

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH AT NEW DELHI

REJOINDER BY APPLICANT

In

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 511 OF 2023

IN THE MATTER OF

Priyank Bharati

APPLICANT IN PERSON

Versus

1. State of Uttar Pradesh through its Chief Secretary
2. District Magistrate, Meerut
3. Sub Divisional Magistrate, Mawana
4. Executive Officer, Nagar Panchayat Hastinapur

RESPONDENTS

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Date :- 14.02.2024
Place :- Meerut.

Priyank Bharati
Applicant in Person

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

PRINCIPAL BENCH AT NEW DELHI

REJOINDER BY APPLICANT

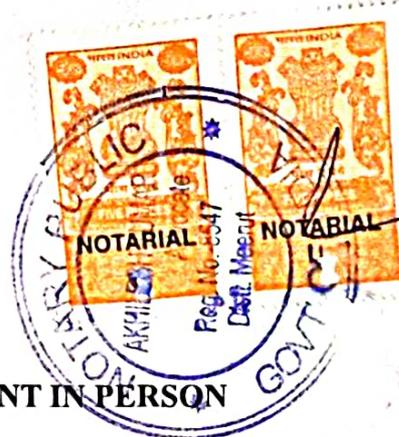
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ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 511 OF 2023

IN THE MATTER OF

Priyank Bharati

---APPLICANT IN PERSON



Versus

State of Uttar Pradesh through its Chief Secretary and others ---RESPONDENTS

Affidavit cum Rejoinder

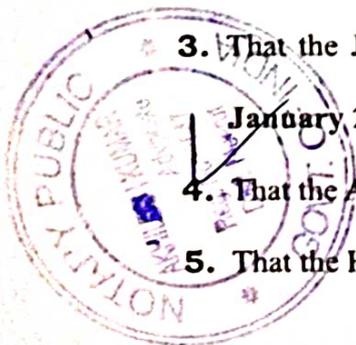
MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH;

I, Priyank Bharati aged about 36 years R/O 148/4 Jagriti Vihar Meerut-250004, UP hereby solemnly affirm and declare as under:

1. That Honourable NGT constitute the Joint Committee on 21 Aug 2023.
2. That the Joint Committee on 30 Oct 2023 present the incomplete report before the Honourable NGT.
3. That the Joint Committee and Respondent no 3 again submits the report on 15 January 2024. But this report again incomplete.
4. That the Applicant also filled the Objection on 12 January 2024.
5. That the Honourable Tribunal in their order dated 21 Aug 2023 stated that

The Committee may further furnish status of discharge of sewage and other waste in river Budhi Ganga before its joining to river Ganga nearly Garhmuketshwar.

Bharati



But Joint committee fail to do so.

6. That in Point 1 of Annexure B, The Joint Committee's focus is exclusively on the Chetawala Nala and provides a sample report (excluding the microbial report) exclusively for this particular watercourse, thereby diverting attention away from other pertinent facts. It is pertinent to note that the Joint Committee's examination appears to be confined to only one nala, disregarding the existence or addressing the concerns related to others. The Original Application submitted by the applicant, as evidenced on page no. 100, includes photographs of various nalas in Hastinapur. However, the Joint Committee's report fails to make any mention of these additional watercourses. Furthermore, it should be noted that in addition to this, nalas from every village flow into the Budhi Ganga in Hastinapur, Bamnauli, etc.
7. That Joint Committee in Point No 2 (Annexure B) states about the Tikaula Sugar Mill Muzaffarnagar. In Annexure 3, on page 6 report state that

Possible Route of effluent to reach river Boodhi Ganga

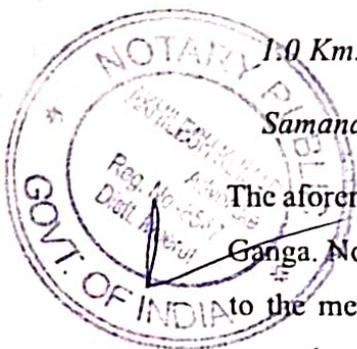
During inspection it is found that a storm water drain flows near the above industries which meets into Samana Jheel travelling approx.

1.0 Km. It is the possibility that during rainy season, the overflow of Samana Jheel may go to Boodhi Ganga.

The aforementioned statement indicates that the excess water flows into the Budhi Ganga. Notably, the Joint Committee highlights that a stormwater drain adjacent to the mentioned industries converges with the Samana Jheel, suggesting that groundwater contamination is also attributable to the industrial activities.

8. That The Joint Committee brings attention to the encroachment status; however, it overlooks a crucial aspect. It neglects to furnish details regarding the process of reclaiming land from encroachment in villages within Tehsil Mawana where essential ownership documents (avantan patravlis) are absent. Respondent No. 3 has not addressed this matter.

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9. That, the report present by Respondent 3 is still incomplete. In many villages allotment exist in between 1359 and 1360 but 1359 Khatauni is missing.
10. That The Respondent No. 3 asserts that the Budhi Ganga is flowing without conducting demarcation; however, there is a discrepancy between the land indicated in the Khatauni (land revenue records) and the actual site of the Budhi Ganga.
11. That Joint Committee in Point 4 (on Annexure B), relying on irrigation records, asserts that Budhi Ganga is categorized as a stream rather than a river. However, it is highlighted that the crux of the matter pertains to the designation of Budhi Ganga in revenue records as a river, not the classification of rivers and streams. It is suggested that the Joint Committee may have overlooked this critical detail and introduced the river-stream classification as a diversionary tactic. It is emphasized that rivers, being naturally occurring bodies of water with continuous flow over decades, do not necessitate formal notifications.

The District Ganga Committee, Muzaffarnagar submit the report in Honourable National Green Tribunal, Principle Bench, New Delhi "Report on five district State of UP" in ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 200/2014 M.C. Mehta vs Union of India and 2 others. The report on page number 29370 states that :

Budhi Ganga –

Origin and flow: The Budhi Ganga originates from the village of Deval in Muzaffarnagar district, and passes through Meerut and Hapur districts, before joining the Ganga River near Kunda in Garhmukteshwar.



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Mythological Significance: The Budhi Ganga has a mythological name of Sursari, which means the river of the Sun god. Some also associate it with Mahabharat. The bank of this river is present on which shukrateerth Ghat is present. Many devotees take holy dip in the waters of this river.

Inconsistencies arise regarding the classification of Budhi Ganga. This inconsistency raises concerns regarding the credibility of the Joint Committee's actions, suggesting a deliberate effort to **mislead the Honourable Tribunal**. Also, Budhi Ganga is unequivocally identified as a river in revenue records. A copy of Khatauni is attached herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE 1**.

- 12.** That Respondents No. 2 and 3 have failed to prevent construction activity on the land of Budhi Ganga in Hastinapur Pandavan, specifically on Khasra No. 806/1. Although this construction was not visibly observed by the Joint Committee, a letter issued by the Respondent No 3 on January 29, 2024, instructed the encroacher to cease work at the site of Budhi Ganga as this is the land of Budhi Ganga mentioned in Khatauni of Phasli Varsh 1359. Despite this directive and continuous observation of the construction work over a span of two years, the construction activity persisted unabated. Given this situation, the accuracy of the **Joint Committee's report is called into question**. The system has utterly failed to halt this construction activity on the land of Budhi Ganga. Attached herewith are recent photographs dated **February 2, 2024**, along with a copy of the SDM Mawana Letter and Email sent to DM Meerut by applicant, marked as **ANNEXURE 2**.

- 13.** That Respondent No 4 has failed to submit any response.

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14. That **Respondent No. 3**, in their response, has not submitted any supporting documents on record, such as the Khatauni of different phasli varsh as mentioned in their report.

15. That the stream of Budhi Ganga traverses from Muzaffarnagar district into Meerut district, yet approximately 10 kilometres later, this stream terminates at Mahmud Pur Shikheda, Mahmudpur Khedi, Hastinapur Kaurvan, Hastinapur Pandavan Gajupura, and subsequent locations until reaching Garhmuketshwar. Photographic evidence depicting the actual condition of Budhi Ganga, which was **disregarded by the Joint Committee** in their report. Some photographs of Budhi Ganga and constructions on land of Budhi Ganga are attached herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE 3.**

16. That the Google Earth map from 1985 indicates that the stream of Budhi Ganga is in a state of uninterrupted flow. The google earth map is attached herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE 4.**

17. That in the matter of Budhi Ganga, the District Administration's inadequacies have led to encroachments and the cessation of Budhi Ganga's existence year after year since Independence. In 2009, officials of Tehsil Mawana, Meerut, rejected certain leases in Hastinapur Pandavan, citing that these leases were granted on land belonging to Budhi Ganga, classified as Section 132 Land (reserved land) under the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act 1950. Subsequently, on **December 23, 2010**, the Honourable Allahabad High Court issued a stay order on approx. 75 Bighas of land of Budhi Ganga in Hastinapur Pandavan, which contravenes **Article 114 of the Constitution of India**. which states that ***the law declared by the Supreme Court is binding on all courts within India.***

However, the Honourable Allahabad High Court ignored the ruling of the



Anurag Kumar

**Honourable Supreme Court of India in Appeal (Civil)
4787 of 2001, Hinch Lal Tiwari vs. Sarita Devi and others.**

It is important to notice that the material resources of the community like forests, tanks, ponds, hillock, mountain etc. are nature's bounty. They maintain delicate ecological balance. They need to be protected for a proper and healthy environment which enables people to enjoy a quality life which is the essence of the guaranteed right under Article 21 of the Constitution.

The report of Tehsil Mawana for *patta* cancellation is attached herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE 5**

18. That on **January 26, 2023**, activities aimed at revitalizing the Budhi Ganga in Hastinapur Pandavan commenced under the oversight of **Respondent No. 3**. However, subsequent to this initiative, the rejuvenated area fell prey to encroachment once again. The Lekhpal of Hastinapur Pandavan lodged a formal written complaint at the Hastinapur Police Station regarding this matter. Regrettably, to date, no action has been taken by **Respondent No. 3**. As a result of the encroachment, the site's aquatic diversity, which previously thrived, has been significantly depleted. Lekhpal complaint, news of encroachment and aquatic diversity photographs are attached herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE 6**

19. That According to Indian Archaeology Review 1962-1963 (published by Archaeological Survey of India, Government of India)

67. EXPLORATION IN DISTRICTS MEERUT AND

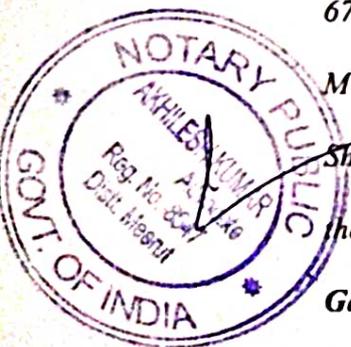
MUZAFFARNAGAR.-The Headquarters office of the Survey, under

Shri M. N. Deshpande, assisted by Shri S. P. Jain and the students of

the School of Archaeology, undertook explorations along the Budhi-

Ganga river in Tahsil Mawana, District Meerut and Tahsil Jansath,

District Muzaffarnagar. Covering an area about 8 km. in width and



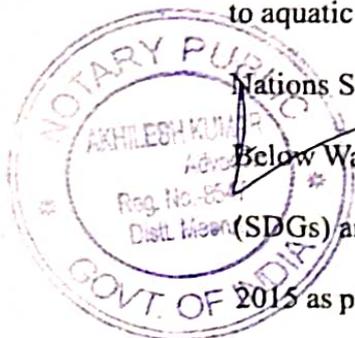
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96 km. in length, the party located several sites, noteworthy amongst which is Sikerera with deposits of the ochre-coloured ware and the **Painted Grey Ware**. A thick sturdy ware, suspectedly Harappan, along with some chert blades was reported from Kailapur. Besides, medieval monuments in the form of forts, palaces, temples and mosques were also located. The explored sites with their cultural assemblage are listed in the appended table.

Painted Grey Ware 'culture' is associated with Mahabharat; and it dated back to circa 1100-800 BCE. The Painted Grey Ware (PGW) culture is a significant archaeological phase in the Indian subcontinent, closely associated with the Vedic period and often linked to events and characters mentioned in the Mahabharata, an ancient Indian epic. This cultural phase is characterized by distinctive pottery, primarily wheel-turned and painted with linear and geometric motifs in black and white colors. **This shows the archaeological importance of the river Budhi Ganga.** The report of Indian Archaeology Review 1962-1963 is attached herewith and marked as ANNEXURE 7

20. That according to Proceedings of the Indian History Congress (vol. 56, 1995) entitled **THE PAINTED GREY WARE SITES OF MUZAFFARNAGAR DISTRICT UP** shows that Budhi Ganga River is important site of Painted Grey Ware. The proceedings are attached herewith and marked as ANNEXURE 8.

21. Considering that rivers serve as habitats for numerous aquatic flora and fauna, encroachments or unlawful allocations inflicted upon them result in significant losses to aquatic biodiversity. Such actions contravene the objectives outlined in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly those concerning Life Below Water and Life on Land. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 global goals adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The restoration of the



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Budhi Ganga aligns with several United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly those related to Life on Land (SDG 15) and Life Below Water (SDG 14).

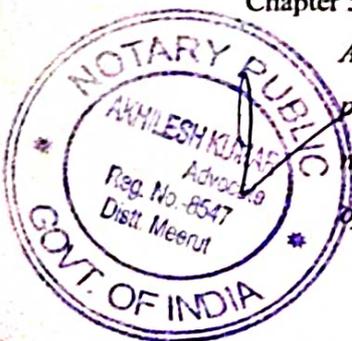
- ❖ Life on Land (SDG 15): Restoration efforts for the Budhi Ganga contribute to SDG 15 by promoting the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems and halting biodiversity loss. By restoring the natural habitat along the riverbanks and catchment areas, the project can help conserve biodiversity, prevent land degradation, and promote the sustainable management of forests and other terrestrial ecosystems.
- ❖ Life Below Water (SDG 14): The restoration of the Budhi Ganga also supports SDG 14 by aiming to improve the health and resilience of freshwater ecosystems and their connection to marine environments. By restoring the river's natural flow, reducing pollution, and mitigating encroachments, the project can help conserve freshwater biodiversity and ensure the sustainable use of inland water resources.

Additionally, the restoration of the Budhi Ganga can contribute to other SDGs, such as Clean Water and Sanitation (SDG 6) by improving water quality and availability, and Sustainable Cities and Communities (SDG 11) by enhancing the resilience of urban areas to natural disasters and promoting sustainable urban development practices along the riverbanks. Overall, the restoration of the Budhi Ganga represents a holistic approach to environmental conservation and sustainable development, aligning with the interconnected goals of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

22. That According to Interconnected Disaster Risks Report 2023 published by the United Nations University – Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS)

Chapter 5

Additionally, risk tipping points have already been crossed in some places, and the people that still rely on these systems need options to not only survive but thrive in the new conditions. For example, most of Saudi Arabia and some areas in the High Plains aquifer in the



A. Javati

United States or the Indo-Gangetic basin in India have already passed the Groundwater depletion tipping point, as some people are unable to consistently access the water stored in the aquifer given the current depth of the water table and existing wells.

In this circumstance, the revival of the Budhi Ganga River holds significant importance

23. That According to National Compilation on Dynamic Ground Water Resources of India, 2023 published by Central Ground Water Board Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation Ministry of Jal Shakti Government of India in September 2023

Pg 113

Out of the 836 assessment units consisting 826 blocks and 10 cities, 62 units (7.42 %) have been categorized as 'Over-exploited', 43 units (5.14 %) as 'Critical', 172 units (20.57 %) as 'Semi-critical' and 559 units (66.87 %) as 'Safe'. Similarly, out of 229555.18 sq km recharge worthy area of the State, 14952.13 sq km (6.51 %) area are under 'Over-Exploited', 11777.16 sq km (5.13 %) under 'Critical', 51620.24 sq km (22.49 %) under 'Semi-critical', 151205.64 km (65.87 %) under 'Safe' categories of assessment units. Out of total 65571.79 mcm annual extractable ground water resources of the State, 3917.31 mcm (5.97 %) are under 'Over-exploited', 3276.41 mcm (5.00%) under 'Critical', 12977.06 mcm (19.79 %) under 'Semi-critical' and 45401.02 mcm (69.24 %) are under 'Safe' categories of assessment units.

Pg 345

CATEGORIZATION of ASSESSMENT UNITS, 2023, Name of Semi-Critical Assessment Units Hastinapur is mentioned.

24. That on 30th of June, 2014, a publication in the Danik Jagran Meerut highlighted that the proliferation of encroachments and unlawful allocations has resulted in a discernible diminution in the population of migratory birds

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and now The first-ever report on the "State of the World's Migratory Species" will be launched at CMS COP14 on 12 February 2024, which states that :

Pg 26

There is no single category for 'habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation' in the IUCN threat classification and a number of categories in the classification contribute to this threat^c.

^c 'Agriculture and aquaculture', 'energy production and mining', 'human disturbance and intrusions', 'natural system modifications', 'residential and commercial development' and 'transportation and service corridors', in addition to the unintentional impacts on animal species of 'gathering terrestrial plants' and 'logging & wood harvesting' (normally considered by IUCN to fall within 'biological resource use').

Main threats to CMS-listed and migratory species

The combined IUCN threat categories that relate to 'habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation' represent the most common threat affecting CMS-listed species as a whole, closely followed by 'overexploitation'.

Pg 51: Ecosystem restoration

While work must continue to protect and conserve the remaining habitats that migratory species rely upon, there is now also an urgent need to recover what has already been degraded, damaged, or destroyed. Ecosystem restoration, when planned with connectivity in mind, can reverse declines in migratory species, allow them to migrate safely, and can bring additional benefits - ranging from climate change mitigation to improvements in the socioeconomic health of communities. At the same time, migratory species can support



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restoration by, in some cases, re-establishing their unique ecological functions.

The news of Danik Jagran is attached herewith and marked as ANNEXURE

9.

Important Judgements of Honourable Supreme Court and Honourable National Green Tribunal

25. State of T.N. v. Hind Stone, (1981) 2 SCC 205, at page 212:

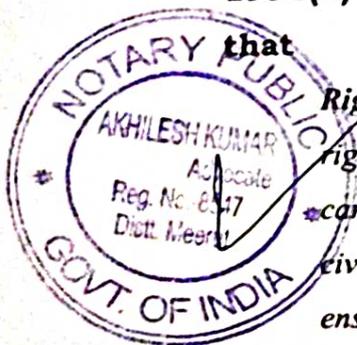
Rivers, forests, minerals and as such other resources constitute a nation's natural wealth. These resources are not to be frittered away and exhausted by any one generation. Every generation owes a duty to all succeeding generations to develop & conserve the natural resources of the nation in the best possible way. It is in the interest of mankind. It is in the interest of the Nation.

26. Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking and Anr. vs. State of Haryana and Ors. 1996(2) SCC 572

Water is a gift of nature. Human hand cannot be permitted to convert this bounty into a curse, an oppression. The primary use to which water is put being drinking, it would be mocking nature to force the people who live on the bank of a river to remain thirsty.

27. Chameli Singh & Ors. vs. State of U.P. & Ors. 1996(2) SCC 549 Honourable Supreme Court observed

that Right to live guaranteed in any civilized society implies the right to food, water, decent environment, education, medical care and shelter. These are basic human rights known to any civilized society. All civil, political, social and cultural rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and



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Convention or under the Constitution of India cannot be exercised without these basic human rights.

28. In M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath & Ors. (1997) 1 SCC 388,

The court summed up the powers of the state as trustee in the following words:-

"Thus, the public trust is more than an affirmation of state power to use public property for public purposes. It is an affirmation of the duty of the state to protect the people's common heritage of streams, lakes, marshlands and tidelands, surrendering that right of protection only in rare cases when the abandonment of that right is consistent with the purposes of the trust.

"Our legal system - based on English Common Law - includes the public trust doctrine as part of its jurisprudence. The State is the trustee of all natural resources which are by nature meant for public use and enjoyment. Public at large is the beneficiary of the seashore, running waters, airs, forests and ecologically fragile lands. The State as a trustee is under a legal duty to protect the natural resources. These resources meant for public use cannot be converted into private ownership.



29. WRIT PETITION(C) NO.230 OF 2001 M.K.Balakrishnan & Others vs Union of India & Others, Honourable Supreme Court mentioned that

The present Writ Petition under Article 32 of the Constitution of India relates to conservation of wet lands which in our opinion would include ponds, tanks, canals,

Shahali

creeks, water channels, reservoirs, rivers, streams and lakes.

There is acute shortage of water in our country and one of the main reasons for that is that most of the water conservation bodies in our country such as ponds, tanks, small lakes etc. have been filled up in recent times by some greedy persons and such persons have constructed buildings, shops etc. on the same.

Our ancestors were wise people who realised that because of droughts or some other reasons there may be shortage of water in future and hence they made the provision of a pond near every village, tanks in or near temples, etc.. The whole idea behind this was that whenever there is a shortage of water due to drought etc., people may not suffer and they may use the water available in ponds, tanks etc. Unfortunately, people have forgotten the wisdom of our ancestors and that is why some greedy people for their personal interest and to make money have filled up most of these ponds, tanks etc. and have constructed buildings thereon with the result that in most parts of India, there is a terrible water shortage and people are suffering terribly, particularly, in the summer season both in rural and urban areas. When water is not available, people come to the streets and there are chakka jams (road blocks), riots etc. to



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awaken the government authorities to take some measures to make available the necessity of life to the general public called water. In many cities, in many colonies, people get water for half an hour in a day and sometimes not even that e.g. in Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, U.P., Northeast etc. In large parts of rural areas there is a shortage of water for irrigation and drinking purpose. Rivers in India are drying up, ground water is being rapidly depleted and canals are polluted. The Yamuna in Delhi looks like a black drain. Several perennial rivers like the Ganga and Bahamputra are rapidly becoming seasonal. Rivers are dying or declining, and aquifers are getting over-pumped.



Without water there can be no life, as the Hindi poet Rahim wrote, and Article 21 of our Constitution guarantees the right to life to all persons living in India

30. That the officials of Tehsil Mawana lacks any governmental ordinance stipulating that lease allotments should be made on Budhi Ganga land; all allotments were carried out by tehsil Officials exploiting their authority unlawfully.

In **Jagpal Singh and Ors, vs State of Punjab and Ors. Civil Appeal No. 1132/2011**, Honourable Supreme Court of India stated that

“What we have witnessed since Independence, however, is that in large parts of the country this common village land has been grabbed by unscrupulous persons using muscle power, money power or political

Shavati

clout, and in many States now there is not an inch of such land left for the common use of the people of the village, though it may exist on paper. People with power and pelf operating in villages all over India systematically encroached upon communal lands and put them to uses totally inconsistent with its original character, for personal aggrandizement at the cost of the village community. This was done with active connivance of the State authorities and local powerful vested interests and goondas. This appeal is a glaring example of this lamentable state of affairs."

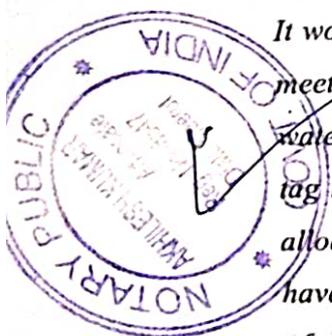
31. OA No. 325/2015, Honourable NGT, Principal Bench, New Delhi stated that :

In view of above, the Chief Secretary, UP may take further action and ensure compliance in the matter of removing of encroachments and taking other steps for restoration of water bodies by periodically holding meetings with the District Magistrate for monitoring.

Therefore, all the water bodies to be assessed for water quality for prioritisation and for restoration. Also, there is a need to pool all the water quality data under /NOIA -WRIS Portal under National Water Informatics Centre as it facilitates policy decision.

It would be in the fitness of things if the Chief Secretary, UP calls a meeting of all these Departments, asks all of them to survey these water bodies, identify each and every water body in each village, geo-tag it, assign a UID number and then get the Action Plan prepared allocating the role of each Department. This Action Plan should also have a component regarding continuous assessment of water quality of these water bodies to be done by State Pollution Control Board. The action plan also should indicate the prioritization of the work as to which work would be taken at what time; budgetary allocations

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have to be done and specific time-lines have to be fixed. Only then a meaningful Action Plan would be prepared.

Restoration of water bodies is also a connected issue which can be monitored by the same Committee atleast thrice a year at the national level.

As already noted, protection of water bodies serves great public purpose and is essential for protection of the environment. It helps not only aesthetics but also water availability, aquatic life, micro climate, recharge of ground water and maintaining e-flow of the rivers. Under the Public Trust Doctrine, the State has to act as trustee of the water bodies to protect them for the public use and enjoyment for current and future generations.

32. Jitendra Singh v. Ministry of Environment & Ors., 2019 SCC Online 1510 pr 20

Waterbodies, specifically, are an important source of fishery and much needed potable water. Many areas of this country perennially face a water crisis and access to drinking water is woefully inadequate for most Indians.

33. In Civil Appeal Number 5109 of 2019, Honourable Supreme Court of India clearly stated that

19. There remains therefore no doubt that it is the responsibility of the respondents to ensure the protection and integrity of the environment, especially one which is a source for livelihood for rural population and life for local flora and fauna.

20. Protection of such village commons is essential to safeguard the fundamental right guaranteed by Article 21 of our Constitution. These common areas are the lifeline of village communities, and often sustain various chores and provide resources necessary for life. Waterbodies, specifically, are an important source of fishery and much needed potable water. Many areas of this country perennially face a water crisis and



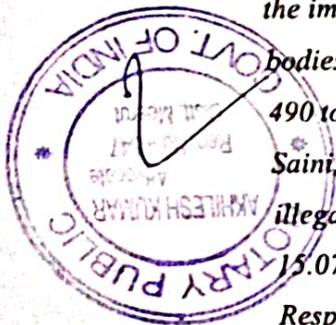
Shruti

access to drinking water is woefully inadequate for most Indians. Allowing such invaluable community resources to be taken over by a few is hence grossly illegal.

21. Destroying the lake at Khasra Nos. 552 and 490, for example, would kill the vegetation around it and would prevent seepage of groundwater which would affect the already low water-table in the area. The people living around the lake would be compelled to travel all the way to the alternative site, in this case allegedly almost 3 kms away. Many animals and marine organisms present in the earlier site would perish, and wouldn't resuscitate by merely filling a hole with water elsewhere. Further, the soil quality and other factors at the alternate site might not be conducive to growth of the same flora, and the local environment would be altered permanently. The respondents' reduction of the complex and cascading effects of extinguishing natural water bodies into mere numbers and their attempt to justify the same through replacement by geographically larger artificial waterbodies, fails to capture the spirit of the Constitutional scheme and is, therefore, impermissible.

22. Hence, it is clear that schemes which extinguish local waterbodies albeit with alternatives, as provided in the 2016 Government Order by the State of UP, are violative of Constitutional principles and are liable to be struck down.

23. For the reasons stated above, we allow the appeal and set aside the impugned order passed by the NGT. The allotment of all water bodies (both ponds and canals), including Khasra Nos. 552 and 490 to Respondent No. 6, or any other similar third party in village Saini, tehsil Dadari, district Gautam Budh Nagar is held to be illegal and the same is hereby quashed. Since this Court has on 15.07.2019 already directed the parties to maintain status quo, Respondent Nos. 1 to 5 shall restore, maintain and protect the subject water bodies in village Saini. Respondents are further directed to remove all obstructions from the catchment area



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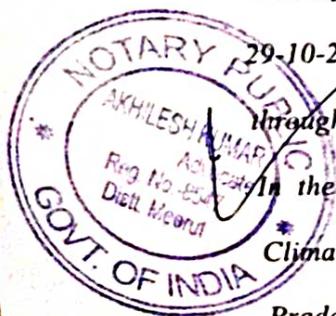
through which natural water accumulates in the village ponds, all within a period of three months.

In many states Government orders have been issued by the State Government permitting allotment of Gram Sabha land to private persons and commercial enterprises on payment of some money. In our opinion all such Government orders are illegal, and should be ignored.

In Uttar Pradesh the U.P. Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1954 was widely misused to usurp Gram Sabha lands either with connivance of the Consolidation Authorities, or by forging orders purported to have been passed by Consolidation Officers in the long past so that they may not be compared with the original revenue record showing the land as Gram Sabha land, as these revenue records had been weeded out. Similar may have been the practice in other States. The time has now come to review all these orders by which the common village land has been grabbed by such fraudulent practices.

34. That In OA 65/2020, Honourable National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench New Delhi states that

In compliance of the directions of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal dated 29-10-2020 Chief Secretary, Uttar Pradesh held a meeting on 18-11-2020 through Video Conferencing with all the 75 District Magistrates of the State. In the said meeting higher officials of Home, Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Revenue Board were present. Chief Secretary, Uttar Pradesh has issued directions to all the District Magistrates for time bound compliance on the following: -



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- i. *All lake, ponds and water bodies to be identified based upon revenue records and mapping of encroachments be done on priority basis.*
- ii. *Enforcement drives to be undertaken for removal of encroachment on regular basis and the progress should be uploaded on the website of Board of Revenue.*
- iii. *After removal of the encroachment from waterbodies, the Action Plan for their restoration be prepared based upon the guidelines of Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board and submitted to Environment, Forest and Climate Change Department, Uttar Pradesh*

And Honourable NGT gave direction in the above-mentioned Original Application

22. Accordingly, we dispose of this application with following directions:

i. *All States/UTs may forthwith designate a nodal agency for restoration of water bodies, wherever no such agency has so far been so designated.*

ii. *Under oversight of the Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs, the designated nodal agency may*

a. *Hold its meeting not later than 31.1.2021 to take stock of the situation and plan further steps, including directions to 13 District authorities for further course of action upto Panchayat levels and to evolve further monitoring mechanism as well as Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM).*



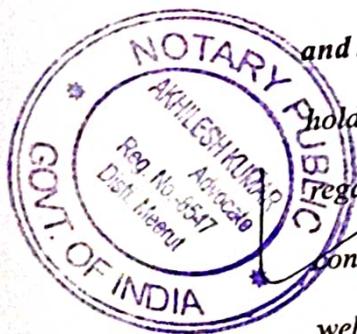
Sharati

b. *Submit periodical reports to the CPCB/Secretary Jal Shakti, Government of India. First such report may be furnished by 28.02.2021.*

iii. *The CMC for monitoring remediation of 351 polluted river stretches, headed by the Secretary, MoJS may monitor the steps for restoration of water bodies by all the States periodically, at least thrice in a year. First such monitoring may take place by 31.3.2021.*

iv. *The CMC may give its action reports to this Tribunal in OA 673/2018 and first such report may be furnished preferably by 30.4.2021 by e-mail."*

In view of above, the Chief Secretary, UP may take further action and ensure compliance in the matter of removing of encroachments and taking other steps for restoration of water bodies by periodically holding meetings with the District Magistrate for monitoring. In this regard, community involvement in appropriate manner may be considered. The data of steps taken may be placed on the relevant websites for awareness.



However, the State of Uttar Pradesh has not taken any action in the matter concerning with **Budhi Ganga.**

For all the reasons stated above the Hon'ble Tribunal may kindly be pleased to take cognizance of all these facts and to pass appropriate orders to meets the ends of Justice and equity.

AND FOR THIS ACT OF KINDNESS THE APPLICANTS, AS IN DUTY BOUND, SHALL EVER PRAY.

Shakti

Verification

Verified on this 14th day of Feb. 2024 that the contents of the present Application are true and correct to my knowledge and belief and nothing material is concealed therefrom.

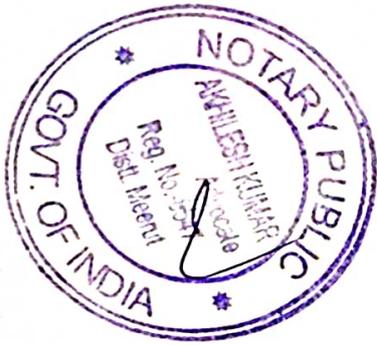
Bharati
Priyank Bharati 14.02.24.

Deponent

Date : 14.02.2024 .

Place : Meerut .

ATTESTED
AKHILESH KUMAR
14/2/2024
NOTARY MEERUT



267 ANNEXURE 1

22

Please set Printer on Landscape Mode before Printing

उद्धरण खतौनी								
QR Code								उद्धरण क्रमांक : 111330202402553
								Ref_no : 2413009000042
ग्राम क्रमांक : 111330	ग्राम का नाम / परगना : फिरोजपुर खादर/भोकरहेडी	तहसील : जानसठ	जनपद : मुजफ्फर नगर	फसली वर्ष : 1428-1433	भाग : 1			
खाता खतौनी क्रम संख्या	खातेदार का नाम / पिता पति संरक्षक का नाम / निवास स्थान	भौतिक अधिकार प्रारम्भ होने का वर्ष	खाते के प्रत्येक गाटे की खसरा संख्या	प्रत्येक गाटे का क्षेत्रफल (है.)	खातेदार द्वारा देय मासगुजारी या लगान	परिवर्तन सम्बन्धी आज्ञा या उसका सारांश उनकी संख्या तथा दिनांक सहित और आज्ञा देने वाले अधिकारी का पद	टिपणी	
1	----- -----	3	4	5	6	7-12	13	
श्रेणी : 6-1 अकृषिक भूमि - जलमग्न भूमि।								
00965	नदी बूढ़ी गंगा //	1404	146म	0.5430				
			1	0.5430	₹ 0.00	0	0	
कुल गाटे एक कुल क्षेत्रफल- भूमि दशमहत्त पाँच चार तीन भूमि (हेक्टेयर) कुल भू-राजस्व - भूमि दशमहत्त भूमि भूमि रुपये								
Data Digitally Signed by: OMPAL SHARMA						Generated through online portal		
<small>राज्यीय उद्धरण खतौनी का डिजिटल साहचर्य http://spshahin.gov.in/Uploads/22 जलमग्न भूमि का साहचर्य है।</small>			<small>सक्षम अधिकारी तहसील: जानसठ जनपद: मुजफ्फर नगर दिनांक एवं समय: Thu Feb 08 22:57:49 IST 2024</small>			<small>● यह उद्धरण खतौनी डिजिटल साहचर्य द्वारा जारी की गयी है और जारी दिनांक के अनुसार ही मान्यता प्राप्त है।</small>		

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Construction work in Hastinapur
Pandavan on Khasra No 806/1



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Shakti



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कार्यालय उप जिलाधिकारी मवाना।

संख्या /एस0टी0-मवाना/2024

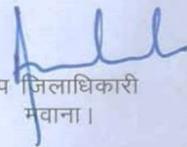
दिनांक 29 जनवरी 2024

-: नोटिस :-

श्री मित्रसैन पुत्र भरत सिंह
निवासी-हस्तिनापुर तहसील मवाना जिला मेरठ।

क्षेत्रीय लेखपाल द्वारा आख्या दिनांक 26-01-2024 प्रस्तुत कर अवगत कराया है कि कस्बा हस्तिनापुर पांडवान तहसील मवाना जिला मेरठ में स्थित खसरा संख्या-806/1 रकबा 0.3290 हैक्टेयर का निरीक्षण किया गया तथा राजस्व अभिलेखों के अनुसार उक्त खसरा नम्बर पर ज्योति विश्वास पत्नी सुबोल विश्वास निवासी-हस्तिनापुर का नाम बतौर संक्रमणीय भूमिधर खातेदार के रूप में दर्ज है। मौके पर उक्त खसरा नम्बर में चार दीवारी बनाकर अन्दर टीन शैड व तीन कमरे बने हैं तथा चारदीवारी के बाहर विघ्नहर पांडव गौशाला का बोर्ड लगा है। उक्त भूमि से सम्बन्धित रिट सी0नं0-75305/2010 श्रीमति ज्योति विश्वास व अन्य बनाम उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार एवं अन्य माननीय उच्च न्यायालय इलाहाबाद में विचाराधीन है तथा उक्त भूमि के सम्बन्ध में मा0 न्यायालय सिविल जज (सीनियर डिविजन) मेरठ में वाद संख्या-802 सन् 2023 योगेश कुमार बनाम प्रियांक भारती भी विचाराधीन है तथा उक्त भूमि से सम्बन्धित एवं वाद/प्रार्थना-पत्र नं0-511/2023 प्रियांक भारती बनाम उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार एवं अन्य भी विचाराधीन है। उक्त भूमि राजस्व अभिलेख 1359 फसली में बूढी गंगा (जलमग्न भूमि) के नाम से दर्ज है जो सुरक्षित श्रेणी की भूमि है। वर्तमान में मौके पर जांच के समय पता चला है कि उक्त भूमि पर आपके द्वारा निर्माण कार्य चलाया जा रहा है। आपके द्वारा प्रश्नगत भूमि का विक्रय विलेख अपने पक्ष में मौखिक रूप से बताया गया है, परन्तु मौके पर कोई विक्रय विलेख नहीं प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

अतः उपरोक्तानुसार निर्देशित किया जाता है कि प्रश्नगत भूमि के सम्बन्ध में जब तक मा0 न्यायालय द्वारा कोई निर्णय पारित न किया जायें तब तक उक्त भूमि पर आपके द्वारा कोई निर्माण कार्य न किया जाए।


उप जिलाधिकारी
मवाना।

प्रतिलिपि-

- 1- नायब तहसीलदार हस्तिनापुर को आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।
- 2- अधिशासी अधिकारी नगर पंचायत हस्तिनापुर को आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।
- 3- राजस्व निरीक्षक/क्षेत्रीय लेखपाल को आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।
- 4- थानाध्यक्ष थाना हस्तिनापुर को इस आशय के साथ कि नोटिस की एक प्रति सम्बन्धित को तामिल कराते हुए द्वितीय प्रति तामीली आख्या सहित इस कार्यालय को उपलब्ध कराने का कष्ट करें।

उप जिलाधिकारी
मवाना।

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Shruti



Priyank Bharati <naturalsciencetrustmrt@gmail.com>

हस्तिनापुर स्थित बूढी गंगा के संदर्भित मा० नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल, नई दिल्ली में वाद संख्या OA 511/2023 के सम्बन्ध में |

Priyank Bharati <naturalsciencetrustmrt@gmail.com>
To: dmmee@nic.in, csup@nic.in, judicial-ngt@gov.in, romeerut@uppcb.in

Tue, Feb 6, 2024 at 11:08 PM

सेवा में,
जिलाधिकारी महोदय,
मेरठ

06.02.2024

विषय : हस्तिनापुर स्थित बूढी गंगा के संदर्भित मा० नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल, नई दिल्ली में वाद संख्या OA 511/2023 के सम्बन्ध में |

महोदय जी,

हस्तिनापुर पांडवान स्थित खसरा संख्या 806/1 बूढी गंगा पर लगातार निर्माण कार्य जारी है। एक भी दिन निर्माण कार्य नहीं रुक रहा है। बार बार शिकायत करने पर भी कोई सुनवाई नहीं। यह दुर्भाग्य ही है कि बार बार मेरे द्वारा शिकायत तहसील स्तर पर किये जाने के बाद भी निर्माण कार्य रुकना तो दूर निर्माण कार्य तेजी से प्रारम्भ हो गया। पूरा सिस्टम इस निर्माण कार्य के आगे फेल हो रहा है। आखिर मान्यवर क्या प्रशासन इतना कमजोर हो गया है की निर्माण कार्य करने वालों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही भी नहीं कर पा रहा है। ऐसी दशा में कैसे बूढी गंगा का जीर्णोद्धार होगा ?

महोदय जी कृपया कर नियमानुसार उक्त निर्माण कार्यों को रुकवाकर कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित करें।

आपका,
प्रियंक भारती,
148/4 जाग्रति विहार, मेरठ
मोबाइल :09411823914

संगलग्न : उपरोक्तानुसार

प्रतिलिपि :

1. मा० नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल, नई दिल्ली (OA 511/2023 के संदर्भित)
2. प्रमुख सचिव, उत्तर प्रदेश शासन

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Priyank Bharati



क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय
उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
पॉकेट-TC-3/2, पल्लवपुरम फेज-II, मोदीपुरम, मेरठ-250110

Phone :- 0121-2577676

Email id :- romeerut@uppcb.in

पत्रांक- 1289/G/OA511/Keiyank/2024

दिनांक- 7-2-24.

सेवा में,

उपजिलाधिकारी,
मवाना,
मेरठ।

विषय- हस्तिनापुर स्थित बूढ़ी गंगा के संदर्भित मा0 एनजीटी में योजित ओ0ए0 संख्या-511/2023 के संबंध में।

महोदय,

कृपया उपरोक्त विषयक श्री प्रियंक भारती, 148/4, जाग्रति विहार, मेरठ से प्राप्त शिकायत जो कि हस्तिनापुर पांडवान स्थित खसरा संख्या 806/1, बूढ़ी गंगा पर लगातार निर्माण कार्य जारी होने के संबंध में है। अतः प्राप्त शिकायत मूलरूप में पत्र के साथ संलग्नकर अग्रिम आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है।

संलग्नक-यथोपरि।

भवदीय

M. Prakash Yadav

(भुवन प्रकाश यादव)
क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी

प्रतिलिपि-

1. जिलाधिकारी महोदय, मेरठ को सादर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।
2. श्री प्रियंक भारती, 148/4, जाग्रति विहार, मेरठ को सूचनार्थ।

M. Prakash Yadav

क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी

mc

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सेवा में,
जिलाधिकारी महोदय,
मेरठ

06.02.2024

विषय : हस्तिनापुर स्थित बूढ़ी गंगा के संदर्भित मा० नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल, नई दिल्ली में वाद संख्या OA 511/2023 के सम्बन्ध में |

महोदय जी,

हस्तिनापुर पांडवान स्थित खसरा संख्या 806/1 बूढ़ी गंगा पर लगातार निर्माण कार्य जारी है। एक भी दिन निर्माण कार्य नहीं रुक रहा है। बार बार शिकायत करने पर भी कोई सुनवाई नहीं। यह दुर्भाग्य ही है कि बार बार मेरे द्वारा शिकायत तहसील स्तर पर किये जाने के बाद भी निर्माण कार्य रुकना तो दूर निर्माण कार्य तेजी से प्रारम्भ हो गया। पूरा सिस्टम इस निर्माण कार्य के आगे फैल हो रहा है। आखिर मान्यवर क्या प्रशासन इतना कमजोर हो गया है की निर्माण कार्य करने वालों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही भी नहीं कर पा रहा है। ऐसी दशा में कैसे बूढ़ी गंगा का जीर्णोद्धार होगा ?

महोदय जी कृपया कर नियमानुसार उक्त निर्माण कार्यों को रुकवाकर कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित करें।

आपका,

संग्रह : उपरोक्तानुसार

Shruti

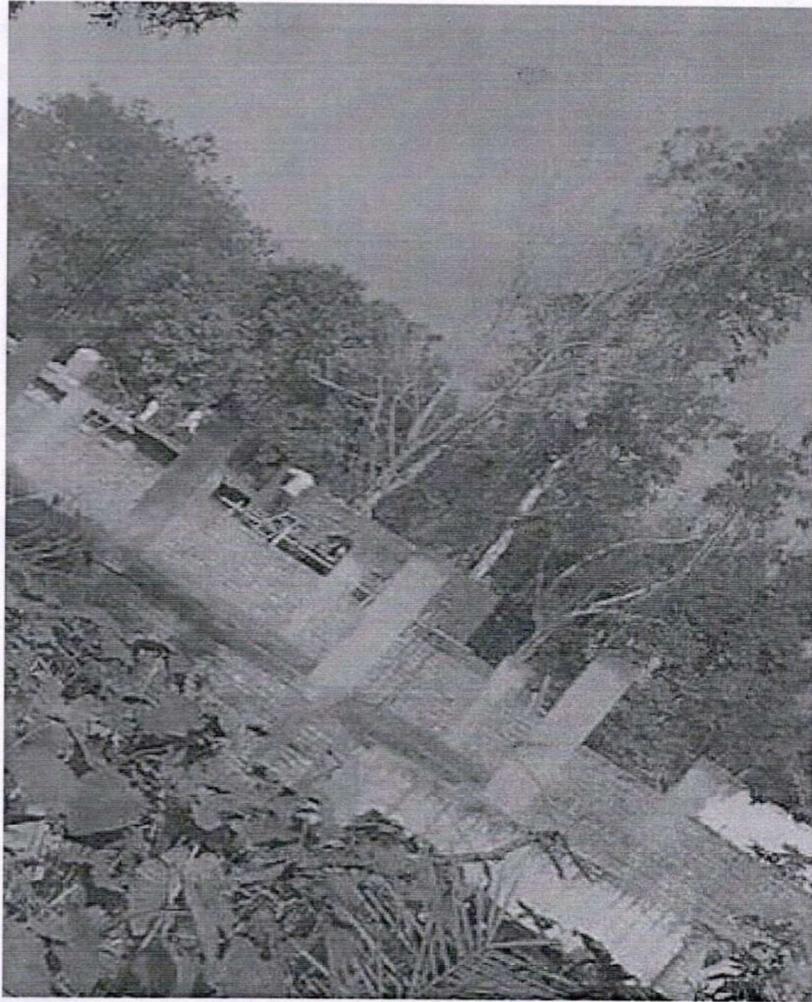
प्रियंक भारती,
148/4 जाग्रति विहार, मेरठ
मोबाइल : 09411823914

प्रतिलिपि :

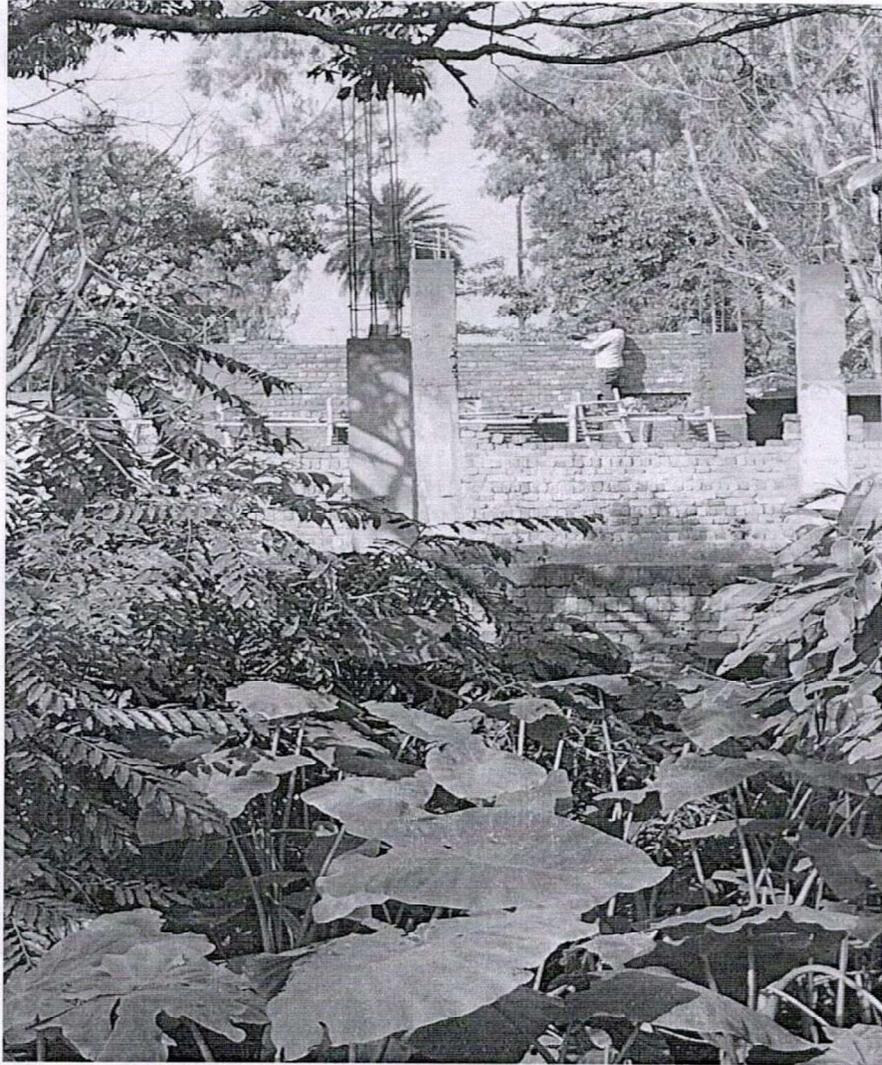
1. मा० नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल, नई दिल्ली (OA 511/2023 के संदर्भित)
2. प्रमुख सचिव, उत्तर प्रदेश शासन

ND/KO
PR
8/2/24

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Shahati



True copy Shahali.



Priyank Bharati <naturalsciencetrustmrt@gmail.com>

हस्तिनापुर स्थित बूढ़ी गंगा के संदर्भित मा० नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल, नई दिल्ली में वाद संख्या OA 511/2023 के सम्बन्ध में |

1 message

Priyank Bharati <naturalsciencetrustmrt@gmail.com>

Sun, Feb 11, 2024 at 11:32 PM

To: csup@nic.in, dmme@nic.in, judicial-ngt@gov.in, RO Meerut <romeerut@uppcb.in>

सेवा में,

11.02.2024

प्रमुख सचिव महोदय जी,
उत्तर प्रदेश शासन
लखनऊ

विषय : हस्तिनापुर स्थित बूढ़ी गंगा के संदर्भित मा० नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल, नई दिल्ली में वाद संख्या OA 511/2023 के सम्बन्ध में |

महोदय जी,

मुझे बेहद दुख हो रहा है इस तरीके का पत्र लिखते हुए जहां सुनने वाला कोई नहीं, जहां बूढ़ी गंगा सुरक्षित नहीं वहां और धरोहर कैसे सुरक्षित होंगी। हस्तिनापुर वाकई एक वह प्राचीन स्थान जहां द्वापर में भगवान कृष्ण को भी बांधने की चेष्टा हुई थी जहां कौरवों की सभा में द्रोपदी का चीर हरण हुआ वही आज **कलयुग में प्रशासन की भेट चढ़ गई बूढ़ी गंगा**।

शायद यह भारत का एकमात्र पहला ऐसा केस होगा जहां आजादी के बाद एक पूर्ण प्रवाहित नदी को समाप्त कर दिया गया। वो भी उस स्थान हस्तिनापुर में जहां पुराणों के अनुसार कभी गंगा शांतनु की अर्धांगिनी बनकर आई। इस हस्तिनापुर में गंगा को ऐसा सम्मान मिला कि वह सम्मान देखकर आंखें मूंद जाती है।

वर्ष 2022 में कुछ कॉल रूपी शकूनियों ने बूढ़ी गंगा पर निर्माण शुरू किया हालांकि बूढ़ी गंगा के आंचल में पहले भी बहुत निर्माण हो चुके थे पर यह वह निर्माण था जो रोका जा सकता था **पर प्रशासन ने उसे रोकने का प्रयास ही नहीं किया। हर दिन शिकायतों का दौर चला हर दिन मेरे द्वारा तहसील प्रशासन को अवगत कराया गया पर शायद काल के कूचक को कुछ और ही मंजूर था। सितंबर 2022 में जब निर्माण कार्य प्रारंभ हुआ कब से अब तक मेरे द्वारा हर स्तर पर शिकायत की गई हर पोर्टल (मुख्यमंत्री पोर्टल IGRS) पर शिकायत की गई पर सुनवाई शून्य रही मात्र सब कागजों का पेट भरने में लग रहे।**

जहां एक तरफ **माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय** वाटर बॉडीज को लेकर संवेदनशील है, केंद्र और राज्य सरकार गंगा एवम सहायक नदियों को लेकर बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएं चला रही है वहीं दूसरी तरफ बूढ़ी गंगा का यह हाल भी हो रहा इससे बड़ा उदाहरण क्या देखने को मिलेगा।

महोदय जी कानून की कैसे खिलाई उड़ रही है यह समझने का प्रयास कीजिए

बूढ़ी गंगा पर जिस स्थान पर निर्माण चल रहा है वह 1359/1360 में बूढ़ी गंगा के नाम पर दर्ज है और **भ्रष्ट तहसील मवाना** तंत्र उस जमीन पर निर्माण कार्य नहीं रुकवा पाया। और तो और बिना भवन निर्मित 2016 में भूमि पर हाउस टैक्स लग गया शिकायत हुई तो हाउस टैक्स रद्द हो गया यह शायद पहले **एक बड़ा उदाहरण होगा कि जहां भवन था ही नहीं उस भूमि पर हाउस टैक्स लगा।** पर जिन्होंने टैक्स लगाया उनके खिलाफ प्रशासन ने कोई कार्यवाही करने का बीड़ा ही नहीं उठाया सिर्फ कागजी पेट भरे गए। **जमीन पर कुछ नहीं था और कागजों में भवन चलते रहे महोदय जी यह हिंदुस्तान है जहां धरातल पर कुछ और कागज पर कुछ और चलता है। भवन 2022 में बना प्रारंभ हुआ।**

मान्यवर शिकायत कर कर एक आम नागरिक कैसे अंत में बैठ जाता है वह मेरी हालत देखने से पता चल सकता है। हस्तिनापुर में बूढ़ी गंगा को बचाना अब मेरे लिए असंभव हो रहा है, क्योंकि प्रशासन बूढ़ी गंगा का अस्तित्व समाप्त करने

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लगा है वही भू माफियाओं द्वारा मेरे खिलाफ भी षड्यंत्र चल रहा। एक दिन शायद मैं ही नहीं जीवित रहूंगा। महोदय जी जैसे ही तहसील मवाना में शिकायत की जाती है वैसे ही निर्माणकर्ता निर्माण में तेजी ले आते हैं सबके संगरक्षण में यह निर्माण हुआ चाहे तहसील हो या पुलिस।

महादेव जी हस्तिनापुर में कानून की, संविधान की एवं माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के दिए हुए जजमेंटों की धजियां उड़ रही हैं पर उसे रोकने वाला कोई नहीं। महोदय जी यह प्रशासन पर एक बड़ा सवाल है जब बूढ़ी गंगा ही सुरक्षित नहीं है तो और आलम क्या होगा यह एक आत्म मंथन का समय है।

पूरी गंगा पुनः जीवित होगी पर मैं भूल गया था कि मैं आज कलयुग में जी रहा हूँ मैं वहाँ की रहा जी जहाँ प्रशासन एक सीट से दूसरी सीट पर पत्र भेजने में माहिर है मैं उस हिंदुस्तान का नागरिक हूँ जहाँ कार्रवाई नहीं होती सिर्फ समय व्यतीत होता है।

अंत में प्रशासन का धन्यवाद की भूमाफियाओं के मंसूबे अपने पूर्ण हुए और वहाँ गंगा की भूमि पर जल्दी भवन निर्मित हो जाएगा वह भी प्रशासन की आंखों के नीचे। कल दिनांक 10.02.2024 को कहीं से खनन करके मिट्टी का भराव भी हुआ और निर्माण भी लगभग पूर्ण हुआ।

महोदय जी मैंने भारतीय संविधान के अनुसार

"To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures"

बूढ़ी गंगा को बचाने का प्रयत्न किया पर संविधान इस नदी को बचाने में सक्षम नहीं। इस भ्रष्ट तंत्र के सामने एक नदी शायद नहीं बच पाएगी। और न ही किसी पर कोई कार्यवाही भी हो पायेगी।

अतः आपसे निवेदन है कि बूढ़ी गंगा को बचाने का प्रयास कीजिये एवं उक्त निर्माण को कराने वालों के खिलाफ नियमानुसार कार्यवाही की जाये।

सादर धन्यवाद

संगलग्न : दिनांक 6 फरवरी 2024 का

जिलाधिकारी मेरठ को लिखा गया पत्र।

आपका,



प्रियंक भारती
148/4 जाग्रति विहार, मेरठ
मोबाइल : 09411823914

प्रतिलिपि :

1. मा० नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल, नई दिल्ली (OA 511/2023 के संदर्भित)

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Budhi Ganga at Saifpur Firozpur, Tahsil
Mawana District Meerut

Allotment was made on the land of Budhi Ganga due to which the area of Budhi Ganga decreased.



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True copy Shakti.



True copy Shavati.



True copy Sharati.



True copy Shruti.

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True copy Sharati.



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Gajupura



True copy Shakti

Gajupura



Kishorpur



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288 ANNEXURE 4



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आवंटियां की सूची -

ग्राम - दीहनापुर पांडवान परगना - दीहनापुर तहसील - मवाना जिला - मैरठ

क्र.सं.	चक्रवर्ती से पूर्व गाया संख्या एवं क्षेत्रफल	चक्रवर्ती से बाद की गाया संख्या एवं क्षेत्रफल	मौज/खेत	वर्तमान खाता संख्या	आवंटिका नाम	पिता/पति का नाम	गाटा सं.	क्षेत्रफल हे. म.	विवरण	
1.	७७४/१	७४	२०६	१२१११	१३०	ज्योति विश्वाख	सुकैल विश्वाख	००६/१	०.३२९०	
2.	७७४/२	१३३			२१६	गीता गण्डल	चमन गण्डल	००६/२	०.३७९०	
3.					१९६	गीता खाना	नरहर खाना	००६/३	०.३७९०	
4.					१९८	जगनं ठाली	अनिल ठाली	००६/४	०.३७९०	
5.					११३	गीता	सुखल्यार	००६/५	०.३७९०	
6.					६६	करुणागण्डल	रवि कान्हागण्डल	००६/१	०.३७९०	
7.					२५६	मिहिर मिश्रा	मिहिर मिश्रा	००६/७	०.३२९०	
8.					३४४	मालती विश्वास	अगर विश्वास	००६/८	०.३१६०	
9.					६२३	पारुल गौर	निपिन गौर	००६/९	०.३०६०	
10.	२४२	१६	२६६		१८	अनिल खरवार	पारैश खरवार	०९६/१	०.३७९०	15.12.०७
11.	२४४	१६			२४	किरत सिंह	नानकानन्द	०९६/२	०.३७९०	
					६०८	आनिता	सुभाष गण्डल	०९६/३	०.३७९०	
					६०४	नगलाशग	काशराय	०९६/४	०.३७९०	

क्र.सं.	वर्तमान खाता संख्या	आवंटिका नाम	पिता/पति का नाम	गाटा सं.	क्षेत्रफल हे. म.	विवरण
14	२०४	शान्ति विश्वाख	नरेन विश्वाख	०९६/५	०.३७९०	
15	३२८	राजू गण्डल	रघुजीत गण्डल	०९६/६	०.३७९०	
16	५८	रुद्रगण्डल	अनिल गण्डल	०९६/७	०.३७९०	
17	१११	गौरी गण्डल	अनिल गण्डल	०९६/८	०.३७९०	
18	२३	आरती	कुलाल	०९६/९	०.३७९०	
19	६२३	सुभाष राय	प्रद्युम्न राय	०९६/१०	०.३७९०	
20	५०८	ओमाराणी	मनोदपन	०९६/११	०.३७९०	
21	२५८	कुल गाता	सुतोष गण्डल	०९६/१२	०.३७९०	
22	६१४	अंतराधरकार	साधु सरकार	०९६/१३	०.२१००	
23	३१४	गंगोहिनी	गंडोदन नैरणी	०९६/१४	०.३७९०	
24	३५२	रेणु गण्डल	रमेश गण्डल	०९६/१५	०.३७९०	
25	११५	गीता गण्डल	दीरा गण्डल	०९६/१६	०.३७९०	
26	२३९	पौंजी ठाली	कुनी ठाली	०९६/१७	०.३७९०	
27	५५०	साविता गय	समर राय	०९६/१८	०.३७९०	
28	१५६	ज्योति विश्वास	लल्लो कन्या	०९६/१९	०.३७९०	
29	३३५	निर्मल नैराणी	रमेश नैराणी	०९६/२०	०.३७९०	
30	२४	आशा गण्डल	कार्तिक गण्डल	०९६/२१	०.३७९०	
	१०४	समिता देवी	हरचरण सिंह	०९६/२२	०.१२६०	

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क्र.	श्रीमान जी	पुरुषोत्तम	अंतराष्ट्रि	२२५७	०३१६	२००६/०७
६३	श्रीमान जी	उपरोक्त सभी आवेदन	उपरोक्त सभी परिवार / काश्तगार चकानी के इकी गंगा के ख. १० के मजिस्ते (नवकीलाद) मन्दीरा नया नैमान में इकी गंगा में आवेष्टित की है, जिन्हे मन्दीरा काहुमन मेरठ मण्डल मेरठ के मौरिक निदेशानुसार दिनांक १-५-०८ को रजिस्ट्रार भुजग के सेवान महाराष्ट्र सर्वेक्षण में त्रिकस एवं को-सर्वेक्षण हेतु निरस्त करने के लिए है। उक्त आवेष्टित आवेष्टित की इकी खेलांग है।	१०-६-०६	१०-६-०६	" [Signature] ल. पण्डित त. मनाज
	श्रीमान जी	उपरोक्त सभी आवेदन	उपरोक्त सभी आवेदन	१०-६-०६	१०-६-०६	

② इसका आवेदन का रजिस्ट्रार दिनांक १-५-०७ तथा कार्यवाही १५-५-०७ के प्लान को गयी है जिन्हे की वीस डूलीन काश्तगार में सुखीय देने वाले तथा इनको अपनाने वालों को श्रेष्ठ आवेष्टित की गयी है। उक्त प्रस्ताव की संस्तुति मासक तहसीलदार द्वारा दिनांक ११-०७ एवं तहसीलदार महोदय द्वारा दिनांक १२-११-०७ को संस्तुति की गयी है, तथा २७.०८ काका प्लान दिनांक १२-११-०७ को खीसारी प्रदान की गयी है, उपरोक्त सभी आवेदन वीस डूलीन काश्तगार के अर्गत परिवार नियोजन को अपनाने वाले गरीब एवं जंगली परिवारों को है, उक्त आवेदन के समप लेखपाल अंतराष्ट्रि है। आबदा खेला में प्रेषित है।

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ANNEXURE 6

सेवा में

श्रीमान धान रायदा गद्योपप
 धान - दारितपुर (मे 6)

गदीका

निवेदन है कि गाव - दारितपुर पटकांत में स्थित बूढ़ी गंगा जी
 वतीगाव लगभग में चल रही थी जिसका 26-1-2023 को जीपीआर के माफ़ी
 का शुभारंभ प्रशासनिक स्तर पर किया जा चुका है। जो माफ़ी पटकारा
 प्रवाह के रूप में था पर-तु दिनांक 20-2-2023 को पर्वती काष्ठ का
 श्रीमती राधाशर्मा पत्नी गौरा कुमारी मि० मन्नाच अंडी दारितपुर के माफ़ी का
 रूप से प्रवाह प्रवाह स्थल को अर्का आपने हवा में मिला बिधा है। जो
 सरकार द्वारा कितने माफ़ी का जो प्रशासन किया गया है। यह माफ़ी नयादि माफ़ी
 प्रोवेना गन्तव्य मिला गया था।

मातः श्रीमान जी से निवेदन है कि माफ़ी का भराव काल के
 किहू मावश्यक कानूनी कार्यवाही का, बूढ़ी गंगा स्थल को वास्तु
 रक्षक कारोम की जाया जाए।



2-2-23

जिसराय-मं०
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मेरठ बुधवार, 22 फरवरी, 2023
नगर संस्करण

दैनिक जनवाणी

उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड

एक सकारात्मक सोच

‘बूढ़ी गंगा’ के साथ ये कैसी नाइंसाफी?

● सलीम सिद्दीकी, मेरठ

‘गंगा’ की बात क्या करूँ गंगा उदास है, वह जूझ रही खुद से और बदहवास है, न अब वो रंग रूप है न वो मिठास है’। जिस गंगा मय्या की आरती से लोगों के दिन की शुरुआत होती थी। जिस गंगा का जन्म भगवान विष्णु के पैरों से हुआ था। जो गंगा भगवान शिव की जटाओं में निचास करती है और जिसके पूजन दर्शन भर से पापों का नाश होता है वही गंगा आज खुद पर आंसू बहा रही है।

महाभारतकालीन इस महान नदी के साथ महाभारतकालीन हस्तिनापुर में ही नाइंसाफी हो रही है। इसके साथ खेल खेला जा रहा है। किसी जमाने में इस गंगा पर यौवन था, लेकिन बाद में भूमाफियाओं की इस पर ऐसी नजर लगी कि यह बूढ़ी होती चली गई। इस बूढ़ी गंगा की किसी ने लम्बे समय तक सुध नहीं ली, जिसके चलते इसका बहाव इतिहास के पन्नों में दर्ज होने की तरफ बढ़ने लगा। हालांकि नेचुरल साइंसेज ट्रस्ट के साथ साथ प्रशासन ने भी इस बूढ़ी गंगा की

जहां हुई थी साफ-सफाई वहां से फिर पाट दी गई बूढ़ी गंगा

सुध ली, जिसके बाद यह नदी कुछ समय तक अखिरल, निर्मल धारा में बही। उम्मीद थी कि इस नदी का खोया मान-सम्मान पुनः लौटेगा, लेकिन हुआ उसका उल्टा। जिस नदी को निर्मल धारा की तरफ मोड़ा गया था मानो उसे अब बीच मझदार में छोड़ दिया गया है। सब जानते हैं कि इसी गंगा के तट पर कई पवित्र तीर्थों का वास है। ‘मां’ का दर्जा पाकर भी यह नदी अभागी ही है। कुछ समय पूर्व इस बूढ़ी को लोगों का साथ मिला, लेकिन स्थान पर इस गंगा की साफ-सफाई हुई थी उसे फिर से पाटने का कुकृत्य किया जा रहा है। सबकी आंखों के सामने एक बार फिर इस गंगा मैया का अपमान हो रहा है। हालांकि इस नदी व हस्तिनापुर के उद्धार में बह-चढ़ कर हिस्सा लेने वाले अरिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर



प्रियंक भारती ने चेतावनी दी है कि यदि बूढ़ी गंगा के साथ इस प्रकार का भद्दा मजाक

होता रहा तो वह आन्दोलन करने से भी पीछे नहीं हटेगे।



हिन्दुस्तान

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मेरठ
बुधवार
22 फरवरी 2023

03

बूढ़ी गंगा को पाटने वाले के खिलाफ मुकदमा दर्ज



मंगलवार सुबह लेखपाल ने मौके पर पहुंचकर निरीक्षण किया। ● हिन्दुस्तान

हस्तिनापुर, संवाददाता। गणतंत्र दिवस पर एसडीएम मवाना अखिलेश यादव ने प्रोपदेश्वर मंदिर के समीप बूढ़ी गंगा के जीर्णोद्धार का उद्घाटन किया था। सफाई होते ही बूढ़ी गंगा का प्रवाह बह चला परंतु पास के झी खेत वाले ने मिट्टी डालकर बूढ़ी गंगा के प्रवाह को पाटना प्रारंभ कर दिया। इसका पता जब एसडीएम को लगा तो उन्होंने मंगलवार सुबह लेखपाल को भेजा तथा मौके की स्थिति को देखकर कार्यवाही कराने के निर्देश दिए। इस पर लेखपाल ने खेत मालिक के विरुद्ध रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराई।

मामला है हाइप्रोफाइल

बूढ़ी गंगा के जीर्णोद्धार को लेकर मामला राज्यपाल के समक्ष पहुंचते ही मामला हाइप्रोफाइल हो गया है। बता दें कि एनएसटी के चेयरमैन प्रियंक भारती दिग्बर में राज्यपाल से मिले थे। उन्होंने पौराणिक धरोहर बूढ़ी गंगा के अस्तित्व पर मंडराते संकट से वाकिफ कराया था। तभी से मामला हाई प्रोफाइल है और राजभवन भी लगातार बूढ़ी गंगा को लेकर सक्रिय है।

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In the aftermath of the rejuvenation of the Budhi Ganga in Hastinapur Pandavan , there was a significant resurgence in aquatic biodiversity, attributable to the efforts undertaken. However, subsequent to this period, the land surrounding the water body has been unlawfully occupied , resulting in the cessation of aquatic biodiversity once again.

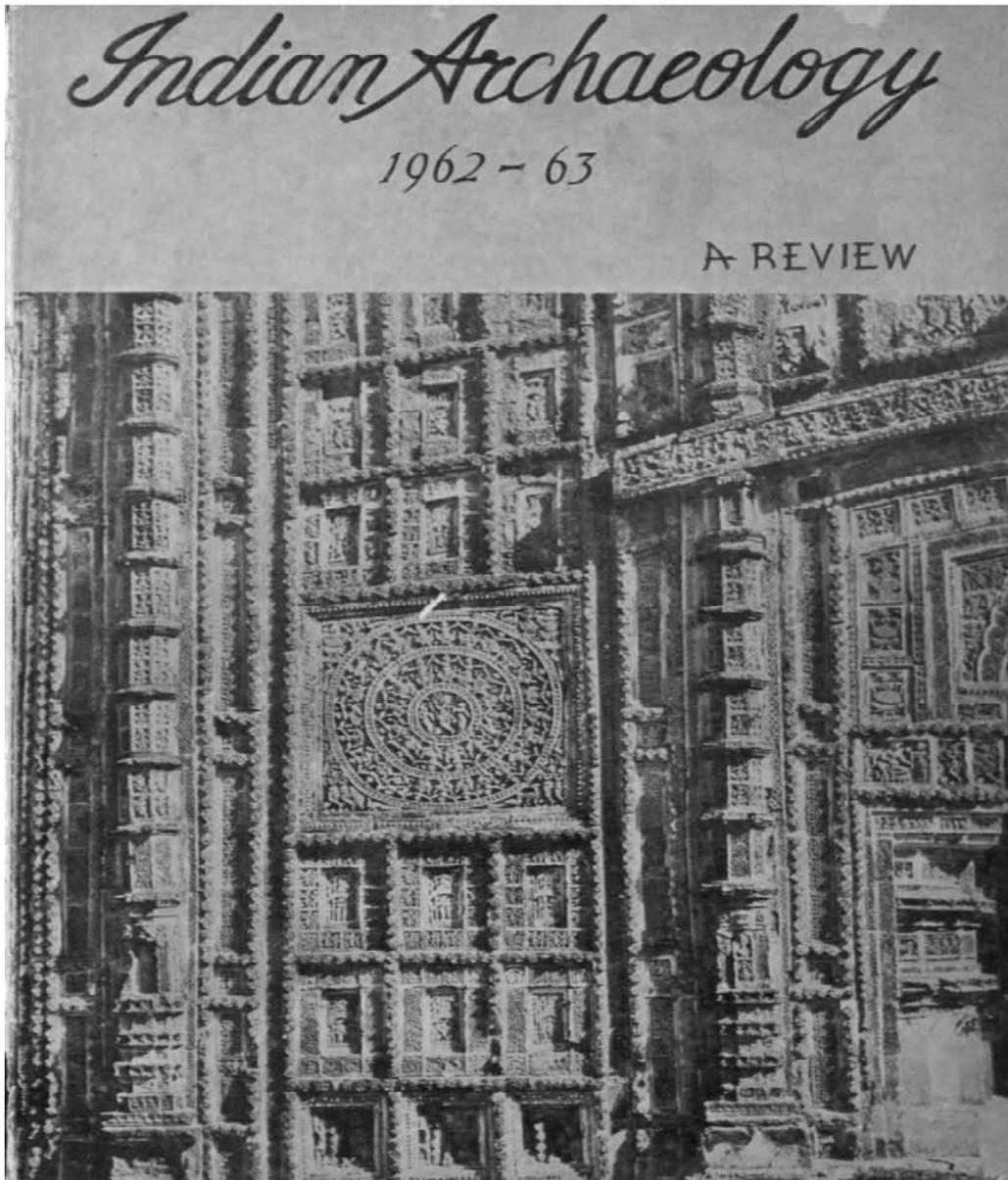


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ANNEXURE 7



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INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY 1962-63
—A REVIEW

EDITED BY
A, GHOSH

Director General of Archaeology in India



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI
1965

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1965

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The ceramic of Period IV (*circa* 200 B.C.-A.D. 300) consisted of a dominant red ware of medium fabric, assignable to the early centuries of the Christian era. The terra-cotta human (pl. LXVIII) and animal (pl. LXIX) figurines, beads and miscellaneous other finds (pl. LXX A) were characteristic of this Period. An interesting house-complex of burnt brick (pl. LXV B) in conjunction with the structures of the previous Period was also exposed.

Period V (*circa* A.D. 600-1200) followed after a desertion of the site and was characterized by an early medieval fabric showing incised designs and spouts, etc. and crude human (pl. LXVIII) and animal (pl. LXIX) figurines.

Period VI (*circa* A.D. 1200-1500), being a continuation of the previous Period, saw the appearance of the glazed ware (pl. LXX B) of the sandy friable fabric showing floral and geometric designs.

66. EXPLORATION IN DISTRICT HARDOL.—Dr. V. N. Misra of the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona, collected the Painted Grey and Northern Black Polished Wares from an ancient mound at Shampur on the right bank of the Ramganga, about 6 km. north-east of Fatehgarh.

67. EXPLORATION IN DISTRICTS MEERUT AND MUZAFFARNAGAR.—The Headquarters office of the Survey, under Shri M. N. Deshpande, assisted by Shri S. P. Jain and the students of the School of Archaeology, undertook explorations along the Budhi-Ganga river in Tahsil Mawana, District Meerut and Tahsil Jansath, District Muzaffarnagar. Covering an area about 8 km. in width and 96 km. in length, the party located several sites, noteworthy amongst which is Sikerera with deposits of the ochre-coloured ware and the Painted Grey Ware. A thick sturdy ware, suspectedly Harappan, along with some chert blades was reported from Kailapur. Besides, medieval monuments in the form of forts, palaces, temples and mosques were also located. The explored sites with their cultural assemblage are listed in the appended table.

(H—thick red ware, possibly Harappan; OC—ochre-coloured ware; PG—Painted Grey Ware; G—grey ware associated with the N.B.P. Ware; BS—black-slipped ware; BR—black-and-red ware; R—red ware of the Sunga-Kushan assemblage; M—medieval ware)

District	Site	Locality	Ware	
Meerut	Aghwanpur	Badhi-ka-kheda	M	
	Akbarpurgarhi	Garhi	R, M	
	Do. Behroli Dabka	Oontakhera	M	
	Fathpurnarain Ferozpur	—	M	
	Do.	—	PG, BR, G, M	
	Gajupura Godha	—	M	
	Humayunpur Inchi-Kalan	Ferozpur	R, M	
	Inchi-Khurd Khai-khera	Old Ferozpur	M	
	Khatki	—	—	M
		—	Budhakhera	G, R.
		—	Minapur	R, M
		—	—	M
		—	—	M
—	Kalanderwala'	R, M		
—	Kabirpur	M		

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EXPLORATIONS AND EXCAVATIONS

District	Site	Locality	Ware
Meerut	Kiratpur	Kabirpur	M
"	Kuri-Kamalpur	—	R, M
"	Laliana	—	M
"	Mahmudpur-Sikera	Burz	R, M
"	Maur-Khurd	Kheri	R, M
"	Narangpur	Jarkhandi	M
"	Nawalpur	Nawalkhera	M
"	Nizampur	—	M
"	Parichhatgarh	—	PG, G, R, M
"	Saifpur	Nayee-Puthi	M
"	Shondat	—	G, R, M
"	Tajpur	Berkhera	R, M
Muzaffarnagar	Bhoapur	—	R, M
"	Bhuma	—	G, BS, M
"	Jarwar	—	M
"	Jatwara	—	G, R, M
"	Kailapur	—	H, PG, BS, G, R, M
"	Kaitbora	Sonbaras	PG, G, BS, R, M
"	Kari	—	M
"	Khai-Khera	Mimlakheri	G, R, M
"	Kheri-sarai	—	G, BS, R, M
"	Majhera	—	M
"	Mukallampur	Dampur	R, M
"	Puthi-Ibrahimpur	—	M
"	Shukartar	—	R, M
"	Sikanderpur	—	M
"	Sikera	—	OC, PG, G, BS, R, M
"	Tahdhera	—	R
"	Tiparpur	—	PG, M

68. EXPLORATION IN DISTRICT MIRZAPUR.—Shri Nisar Ahmad of the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona, found some Middle Stone Age tools near Chopan. Near Banjori on the Tepawan-nadi a section was noticed showing a cemented gravel overlain by a silt, and tools of Early Stone Age were found at Bhadora from the bed of Umrar-nadi and near Barari and Basari on the Mahan-nadi. Some paintings were also noticed by him in the rock-shelters near Chopka. No tools, however, were found there.

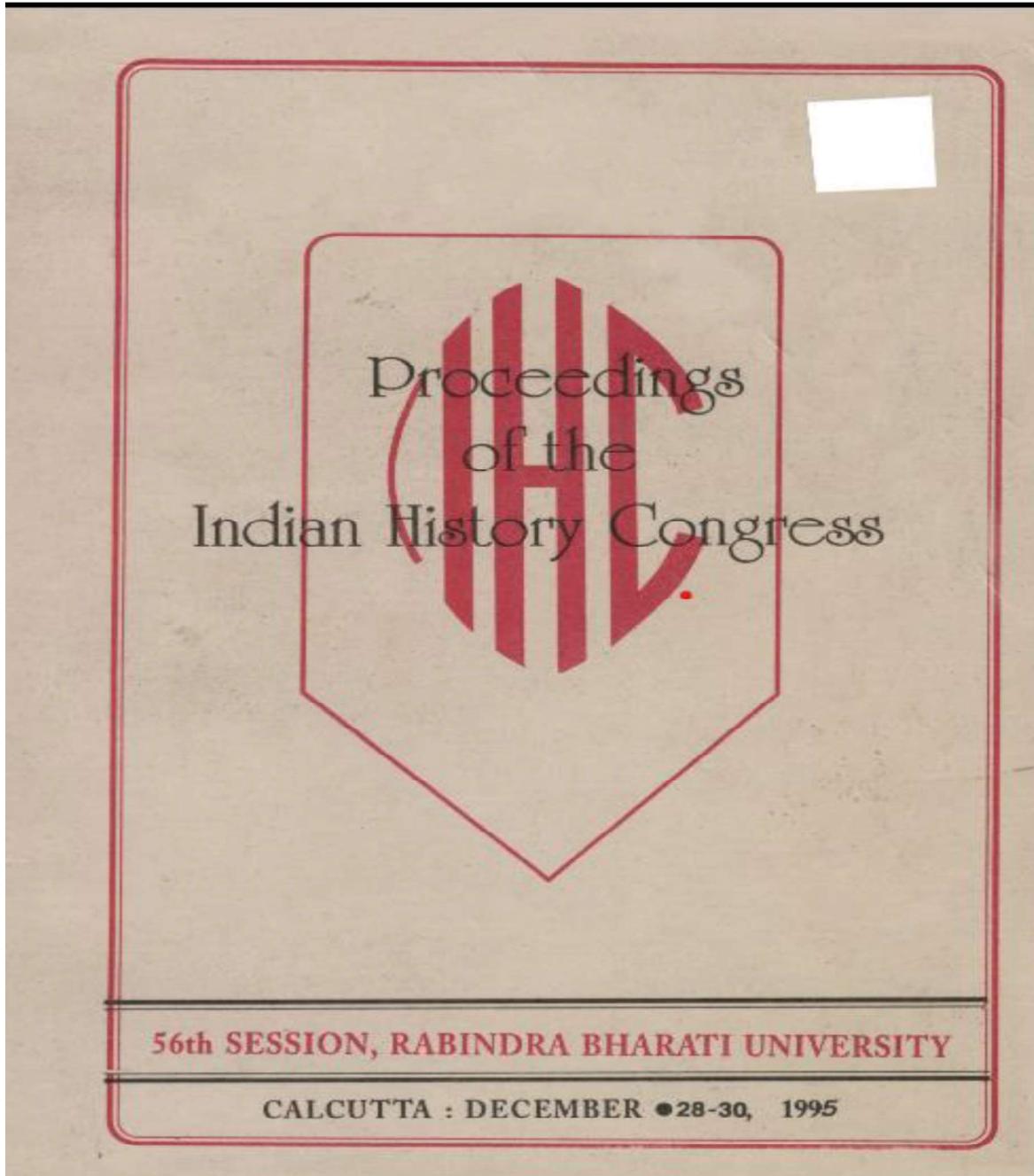
69. EXCAVATION AT BHAINSAUR, DISTRICT MIRZAPUR.—The University of Allahabad, under Shri Radha Kant Verma, working under the supervision of Professor G. R. Sharma, excavated two sites near the village Bhainsaur. In all, three trenches, one open-air and one each in the rock-shelters on the Morahana-Pahar and Baghai-Khor, were laid out.

The open-air trench, measuring 3 X 1.5 m., was dug to a depth of 91 cm. when bedrock was struck. This deposit comprised six layers, the lowest of which, labelled 5 A, yielded no evidence of human occupation. In layer 5 microliths of non-geometric type, unassociated with any pottery, were found. The succeeding layers 4 and 3 yielded

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Sharma

ANNEXURE 8

SRIVASTAV, O. P. "THE PAINTED GREY WARE SITES OF MUZAFFARNAGAR DISTRICT UP." *Proceedings of the Indian History Congress*, vol. 56, 1995, pp. 951-57. JSTOR, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/44158766>. Accessed 6 Feb. 2024.



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1996

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THE PAINTED GREY WARE SITES OF MUZAFFAR- NAGAR DISTRICT UP

O.P. SRIVASTAV (AM 15077)

The Painted Grey Ware (PGW) culture occupies a very significant position in the archaeology of northern India in general and specially in the upper Ganga-Yamuna doab. It is one of the most important protohistoric cultures of India not only because of its association with use of iron, but also because it seems to portend the coming of the second urbanization. The PGW was first discovered at Ahichchhatra.¹ However, its full significance was recognised only after B.B. Lal's excavation at Hastinapur.² Since then nearly 650 sites have been explored so far in different parts of northern India. Of these nearly 31 sites have been excavated, including Alamgirpur, Allahpur, Hastinapur, Hulas, Atranjikhera and Ahichchhatra in Western Uttar Pradesh. The PGW levels at sites in Western Uttar Pradesh are some times preceded by the Late Harappan culture but with a gap between the deposits of the two cultures.³

The ware, as the name indicates, is grey in colour and the colour varies from ashy grey to dark steel grey. Generally, the grey surface of the body is painted with lines and dotted patterns in black. The simplest and most elementary patterns is the single horizontal band, which is seen repeated over and over again as a border for more complex patterns. The commonest patterns are formed by groups of vertical or oblique strokes below the horizontal rim band.⁴ The strokes are some-times of unequal thickness. These groups are some times interspersed with dots. Intersecting lines, rows of dots, dots and dashes or groups of wavy lines also appear on some of the pots. The individualistic designs include concentric semi circles, concentric circles, radiating rows of two lines each and hook rising from a circle or from vertical lines. These designs are generally found on the exterior surface of the pots only.

On the inner base of the dishes appear spirals, groups of circles, intersecting chains and other indistinct designs. Paintings are executed on the exterior, interior or on the both sides. These grey ware sherds are generally painted with black pigment in various shades. A few sherds show stop-gap painting as well. The pottery

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does not, generally, show any degeneration.

The grey colour of the pottery is supposed to be the result of its being fired under reducing conditions in the kiln,⁵ so that the clay did not turn red and was sufficient to bake the pot. The clay used for manufacturing the pot is well levigated and was probably free from impurities. It has a fine to medium grained grey core. It varies in thickness. The majority of the pots have been manufactured on wheel, though hand-made specimens are also met with. This pottery when dropped or struck give some-what a metallic sound.

The shapes or types of the PGW generally, are represented by the bowls and dishes of various types and sizes. In addition to these common shapes, the miniature vases known as lotas in northern India and fragments of grooved collared basins have also been found.

In addition to the PGW, Coarse Grey Ware generally associated with the PGW of the northern Black Polished Ware period has also been found during the course of my exploration in the district of Muzaffarnagar. The clay used for manufacturing this kind of grey ware has some impurities. The pottery of this group shows general decadence. It has also rough surface and is thicker in section. A few grey ware pieces also show some kind of wash.

A total 75 PGW sites have been explored so far within the District of Muzaffarnagar, of these 39 sites were already reported earlier while the remainder have been explored by me through personal visits made all over the District. The list is given in the appendix.

The PGW sites are mostly located along river banks. Among all the PGW sites we find 20 on Kali Nadi, 19 on Hindon Nadi and 13 on Budhi Ganga. The other PGW sites were located on the banks of the other rivers, viz., Katha Nala, Salon, Krishna and Yamuna. The average distance from one site to another is about 6 to 8 Km. None of the sites so far located are large and nothing like an urban settlement has been located. The constant proximity to channels of small rivers or streams suggest small hamlets whose inhabitants raised crops on land seasonally flooded. Unfortunately, from surface finds alone without any C-14 dates or Organic material one hardly has data enough to say anything more about the artifacts and material life of the PGW people in this district.

NOTES

1. *Ancient India*, No. 1 and *Indian Archaeology* 1963-64. A Review. p. 43-44. 1964-65. p.39-40.

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2. Lal. B.B. : *Ancient India*, Nos. 10-11, p.11.
3. Misra. V.D. : *Origin and Antiquity of the Painted Grey Ware*. University of Allahabad Studies. Vol. 2 (NS). No. 1. January 1970.
4. Tripathi. Vibha : *An Iron Age Culture of Northern India*.
5. Lal. B.B.; *op.cit.*, No. 10-11, p.11.

APPENDIX

PAINTED GREY WARE SITES

DISTRICT : MUZAFFARNAGAR

Sl. No	Sites	Culture	River	Remarks & Reference
BLOCK : CHARTHAWAL				
1.	Alamgirpur		Hindon	This type of Grey ware sherds were found at a very few places
2.	Desalpur (Behari)		Kali Nadi	IAR-1963-64, P.54.
3.	Kalyana		Kali Nadi	
4.	Kulheri 1		Hindon	
5.	Kulheri 2		Hindon	
6.	Khanjahanpur (Dallso Devata ka Tilla)		Kali Nadi	
7.	Luhari		Kali Nadi	
8.	Nagla Rai		Hindon	
9.	Niamu		Hindon	Tripathi, Vibha, <i>op.cit.</i> p.129.
10.	Pipalshah 1		Hindon	
11.	Pipalshah 2		Hindon	
12.	Pipalshah 3		Hindon	
13.	Ronana Kalna		Kali Nadi	
14.	Saidpur Kalna		Kali Nadi	
15.	Sikanderpur		Hindon	
BLOCK : BAGHRA				
16.	Budhina Kalan		Hindon	
17.	Dhindhaoli 1		Hindon	
18.	Dhindhaoli 2		Hindon	
19.	Ladwa 1		Hindon	
20.	Ladwa 2		Hindon	

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BLOCK : MUZAFFARNAGAR

21. Mirapur	Kali Nadi	Gaur, R.C. and Lal, M. ¹
22. Rai	Kali Nadi	IAR-1963-64, P.54.
23. Rampur	Kali Nadi	IAR-1963-64, P.54.
24. Sisona	Kali Nadi	
25. Semali M.		According to Garu & Lal it is PGW site.
26. Sujadu	Kali Nadi	

BLOCK : PURKAZI

27. Noornagar 1	Saloni	IAR-1963-64, P.54
28. Noornagar 2	Soloni	

BLOCK : KHATAULI

29. Begharajpur OCP, M.		According to Gaur, R.C. and Lal, M. it is a PGW site.
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30. Inchauli	Kali Nadi	
31. Johra	Kali Nadi	
32. Khokani	Kali Nadi	
33. Mubarakpur	Kali Nadi	
34. Nawla 1	Kali Nadi	
35. Nawla 2	Kali Nadi	

BLOCK : JANSATH

36. Bhooma	Budhi Ganga	IAR-1962-63, p.36.
37. Jatwara	Budhi Ganga	IAR-1962-63, p.36.
38. Kaithora	Budhi Ganga	IAR-1962-63, p.37 IAR-1965-66, p.86.
39. Kaliapur Jasmore 1	Budh Ganga	IAR-1962-63, P.63.
40. Kalipur Jasmore 2	Budhi Ganga	
41. Kailapur Jasmore 3	Budhi Ganga	
42. Kasampur Khola		Gaur, R.C. and Lal M.
43. Kheri-Sarai	Budhi Ganga	IAR-1962-63, p.37.
44. Nawla Habibpur		Gaur R.C. and M. Lal.
45. Puthi Ibrahimpur	Budhi Ganga	Gaur R.C. and M. Lal.
46. Sikereda	Budhi Ganga	IAR-1962-63, p..37.
47. Tikaula	Budhi Ganga	Gaur R.C. and M. Lal.

1. Gaur, R.C. and Lal, M. : Archaeological Exploration in District Muzaffarnagar. Uttar Pradesh — The Proto & Early Historic Phase. Indian History Congress. 52nd Session. 1992 New Delhi.

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48. Tisang	Kali Nadi	
49. Tiyaarpur	Budhi Ganga	IAR-1962-63, p.37.
BLOCK : MORNA		
50. Sikri	Budhi Ganga	IAR-1963-64, p.53. This type of Grey ware resembles with Alamgirpur.
51. Khai-Khera	Budhi Ganga	IAR-1962-63, p.36, according to Gaur R.C. and Lal M. it is a PGW Site.
BLOCK : BUDHANA		
52. Hausainpur Kalan (Hathi ki Hindon Kabra)		
53. Jaula	Krishi-Hindon	
54. Kutubpur Datana 1	Hindon	
55. Shikarpur		According to Garu, R.C. and M. Lal, it is a PGW sites.
56. Nagawa	Hindon	
57. Ukaoli	Hindon	
BLOCK : KANDHLA		
58. Harya Khera	Krishni	IAR-1970-80, p.80.
59. Harya Khera	Krishni	
60. Issopur Teel	Yamuna	IAR-1977-78, p.84.
BLOCK : KAIRANA		
61. Bhura	Katha Nala	IAR-1968-69, p.30.
62. Kairana	Yamuna	IAR-1962-63, p.70.
63. Saipat	Yamuna	Gaur R.C. and M. Lal.
64. Unchagaon	Yamuna	Tripathi, V. p.129.
BLOCK : SHAMLI		
65. Fatehpur		Gaur R.C. and M. Lal.
66. Jhal (Berle Ka Qila)	Krishni	IAR-1979-80, p.80.
67. Kudana		Gaur R.C. and M. Lal.
BLOCK : UN		
68. Jhinhana	Katha Nala	IAR-1979-80, p.80.
BLOCK : SHAHPUR		
69. Huzur Nagar	Kali Nadi	Gaur R.C. and M. Lal.
70. Kitas EH. M		Gaur R.C. and M. Lal, but I could no trace any PWG material.
71. Kamalpur	Hindon	Gaur R.C. and M. Lal.

True copy
Shruti

कहीं इतिहास न बन जाए बूढ़ी गंगा



हस्तिनापुर : हस्तिनापुर के समीप से बहने वाली बूढ़ी गंगा नदी तकरीबन मृतप्राय अवस्था में है, जिसमें कभी पांडव स्नान किया करते थे। भू-माफिया के चंगुल में फंसी जलधारा दम तोड़ने के कगार पर है और प्रशासन पूरी तरह धृतराष्ट्र की भूमिका में है। धरोहरों को सहेजने का जिम्मा उठाने वाला पर्यटन विभाग भी हवा में हाथ-पांव मार रहा है।

किंवदंती है कि बूढ़ी गंगा में पांडव स्नान कर प्राचीन पांडेश्वर मंदिर में पूजा-अर्चना करते थे। द्रोपदी भी बूढ़ी गंगा में स्नान कर भगवान शिव की आराधना करती थीं। इसी वजह से यहां स्थित मंदिरों का नाम पांडेश्वर व द्रोपदेश्वर पड़ा। बूढ़ी गंगा नदी के किनारे वर्ष में दो बार कार्तिक पूर्णिमा व साताफेरी मेला भी आयोजित होता है। नदी के किनारे कर्ण मंदिर स्थित है। बहरहाल, प्रशासनिक उदासीनता का नतीजा है कि पौराणिक धरोहरों को सहेजने का कार्य नहीं हो सका।



बूढ़ी गंगा पर हुए अवैध कब्जे, जिसमें नदी की मुख्य धारा ही समा गई।

जागरण

... तो प्रवासी पक्षियों की संख्या में होगी कमी

बूढ़ी गंगा नदी की दलदली झीलों में प्रत्येक वर्ष अक्टूबर व नवंबर माह में प्रवासी पक्षियों की आमद होती है। बूढ़ी गंगा पर इसी प्रकार अवैध कब्जे होते रहे तो कुछ समय बाद ये दलदली झीलों का अस्तित्व खत्म हो जाएगा और प्रवासी पक्षी भी इधर का रुख नहीं करेंगे।

काट दिए थे पट्टे

प्रशासन स्तर पर बंगलादेश से आए विस्थापितों को पट्टे पर जमीन आवंटित की

गई थी। कुछ वर्ष पूर्व प्रशासन की नींद खुली और तत्कालीन मंडलायुक्त देवेन्द्र चौधरी ने उक्त पट्टे निरस्त कर बूढ़ी गंगा की सफाई का निर्देश दिया था। कुछ समय पश्चात उनके स्थानांतरण के बाद योजना ठंडे बस्ते में चली गई।

नियमों पर नहीं होता अमल

वर्ष 1986 में वन्य जीव विहार आरक्षित क्षेत्र घोषित होने के कारण यहां पट्टा भूमि की खरीद-फरोख्त पर भी रोक लग गई, लेकिन भू-माफिया अब भी सक्रिय है। नतीजतन, पट्टा भूमि का दाखिल-खारिज जारी है। नियमों की अनदेखी करने वालों को प्रशासन का कोई खौफ नहीं है।

'गंगा की अतिरलता को ठोस पहल जरूरी'

लोग गंगा को मां कहते हैं, बावजूद इसके उसे दूषित करने से बाज नहीं आते। गंगाजल सुबुद्धि, ज्ञान और विवेक के साथ ही मोक्ष के द्वार खोलता है, मगर अब कुछ लोग इसका संवय करने में सकुचाते हैं, कारण यह प्रदूषित हो चुकी है। वास्तव में गंगा को दूषित करने के तीन स्रोत हैं। अस्सी फीसदी गंगा घरेलू सीवरेज, 18 प्रतिशत इंडस्ट्री और 2 प्रतिशत कृषि, पूजन सामग्री एवं दाह-संस्कार के कारण दूषित होती है। गंगा का जल ठहरा हुआ नहीं बहते रहने वाला है। इसकी शुद्धता जैसीबी या पोर्कलेन मशीन के जरिए स्वच्छ करके नहीं बनायी जा सकती। जरूरत है तीनों प्रदूषित करने वाले स्रोतों पर लगातार कसने की। अगर इन्हें रोक लिया जाए तो गंगा स्वयं स्वच्छ हो जाएगी। बीते दशकों में गंगा एक्शन प्लान में 30 हजार करोड़ रुपए गंगा की सफाई के नाम पर भेंट चढ़ गए। इस बीच गंगा बचाव स्वच्छ होने के मैली ही हुई। सरकार मजबूती के साथ एसटीपी प्लांट लगाकर गंदे जल को शोधित कर प्रवाहित करे, लोगों को जागरूक करे तो समस्या का हल संभव है। केवल गंगा की सफाई से भी बात बनने वाली नहीं है। गंगा की सहायक हिंडन, यमुना, काली आदि नदियों पर भी स्वच्छता के लिए इसी एक्शन प्लान को लागू करने की जरूरत है।



रमन त्यागी अध्यक्ष नीर पत्रउद्देशन

True copy
Shakti