमि पर अधिकार के आदेश के बावजूद किसानों के पास न भूमि बची है और न जीविका का साधन। कानून सभी वयस्कों को 5 एकड़ भूमि मिलनी चाहिए।

परियोजना को हम  
अनुमति देंगे

मुख्य न्यायाधीश ने नर्मदा बचाओ आंदोलन के वकील से कहा कि आपने 25 वर्षों से परियोजना लटका रखी है। हम 2013 के अधिग्रहण कानून के मुकाबले चार गुना मुआवजा देंगे।

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## नमामि गंगे पर तीन मंत्रालय एक साथ

नई दिल्ली | विशेष संवाददाता

9-2-17

नमामि गंगे परियोजना के काम में तेजी लाने के लिए तीन मंत्रालयों के सचिवों की एक समिति गठित की गई है। इसमें जल संसाधन, पर्यावरण व वन और पेयजल व स्वच्छता मंत्रालय के सचिव शामिल हैं। जल संसाधन मंत्री उमा भारती ने इस समिति की घोषणा करते हुए कहा कि यह समिति पखवाड़े में कम से कम एक बार बैठक करेगी।

गंगा पर अधिकार प्राप्त कार्यदल की पहली बैठक में उमा भारती ने कहा है कि नमामि गंगे के काम में तेजी लाने के लिए

### गंगा पर औद्योगिक आंकड़े समान नहीं

इसे संयोग कहें या फिर सरकारी एजेंसियों का गैर-जिम्मेदाराना रवैया कि गंगा नदी की सफाई के मामले में औद्योगिक इकाइयों से जुड़े उनके आंकड़े एक-दूसरे से बिल्कुल अलग हैं। केंद्र, उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड और उत्तर प्रदेश के जल निगम के आंकड़ों में भारी अंतर है। इस कारण राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (एनजीटी) ने सही आधार-सामग्री पेश करने की जिम्मेदारी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को सौंप दी।

पहले पुराने व अधूरे कामों को पूरा करना चाहिए और नए कामों को इससे अलग रखना चाहिए। उन्होंने नमामि गंगे से जुड़ी विभिन्न परियोजनाओं को राज्यों से समय पर अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र न मिलने पर चिंता

जताई। उन्होंने कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश व उत्तराखंड से इस बारे में काफी समस्याएं आ रही हैं। उमा भारती ने दोनों राज्यों से अनुरोध किया कि वे इस बारे में विशेष ध्यान दें।

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## दूसरे पाण की सिंचाई शुरू

राजसमंद रबी फसल की सिंचाई के लिए मंगलवार को राजसमंद झील से लेफ्ट केनाल में दूसरे पाण का पानी छोड़ा गया। जल वितरण कमेटी के निर्णयानुसार सिंचाई के लिए यह अंतिम पाण है। सिंचाई के लिए राइट केनाल में पानी छोड़ा जा चुका है तथा सिंचाई कार्य चल

रहा है। इससे जिले की करीब 14000 एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई होने की उम्मीद है। जल वितरण कमेटी की गत दिनों हुई बैठक में किसानों को एक रैलनी व दो पाण पानी देने का निर्णय किया गया था। इसके अनुसार पूर्व में एक रैलनी व एक पाण का पानी पूर्व में छोड़ा जा चुका है।



झील का जलस्तर  
14.10 फीट

दोनों  
नहरों का  
क्षेत्र

41

व्यसेक  
पानी  
प्रति  
दिन

क्षेत्र :

धोईदा,  
नौगामा,  
राजनगर,  
कांकरोली,  
वीरभानजी  
का खेड़ा,  
कैरोट, एमड़ी,  
भट्टखेड़ा,  
नांदोली व  
मोही आदि।

दायी  
नहर

3500

बायी  
नहर

कुल  
सिंचाई  
क्षेत्र  
करीब

10500

एकड़

140

व्यसेक  
पानी  
प्रति  
दिन

क्षेत्र :

आसोटिया,  
बाघपुरा,  
तरसिंगड़ा,  
माही  
प्रतापपुरा,  
पांडोलई,  
भावा,  
सोनियाणा, पीपली आचार्यान,  
डुमखेड़ा, मादड़ी, घाटी,  
वणाई, दूलीयाणा,  
रावों का खेड़ा, कुंवारिया,  
पीपली अहिरान, खेमाखेड़ा,  
आकोदिया का खेड़ा, पदमपुरा,  
फियावड़ी आदि।

दायी नहर बायी नहर

14000 एकड़ भूमि में  
सिंचाई होने की उम्मीद