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Nai Duniya (Hindi)  
The Times of India (A)  
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# Despite Cabinet's decision, forestland can't be diverted

AMAN SOOD  
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

PATIALA, NOVEMBER 15

A Punjab Cabinet's decision to return land acquired for the Sutlej-Yamuna Link (SYL) canal to its owners would have no bearing on land demarcated as "protected forest area", the Forest Department said.

Records of the Forest Department say a major chunk of land for the canal falls under the protected forest cover and therefore "cannot be tilled or diverted for any other purpose without Centre's nod".

Land along the canal on both sides is covered under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980; Indian Forest Act, 1927; and Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.

Senior forest officials said forest land even if transferred to actual owners could not be diverted for any other use, including agriculture.

"In March, the Supreme Court had directed status quo on land meant for the



In March, farmers had started levelling land acquired for the SYL canal. FILE PHOTO

being made to alter its use by levelling it. The apex court, in its interim order, had appointed the Union Home Secretary, Punjab Chief Secretary and Director General of Police (DGP) as the 'joint receiver' of land and other property meant for the canal," said a forest official.

On March 16 and 17, farmers had started levelling SYL land. In the process, about 2,000 trees spread

Ropar, Fatehgarh Sahib and Mohali districts were at the receiving end. Some of the trees were more than two decades old, an official said. The department had counted the loss of trees. But shrubs, small trees and bushes that were removed are yet to be counted.

"There is no count of wild animals killed during two days of March," the official said.

Later, forest officials had

"provide security to save damage to forest area".

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests Kuldeep Kumar claimed to be unaware of the Cabinet's decision. He, though, clarified, "No forest land can be diverted for any purpose by the state government or individual without Centre's sanction."

"The only rule is to go for compensatory afforestation. I will comment further

## DENOTIFICATION OF SYL LAND

## ₹27-crore equipment for hydel plants turns scrap

PSPCL to auction machines | ₹5 crore reserve price

AMANINDER PAL  
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

CHANDIGARH, NOVEMBER 15

Punjab State Power Corporation Limited (PSPCL) has fixed the reserved price of ₹5 crore to sell machines that were purchased around 27 years ago to set up hydel power plants over the controversial SYL canal. The machines, bought for around ₹27 crore in 1989, will now be sold as scrap.

Even though the Board of Directors (BoD) of the state power utility had, in February this year, given in-principle approval to auction turbines and other equipment as scrap, the machines could not be disposed of as engineers had to calculate the reserved price prior to the auction.

Now, paving the way for the auction, the authorities have fixed the reserved price of ₹5 lakh.

The machines were purchased to set up two hydel power plants of 20 MW each over the canal.

"We have fixed ₹3.61 crore and ₹1.51 crore as the reserved price for machines purchased for Anandpur Sahib and Rajpura projects, respectively. The machines were manufactured using old techniques and are useless now. As we will auction them in scrap, we don't expect that such machines will fetch us more than the reserve price."

Senior PSPCL official

come up at Malakpur village near Anandpur Sahib, other was to be commissioned near Rajpura town in Patiala district.

"We have fixed ₹3.61 crore and ₹1.51 crore as the reserved price for machines purchased for Anandpur Sahib and Rajpura projects, respectively. The machines were manufactured using old techniques and are useless now. As we will auction them in scrap, we don't expect that such machines will fetch us more than the reserve price we have fixed. The office of Controller of Stores and Disposal, PSPCL, will soon invite tenders to auction the machines," said a senior PSPCL official

Like the controversial canal itself, these projects envisaged along the canal in 1980s had also failed to take off. The equipment remained dumped in the storehouses of the PSPCL near these two spots since 1989.

The move to dispose of the equipment was initiated by the hydel branch of the Punjab State Power Corporation Limited (PSPCL) in 2014 when it forwarded the proposal to the BoD. The latter gave its nod to sell the equipment as scrap in February after Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) advised the PSPCL that the machines couldn't be used for new projects of



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# Land acquired for SYL denotified

Punjab drafts Bill defining ownership, utilisation and remuneration on water

**RUCHIKA M KHANNA**  
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

CHANDIGARH, NOVEMBER 15

The Punjab Government today denotified almost 5,000 acres of land acquired for the Sutlej-Yamuna Link (SYL) Canal. It is learnt to have prepared a Bill defining the ownership, utilisation and remuneration on water. In all probability, the Bill will be presented in the Punjab Assembly tomorrow. This Bill seeks to establish the ownership of water since the reorganisation of states in November 1966.

Sources say the Bill could assess and recover cess for use of waters beyond the boundaries of Punjab. The state government could set up an authority to determine the cess to be levied on non-riparian states. Top officials pointed out that water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power came under the State List (List 2) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Also, Article 262 did not recognise Ravi and Beas as inter-state rivers.

The broad parameters of the Bill were discussed today



## Contempt case in SC against Badal

New Delhi: The Supreme Court on Tuesday agreed to hear a contempt of court petition against Punjab Chief Minister Parkash Singh Badal and Deputy CM Sukhbir Badal for making statements in violation of the SC order for sharing river waters with neighbouring states. A Bench headed by Chief Justice TS Thakur said the plea would be heard in due course. The petition has been filed by Rohtak-based NGO 'Two plus five Mudhe Jan Andolan' president Satvir Singh Hooda. TNS

**“If we go by the opinion of the Supreme Court, the step taken by the Punjab Government is unconstitutional.” Anurag Rastogi, HARYANA PRINCIPAL SECY**

at SAD's core committee meeting which lasted three hours. Sources say most members were of the opinion that the Bill should be passed in the House tomorrow and that a mere resolution would not do. The Bill is a money Bill and requires the nod of

the Governor before being introduced in the House.

The quasi-judicial order, allowing for denotification of the SYL land, comes days after the Supreme Court ruled the Punjab Termination of Water Agreements Act, 2004, was invalid. The SAD-BJP

government today decided to denotify over 5,300 acres of land acquired for SYL three decades ago. Of this, almost 4,900 acres will now be returned to the original land owners free of cost. There are specific provisions in law that allow the government to denotify land acquired for a project if the same ceases to exist or is delayed indefinitely.

The Punjab House passed The Punjab Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal Land (Transfer of Proprietary Rights) Bill, 2016, in March this year. A plea was filed by the Haryana Government in the Supreme Court which held that this was an attempt to nullify the decree granted by the top court for SYL construction.

Today's order denotifies almost 5,000 acres of land, which also includes land acquired for a network of minors and distributaries from the main canal to irrigate fields in areas in Ropar, SAS Nagar, Fatehgarh Sahib and Patiala districts. Deputy Commissioners of these districts will be issuing separate notifications under the Land Acquisition Act.



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## Punjab should respect SC verdict, says Speaker

**SUSHIL MANAV**  
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

T-16

CHANDIGARH, NOVEMBER 15

Haryana State Assembly Speaker Kanwar Pal believes that all concerned should respect the Supreme Court's verdict on the Sutlej-Yamuna Link (SYL) canal and there should be no politics over it.

In an exclusive chat with The Tribune late on Monday evening, Kanwar Pal

said all elected representatives of people, whether from Haryana or Punjab, had taken oath of Constitution and hence, were bound by it. "Since the Supreme Court is the guardian of the Constitution of India, anyone defying its verdict is also showing disrespect to the Constitution, which we all have taken oath to uphold," the Speaker said.

"Today, they (Punjab Gov-

ernment) say they do not acknowledge the Supreme Court judgment; tomorrow, some Bahubali criminal may raise his head and say he does not respect the punishment handed to him by the courts," he said.

He said being Speaker of the State Assembly, he did not normally air his views on political issues so as to remain apolitical, but the SYL was an issue of

national interest.

Quoting a saying from Haryana, "Lakdee Ka Hooka, Sawan Ka Sookha Aur Bhai Se Dhoka Acchha Nahi Hota (hookah made of wood, draught during monsoon and cheating one's brother are not good)", Kanwar Pal said Punjab must keep in mind that by denying water to Haryana, it would be cheating its younger brother.

The Speaker said Punjab's contention that it could not allow the SYL because it did not have any surplus water was wrong since Haryana's right to water came from division of assets between the two states owing to separation. He said even otherwise, 94 per cent of Punjab's total land was irrigated against only 61 per cent in Haryana.



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# Halting desertification

About 96.4 million hectares land area (29.3% of total landmass) of India is currently under land degradation/desertification.

By Sriroop Chaudhuri and Mimi Roy

In the last couple of decades, land degradation/desertification has grown into an appalling menace to sustainable human development, affecting billions around the world including India, leaving the authorities reeling over dire resource depletion/inadequacy. A major reason for it has been a lack of consensus over a precise definition of desertification.

As per the United Nations Convention for Combating Desertification (UNCCD), desertification is virtually any form of land degradation in the arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas, resulting from a combination of climatic variations and 'unplanned' human expansion. Desertification, by newer definitions, is no more just about sand dunes and oasis. Today it means the collective damage caused to the world's dryland ecosystems.

In India, combating land degradation/desertification has emerged as a top environmental priority to the authorities concerned. India is signatory to the UNCCD and intends to achieve land degradation neutral status by 2030. On June 17, 2016, on the occasion of "World Day to Combat Desertification", the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC), and Arid Zone Forest Research Institute (AFRI), jointly released desertification maps of the country. These maps, compiled by the Space Application Centre, Isro along with 19 partner institutes, for the 2003-05 and 2011-13 periods, have brought up some disturbing facts.

It appears that about 96.4 million hectares (Mha) land area (29.3% of total landmass) of the country is currently under land degradation/desertification, as compared to about 94.5 Mha (28.7%) during 2003-05. By far, Rajasthan appears to be the hot-seat of degradation/desertification in the country followed by Maharashtra, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Telangana. Cumulatively, these nine states account for about 23% of the total land area under degradation/desertification in India.

But what bakes the cake really is the state-wise land area under degradation/desertification. In Jharkhand (68.9%), Rajasthan (62.9%), Delhi (60.6%), Gujarat (52.2%) and Goa (52.1%), over half the land area is under intense threat of land degradation/desertification. To add further to the aggravation, in each of these states/UTs, land degradation/de-

sertification has increased between 2003-05 and 2011-13 period with the 'worst' scenario apparent in Delhi, registering about 11% increase.

Desertification/degradation is on steep gradients in the Northeast as well. In Tripura, land degradation/desertification increased by about 10.4% between 2003-05 and 2011-13, in Nagaland by 8.7% and Mizoram 4.3%. Overall, in 25 states/UTs, desertification appears to be on the rise.

But why the heck we care for desertification of the drylands? Here is what the drylands do: they constitute about 34% of world's total landmass and are major source of food, especially for the poor. One in three crops cultivated today, including oats, barley, tomatoes, potatoes, cabbage and saffron, originated from drylands. About half the world's livestock is concentrated in the drylands.



Recent UNCCD reports suggest that about 52% of world's agricultural land area is moderate to severely degraded. About 12 Mha of productive land are turning barren annually resulting from desertification/drought, toppling chances of about 20 mt of food grains which acutely exacerbates global food crises.

As added vice, desertified areas are noted for their long-range adversities on climate. For example, reduction in vegetation (frequently associated with desertification) cover elevates atmospheric aerosol/dust levels which affect cloud formation and rainfall patterns, carbon cycle, and biodiversity.

Visibility crises in Beijing, a well-known menace these days, is believed to have been caused by springtime dust storms originating in the Gobi Desert. "Yellow Dust" from China costs the Korean and Japanese economy a huge revenue each year. It is also taken for US air quality deterioration in recent times. In China itself, desertification, leading to recurrent droughts and massive crop-losses, takes a nice bite of the country's annual GDP. Studies find that desertification can huge-

ly magnify global warming in days ahead.

But putting aside the tangible issues regarding food/water shortage, and climate, there are others that do not meet naked eye. One such is forced migration. Desertification is destabilising large communities globally, turning them into migrants and homeless refugees.

## Environmental migration

An estimated mob of 60 million will migrate from desertified areas in sub-Saharan Africa to North Africa and/or Europe by 2020. By 2050, about 200 million people will turn up as 'permanently displaced' environmental migrants. Governmental reports suggest that such displaced mob and forced migrants often take to radicalisation and extremism, inciting brutal resource-driven conflicts.

Environmental migration is largely triggering political instability, terrorist disturbances, and food/water riots across desertified areas, ultimately spilling over to neighbouring lands. So what can we do to halt desertification? Or shall we do anything at all? Monitoring for causes of desertification should be central any action plan. Aberrant climatic shifts is of course the major impaling factor.

But other than climate, unleashed human expansion contributes a great deal to desertification:

a) Land cover change (due to urban sprawl): deforestation/logging beyond permissible limits; forest fires/encroachment into forest lands; conversion of native croplands

b) Land management protocol: inadequate soil conservation measures (soil erosion); improper crop rotation /shift in cultivation patterns; improper irrigation schemes (water-logging/leaching); indiscriminate use of agro-chemicals (soil salinisation)

c) Overexploitation of natural resources (overpopulation/demand): overgrazing; unplanned groundwater extraction; inequitable sharing

d) Lack of resources (tools/funds/trained professionals) to: support innovative dryland agriculture; reclaim water-logged and/or saline soils

These days, climate change also is a ramified effect of human expansion (urbanisation/carbon emission/freshwater abstraction) only. A disturbing fact about desertification is, it is largely irreversible. So, may be its time we seriously gave in to the UN's recent plea "stop deserting the deserts". Other than building up holistic awareness among the common people, a major push should be to establish transnational partnerships to monitor, assess, re-assess and implement stringent actions plans.

(The writers are assistant professors and assistant directors, Centre for Environment, O.P.J.S. Global University, Sonapat, Haryana)



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## Punjab Cabinet denotifies land acquired for SYL project

VIKAS VASUDEVA

NEW DELHI: The Punjab cabinet on Tuesday decided to return the land acquired for the Sutlej-Yamuna Link (SYL) canal project to its owners by de-notifying the acquired land with immediate effect. The decision came even as the Congress party asked the ruling SAD-BJP government to work towards restoring ownership rights over waters of the Sutlej, Beas and Ravi Sutlej rivers back to the State.

"Punjab Council of Ministers decided in public interest that the land acquired for SYL canal project, which is presently vested in the Punjab government, is free from all encumbrances and stands de-notified with immediate effect, and shall forthwith vest in the original land owners or their lineal descendants or legal representatives, free of cost," said Harcharan Bains, Chief Minister's Advisor on National Affairs and Media.

"The decision comes into effect immediately and necessary orders are being passed," he said, adding that the decision was taken at the meeting, which was presided over by Chief Minister Parkash Singh Badal.

Last Thursday, the Supreme Court had invalidated the Punjab Termina-

tion of Agreements Act, 2004, the law that was passed by Punjab to terminate the Sutlej-Yamuna Link (SYL) canal water sharing agreement with neighbouring states including Haryana, Rajasthan, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

### Only half the measure: Congress

Meanwhile, Punjab Congress Legislature Party chief Gharanjit Singh Channi said the government's decision to de-notify land of the SYL canal was only half the measure and the real issue was restoring ownership rights over water of river Sutlej, Beas and Ravi back to the State.

"De-notification was nothing but continuation of the same method resorted to earlier that was stayed by the Supreme Court," he said.

Mr. Channi also slammed the 'Badal' government for not having any agenda for the special session, which scheduled to convene on November 16. "We have not been given any agenda, what the government wants to do in the session. If the SAD-BJP is true to the people of Punjab on SYL, they should fall in line with the Congress legislatures and resign rather than calling and attending the special session," he added.

CM  
YK

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## 'Punjab actions politically motivated'

TRIBUNE REPORTERS T-16

CHANDIGARH, NOVEMBER 15

Health Minister Anil Vij today said all activities of Punjab concerning the Sutlej-Yamuna link (SYL) canal were politically motivated.

Addressing mediapersons here, he said Punjab had got sufficient time and opportunities to present its point of view on the SYL issue in the Supreme Court.

He asserted that the apex court had nullified the Punjab Termination of Agreements Act passed by the Punjab Vidhan Sabha.

In reply to a question, Vij said, "We have faith in the Constitution and law. We hope that the apex court will get its ruling implemented."

### 'Chautala drama'

AMBALA: Anil Vij has termed the statement of

INLD leader Abhay Chautala on the SYL canal as a political drama. Chautala had said INLD workers would construct the remaining portion of the SYL in Punjab after February 23 next year.

Talking to mediapersons, Vij said Abhay's father had political and family ties with Parkash Singh Badal and he would not dare to dig the canal in Punjab.



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# Climate meet seeks 'highest commitment' from all nations



EXPRESS IN MARRAKESH  
AMITABH SINHA

NOVEMBER 15

FACED WITH the prospect of a US pullout from the Paris Agreement on climate change following the election of Donald Trump, heads of states and ministers assembled in Marrakesh on Tuesday prepared to make a call for the "highest political commitment" from all countries in fighting climate change "as a matter of urgent priority".

Nearly 80 heads of states or ministers are attending the two-day high-level segment of the annual climate change conference whose start last week coincided with the US elections. The political call by these leaders, to be known as Marrakesh Action Proclamation for Climate and Sustainable Development, would be one of the main outcomes of this year's conference.

"This year, we have seen extraordinary momentum on climate change worldwide, and in multilateral fora. Our task now is to rapidly build on that momentum together, moving forward purposefully to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to foster adaptation efforts, thereby benefitting and supporting the 2030 Development Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals," said a draft of the political call that was likely to be made later on Tuesday.

Meanwhile, about 20 countries, including Brazil and France, today joined the International

Solar Alliance (ISA), an initiative announced by India at the Paris climate change conference last year. These countries signed a Framework Agreement of ISA that will evolve into a separate international treaty. The ISA initiative seeks to bring all tropical countries, 121 in total, together in deploying solar energy while moving away from fossil fuels.

More than 70 countries, including the US, participated in the launch of ISA in Paris. Many more countries are likely to join. The agreement will come into force when at least 15 countries ratify it. India will host the headquarters of the solar alliance.

Countries have been trying to close ranks here and stress on the inevitability of moving ahead on the fight against climate change, amid fears that Trump might take the US out of the Paris Agreement.

The Marrakesh conference was all about beginning the process of framing rules and procedures for the implementation of the Paris Agreement, but a political call was considered necessary to show global consensus in the fight against climate change. The Marrakesh Action Proclamation, a one-page statement, is an attempt to reiterate the resolve of countries "to inspire solidarity, hope and opportunity for current and future generations".

"We call for strong solidarity with those countries most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, and underscore the need to support efforts aimed to enhance their adaptive capacity... We call for urgently raising ambition and strengthening co-operation amongst ourselves to close the gap between current emissions trajectories and the pathway needed to meet the long-term temperature goals of the Paris Agreement," the draft proclamation said.

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पानी की बर्बादी से मिलेगी मुक्ति ...

पत्रिका-16-11-16

## नहरें नहीं, पाइपलाइन बिछेगी

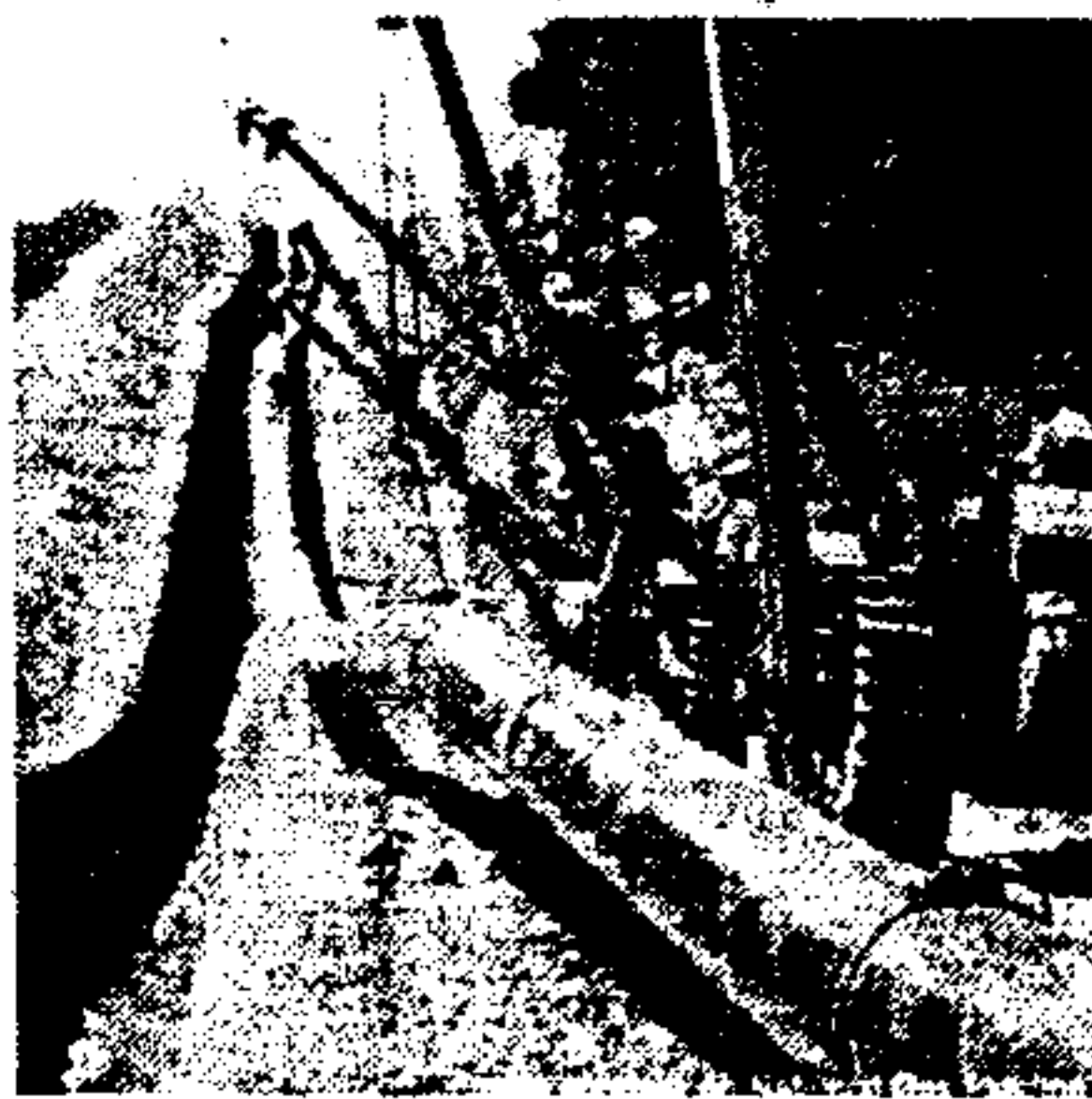
दोनों की लागत  
लगभग समान

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क

patrika.com

भोपाल. प्रदेश में अब नई नहरें नहीं बनाई जाएंगी। यह काम बंद कर दिया जाएगा। इसके विकल्प में सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के तहत सिर्फ पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाएगी। प्रदेश सरकार ने यह फैसला लेते हुए कहा, इससे जमीन अधिग्रहण में लगने वाली देरी और पानी की बर्बादी जैसी समस्याओं पर रोक लग सकेगी। इससे किसानों के खेत तक जल्द पानी पहुंच सकेगा।

राज्य सरकार के आकलन के मुताबिक नहर निर्माण व पाइपलाइन में लगभग समान लागत आती है। इसमें औसत 1.50 लाख से 1.90 लाख रुपये प्रति हैक्टेयर लागत आंकी गई है।



### फैसला इसलिए

हाल ही में केंद्र सरकार ने देशभर की सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की समीक्षा की थी। इसमें पाया गया कि नहरों के लिए जमीन अधिग्रहण की कानूनी पेचीदगियों के कारण परियोजना में लंबा वक्त लग जाता है। ऊपर से नए अधिग्रहण कानून के से सरकार को अब नहर और महंगी पड़ेगी। इसलिए राज्य सरकार ने नई नहरें नहीं बनाने का फैसला किया।

मोहनपुरा-राजगढ़समेत  
छह जगह होगी लाइन

करीब छह परियोजनाओं में नहरों की जगह अब पाइपलाइन बिछेगी। इससे पहले चरण में 4.77 लाख हैक्टेयर जमीन की सिंचाई होगी। छह जगहों में मोहनपुरा-राजगढ़ (1.25 लाख हैक्टे.), कुंडलिया-राजगढ़ (1.25 लाख हैक्टे.), बांधशुजार-टीकमगढ़ (87 हजार हैक्टे.), पंचमनगर-दमोह (70 हजार हैक्टेयर), रामनगर-सतना (20 हजार हैक्टेयर) और नईगढ़ी-रीवा (50 हजार हैक्टे.) शामिल हैं।

6 नहरों के निर्माण में भूअर्जन की पेचीदगियों से देरी लगती थी। इस कारण अब सिंचाई परियोजनाओं में पाइपलाइन बिछाने का फैसला किया गया है। इस पर काम शुरू कर रहे हैं।

पंकज अग्रवाल, पीएस, जल  
संसाधन, मप्र



News item/letter/article/editorial published on November-16-11-2016 in the

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

Aaj (Hindi)

Indian Nation

Nai Duniya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

Blitz

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

16-11-16  
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## नदियों को जोड़ने के लिए समिति के गठन को मंजूरी

नई दिल्ली, (भाषा): केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने उच्चतम न्यायालय के एक आदेश के अनुपालन में 'नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने के लिए विशेष समिति' के गठन को मंजूरी दी। सरकार ने कहा है कि उसकी राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना, 1980 के तहत चलाई जाने वाली 'बहुमूल्य' परियोजनाओं की निगरानी में मदद मिलेगी।

एक आधिकारिक बयान में कहा गया कि प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी की अध्यक्षता में केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने स्थिति सह प्रगति रिपोर्ट को और उच्चतम न्यायालय के 27-02-2012 के फैसले के अनुपालन में 'नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने के लिए विशेष समिति'

के गठन को मंजूरी प्रदान की है।

इस विशेष समिति की स्थिति सह प्रगति रिपोर्ट मंत्रिमंडल को सूचित करने के लिए द्वि-वार्षिक सौंपी जाएगी जिससे मंत्रिमंडल को देश हित में 'तेज और उचित' निर्णय करने में सहूलियत हो।

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News item/letter/article/editorial published on November-16-11-2016 in the

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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  
Aaj (Hindi)  
Indian Nation  
Nai Duniya (Hindi)  
The Times of India (A)  
Blitz

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

## गंगा सफाई : एनजीटी ने परियोजना में खर्च करने पर रोक लगायी

नई दिल्ली, (भाषा): राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (एनजीटी) ने हरिद्वार से उन्नाव के बीच गंगा पुनरुद्धार कार्य के तहत 'एक भी पैसा' खर्च करने से सरकार को आज रोक दिया और कहा कि पूरी राष्ट्रीय योजना में 20,000 करोड़ रुपए की भारी-भरकम राशि ऐसे अधिकारियों द्वारा खर्च की जा रही है जिन्हें नदी के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है। अधिकरण प्रमुख न्यायमूर्ति स्वतंत्र कुमार की अध्यक्षता वाली एक पीठ ने कहा-नदी के बारे में बिना कुछ जानकारी के, एक राष्ट्रीय परियोजना में 20,000 करोड़ रुपए खर्च किए जा रहे हैं। किसी को कुछ नहीं पता है, यह काफी गैर जिम्मेदाराना है। जब तक हम विशिष्ट निर्देश नहीं जारी करते, किसी भी विभाग द्वारा गंगा पुनरुद्धार पर एक पैसा खर्च नहीं किया जाएगा। अब बहुत हो गया। अधिकरण ने कहा कि गंगा की सफाई के लिए वन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्रालय तथा जल संसाधन मंत्रालय दोनों की जिम्मेदारी है और वे अपने कर्तव्यों का पालन करने में दोषारोपण नहीं कर सकते। पीठ ने कहा कि वन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्रालय और जल संसाधन मंत्रालय एनजीटी को हल्के में ले रहे हैं। हमारे आदेशों का एक प्रतिशत भी कार्यान्वित नहीं हुआ है। पीठ ने कहा कि पूछे गए किसी भी सवाल का दोनों मंत्रालयों द्वारा कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। आप पूरा देश चला रहे हैं लेकिन आपके पास मूलभूत आंकड़े भी नहीं हैं। अधिकरण पर्यावरण मंत्रालय के एक वैज्ञानिक द्वारा दाखिल एक हलफनामा से नाराज था जिसमें कहा गया था कि गंगा के बारे में एनजीटी द्वारा पूछे गए सवालों का जवाब देने के लिए जल संसाधन मंत्रालय उचित प्राधिकार है।

नंजलि-16-11-18 CM K



दिनांक 15/11/2016 को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

Hindu News Times (Delhi)  
बंगलूरु टाइम्स (बंगलूरु)  
The Deccan Herald (Bengaluru)  
The Deccan Chronicle (Hyderabad)

The Assam Tribune (Guwanati)  
The Times of India (Mumbai)  
The Telegraph (Kolkata)  
हिन्दुस्तान (पटना)

✓ The Deccan Herald (Bengaluru)  
The Deccan Chronicle (Hyderabad)  
Central Chronical (Mumbai)

Deccan Herald, 15/11/16



The temple town of Belur in Hassan district received heavy rain for more than an hour on Monday. DH PHOTO

## State receives rain after a long break

**BENGALURU:** After a long gap, several parts of the state received rain on Monday.

Heavy rain accompanied by strong wind, thunder and lightning lashed Bhadravathi and Shivamogga for more than an hour towards evening.

Thirthahalli received heavy rain in the night. Sky remained overcast in several parts of the district signalling more rain at night.

Chikkamagaluru and surrounding areas received rainfall on Monday. There were reports of rain in Vastare, Aldur, Avathi, Tarikere, Mudigere, Koppa, Ambale and Malalooru. Kalasa hobli in Chikkamagaluru district received rain for 30 minutes.

Heavy rain lashed Belur town, Hassan district, for more than an hour bringing respite to the residents from the scorching heat. Tumakuru

also received heavy rain for a while. Heavy rain coupled with lightning and thunder lashed Dharmsthala and surrounding areas in Dakshina Kannada for around two hours. A man died after lightning struck him, at Nelyadi in Uppinangady. The deceased was identified as Naveen Kumar (38).

After a gap of almost two months, the twin cities of Hubballi-Dharwad received show-

ers. Overcast conditions prevailed in Dharwad in the afternoon and rain, which began around 5 pm, lasted for about 30 minutes. There was drizzling in Hubballi.

Rain coupled with thunder and lightning lashed Belagavi and surrounding areas for an hour in the evening. Despite it being winter, the city had been recording high mercury level during daytime.

**DH News Service**



दिनांक .15/11/2016 को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

Hindustan Times ( Delhi )

दैनिक हिन्दुस्तान ( दिल्ली )

The Tribune ( Chandigarh )

The Hindu ( Chennai )

The Assam Tribune ( Guwahati )

The Times of India ( Mumbai )

The Telegraph ( Kolkata )

हिन्दुस्तान ( पटना )

✓ The Deccan Herald ( Bengaluru )

The Deccan Chronical ( Hyderabad )

Central Chronical ( Bhopal )

*Deccan Herald, 15/11/16*

## Heavy rain in TN to continue

» Life was affected in Tamil Nadu due to heavy rain, which continues to batter the state, especially over the western districts, *DHNS* reports from Chennai.

With the Northeast monsoon intensifying once again, a new low pressure area, which was formed over the Bay of Bengal, now lies near southeast of the Sri Lankan coast.

A senior official from Regional Meteorological Cen-

tre said that Sunday's trough of low pressure over south-west Bay off Sri Lanka and Tamil Nadu coast and another trough of low pressure extending from Lakshadweep area to south Konkan coast, merged.

"It now lies as a trough of low pressure from Southeast Sri Lanka to South Konkan coast across Comorin area and Kerala coast with an embedded cyclonic circulation," the official said.