

Shivanasamudra power project to be downsized

January 15, 2016, Bengaluru, DHNS

Power situation looking up in State, says minister



The State government is set to downsize the proposed 345 MW Shivanasamudra power project due to technical reasons, Energy Minister D K Shivakumar announced on Thursday.

Addressing the media in Bengaluru, Shivakumar said the proposed hydro-electric power project at

Shivanasamudra would be downsized by around 100 MW.

"As per the Central River Authority, if the project is under Rs 1,000 crore, then we don't have to obtain NoC (no objection certificate)," he said.

Karnataka Power Corporation Limited had proposed the project but had met with objection from neighbouring Tamil Nadu.

Shivakumar said the government may shortly withdraw Section 11 of the Electricity Act, which was invoked last August, owing to acute power crisis in the State. This will, however, happen once the Energy department is convinced that the power situation is completely stabilised.

The Section mandates that all the independent power producers (IPPs) operating in the State supply power only to the state grid and bans export.

The minister said the worst was over and the situation was looking up. The department also does not envisage any crisis during the summer months, as additional power is being commissioned. While 700 MW will be added from the Bellary Thermal Power Station (BTPS) by the end of January, around 221 MW is expected from the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant from January 18.

"We will review the situation by the end of this month and take a decision on continuing or withdrawing Section 11 of the Electricity Act, which has been invoked."

Energy Efficiency Year

Karnataka has been purchasing between 700 MW and 1000 MW (between September 2015 and May 2016) to tide over the crisis. Officials said 2,000 MW of power will be available from hydel stations.

Shivakumar said the department was observing 2016 as Energy Efficiency Year. Though consumers will not be regulated, the Central agency - Energy Efficiency Service Ltd (EESL) - had undertaken energy-efficient programmes like distribution of LED bulbs and convincing farmers to shift to efficient irrigation pumpsets.

EESL initiated a pilot project in Nippani and Bydagi subdivisions of Hubli Electricity Supply Company Ltd last year. Of the 11,013 irrigation pumpsets, 590 were replaced. This has led to savings of two million units and avoided capacity addition of 30 MW, he said.

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Gurgaon plans to revive dying 5-km long Chakkarpur bundh by planting a forest

Written by **Sandali Tiwari** | Gurgaon | Published: January 17, 2016 2:41 am



The 30-m wide bundh is a natural groundwater recharge zone near DLF Phase I. (Manoj Kumar)

The Gurgaon forest department and Haryana Urban Development Authority (HUDA), along with a city-based NGO, have decided to revive the Chakkarpur Bundh by developing a 5-km city forest alongside it. This is part of the department's plan to replenish the city's groundwater table.

According to the plan, as many as 15 bundhs that are on the verge of extinction will be revived.

The project — likely to be completed in two phases — will be developed on a public-private partnership (PPP) model.

Under the supervision of the forest department, approximately 2.6 km will be developed by an NGO, IamGurgaon, and the other half by HUDA. American Express is funding one half of the project.

The 5 km long and 30 m wide Chakkarpur Bundh is a natural groundwater recharge zone near DLF Phase I. It connects two sections of the city — Chakkarpur and Wazirabad near Sector 56.

According to MD Sinha, Forest Conservator of Gurgaon, this stretch had as many as 180 water sources. However, due to gradual urbanisation and construction, the sources have been encroached upon.

Officials said the first phase of the project involves converting the 200-metre stretch from Chakkarpur Village to Paras Hospital into a forest. HUDA will complete this by March 31. It will cost Rs 4.3 crore and will be funded by American Express.

The second stretch from Paras Hospital to Sector 56 will be developed by the forest department with the help of IAmGurgaon.

Under the project, government agencies also plan to revive the Aravalli Biodiversity Park by laying cycle, walking and jogging tracks.

"If the project is successful, similar initiatives have been planned for other bundhs such as Ghata and Kadipur bundhs," said Sinha. Also, the Gurgaon municipal corporation will restore the Jharsa bundh, which is spread across 5 km in the center of the city, said an official.

"There are about 30 bundhs in the city dating from the colonial or post-Independence era. These were important means to protect the area from floods and also helped in groundwater recharge. As the city grew around them, these structures began to get fragmented and were encroached upon. Most of them are located in the prime areas of the city which are now occupied by real estate. Thus, they are not serving the purpose for which they were developed," said Rao Narbir Singh, Haryana Forest and PWD Minister.

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THE TIMES OF INDIA

Saurashtra pips North Gujarat as jeera bowl

TNN | Jan 12, 2016, 12.46 PM IST

RAJKOT: A 60-year-old retired banker, Devubha Rana, who was living in a posh area in Rajkot until he retired in 2014, has now taken up farming of cumin (jeera) in his native village Talsana in Lakhtar taluka of Surendranagar district thanks to the availability of irrigation water from the Narmada canal and the favourable dry climate.

Rana is not alone, thousands of farmers in Saurashtra, especially in cotton hub of Surendranagar and Morbi, have turned towards cumin seed cultivation with the arrival of Narmada waters. Surendranagar has topped the list of districts with highest area under cumin sowing this rabi season surpassing Mehsana, Banaskantha and Patan in north Gujarat, which is traditionally considered as the 'jeera bowl of the state.' Now, the cotton farmers of Surendranagar and Morbi are also cultivating cumin as irrigation is adequately available. Out of the total 2.83 lakh hectare cumin cultivation this Rabi season, Surendranagar alone accounts 84,590 hectare cumin sowing.

Another farmer Natubha Parmar said, "Though it is a gamble, it is worth it. I have sown cumin in 17 bigha land. We spend around Rs 3,000 per bigha and we harvest average 160 kg per bigha. The price of cumin remains between Rs 2,200-3,000 per 20 kg," says Parmar, a resident of Godavari village in Surendranagar.

"I have sown cumin in 10 bigha land out of my 100 bigha land. We have started cultivating cumin since last seven years and have got good returns. Every farmer in our village is cultivating cumin," says Rana.

According to agriculture department officials, since 2011-12, cumin cultivation in Saurashtra region has been consistently

more than that in north Gujarat districts. The major cumin cultivation talukas include Dhrangdhra, Lakhtar, Vadhwan and Halvad (now in Morbi district). All these talukas are located along the Narmada canal in Surendranagar district.

"Farmers in Saurashtra, mainly Surendranagar, are into cumin cultivation as it gives better returns and weather there is suitable for the crop with availability of Narmada water. Cumin is weather-sensitive crop," said H D Vadi, district agriculture officer, Surendranagar.



Farmers such as Faljibhai Nagjibhai Bauliya (right) and his brother Laxmanbhai of Haibatpur village fear being dispossessed of their land because of the discrepancy in the records. Here, they are pictured holding up documents that prove the land belonged to their father; (below) Farmers whose fields are the site for the Dholera international airport. (Saumya Khandelwal/ HT Photo)

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A little over a 100 kms south from the city of Ahmedabad, in the lush green cotton fields, speckled with creamy white cotton buds, locals will regale you with stories of farmers who sold their land and got rich. There is one about a few farmers in a nearby village, who sold their land to a corporate and bought the “chaar bangle waali car” (referring to the Audi logo). Another one concerns a farmer near the Jamnagar district, who sold his land, bought a bike, and even hired a driver to take him around town.

If you were willing to listen, farmers in Dholera will tell you more: of those who sold their land for a “good price”, refurbished their houses and bought shiny new Altos and Scorpios.

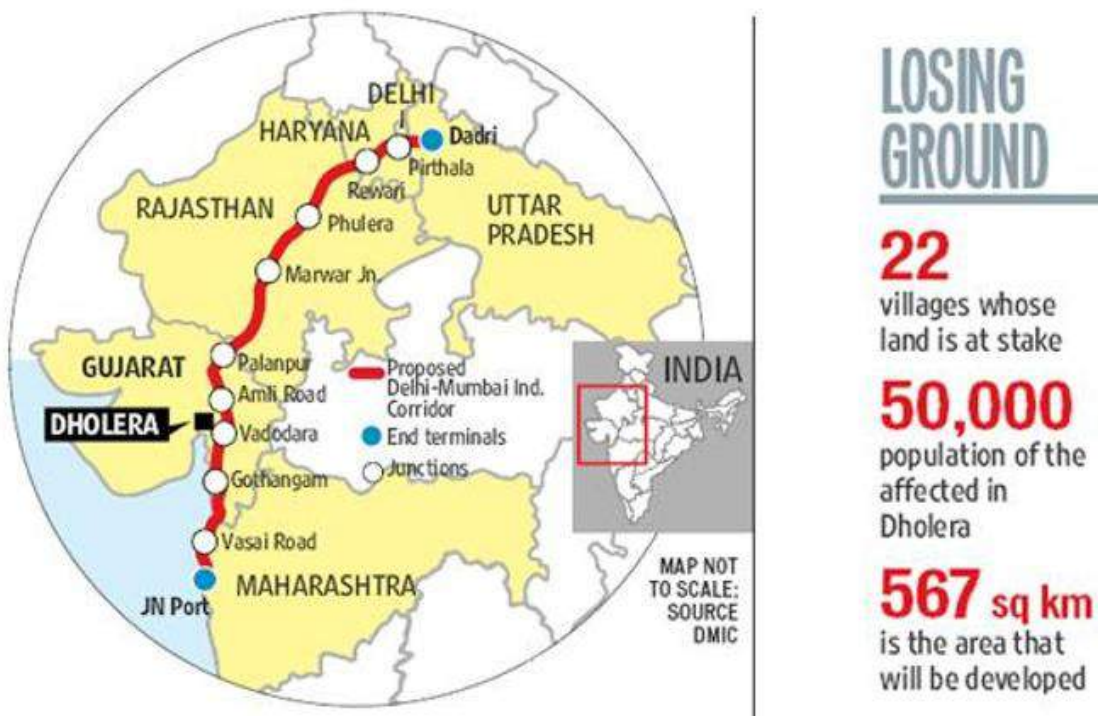
So why wouldn't they do so too? “Because if you lost your land, you would only end up as someone's slave. Those who sold their land to the companies are now doing majoori (manual labour) on other people's farms, or working in factories. The farmer who was once a malik (owner), is now taking a dabba (lunch box) and going to work every day,” says Roop Sang Bhai of Sarasla village in Dholera.



Labourers work on Togubha Dilubha Chudasma's land holding where they earn Rs 200 per day. (Saumya Khandelwal/ HT Photo)

Money cannot be eaten, residents of Sarasla insist. The cars are standing stationary, the bike chauffeurs have turned unaffordable, and the promised jobs either didn't come, or didn't pay well, they lament. "Villages nearby are full of those who have been ruined after selling their land to industries. The khet (fields) has always given us enough to eat. So why should we give it away?" asks Roop Sang, echoing the sentiment of the group in the Sarasla cotton field.

In the 22 villages of Dholera, the site for the Dholera Special Investment Region (DSIR), it's a question that farmers want to pose to the authority in charge of acquiring land for this project.



Like the rest of the country, in the town of Dholera too, land has become the flash point of conflict between its owners and the government. But what makes Dholera different — and a test case for alternative models of acquiring land for industry — is the

state government's land pooling policy, as opposed to the contentious one on acquisition.

Announced in 2007, the ambitious DSIR project was pitched as a "global manufacturing and trading" hub, with a smart city and an international airport to boot. It is the first industrial node — there are 24 planned along the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor — that was taken up for development. Touted to be PM Narendra Modi's pet project (the CM of Gujarat when it was announced) the DSIR didn't see much activity until last year, when the project received a sanction of Rs 2,784 crore from the central government.

The funds, or the lack thereof, however, seem to be not the only hurdle that the project is up against. In December 2015, the state High Court ordered a status quo on land acquisition in the DSIR, in response to a petition by a group of farmers under the aegis of the NGO Gujarat Khedut Samaj (GKS) and a local organization, Bhal Bachao Samiti, who are contesting the government's land pooling policy on grounds that it limits the powers of the Panchayat.

It's a conflict that DSIR Development Authority (DSIRDA) planners were only hoping to avoid. With the Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LARR) Act, 2013, turning into the proverbial political hot potato and the messy processes of acquisition leading to a face-off between the owners and the government (or, the corporate) in several projects across the country, the alternative of pooling held much promise, policy experts and planners argued.



A Smart City hoarding in Dholera. (Saumya Khandelwal/ HT Photo)

Land pooling -- at least on paper -- offers the new module of partnership between the owner and the developer. Here, the owner does not lose his property, as opposed to land acquisition, where the sale of land implies loss of all rights for the original owner.

Typically, after acquisition, a change in land use (from agricultural to commercial) leads to a rise in the price of the land, often creating enough ground for discontent and resentment among the original owners. For instance, in places such as Gurgaon and Faridabad, where the state government acquired land and transferred it to private developers, there's widespread discontent among land owners who lament that while the developers made huge gains off the land, the farmers were left with a compensation that was incommensurate with the market price of the property anyway.

In pooling, however, the premise is that the owners are 'willing' partners who give up their land, and accrue the benefits of development. After the industries come in, roads, schools and hospitals are built up, the owner gets a portion of their land, the price of which has gone up now. The owner can either sell it, or build something of his own on it. "Gujarat has always had a progressive policy of acquisition, where farmers get a share in the benefits of industrial development," says noted economist Yoginder K Alagh.

So what went wrong in Dholera? The answer lies in the Gujarat SIR Act, 2009, under which the state government can take 50% of the farmers' land without compensation, and return the other half at a different site after "readjustment". The logic here is that after development of the site, the price of the farmer's land would increase, and he would be a direct beneficiary of it. "We are only taking barren land anyway, and also planning to give compensation for the 50% land that we are deducting," a senior

official from the DSIRDA says.



Bhagwanbhai has sold his land holdings and distributed the proceeds from the sale among his children. (Saumya Khandelwal/ HT Photo)

But farmers in Dholera are far from convinced. “The best quality of wheat in the country, the Bhaliya, grows here; if it rains moderately, there’s good cotton too. We also grow gram and cumin here. How can they say it’s barren?” says Bhagwanbhai, 65, a resident of Sarasla village.

The draft Environmental Impact Assessment report for the DSIR maintains the authority’s position on the fertility of the land in the region -- about 40% of land in Dholera is classified as “agricultural fallow land”, and only 7% is crop land, the report states.

However, activists such as Sagar Rabari of GKS refute this claim: “More than 60% of land in Dholera is fertile. Agricultural yield in the region amounts to 600-700 kg wheat per acre, and 400-500 per acre in cotton. Here, agriculture is still a profitable enterprise,” he insists.



Sagar Rabari of Khedut Samaj – Gujarat talks about farmer issues in Ahmedabad. (Saumya Khandelwal/ HT Photo)

Farmers in the region second his opinion, and add that if the state government resolved the water scarcity issue, they could plan multiple crops on the same land and enhance their yield by two-fold. The fact that there has been a delay in making that a possibility –the delay in the completion of the canal network that will deliver the waters of the Narmada to their fields — is also being perceived by the farmers as a “ploy” by the government to ensure that they would not hold on to their land.

Resistance to the project is further complicated by the mess of land records in the region, an issue that plagues several regions in the country. Take the case of Faljibhai Nagjibhai Bauliya , 38, of Haibatpur village, who claims to have 96 acres of land, of which not even one half is finds mention in the computerised land records of the area.

On a crisp cotton sheet spread on a wooden cot in his home in the village of Haibatpur, Faljibhai spreads out a stack of sepia-toned documents to substantiate his claim: land that his father received from the state in 1968 is still not in the computerised land records of the village.”The talathi (village revenue secretary) wouldn’t do it until we paid up,” says Faljibhai.

PARTNERS IN DEVELOPMENT

MAGARPATTA CITY, Pune

THE ENTERPRISE OF THE MAGARS

In 1994, around 120 agrarian families joined their hands and pooled 430 acres of land in the eastern part of the city of Pune to set up a private limited company. The company built a residential-cum-commercial project called Magarpatta city. The project was named after the last name of the farmers — 'Magar' — who hold a share proportionate to the area and value of the land that they have pooled for the project. For instance, Satish Magar, a farmer-turned-developer, owned 100 acres of land, while other farmers owned 2-4 acres of land. The company was registered as Magarpatta Township Development and Construction Limited and valued at ₹400 crores. By 2005, as the realty prices went up, the project, by now almost complete, was worth ₹4000 crores. **Yogesh Joshi**

KAMAL VIHAR, Raipur

PLOTING AGAINST RESISTANCE

The Kamal Vihar Township project near the city of Raipur is being built on the land pooling model. The CEO of the Raipur Development Authority (RDA), Mahadev Kawre, claims that the RDA plans to retain 10 per cent of the 1600 acres that was pooled (of this, 128 acres was government property), and 35-56 per cent land has been returned to the owners after development. "We have ensured that the small landowners get more land. The new plots will have facilities such as electricity and water," he said. Kawre claims that land pooling here faced little resistance from the farmers because the land was non-agricultural, and the owners' livelihood didn't depend on it. About 85 per cent of the township work is now complete, and the project budget is ₹600 crore.

AMARAVATI, Andhra Pradesh

WAITING FOR THE PROMISED LAND

Farmers in Andhra Pradesh have pooled nearly 33,000 acres for the state capital of Amaravati. The TDP government claims that this is the largest land pooling exercise of its kind with 20,150 farmers giving up land voluntarily. About 10,000 acres of developed land will be returned to the owners. They will also get annuity payments of ₹30,000 - ₹50,000 per acre, depending on the location. The authorities have also promised that none of the land owners will be displaced and will be made part of the state capital. The authorities have not ruled out requirement of more land under land pooling system. The state government is hoping that the new capital will create 33 lakh new jobs by 2035 and will be home to a population of 1.2 crore. **Mohammed Shafeeq**

The mess of records can be traced to land reforms in the state, where landless families such as those of Faljibhai's father received land under several schemes such as the Land Ceiling Act, the state tenancy law and the central government's Santhani scheme (where government wastelands were redistributed to the landless), explains GKS' Sagar.

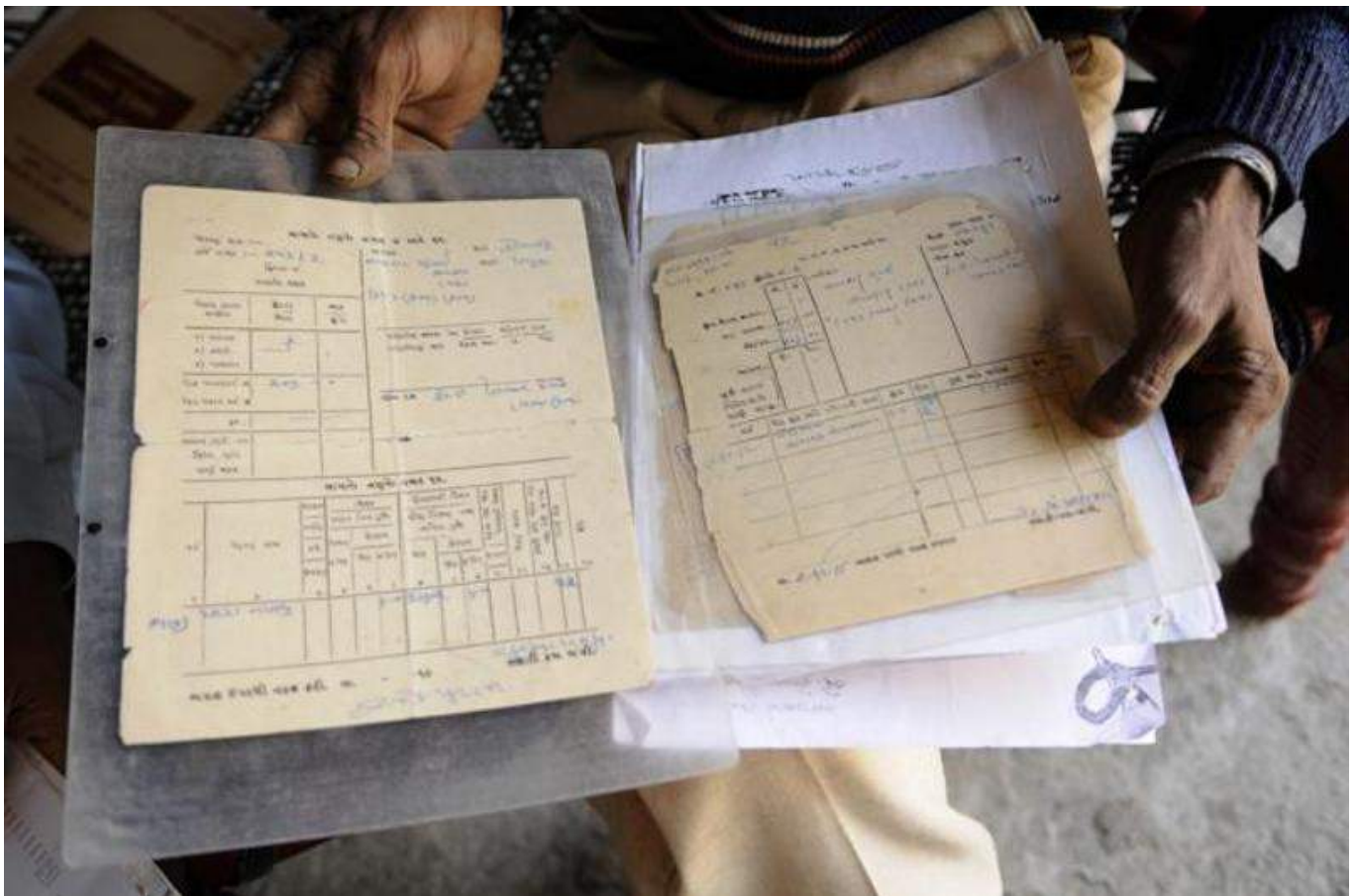
However, he explains that the names of the new owners never made it to the records because of illiteracy, fragmentation of landholdings through the years and corrupt officials.

Now, with the DSIRDA planning to take their land for the project, farmers such as Faljibhai are only left wondering how the planners would allot them their rightful share of land after deduction.

Armed with information on the SIR Act by NGOs such as GKS, those such as Faljibhai argue that the policy doesn't seem to be working in their favour.

For instance, Dholera's farmers argue that shifting to a new plot would imply fresh investments be made on farm infrastructure such as tubewells, and brings with it the question of viability of agriculture in a new place. "Some villagers from nearby areas have told us that the new plots for us are being craved out of the saline area near the sea. We are not even educated enough to do much else; if agriculture fails, what are we going to do?" asks Faljibhai.

The fear of being given fallow and saline plots is predominant among the farmers of Dholera, who trace it to the emergence of real estate brokers in the area. These brokers deal in the sale and purchase of land, often a murky process involving the rich and powerful in the region, and beyond.



Faljibhai shows documents of his land which are not acknowledged in the computer records of the authorities. (Saumya Khandelwal/ HT Photo)

It is in this trade and its underlying skewed power equations that farmers such as Faljibhai feel they might lose out. “Playing in real estate is not for farmers like us; it’s for the dalaals (middlemen),” he says.

Land pooling as a scheme rests on the logic that owners can become entrepreneurs in their own right, but residents of Dholera point to the clause in the SIR Act stating that aside of the development charge that they would have to pay on the new plot, they would need permission from the authority to build something. The new plots that would be given to the farmers would be in specific zones such as IT, entertainment, recreation sports, and if the farmer wanted to build a structure that didn’t fall in the zone of his new plot, he would need permission from the development authority.

The official from the DSIRDA told HT that in light of the resistance to the project, the authority is willing to negotiate with the farmers and even pay compensation in the lieu of the land deducted to address their concerns: “This project will increase job opportunities for the locals, and ensure that they benefit from the development of the region.”

But in the cotton fields of Sarasla, farmers say that for them, “development” implied better irrigation facilities for a robust yield. “We don’t want the industries at the cost of our livelihood. We will resist this acquisition of our land. Jaan de denge par zameen nahi (we will give up our lives, but not the land),” says Roop Sang, as the group standing in his cotton field nods in agreement.

But Bhagwanbhai, who is landless now and depends on the trade in cattle feed procured from the fields, stops to correct them: “Jaan bhi mat do, aur zameen bhi mat do (Don’t give your lives, or your land),” he tells them.

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Season's coldest day at 15° C, winter warms up to Delhi

CHILL AND FOG Ten Delhi-bound trains run late, 17 flights delayed, Saturday to be warmer

HT Correspondent

■ htreports@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: The city recorded the coldest day of the season so far on Friday as maximum temperature dropped to 15.6 degrees Celsius, four degrees below normal.

The weatherman predicted a warmer Saturday with a maximum temperature of 19 degrees Celsius and a minimum of nine degrees. While skies are expected to be clear, dense fog is forecast for the morning.

On Friday, the minimum temperature was 9.6 degrees, two degrees above normal for

the season, said a MeT department official.

Dense fog enveloped the city, affecting visibility which led to the cancellation of over 60 trains. Ten Delhi-bound trains, including the Magadh Express and Poorva Express, ran late, while 64 trains were cancelled.

According to Delhi Airport authorities, 17 flights were delayed because of the bad weather. Visibility was 200 metres at 5.30 am, which improved to 500 meters at 8.30 am. It then further improved to 1,500 metres as the day progressed. And humidity oscillated between 72% and 100%. Cold weather usually starts to wane in the second half of January, but this year the temperature has started to drop after the first half. The first half of January, in fact, was the warmest in 10 years.

On Thursday, the minimum temperature was recorded as 13.6 degrees Celsius, which was warmer than usual.

Delhiites waiting for the cold finally got a taste of it, but it may not last long as daytime temperatures are expected to hover around 19 degrees Celsius on Tuesday. Light rain is also expected on the day.



■ Residents brave the cold weather in Delhi on Friday. ARVIND YADAV/HT



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Villagers raise pitch to save Asola pond fearing Chennai-like floods

Mallica Joshi

mallica.joshi@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: The call to save wetlands may only have gained strength after the Chennai floods but ponds and wetlands in Delhi continue to get eaten up each day.

The latest in the list of dwindling water bodies is a centuries-old pond in Asola village.

According to villagers, the construction of an electricity grid around the ponds is killing it and must be stopped immediately.

A petition filed by the Yuva Shakti Sangathan in the National Green Tribunal has alleged that the construction of the grid is detrimental to environment and managed to secure a stay on any further construction for now but villagers are scared they might lose their only source of ground water recharge.

"We saw massive flooding in Chennai as there were no natural wetlands and ponds left for groundwater recharge. On top of that, the water table is going down day by day, especially in Southwest Delhi. You can't claim to work for environment on one hand and kill water bodies on the other," said Ved Pal, environment activist.

According to the petition, the pond is around 12 acres in area. "The activity of construction shall adversely affect the ecosystem and the overall ecology of the area, and thus there is a substantial question relating to environment, wherein the community at large shall be affected by the environmental consequences," the petition states.

The petition also says that the construction would necessitate cutting of trees and bushes and also block the

before 22-12-2015



after 22-12-15



■ The area around the centuries-old Asola pond where trees and shrubs have been cut to build the grid.

HANDOUT

natural flow of water to the pond as water would never be allowed to enter the electric sub-station.

The tribunal has asked the applicants to make a representation to the Delhi government for identification and classification of the land as a wet land within a week and directed the government to initiate action under the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010, and take decision whether the land is a wetland or not and communicate the decision within a month. Till then, no construction will be allowed on the land.

» We saw massive flooding in Chennai as there were no natural wetlands and ponds left for groundwater recharge. On top of that, the water table is going down day by day... You can't claim to work for environment on one hand and kill water bodies on the other.

VED PAL,
environment activist

Burning of garbage next to Shettihalli lake angers residents

BENGALURU: A trail of toxic fumes still emanates from Shettihalli lake, Jalahalli West, three months after the daily practice of burning garbage started. Despite complaints, civic agencies are doing nothing to solve the problem.

Since plastic forms a major chunk of the garbage being burnt, noxious gases are causing health hazards for residents living near the lake. Incidentally, garbage is being burnt very close to the waterbody.

Residents point the finger at the Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike's (BBMP) workers, saying they unload garbage from tipper trucks and burn it every day, from morning till evening.

They are also apprehensive of water contamination, though the lake has little water left in it. Posting a complaint on the BBMP's online redress forum didn't solve the problem, they said. The forum even closed the matter, saying it has been "resolved", a group of residents said. None of them was willing to speak on record.

When contacted, Mallasandra corporator Lokesh N blamed the people for not properly segregating the waste, which he said had led to the problem. Garbage collected in Mallasandra ward goes to the waste-processing unit run by



Burnt waste strewn around Shettihalli lake, Jalahalli. DH PHOTO

MSGP Infratech Pvt at Chigaranahalli in Doddaballapur taluk. The landfill accepts only wet waste.

"Residents mix the dry and wet waste. Municipal workers don't know what to do with dry waste such as waste paper, cards, etc. But workers of our wards don't burn the garbage. It's workers from neighbouring wards who come here at night and burn the garbage," Lokesh claimed.

The local MLA, S Muniraju, in whose constituency of Dasarahalli the lake falls, promised to look into the matter. He said the lake which was spread over 10 acres was being developed at an estimated cost of Rs four crore and the makeover would get over in six months. The project includes construction of pathway, walking track, fencing, diversion of sanitary pipeline, etc.

DH News Service

हवा चली, ठंड बढ़ी, प्रदूषण हुआ कम

पंजाब-16-1-16

मौसम विभाग का अनुमान

आने वाले दिनों में मौसम में कोई खास परिवर्तन की नहीं है संभावना

नई दिल्ली, (ब्यूरो): दिल्ली एनसीआर में कोहरे के साथ ठंड का सिलसिला तेज हो गया है। शुक्रवार को दिल्ली का आसमान कोहरे की चादर ढका दिखा, जिसके चलते ठंड ने लोगों में ठिठुरन का एहसास करा दिया। इसके बाद दोपहर में धूप जरूर खिली, लेकिन शीत लहर के साथ ठंड और बढ़ गई है। मौसम विभाग ने आने वाले दिनों में मौसम में कोई खास परिवर्तन की संभावना से इंकार किया है। मौसम में आए बदलाव का असर प्रदूषण पर भी पड़ा है। रिपोर्टों की मानें तो दिल्ली में शुक्रवार को हवा चलने के कारण प्रदूषण का स्तर गिरा है।

सफर की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक शुक्रवार को दिल्ली में औसत पीएम 10 का स्तर 226.1 व पीएम 2.5 का स्तर 140.3 माइक्रोग्राम प्रति क्यूबिक मीटर रहा। दिल्ली सरकार के परिवहन

स्थान	पीएम2.5	पीएम10
एयरपोर्ट	336	191
दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी	329	195
पूसा	283	157
लोधी रोड	301	172
मथुरा रोड	313	173

(सभी आंकड़े सिस्टम ऑफ एयर क्वालिटी एंड वेदर फॉरकास्टिंग एंड रिसर्च (सफर) की ओर से जारी)

मंत्री गोपाल राय का कहना है कि दिल्ली में ऑड-ईवन ट्रायल के दौरान प्रदूषण के सैंपिंग सर्वे में बॉर्डर पर प्रदूषण का स्तर खतरनाक था लेकिन दिल्ली में उसका लेवल 20 से 25 फीसदी कम हो गया है।

वहीं, मौसम की बात करें तो शुक्रवार को दिल्ली वालों की आंख सुबह घने कोहरे में खुली। इस दौरान विजिवलिटी कम रही जिसका असर सड़क ट्रेन व हवाई

यातायात पर भी पड़ा है। सुबह के वक्त वाहन चालक हैड लाईट जलाकर वाहन चलाते दिखे। आसमान में सुबह से ही धुंध छाई रही जिसके चलते सूर्य नारायण पूरी तरह से पर्दे के पीछे छिपे गए अलबत्ता दोपहर बाद धूप ने ठिठुरते लोगों को जहां राहत दी है वहीं तेज हवाओं से ठंड का अहसास कराया। राजधानी में अधिकतम तापमान गिरकर जहां 17 डिग्री पहुंच गया है वहीं न्यूनतम तापमान 9 डिग्री रहा है।



फाइल फोटो

‘नदी की मिट्टी बाहर निकालकर फैलाओ’

शुद्धीकरण के काम को चौथे दिन देखने पहुंचे
निगमायुक्त ने अमले को दी हिदायत

पत्रिका

17-1-16

इंदौर @ पत्रिका. खान नदी से निकलने वाली मिट्टी को बाहर फैलाओ। अमले को जल्दी काम करना होगा, लापरवाही नहीं चलेगी। सफाई के नाम पर नदी से निकलने वाली मिट्टी को नदी में ही डालने के पत्रिका के खुलासे के बाद शुक्रवार को निगमायुक्त मनीष सिंह ने मौके पर निरीक्षण किया। उन्होंने साफ कहा, मिट्टी को नदी से निकालकर इसे दोनों

किनारे पर बिछाना है। मिट्टी को इस तरह बिछाया जाए कि यहां पौधारोपण हो सके। सिंह ने कहा, नदी के 30 मीटर के पूरे हिस्से में पौधारोपण होगा। इसके लिए दोनों किनारे अतिक्रमण मुक्त किए जाएंगे। इसकी शुरुआत दक्षिणी हिस्से से की है। इस हिस्से से नदी का ढलान उत्तर की तरफ यानी शहर की तरफ है, जिससे काम में आसानी होगी।

दूसरे दिन भी प्रदेश ओढ़े रहा कोहरे की चादर

पत्रिका-18-1-18

कहीं बारिश तो कहीं बादल

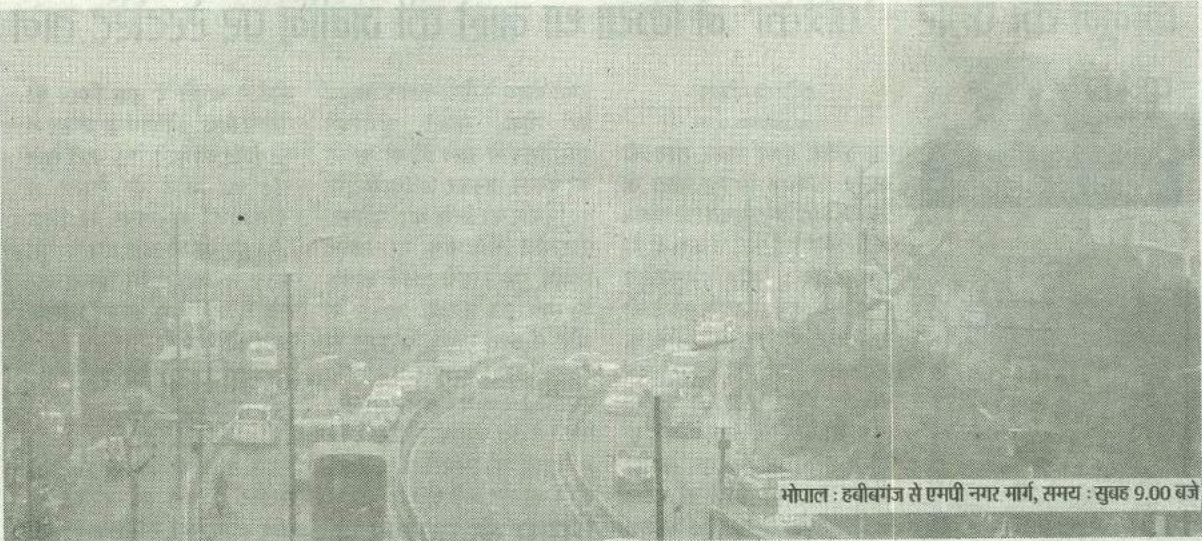
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प्रदेश लगातार दूसरे दिन रविवार को मौसम सर्द रहा और कोहरे की चादर ढकी रही। इस दौरान अनेक स्थानों पर बादल छाए रहे, तो कुछ स्थानों पर बारिश भी दर्ज की गई। प्रदेश के नैनपुर में 2 सेमी तो बिछिया, लखनादैन, सिवनी और बैतुल में 1 सेमी बारिश दर्ज की गई। वहीं राजधानी में दूसरे दिन कोहरा छाया रहा।

सर्दी लौटने और कोहरे से रबी की फसल के अनुकूल माहौल बन गया है, जिससे किसानों के चेहरे खिल गए। मौसम विभाग के अनुसार दो दिन तक कोहरा और बादल छाए रहने के आसार हैं। सोमवार को प्रदेश में अनेक स्थानों पर बारिश की संभावना है। हालांकि 20 जनवरी से मौसम में सुधार आने की संभावना है।

ओलावृष्टि की आशंका पूर्वी मप्र में कुछ स्थानों पर ओलावृष्टि की भी आशंका है।



भोपाल : हवीबगंज से एमपी नगर मार्ग, समय : सुबह 9.00 बजे

सर्द मौसम से फसलों को संजीवनी

आरएके कृषि महाविद्यालय के मौसम विशेषज्ञ डॉ. एसएस तोमर ने बताया कि सर्द मौसम रबी की फसल के लिए संजीवनी का काम करेगा। यह मौसम गेहूं, चना और सरसों के लिए बेहद अनुकूल है। इस कारण खेत की मिट्टी में नमी बनी रहेगी जिससे जमीन का तापमान कम हो जाता है और पौधे ग्रोथ कर सकेंगे।

इफेक्शन से बचें

बदलते मौसम से वायरल, गले का इन्फेक्शन, निमोनिया का खतरा ज्यादा है। बचने के लिए गर्म कपड़े पहनें और सांस में दिक्कत होने पर भांप लें।

अंचल में धुंध, पारा लुढ़का

अंचल के अधिकांश जिलों में रविवार को में धुंध छाई रही और बादलों ने डेरा डाले रखा। इस कारण पारा भी लुढ़क गया और लोगों को सर्दी का अहसास हुआ।

8.6
गुना

सुबह 8 बजे तक कोहरा

11
विदिशा

सुबह 9 बजे तक कोहरा

13.2
सीहोर

सुबह 7.30 बजे तक

11
राजगढ़

सुबह 11 बजे तक

11
अशोकनगर

सुबह 11 बजे तक कोहरा

08
रायसेन

सुबह 10 बजे तक कोहरा

मधुबनी
तापमान
छिड़ी
सीहोर
में

आसपास से खोदकर नदी में ही फैला रहे मिट्टी

पत्रिका
महाअभियान

उम्मीदों
की खान

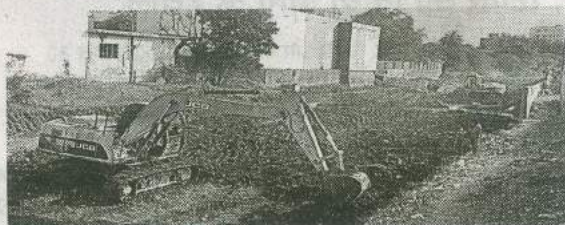
इंदौर @ पत्रिका

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खान नदी की सफाई करने उतरा नगर निगम का अमला आसपास की मिट्टी खोदकर नदी में ही फैला रहा है। इससे नदी गहरी होने के बजाय उसका बहाव ही रुक गया है। शुद्धिकरण के नाम पर लापरवाही बरती जा रही है।

निगम ने मंगलवार से सफाई का काम शुरू किया था। तेजपुर गडबड़ी पुल से चोइथराम सब्जी मंडी पुल के बीच तीन पोकलेन मशीन लगाई है, लेकिन तीन दिन में 100 मीटर हिस्सा भी पूरी तरह साफ नहीं हो पाया है। निगमायुक्त ने मिट्टी को नदी की सीमा के बाहर करने के बाद फैलाने के लिए कहा था, लेकिन मौके पर उल्टा ही काम हो रहा है। इसके कारण नदी का पानी पतली धारा से बह रहा है।

शुद्धिकरण के नाम पर दिखावा कर रहा नगर निगम, रुक रहा नदी का बहाव



इस तरह नदी में फैलाई जा रही है, आसपास की मिट्टी।

काम दिखाने की जुगत

निगम की दो टीमों को अलग-अलग जगह सफाई करना थी, लेकिन दोनों को एक ही जगह लगा दिया। पोकलेन मशीनें नदी की चौड़ाई में मौजूद मिट्टी के ढेर को ऊपर से काटकर नदी में ही फैला रही हैं, ताकि दिखे कि बड़े हिस्से की सफाई हो गई है।

निगम को ही होगी दिक्कत

नदी में ही फैलाने से मिट्टी गीली हो रही है। इसे बाहर निकालने में परेशानी आएगी और फैलाया भी नहीं जा सकेगा। मिट्टी सुखाने के लिए ही 15 दिन से ज्यादा समय तक वहीं रखना होगा। गीली मिट्टी का परिवहन करने में भी अतिरिक्त संसाधन लगाना होंगे। इसका आर्थिक भार भी नगर निगम पर ही पड़ना है।

होगी कार्रवाई

काम में लापरवाही की शिकायत नहीं मिली है। मौके पर स्थिति देखूंगा। यदि लापरवाही मिली तो संबंधित पर कार्रवाई करूंगा।

- रोहन
सक्सेना, अपर
आयुक्त, नगर निगम

पत्रिका-16-1-16

झीलों में कहाँ दिख रही रेस्क्यू बोट

झील संवर्द्धन एवं झील विकास सोसायटी की बैठक

आरटीओ और जल संसाधन विभाग को कसा

जिसकी लाइसेंस फीस नहीं, उसकी मंजूरी निलंबित होगी

उदयपुर. झीलों में चल रहे नौकायन के ठेकों में रेस्क्यू बोट नहीं होने के मुद्दे पर गुरुवार को आला अधिकारी खूब नाराज हुए। सभागीय आयुक्त भवानीसिंह देथा ने अपने कार्यालय में झील संवर्द्धन एवं झील विकास सोसायटी की बैठक लेकर पिछोला, फतहसागर, जयसमंद में रेस्क्यू बोट नहीं रखने पर सवाल खड़े किए और आरटीओ, सिंचाई विभाग को इन सभी मामलों में ठोस कार्रवाई करके परिणाम देने के निर्देश दिए।

सभागीय आयुक्त ने परिवहन विभाग को निजी क्षेत्र की 10 नावों पर दो रेस्क्यू बोट अनिवार्य रूप से रखवाने, जिला कलक्टर रोहित गुप्ता ने कानून का उल्लंघन करने वाले ऑपरेटरों के प्राधिकार पत्र निलंबित करने को कहा। रेस्क्यू बोट्स एवं सामान्य बोट्स के सुरक्षा मापदण्डों के लिए जल संसाधन अधिकारियों को कानूनी प्रावधानों की जानकारी



आरटीओ को तत्काल उपलब्ध कराने के निर्देश दिए। साथ ही उन्होंने संचालित नावों की फिटनेस एवं साफ-सफाई आदि नियमित जांचकर रिपोर्ट देने के लिए आरटीओ को पाबंद किया। अफसरों ने पूछा कि झीलों में रेस्क्यू बोट क्यों नहीं रखी जाती। जयसमंद झील में भी रेस्क्यू बोट नहीं होने पर अफसरों ने जवाब मांगे। बैठक में महापौर चन्द्रसिंह कोठारी, उदयपुर ग्रामीण विधायक फूलसिंह मीणा, नगर निगम आयुक्त सिद्धार्थ सिहाग, सोसायटी सदस्य तेज राजदान, यूआईटी सचिव रामनिवास मेहता, एनएलसीपी टीम लीडर बीएल कोठारी, पीएचडी, पीडब्ल्यूडी, एवीवीएनएल, आरटीओ, मत्स्य, जिला रसद अधिकारी, एडीएम सिटी, नगर

नियोजन आदि विभागों के अधिकारी मौजूद थे।

अब नहीं लगेगी नई जेटी

सोसायटी ने निर्णय किया कि अब कोई भी जेटी नई नहीं लगाई जाएगी। दूधतलाई की तरफ खाली पड़ी जेटी से ही होटलों और निजी क्षेत्र के नौकायन मामलों में सैलानियों को वहाँ से बिठाया जाएगा।

झीलों की सुरक्षा का जिम्मा उठाए एनजीओ

झील पेटे में निजी क्षेत्र के हस्तक्षेप पर प्रभावी रोक के लिए एनजीओ से आगे आने का जिला कलक्टर ने आह्वान किया। झीलों में नाव संचालन के मापदण्ड, निजी क्षेत्र की

ओर से नाव संचालन के लिए अनुमति का आधार, झीलों में अतिक्रमण की रोकथाम, बेटी आधारित नावों का संचालन, झील किनारे सौंदर्यकरण आदि मुद्दों पर चर्चा हुई।

उपला तालाब से हटाओ भराव

यूआईटी को फतहसागर के उपला तालाब से भराव हटाने के लिए पाबंद कर झीलों के किनारे निर्माण मामलों पर यूआईटी और नगर निगम को बराबर नजर रख रिपोर्ट देने, सिंचाई और परिवहन को आपस में तालमेल सुधारने, लाइसेंस फीस जमा नहीं कराने वाले मामलों में नौकायन की मंजूरीयां निरस्त करने के निर्देश दिए गए।

पत्रिका-16-1-16

दिल्ली में सर्द हवाओं से ठिठुरन

नई दिल्ली @ पत्रिका . दिल्ली 17+
में न्यूनतम तापमान में आ
बढ़ोत्तरी दर्ज की गई लेकिन स
हवाओं के कारण लोग ठंड
बेहाल रहे। दोपहर में सूरज
दर्शन के बाद लोगों को ठंड
कुछ राहत मिली। दिन
शुरुआत कोहरे के साथ ह
हालांकि दिन चढ़ते-चढ़ते को
खत्म हो गया।

सर्द हवाओं के कारण मौस
में ठिठुरन बनी रही। मौस
विभाग ने बताया कि न्यून
तापमान बढ़कर 11.0 डि
सेल्सियस दर्ज किया गया उ
सामान्य से चार डिग्री अधिक
जबकि अधिकतम तापम
15.6 डिग्री दर्ज किया गया
सामान्य से चार डिग्री कम
इस बीच घने कोहरे के का
सुबह 45 ट्रेनों को रद्द किया
और दिल्ली आने वाली नौ
देरी से चल रही है।

गंगा सफाई पर जवाब तलब

नई दिल्ली। गोमुख से कानपुर तक गंगा को स्वच्छ और निर्मल बनाने की मुहिम में राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण ने उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड से विभिन्न पहलुओं पर जवाब तलब किया है।

एनजीटी ने दोनों राज्यों से पूछा है कि उनके पास औद्योगिक अपशिष्ट, सीवेज शोधन, कचरा निस्तारण की मौजूदा स्थिति और उपाय क्या हैं? अधिकरण ने मामले में दो सप्ताह के भीतर विस्तृत जवाब देने को कहा। जस्टिस स्वतंत्र कुमार की अध्यक्षता वाली पीठ इस मुद्दे पर सुनवाई कर रही है। (वि.सं.)

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