

Despite NGT nod, tube well connections not released

AMAN SOOD

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

PATIALA, NOVEMBER 26

Despite the fact that farmers paid almost Rs 2 lakh to the state government for each tube well connection three years ago, the government has yet to issue a notification on the release of power connections.

Punjab State Power Corporation Ltd (PSPCL) has to begin processing the pending 1.25 lakh applications even though the National Green Tribunal (NGT) allowed it to do so five months ago.

Sources confirmed the file pertaining to the release of connections has been lying pending with the Chief Minister's Office for the past two months. "A closed-door meeting was held last month, but ever since the sacrilege incidents of Guru Granth Sahib came to light, the government didn't take any action on the matter," a source said.

Sources said farmer unions had been taking up the case every fortnight with the PSPCL as every farmer had spent roughly Rs 2 lakh to set up a tube well connection and deposited roughly Rs 2 lakh with the government.

The NGT directed "the state government to issue the necessary notification regarding the restriction of power supply to the tube well mentioning timings, etc., within 30 days from the day of issuance of the order".

The release of 1.25 lakh tube well connections will cost the government over Rs 550 crore as the power sub-



A tube well in a field on the Sirhind Road in Patiala on Thursday. TRIBUNE PHOTO: RAJESH SACHAR

“Farmers deposited the money for the connections almost three years ago and majority of them took loans. The government must not delay the release of connections to get political mileage ahead of the 2017 poll.”

Satnam Behru, PRESIDENT, CONSORTIUM OF INDIAN FARMERS ASSOCIATION

Farmers under stress

- Every farmer has spent roughly ₹2 lakh to set up a tube well connection and deposited ₹2 lakh with the government
- But the government reportedly didn't notify the release of power connections in view of the sacrilege incidents

Burden on state exchequer

- The release of 1.25 lakh tube well connections will cost the government ₹550 crore as the power subsidy bill will swell
- New connections will result in power demand in the farm sector increasing by around 12 to 15 per cent

sidy bill will swell. "Once the official notification is released we will begin releasing these connections in a phased manner so that the existing lines are not overloaded," said PSPCL Director (commercial) Surinder Pall. "Hopefully, the Chief Minister's Office will clear the file soon," he said.

Officials confirmed the power subsidy in the state grew from Rs 4,778 crore in 2014-15 to Rs 5,484 crore in 2015-16. As per an estimate, the subsidy would rise to Rs

6,000 crore. It would rise further with an increase in power rates, they stated. At present, there are 12.76 lakh tube well connections in the state. Around 1.25 lakh connections would be added by the next year. This would result in power demand in the farm sector increasing by around 12 to 15 per cent.

While experts warn of depleting water table, farmers claim that it is their right to get a tube well connection. "Farmers deposited the money for the connections almost

three years ago and majority of them took loans from banks or private money lenders. The government must not delay the connections to get political mileage ahead of 2017 polls," warned Consortium of Indian Farmers Association, president, Satnam Behru. "Government is using farmers' money while the farmers pay the interest," he added. Many affected farmers have already apprised their respective constituency leaders to take up the matter with the CM.

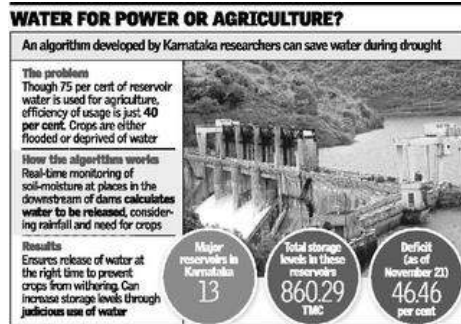
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'Fuzzy logic' to optimise water use

• [Mohit M. Rao](#)

An algorithm developed by researchers that can save water in times of drought



Should water be saved for power generation or should it be released for agriculture?

This is the dilemma the Karnataka government finds itself up against at the end of a season of failed monsoons. It's much like the situation in the State a month ago, when crops had started to wither as reservoirs held back water.

However, researchers from the Indian Institute of Science (IISc.) have devised an algorithm that could possibly ease the situation. The complex number crunching was tested out at the 71.50-TMC storage Lakkavalli gravity dam across the Bhadra in Shivamogga district that irrigates 1.68 lakh hectares across Chitradurga, Shivamoga, Chikkamagalur, Davangere, and Ballari taluk.

"In India, about 75 per cent of water is used in agriculture. But, the efficiency in use of water is very low, at just around 40 per cent," says Pradeep Mujumdar, Professor at the Civil Engineering Department, one of the authors of the recently-published paper, who believes that calculating the amount and times for release of water can go a long way in conserving large amounts of water.

For the Lakkavalli dam, his team placed data gathering equipment in 15 locations in the command area of the reservoir that monitored four major crops of the region — paddy, citrus, sugarcane and maize.

Soil moisture content for each of the crops was calculated, and based on the rainfall received at these stations, the researchers could calculate — through a mathematical tool called 'Fuzzy logic' — the amount of water that needed to be released.

The study notes that the irregular release of water currently results in days where there is very deficit water for the crops, while the real-time model ensures adequate water for the crops at most times. For instance, in paddy, the current policy results in at least four days of severely-deficient water in the developmental stage that can push it to wilt.

In the reservoir side of things, the models show that on an average, even during a dry year, more than 16 million cubic metres can be saved, while 19 million cubic metres less can be released.

An algorithm developed by researchers that can save water in times of drought

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Punjab, Haryana groundwater has arsenic beyond limit, says report

AMAN SOOD

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

PATIALA, NOVEMBER 26

A research report recently prepared by the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) is set to cause alarm in Punjab and Haryana.

The report submitted last week establishes that Punjab and Haryana feature among the 12 states in the country where groundwater contains arsenic beyond the permissible limit.

The report further points to the fact that a large quantity of this contaminated water is used for agriculture, thus entering the food chain.

The report further suggests that vegetables and other crops grown in the contaminated belt in the two states have high level of arsenic.

"Excessive tapping of groundwater through shallow tube wells for irrigation, particularly in rabi/summer crops, is a major cause for arsenic contamination in crop produce. It may adversely impact human,

Excessive tapping of groundwater through shallow tube wells for irrigation, particularly in rabi/summer crops, is a major cause for arsenic contamination in crop produce. It may adversely impact human, animal and environmental health.



Indian Council of Agriculture Research report

animal and environmental health," reads the report.

The report claims that while there is no direct link between high arsenic content and cancer, "it is a major reason for many other diseases in humans and animals through the food chain".

In Punjab, high arsenic content has been found in vegetables like cauliflower, lady's-finger and even paddy.

Renowned economist Sucha Singh Gill, Director General, Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh, said that Punjab farmers have been following the wheat and paddy cycle for

the past many years and using more than the required pesticides to save their crop.

"In this mad rush for a bumper crop, the farmers have polluted the soil. Successive governments have failed to check this menace. Many crops grown in Punjab have been rejected for export to European countries due to high chemical content. Arsenic in these crops will further ensure that our farmers are never able to enter the well-paying markets of Europe," said Gill.

Last year, the Union Ministry of Water Resources had directed the two states to prepare an action plan to contain the contamination.

In 2014, the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) collected 50 groundwater samples from Punjab. Arsenic contamination — more than 0.05 milligrams per litre (mg/l) — was found in six districts. These include Gandiwind (Amritsar district), Patti (Tarn Taran), Jhunir (Mansa), Dhillwan (Kapurthala), Ropar and Fazilka. In fact, 30 more blocks in 13 districts of Punjab have arsenic contamination ranging between 0.01 and 0.05 mg/l.

The same report suggests that Punjab should replace water-guzzling crops like boro-rice and vegetables and replace these with wheat, coarse cereals, oilseeds and pulses that accumulate less arsenic.

"Promoting agro-forestry on farm bunds, direct seeded rice, creating farm ponds, minor irrigation tanks, installation of deep (more than 80m depth) tube wells and other steps should be taken to reduce arsenic in the food chain," states the report.

The Times of India

Title : 'States lagging in irrigation schemes'

Author : Vishwa Mohan

Location :

New Delhi

Article Date : 11/27/2015

Centre Wants Proper Use Of Projects, But Think Tank Finds Gaps On Relief Front

With back to back drought years putting farmers under tremendous stress, the Centre believes its effort to bolster irrigation infrastructure and disburse relief to farmers are falling short thanks to some states dragging their feet.

Union agriculture ministry in its periodic review of these schemes found many states not up to the mark with minister Radha Mohan Singh asking them to pull up their socks while emphasising that funds will not be a constraint as long as states do their bit to improve the situation.

Singh told TOI that he reviewed many central schemes, like creating rural irrigation infrastructure necessary to protect farmers in rain deficit zones in future, in presence of state agriculture secretaries on Tuesday. "The Centre is extending all necessary help to the states. Since agriculture is the state subject, its proper implementation is the responsibility of state government," he said. The minister also took stock of the drought situation which has hit as many as 18 of the country's 29 states. Citing data and review report, he said, "States have been given highest relief amount under the Modi government. Responsibility of disbursement lies with the states. As far as rural irrigation scheme is concerned, some of the states have not even spent their allocated fund to create irrigation infrastructure in villages."

Delhi-based think-tank, Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), however, picked holes in the entire relief scenario, stressing that there was a need to reform the way the aid is estimated and delivered, in its report 'Lived Anomaly'. Besides, crop insurance sector also needs improvements and it should be made viable for farmers, it said while flagging the "need to use technology for accurate and speedy crop damage assessment".

"Farmers in India are facing the double blow of agrarian distress and extreme weather events as a result of climate change. A series of measures including better protection mechanisms are needed to support them," said CSE chief Sunita Narain. The report highlights the need for urgent reforms in the agrarian sector, given the expected increase in the frequency of extreme weather events, and cites instances of advancements in crop damage assessment and crop insurance schemes that are more attractive to farmers.

"This was the third year in a row when the Rabi season was thrown off kilter in large parts of India. In 2013, five states were impacted and 0.35 million hectares (ha) of standing crops affected. In 2014, six states were affected and 5.5 million ha of crops, just a month away from being harvested, were damaged. In 2015, no less than 15 states were hit and 18.23 million ha of crops were damaged," said Chandra Bhushan, deputy director general of CSE.

FARM DISTRESS

CENTRE CLAIMS SOME STATES NOT DOING ENOUGH

1. PM RURAL IRRIGATION SCHEME: AGRICULTURE MINISTRY'S FINDINGS

- Telangana, MP, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat are performing well
- Goa, Kerala, Jharkhand and Punjab have not even spent the central fund for the year 2014-15
- Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan have not sent their reports to the Centre



2. ASSISTANCE FROM NATIONAL DISASTER RELIEF FUND TO STATES (₹ cr)

2010-11	1,662
2011-12	1,780
2012-13	4,464
2013-14	2,856
2014-15	9,017

Disbursement of relief to affected farmers is the responsibility of states

3. CSE FINDINGS ON RELIEF SCENARIO

- 'Eye estimation' by the village accountant (patwari) is the foundation of relief assessment. This is a time-consuming process filled with inaccuracies and very high scope for manipulation and corruption
- Farmers dependent on leased lands and farm labourers get excluded from receiving any relief
- There are also huge differences in relief amounts from one state to another varying by as much as 13,500 to 50,000 per ha for same crop

HINDUSTAN TIMES, NEW DELHI
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 2015

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List steps to clean Yamuna: NGT to govt

GREEN TRIBUNAL Court asks govt to call meeting of all agencies concerned and file status report on measures needed to stop pollution

HT Correspondent

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NEW DELHI: Stressing the need for immediate action to protect the Yamuna from deterioration in the Capital, the National Green Tribunal on Thursday directed the Delhi government to convene a meeting and examine what steps were required to control pollution in the river:

"Why don't you call a meeting and file the status report. Take a consolidated view of the whole issue. The basic grievance of the petitioner is not unjustified. Anything which pollutes river Yamuna should be stopped and checked. Take a policy decision and decide the whole issue..."

"The chief secretary of Delhi is directed to call a meeting of all municipal corporations, Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) and other authorities concerned and examine what measures are required to control pollution of the Yamuna. They shall submit the report to the tribunal before the next date of hearing," a bench headed by NGT chairperson Justice Swatanter Kumar said.

Despite decades of planning



■ Despite decades of planning, the Yamuna has become more and more polluted over the years.

SUSHIL KUMAR/ HT PHOTO

and spending thousands of crores spent on various projects to clean the river, the Yamuna, over the years, has become more and more polluted. The National Green Tribunal as part of its January 13 order had asked various stakeholders to implement the Maiti se Nirmal Yamuna Revitalisation Project 2017 to clean the river:

A couple of months ago too, the green court had passed a slew strict orders on idol immersion and throwing religious items in the river. But on

the ground, the water is getting dirtier every day.

The directions on Thursday came while hearing a plea of religious group, Ojasvi party, which had approached the green panel against the pollution caused in the Yamuna due to slaughtering of cattle.

Earlier, the green bench had issued notice to the Delhi government and asked it to ensure that no blood was allowed to directly seep into the river due to slaughtering of cattle.

Green court seeks info on e-waste disposal

HT Correspondent

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NEW DELHI: The National Green Tribunal has directed state pollution control boards, including Delhi, to submit complete information on e-waste generation, recycling and its disposal.

The directions came while hearing a plea by an NGO, Toxics Link, which claimed that tonnes of second-hand or used goods were being dumped in India leading to a pile-up of e-waste. It said the e-waste rules as envisaged under the law were not being implemented properly.

"State pollution control boards (SPCBs) are under obligation to enforce e-waste rules and it is the grievance of the applicant that the implementation of e-waste Rules as envisaged in the rules is not taking place all over the country... The complete information regarding the inventorisation of e-waste, authorized collection, centers, number of bulk-consumers and volume of con-

sumption, authorised dismantlers, authorized recyclers and the steps taken for awareness amongst the populace regarding the e-waste Rules is not forthcoming. We expect SPCBs to place such information..." a bench headed by Justice UD Salvi said.

The green panel directed the state pollution control boards to provide complete information regarding total number of districts in each state and Union territory besides the district-wise population. The matter has been listed for next hearing on December 3.

The tribunal had earlier expressed concern over the huge amount of electronics waste piling up in each state which poses serious health and pollution problems.

Electronics waste consists of discarded electrical or electronic devices which includes discarded computers, office electronic equipment, entertainment device electronics, mobile phones, television sets and refrigerators.

Climate vulnerable Indian farmers

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NEW DELHI: The impact of climate change on India's agriculture is more evident than ever before, but millions of small and marginal farmers do not have adequate safeguards, said a study released on Friday.

The country's farm sector is considered highly vulnerable to shifts in weather patterns as half of the cropland is dependent on rainfall, drawing around 60% of the farmers to the core of the climate-proofing debate.

Climate change increases frequency of extreme weather events, a fact apparent in rainfall data of the past 100 years. Government statistics show such events have increased in recent years, causing massive damage to crops.

The report, "Lived Anomaly", by the Delhi-based advocacy group Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), said the area affected by freak weather events in 2015 jumped to 18.33 million hectares from 0.35 million hectares in 2013, resulting in crop loss worth Rs 20,453 crore. The findings come three days ahead of a climate conference in Paris where 196 countries will decide a new pact providing a mechanism to tackle global warming between 2020 and 2030.

The report underscores the inability of the Indian system to cope with climate change weather events on farmland and points out that compensation is given for a maximum of two hectares of land, less than 50% of the actual damage on that plot and comes several months after the actual loss.

The study comes on the heels of unseasonable rains and hailstorms destroying crops in parts of northern, eastern and central India this year.

CHANGING CLIMATE

Climate change increases frequency of extreme weather events, causing massive damage to crops



■ The study comes on the heels of unseasonable rains and hailstorms destroying crops this year. ARUN MONDHE/ HT FILE

THE EXTENT OF LOSS

IN RUPEES

2013

₹500 cr

States hit: 5

2014

₹5,000 cr

States hit: 6

2015

₹20,453 cr

States hit: 15

AREA AFFECTED
million hectares

0.35

5.5

18.23

■ Kharif crops to be hit more by rainfall variability, rabi crops by drop in temperature

■ Wheat faces damage in rabi due to terminal heat stress

■ Negative impact on rice,

wheat and horticulture

■ Neutral or positive impact on some crops like soybean, groundnut, potato in few parts

■ Milk yield in livestock to be hit by heat waves

VISIBLE IMPACT OF EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS

52% of farmers in debt

■ Most farmers distressed in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Telangana

■ Least distressed farmers in Assam, Jharkhand, Assam, Bihar and Haryana

■ Only 2.5% of institutional credit available to most vulnerable small, marginal farmers

RELIEF DISTRESS

50% of loss was compensated

■ Was 28% in Rajasthan and 67% of loss in Madhya Pradesh in 2015

■ Uttar Pradesh: ₹18,000 per hectare

■ Rajasthan: ₹13,500 per hectare

■ Delhi: ₹50,000 per hectare

■ Reason: Inadequate public money

■ Relief decided based on oral evidence as per British-era rules in most states

FARMERS INSURED

■ 2013-14: 12.26 million

■ 2014-15: 23.56 million

■ Crop insurance is just 19.81% of farmers insured for 2014 kharif period

Poor response reasons

a) Insurance against farm loan, not crop damage

b) Premium deducted from loan

c) Reporting damage within 48 hours of loss

d) Money comes in 6 mths-1 yr

Better Indo-Bangla ties fail to push Teesta pact

Jayanth Jacob

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NEW DELHI: Despite growing security cooperation and bonhomie in their relationship, India and Bangladesh have failed to get cracking on the water issue between the two countries.

With a pact on sharing water from the Teesta river hanging fire, the two countries — both lower riparian states — have failed to jointly assess any impact a series of dams China plans to build on Brahmaputra will have for them.

The plan to jointly develop the Ganges barrage on river Padma in Bangladesh has made little progress, and the ongoing exchange on Himalayan rivers has also made little headway.

According to diplomatic sources, Bangladesh water resources minister Anisul Islam Mahmud during his visit here last week had met his Indian counterpart Uma Bharti for early implementation of the Teesta pact. He also discussed any possible impact India's river-linking project would have for Bangladesh.

India and Bangladesh share 54 rivers, and a water-sharing pact exists only for the Ganges, which was signed in 1996.

The Centre has told Dhaka that it is in talks with the West Bengal government on the issue. The Centre is faced with an uphill task to convince chief minister Mamata Banerjee to help conclude the Teesta pact ahead of state polls in 2016.

Water is a state subject in India and negotiations on Teesta have been going on for 18 years. Bangladesh has given enough indication of Teesta agreement being seen as a demonstrable pact to show New Delhi is reciprocating its 'unprecedented' security cooperation.

But sources said West Bengal government has not given any favourable response on the issue. Trinamool Congress spokesperson Derek O'Brien said, "I cannot answer this today."

Teesta is casting a shadow over the important discussions the two countries have on water issue. China had operationalised largest dam in Tibet, built on river Brahmaputra, Zangmu, at a cost of \$1.5 billion in October. Though India's response was that it is a run-of-the river project, Inter-Ministerial Expert



■ Negotiations on the Teesta water-sharing agreement between the two countries have been going on for the past 18 years. HT FILE

Goods transit deal lifts hopes in the northeast

Subir Bhaumik

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AGARTALA: India has managed to get water transit to its remote Northeast through Bangladesh, something that landlocked states such as Tripura, Manipur and Mizoram have much to cheer about.

An agreement was signed between the shipping secretaries of the two countries on November 16 and it covers rates for water transit. But rates for road transit will be settled soon.

"We can now overcome our landlocked limitations," said Indraneel Bhowmick, who teaches economics at Tripura University. "This will open new vistas for our growth."

The agreement raised hopes that Tripura could soon replace Assam as the gateway to the Northeast. That looked optimistic because most of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland could still not gain much by accessing goods from the mainland through Bangladesh and continue to use the "Siliguri Corridor".

But for Tripura, the Bangladesh route will cut the distance by half for goods to travel to the state. All along it



■ Tripura could soon replace Assam as the gateway to the Northeast. HT FILE

has been using the long land route through Siliguri.

"The real benefit will go to Tripura, lower Assam, Mizoram and Manipur," said economist Bhowmick.

India has agreed to pay ₹192.22 per tonne for goods bound for Tripura capital Agartala transported through the sea port of Chittagong and the river port of Asutanj. An additional ₹50 per tonne will have to be paid as "security costs" for police escorts Bangladesh will provide for the goods during transit.

Bangladesh had earlier allowed Tripura to transport oversized equipment for its 726MW Palatana gas-fired power plant through the Chittagong-Asutanj-Agartala route. Also, Tripura got permission to ship in 10,000MT of foodgrain through the same route.

"But these were one-off

THE STATES OF TRIPURA, LOWER ASSAM, MIZORAM AND MANIPUR

- Group on the Brahmaputra in
2013 said the dams on the upper
reaches 'require further moni-
toring' to assess the impact on
the flow of waters to the lower
reaches in India.

MIZORAM AND MANIPUR WILL BE THE MAJOR BENEFICIARIES OF THE TRANSIT AGREEMENT

measures. Now that the transit
agreement is finally done, we
can formally access the Indian
mainland through Bangladesh,"
said state transport secretary
Samarjit Bhowmik.

November 27, 2015

Kerala scientists develop saltwater-tolerant paddy

• [T. Nandakumar](#)

Genes tolerant to salinity and iron toxicity were put into another variety



SalTol Jyothi, the new variety of saltwater-tolerant paddy developed by scientists at the Rice Research Station, Vyttila in Kochi.

Scientists at the Rice Research Station of Kerala Agricultural University (KAU) at Vyttila have developed a new variety of paddy tolerant to saline intrusion, a major challenge faced by farmers in the lowlands.

The landmark achievement in rice research was made possible by the introduction of genes tolerant to salinity and iron toxicity into Jyothi, Kerala's most popular rice variety. The project which began in 2008 involved the incorporation of the SalTol gene present in Pokkali, the most saline tolerant rice variety in the world, into Jyothi.

Thus Jyothi, known for its superior grain quality, yet restricted by the lack of saline tolerance, has become suitable for Pokkali fields, Kuttanad and kolelands as well, according to the researchers.

The scientists used the introgressive hybridisation technique to move the SalTol gene from Pokkali to the gene pool of Jyothi. The project was part of a long-term programme initiated by KAU for the development of stress-tolerant rice varieties for less favourable environments. The SalTol gene is the donor for salinity-tolerant rice breeding programmes all over the world.

"The attempt to introduce SalTol into Jyothi has borne fruit after seven years of research. The introgressed Jyothi lines have recorded a very high yield of 6.2 tonnes per hectare," said P. Rajendran, KAU Vice-Chancellor.

V. Sreekumar, Professor and Head, RRS, Vyttila, said the introgressed Jyothi variety was suitable for cultivation in the eastern and western coastal areas of the Indian Peninsula. The research team is now working on the introduction of a submergent tolerant gene (Sabl) into Jyothi, to make the rice variety resistant to flash floods up to two weeks.

The work is in the final stage, he said. Submergence is another major challenge faced by farmers in the lowlands.

Shylaraj, who piloted the research work, said that introgressing the saline tolerant gene into Jyothi was achieved through the Marker Assisted Backcross Breeding (MABB) technique.

Kerala Agricultural University scientists used introgressive hybridisation method to achieve this

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NGT wants report on pollution in Yamuna

- [Akanksha Jain](#)

With the condition of the Yamuna deteriorating in Delhi, the National Green Tribunal (NGT) on Thursday directed the State government to convene a meeting to discuss steps required to control pollution in the river.

The tribunal was hearing a petition filed by one Ojasvi Party, which had moved the NGT against pollution caused in the Yamuna due to slaughtering of cattle.

“Why don’t you call a meeting and file the status report. Take a consolidated view of the whole issue. The basic grievance of the petitioner is not unjustified. Anything which pollutes river the Yamuna should be stopped. Take a policy decision,” the tribunal said.

“The Chief Secretary of Delhi is directed to call a meeting of all municipal corporations, the Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) and other concerned authorities and examine what measures are required to control pollution of river Yamuna. They shall submit the report to the tribunal before the next date of hearing,” a bench headed by NGT chairperson Justice Swatanter Kumar said.

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यमुना में गंदगी पर एनजीटी सख्त

नई दिल्ली | विशेष संवाददाता

निर्देश दिए

२७-११-१५

राष्ट्रीय राजधानी में यमुना की हालत और खराब होने से रोकने के लिए राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (एनजीटी) ने गुरुवार को तत्काल कदम उठाने पर जोर दिया। एनजीटी ने दिल्ली सरकार को निर्देश दिया है कि वह इस संबंध में बैठक बुलाए और नदी के प्रदूषण के नियंत्रण के लिए जरूरी कदमों की जरूरत पर गौर करे।

एनजीटी अध्यक्ष जस्टिस स्वतंत्र कुमार की पीठ ने कहा, आप क्यों एक बैठक नहीं बुलाते और स्थिति रिपोर्ट दाखिल करते हैं। समूचे मुद्दे पर एक ठोस राय बनाएं। याचिकाकर्ता की

- दिल्ली सरकार को बैठक बुलाकर तत्काल कदम उठाने का कहा
- यमुना का प्रदूषित करने वाली चीजों पर अंकुश लगाया जाए

बुनियादी शिकायत हलाल जानवरों के खून से नदी का प्रदूषित होना, अनुचित नहीं है। हमारा दायित्व है कि कोई भी चीज जो यमुना नदी को प्रदूषित करती है, उसे रोका जाना चाहिए। ऐसी तमाम चीजों पर अंकुश लगाया जाना चाहिए। नीतिगत फैसला करें और समूचे मुद्दे पर फैसला

करें। पीठ ने कहा कि दिल्ली के मुख्य सचिव को निर्देश दिया जाता है कि वह सभी नगरनिगमों, दिल्ली प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड और अन्य संबद्ध अधिकारियों की बैठक बुलाएं और यमुना नदी के प्रदूषण के नियंत्रण के लिए किन कदमों की आवश्यकता है इसका परीक्षण किया जाए। उन्हें सुनवाई की अगली तारीख से पहले अधिकरण के समक्ष रिपोर्ट सौंपनी चाहिए।

यह निर्देश धार्मिक समूह ओजस्वी पार्टी की याचिका पर सुनवाई के दौरान आया जिसने मवेशियों के वध की वजह से यमुना नदी में प्रदूषण के खिलाफ हरित अधिकरण का दरवाजा खटखटाया था।

The Times of India

Title : MUD FROM BRAZIL DAM BURST IS TOXIC: UN

Author :

Location :

Article Date : 11/27/2015



NOT JUST CLAY: Mud from a dam that burst at an iron ore mine in Brazil earlier this month, killing 12 people and polluting Rio Doce (Doce River), is toxic, the UN said, refuting the claims of mine owners Vale SA and BHP Billiton Ltd. Citing 'new evidence,' the UN's Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights said the residue 'contained high levels of toxic heavy metals and other toxic chemicals'