F NO. T-74074/10/2019-WSE DTE/1454

भारत सरकार जल शक्ति मंत्रालय जल संसाधन नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग केंद्रीय जल आयोग जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय



Government of India Ministry of Jal Shakti Dept. of Water Resources, RD&GR Central Water Commission Water System Engineering Directorate

दिनांक: 16.12.2019

विषय - समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग का प्रस्तुतीकरण।

जल संसाधन विकास और संबद्घ विषयों से संबंधित समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग को केंद्रीय जल आयोग के अध्यक्ष और सदस्य (कार्य योजना एवं परियोजना /अभिकल्प एवं अनुसंधान / नदी प्रबंध) के अवलोकन के लिए संलग्न किया गया है। इन समाचारों की कटिंग की सॉफ्ट कॉपी केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट पर भी अपलोड की जाएगी।

वरिष्ठ कलोकार

जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय

संलग्नकः उपरोक्त

उप निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे॰

निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे०

16/12/201

J6-12-19

सेवा में.

अध्यक्ष, के. ज. आ., नई दिल्ली

प्रतिलिपि

सदस्य (जल योजना एवं परियोजना/ अभिकल्प एवं अनुसंधान / नदी प्रबंध) और

जानकारी हेत् - सभी संबंधित केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट <u>www.cwc.gov.in</u> पर देखें।

द्वितीय तल(दक्षिण), सेवा भवन राम कृष्ण पुरम, नई दिल्ली -110066 दूरभाष: 011-29583521, ई मेल: wsedte-cwc@gov.in

♦जल संरक्षण-स्रक्षित भविष्य♦



Hindustan Times (New Delhi)		Deccan Herald (Bengaluru)		हिंद्स्तान (नई दिल्ली)	
The Statesman (New Delhi)		Deccan Cronicle		नव भारत टाइम्स (नई दिल्ली)	
The Times of India (New Delhi)		The Economic Times (New Delhi)		पंजाब केसरी (दिल्ली)	
The Indian Express (New Delhi)		Business Standard(New Delhi)		राजस्थान पत्रिका (नई दिल्ली)	
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Pioneer (Delhi)		Financial Express	П	जनसन्ता (दिल्ली)	
राष्ट्रीय सहारा (दिल्ली)		दैनिक भारकर (नई दिल्ली)		अमर उजाला (नई दिल्ली)	
and documented at WSE Dt	e C	WC		- 4	

Business Line, Delhi\

Analysis VA Tech Wabag

In deep water

The stock has plummeted more than 50 per cent in value since October 2018

KEERTHI SANAGASETTI

It was only in 2014 that the Centre flagged concerns over the looming water crisis in the country and, among other initiatives, launched its flagship Namami Gange programme. VA Tech Gange programme. VA Tech Wabag, a company with years of expertise in water treatment, sewage and effluent treatment, suddenly was in the limelight, catching investor fancy at the

With clients across more than 20 countries — encompassing West Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America — the company provides EPC (engineering-pro-curemet-construction) and operation and maintenance (O&M) services for water reuse, sludge treatment and desalination for municipal and industrial clients

The stock peaked in March 2015 at ₹919. The company had a high order-backlog of ₹6,844 crore (end of March 2015), thanks to the first order win under the Ganga Action plan —
design and construction of
sewage treatment plant in
Varanasi worth \$220 crore — and the order for O&M of the entire waste-water treatment of Istanbul Mega City, Turkey, for the next 10 years.

But the exuberance has since fizzled out and the stock is now trading at ₹173 — a value erosion of more than 81 per cent since its peak in FY15. We take stock of what went wrong with the oncefancied stock.

Where it all started

In FY15, the company took over the lead position in the projects of municipalities in Andhra Pra-desh and Telangana – from the other two companies in the consortium, Gammon India and Tecpro Systems (the then leader

of the consortium). What appeared a key positive and earnings driver then, turned out to be a bane later, given the long-pending receivables and retention money from the two

In FY19, the receivables (net of expected credit loss) outstanding from the said consortium project is ₹485 crore — about 31 per cent of the overall net outstanding receivables of ₹1,556

The prolonged delay in these receivables has also led to several disputes in claim amounts, resulting in a provision for impairment (under the ECL (expected credit loss) model) of ₹139 crore up till March 2019.



That apart, an amount of ₹70 crore is pending from Tecpro Systems under litigation with the National Company Law Tribunal

(NCLT).
All these delayed payments weighed heavy on the working capital requirements of VA Tech, and it resorted to heavy borrowings in the short term.

The company's short-term borrowings ballooned from ₹104.8 crore in FY15 to ₹514 crore in FY19. Consequently, finance costs spiked - the company recorded a 36.6 per cent y-o-y rise in its net finance costs (consolidated) in FY19 alone.

A delay in realisation of older projects also took a toll on the order execution of new projects.

A delay in project execution

and completion of large interna-tional orders (resulting in very low billing of projects), led to a de-growth of 19.6 per cent in FY19's revenue (consolidated) to ₹2,781 crore.

With the completion of major projects in Bahrain and Malaysia, the revenues further dropped to ₹1,092 crore in H1FY20, down 24.1 per cent y-o-y. Thanks to a pick-up in domestic execution of projects in the September quarter, the fall in revenues was arrested to a large extent. In the first half of FY20, the company saw an up-tick of 220 bps in EBITDA margins (now at 9.4 per cent), on account of an improvement in margins from projects in the engineering and procurement phases.

This, however, was offset by a sharp rise in finance costs — up 61.4 per cent y-o-y in H1FY20. Consequently, profits plummeted to ₹29.7 crore, down 39 per cent

y-o-y. With a healthy order intake of ₹3,054 crore in H1FY20, the order

book of the company is now at ₹11,500 crore.

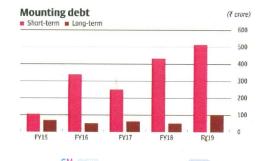
Outlook

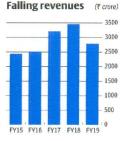
Prominent orders received dur ing the first half include O&M of sewage treatment plants and the network infrastructure in Agra and Ghaziabad for a period of 10 years. These orders from the State mission of Uttar Pradesh are worth ₹1,477 crore. This follows the 'one-city, one-operator' model in the State.

The company is eyeing several other cities under this model. Even in the existing order book, about 30 per cent comprises O&M contracts, which provide visibility and sustainability of revenues.

That said, the near-term overhangs - on slower execution and recovery of long-pending receivables - still continue.

The company's increasing de-pendence on municipal orders (about 83 per cent of the out-standing order book in the September quarter) also adds to working capital risk. The net working capital days are now at 134 days (up from 122 days in the September quarter last year).





Hindustan Times (New Delhi)		Deccan Herald (Bengaluru)		हिंदुस्तान (नई दिल्ली)	
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and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.				Business Line, Delhi\	
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Home Truths

A case for water metering

Measuring water usage has its advantages, but consider its practical issues, too

MEERA SIVA

Summer often brings with it water shortage and huge water bills as residents in cities such as Chennai buy supplies from tankers. So, apartment associations want to charge residents on actual usage, rather than on sq ft or number of residents.

Water metering is therefore becoming a popular option. This has advantages, but you must also consider practical issues in installation and costs before you sign up.

Why meter?

The main reason for the popularity of water meters is fairness. You would not think of having one electricity meter for the entire complex and splitting the bill among residents; so why should water be any different?

Two, it reduces consumption. Various informal studies show that water usage falls 25-30 per cent if users pay based on what they use.

Three, with continuous monitoring, water wastages can be easily detected. For example, leaky toilets — a common cause of water loss — can be identified if the meter runs at night. Identifying and fixing it quickly saves water.

Four, you also save on power as water use reduces. For instance, if the water pumped to the overhead tank is less, the



NAGARA GOPAL

power consumption of the motor reduces.

Also, as the sewage water is less, electricity usage for treatment is lowered.

Costs and payback

Water meters come in different models and costs. For most apartments, cold water meter (as opposed to models that can handle hot water) is sufficient. These may be made of plastic or brass; the method of measurement may be mechanical or digital. Your meter cost will vary based on the model and the features.

For instance, mechanical meters are usually inexpensive and may cost about ₹1,000 per unit. Typically, apartments have multiple water inlets, with one for kitchen, one each

for two bathrooms. So, you need to install individual meters at each inlet point.

Besides the unit cost, there is also a cost for the plumber and the support to climb and access the water inlets.

However, for individual apartments in a multi-storey building, taking readings manually is not easy as these pipes may be at locations difficult to access. So, opting for digital meters may be a good idea as they enable remote data collection and come with software to take values from multiple devices to give one reading.

There are also dashboards in the apps to check real-time usage and give alerts if issues such as leaks are noticed.

The disadvantage is the cost

which is typically much higher — over ₹7,000 per meter, plus ongoing expenses. However, some vendors offer it at a lower upfront payment with a long-term contract.

For example, you only pay less than ₹2,000 upfront and then a monthly fee of ₹60.150 (based on features offered), with a 10-15-year contract.

Some vendors offer digital meters with a feature that lets you shut off water supply from your app in case there are leaks.

The ability to turn off water helps the apartment management also implement water rationing, if needed.

Some caveats

Before signing up for water metering, you need to ask your contractor and vendor for a few things. A basic factor to consider is selecting the right meter size—picking one that is too large may lead to lower accuracy. You must consider the reliability of the meter before buying, as replacement (especially paying for a plumber or technician) can be expensive.

Many mechanical meters have had issues with wrong readings due to intermittent water supply, low water pressure, sudden surges of water pressure, air in the water pipes or wear and tear.

Digital meters are not usually prone to these issues. Sensors have a life time of seven years and the failure rate is less than five per cent. However, with hundreds of units in a complex, you have to plan for issues. Check the warranty, and get life-time performance data of the unit. Also, consider the grade of material (such as plastic) used, to ensure it will not degrade.

Digital meters also require communication, storage and other infrastructure. These may also add to your running costs and possibilities of failure (such as noting down readings when the communication network is down). You must find out how the system works when there is no power and how the vendor will handle maintenance such as replacing a battery in the system.

It is early years of connected devices in India and the risks not very high; but still, be sure to not skimp on security aspects. For instance, can the system be hacked and power shut off maliciously?

The writer is an independent financial consultant

'Groundwater contamination a challenge'

An assessment found that as many as 56,788 rural households across 18 states have contaminated water

RICHA SHARMA @ New Delhi

CONTAMINATION of groundwater with fluoride, arsenic and other heavy metals is posing a major challenge to centre's ambitious Jal Jeevan Mission aimed at providing potable water through tap to every rural household by 2024.

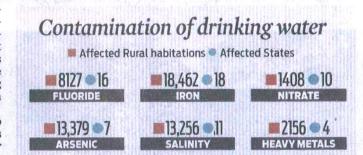
An assessment by the department found that as many as 56,788 rural households in 18 states have water contaminated with fluoride, arsenic, iron, salinity, nitrate and heavy metals. West Bengal, Rajasthan and Assamhave the highest number of rural households with contaminated water.

The department in its submission before the parliamentary standing committee on water resources has accepted that "the presence of contaminants in groundwater" is one of the major challenges to achieving

the targets of the Jal Jeevan Mission.

Providing tap water to every rural household is a key focus area for Prime Minister Narendra Modi's government by 2024 when it will seek its third term. Keeping in mind, the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation launched Jal Jeevan Mission through Functional Household Tap Connec-

tion (FHTC).
Other challenges that need



attention to achieve targets include lack of in-village infrastructure, depleting groundwater resources, lack of assured water sources, climate change leading to scanty rainfall, lack of capacity of local communities and poor operation and maintenance. Interestingly, the standing committee expressed doubts about the figure of 56,788 rural habitations affected by water quality.

"The committee is of the view that the water quality issues may not be reflective of gravity of the situation on the ground. The department should conduct an independent technical survey in a time-bound manner to better assess the situation and adopt an appropriate measure to deal with the problem," the committee recommended.

To address the problem of contamination of drinking water, the Department had launched the National Water Quality Sub-Mission on March 22, 2017, to provide safe drinking water to 25,544 Arsenic/Flouride affected rural households in the country. Out of these, 11,884 habitations have been covered and 4,100 habitations are found quality improved.

How green waste will keep city's poor warm

SDMC's Natural Heaters To Supply Hot Water For Free

New Delhi: In a unique community initiative, South Delhi Municipal Corporation has launched a project to provide free hot water to people living in JJ colonies during the winter season.

As part of a pilot project, the facility was launched on Sunday at Ambedkar Basti in RK Puram Sector 1. The horticulture department, which has been using hot water for its daily activities using the heat generated during composting of organic waste, will now use the same technique - albeit in a bigger scale — to help people who cannot afford geysers during winters.

According to SDMC's horticulture department director Alok Kumar, methane gas generated during composting of shredded green waste is being

Vibha.Sharma@timesgroup.com used to heat the water: "The temperature of shredded waste increases as soon as we add cow slurry and chemicals to start the decomposition process. Malis have so far been using this mixture for roasting potatoes and boiling water in small containers after keeping them inside the shredded green waste overnight," he explained.

"The idea grabbed our attention during our visit to Khel Gaon nursery last year. We decided to use this technique at a larger scale to help needy people during winters," said an SDMC official. Considering the amount of green waste generated from the roadside and parks daily the civic official said that a decision was taken to set up such plants at parks/nurseries located close

At a park near RK Puram, a plant has been set up for supplying 1,000 litres of hot water every



for making organic

decomposition starts

compost.

because of the increase

in temperature of

green waste

iron mesh structure and filled it

with two tonnes of shredded green waste. In the middle, we have kept five iron containers -

each of 200 litre capacity - and

covered them with green waste.

Water pipes have been installed

for inlet and outlet of water in

these iron containers," said

Vishwendra, deputy commis-

staff will fill these containers

with water collected from near-

by tubewells and leave it to sim-

mer overnight for at least 10

hours. Ambedkar Basti council-

lor Tulsi Joshi has held meetings

with locals and asked them to en-

sure that every one stands in

queue to collect the hot water.

The south corporation also

plans to supply hot water to dho-

at other places as well. There

is a plan to set up a similar

plant at Ekta Camp, Kanak

Durga Camp and the slum

cluster near Vasant Kunj,'

"We will set up such plant

bighats in the area.

Vishwendra added.

that period using this method

> SDMC plans to set up such

plants at more slums soon

Every night, corporation

sioner: SDMC (South Zone).

Working towards providing 24-hour tap water: Kejriwal

'Chalked out plan to clean the Yamuna'

STAFF REPORTER 4-16 NEW DELHI

Delhi Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal while addressing a public gathering at Delhi Cantonment constituency on Sunday said that his government was working on providing 24-hour tap water supply to the people of

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

"When our government was formed, only 58% of Delhi had water pipeline connections and we have installed water connections in around 93% of Delhi. My second aim is to provide 24-hour water and I have been working on planning the provision of 24hour non-polluted tap water supply to all the residents of Delhi," Mr. Kejriwal said. He added that his government had also worked out a plan to clean the Yamuna in the next five years.

'Vote for work done'

Mr. Kejriwal said that in the last 70 years no other government has had the audacity to ask for votes on the basis of the work that they have done during their tenure. "AAP is the first party which is appealing for votes on the work



Arvind Kejriwal

that it has done in Delhi in the last five years. Instead of giving speeches, we ask the people of Delhi about our work and their positive responses assure us that our efforts have made them happy," Mr. Kejriwal said.

'Pro-people schemes'

Addressing those who criticise AAP for providing free power and water to the people, Mr. Kejriwal said: "People asked how Kejriwal had given everything for free, but they failed to understand that all this have been possible because I have been spending the money saved from being lost in corruption on propeople schemes. I am spending money on providing quality life to the people and not on myself."

HINDUSTAN TIMES-16-12-2019

GOA CONG WRITES TO PM MODI

NEW DELHI: Goa state Congress leaders have sent a letter to PM Narendra Modi, protesting against the Union environment ministry's decision to clear a drinking water project for neighbouring Karnataka that entails diversion of water from the Mandovi river. The move was done to win by-elections in Karanataka, and the people of Goa will never support any diversion of water from Mhadei which is lifeline of our state, the letter said. The letter signed by Congress's Goa state unit president Girish Chodankar, former CM Digambar Kamat, party general secretary Luisinho Faleiro and others added that no major river flowing through Goa has its source within the state. "So Goa is extremely vulnerable to interstate water disputes," the letter said.

News item/letter/article/o	editorial published on .1.61.2. 2019	in the following newspaper	
Hindustan Times (New Delhi)	Deccan Herald (Bengaluru)	☐ हिंद्स्तान (नई दिल्ली)	
The Statesman (New Delhi)	Deccan Cronicle	नव भारत टाइम्स (नई दिल्ली)	
The Times of India (New Delhi)	☐ The Economic Times (New Delhi)	पंजाब केसरी (दिल्ली)	
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The Hindu (Delhi)	☐ The Tribune (Gurugram)	दैनिक जागरण (नई दिल्ली) :	
Pioneer (Delhi)	Financial Express	जनसत्ता (दिल्ली)	
राष्ट्रीय सहारा (दिल्ली)	दैनिक भास्कर (नई दिल्ली)	आमर उजाला (नई दिल्ली)	

French firm Suez working on two water projects in India

France-based Suez SA is working on two water management projects worth €217 million (over ₹1,700 crore) in New Delhi and Mangalore, a company official said.

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

A waste water treatment plant is being set up at Okhla in Delhi at a cost of €145 million and will be operational within three years, said Suez Group's Senior Executive Vice President Ana Giros Calpe, who was in the national capital recently.

Besides this, a €72 million water distribution project in Mangalore will kick off within a month, Calpe added.

The company was awarded the Okhla project by Delhi Jal Board, the governing body for water management, she said adding it will have a capacity of 564,000 m3/day.

"Once (the becomes operational, the plant being set up at a cost €145 million will remove 41,200 kg of organic pollutant load per day and 61,600 kg solid load per day from the Yamuna," she said. Speaking further on the Mangalore project, Calpe said it has been awarded by the civic body of Mangalore and financed by Asian Development Bank. PTI

INDIAN EXPRESS - 16.12.2019

SHOT OF NOSTALGIA 15-16

THE FIRST meeting of the National Ganga Council gave nostalgic moments to some of the senior bureaucrats who were in Kanpur to attend the meeting. There were at least five such IAS officers who are former students of ITT-Kanpur. These include Rajiv Ranjan Mishra, CEO of National Mission for Clean Ganga, Upendra Singh, Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Sanjay Agrawal, Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare, and Rajendra Tiwary, Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh. All five were present at the meeting which took place at Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, miles away from the ITT campus. Some of the ministers and officers even stayed at the Visitors' Hostel of ITT-Kanpur.

Mhadeirow: Goa Congress protests in Delhi against MoEF

IANS

PANAJI, 15 DECEMBER

Accusing the BJP-led NDA government at the Centre of "politically victimising" Goa over its neighbour Karnataka. vis a vis the issue of diversion of Mhadei river water and the Southern state's controversial Kalasa-Banduri dam project, the Goa Congress leaders staged a dharna in the national capital and demanded a rollback on the clearance given by the Union Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) to the dam project.

Top Goa Congress leaders who participated in the dharna namely state Congress president Girish Chodankar, South Goa MP Francisco Sardinha, former Chief Minister Luizinho Faleiro and leader Francisco Sardinha.



also handed over a memorandum addressed to the Prime Minister, to the security personnel at Jantar Mantar, which said that if the Kalasa-Banduri project is implemented it would cause an "ecological disaster" in Goa, which would lead to nearly one third of the state's population into "ecological refugees".

'We would like to draw your kind attention to the

shocking fact that the Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change, government of India has issued a clearance for the Kalsa-Banduri diversion project, when the dispute is pending before the Supreme Court and the Mhadei Water Disputes Tribunal without consulting Goa. It was done to win by-elections in Karnataka. The people of Goa will never support any diversion of water from Mhadei which is a lifeline of our state," the memorandum reads.

"The central government under your leadership shows no respect for the sentiments of Goans and has no concern about livelihood of Goenkars considering our small size and may be politically irrelevant to your political thinking," the memorandum also says.

"Any decision favouring Karnataka, we caution you. would cascade into an irreversible ecological disaster in Goa leading to salinisation and progressive desertification and collapse of our fisheries and tourism industries leading to unprecedented crisis in the history of modern India. More than half a million people in 190 villages in Goa may turn into ecological refugees and international community would not tolerate such a situation," it also states, demanding a withdrawal of the MoEF's green nod to the pro-

Goa and Karnataka are locked in a decade-long inter-state dispute over the sharing of Mhadei river waters. The already vexed conflict between the two states, became further exacerbated, when two months before crucial Karnataka assembly bypolls, the MoEF gave a green nod to Karnataka's Rs 841 crore Kalasa-Banduri dam project.

The Goa government is opposed to the project which aims to divert water from the Mhadei river basin to the deficit basin of the Malaprabha river, ostensibly for drinking purpose.

The Goa government has insisted that the MoEF's decision was illegal and the diversion would cause ecological devastation in Goa.

The Mhadei river originates in Karnataka and meets the Arabian Sea near Panaji in Goa, while briefly

flowing through Maharashtra. An inter-state water disputes tribunal, set up by the central government, after hearing the over twodecade-old Mhadei river water sharing dispute among Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra, in August 2018 allotted 13.42 thousand million ·cubic feet (TMC) (including 3.9 TMC for diversion into the depleted Malaprabha river basin) to Karnataka and 1.33 TMC to Maharashtra.

Karnataka as well as Goa have filed a special leave petition before the Supreme Court challenging the Tribunal's order. Goa has also accused Karnataka of already diverting the Mhadei river water, without the formal notification of the Tribunal's award by he central government.

in... Amar ujala, New Delhi dated 6.12.2019



नमामि गंगे परियोजना के तहत जितना काम अभी तक होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हो पाया है, लेकिन सरकार और एजेंसियों के साथ जनता की भी अगर इसमें समुचित भागीदारी हो, तो गंगा को नवजीवन देने का लक्ष्य पूरा हो सकता है।

गगा का कायाकल्प

गंगा परिषद की पहली बैठक में प्रधानमंत्री ने गंगा को साफ करने के लिए टिकाऊ मॉडल के अलावा नमामि गंगे को अर्थ गंगा में बदलने यानी इस पवित्र नदी को अर्थव्यवस्था से जोड़ने की जो बात कही है, वह वाकई

महत्वपूर्ण है। सिर्फ यही नहीं कि नमामि गंगे केंद्र सरकार की एक बेहद महत्वाकांक्षी परियोजना है, बल्कि अब तक इसके तहत कागज मिलों से रिसाव खत्म करने तथा चमडा फैक्टरियों से होने वाले प्रदूषण में कमी आने जैसे कई लक्ष्य हासिल किए गए हैं, तो कानपुर में कुख्यात सीसामऊ नाले को बंद कर दिया गया है। बैठक में राष्ट्रीय गंगा परिषद को गंगा के बेसिन क्षेत्र में प्रद्रवण कम करने की जिम्मेदारी देने के साथ-साथ गंगा की सहायक नदियों के

कायाकल्प का अधिकार भी दिया गया, तो प्रधानमंत्री ने गंगा सफाई की निगरानी के लिए डिजिटल डैशबोर्ड स्थापित करने का निर्देश दिया, जिससे नीति आयोग और जल शक्ति मंत्रालय हर दिन के काम और डाटा पर नजर रख सकें। ये कवायदें बताती हैं कि गंगा को नवजीवन देना सरकार के एजेंडे में बहुत ऊपर है। इसके बावजूद गंगा की सफाई की दिशा में जितना काम अभी तक हुआ है, वह बहुत संतोषजनक नहीं है। वर्ष 2015 में नमामि गंगे परियोजना की शुरुआत होने से अब तक पांच राज्यों में सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट पर करीब 7,700 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं, इसके बावजूद इस मोर्चे पर बहुत कुछ किया जाना अभी बाकी है। बेहतरी के लिए शुरू की जाने वाली सरकारी योजनाओं में जिस

पर लेटलतीफी जैसी समस्याएं सामने आती हैं, वे नमामि गंगे परियोजना के साथ भी हैं। एक उदाहरण काफी होगा, परियोजना के तहत गंगा तट पर वृक्षारोपण पर करीब 114 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए गए हैं, पर इस राशि से बरगद, गूलर और नीम जैसे जल संरक्षण में मददगार पेड़ों के बजाय कचनार और गलमोहर जैसे सजाबटी पेड़ लगाए गए हैं। फिर मुद्दा सिर्फ गंगा की सफाई का नहीं, उसकी अबिरलता का भी है। मानसून को छोड़ दें, तो गंगा का जलस्तर निरंतर घटता जा रहा है। इसलिए इस ओर भी ध्यान देना होगा। बेशक करीब 2,525 किलोमीटर तक फैली गंगा की सफाई का काम आसान नहीं है, लेकिन समचित प्रतिबद्धता के साथ काम जारी रहे तथा सरकार और एजेंसियों के साथ जनता की भी इसमें भागीदारी हो, तो यह लक्ष्य पूरा हो सकता है।

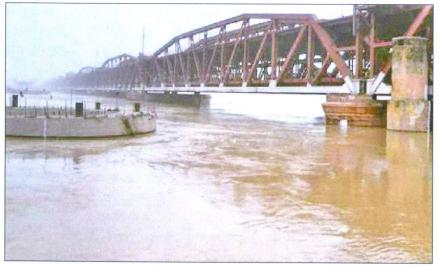
in. Haribhumi, Delhi dated 16.0.12.2019



केंद्रीय वन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्रालय ने विभागों से डीपीआर तैयार करने को कहा

यमुना नदी को निर्मल बनाने की कवायद शुरू

केंद्रीय वन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्रालय ने यमुनोत्री से प्रयागराज तक यमुना और इसकी सहायक निदयों का कायाकल्प करने की दिशा में कार्य प्रारंभ किया है, जिसके लिए संबंधित विभागों को डीपीआर तैयार करने को कहा गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में यमुना नदी के किनारे वनीकरण एवं पुनरुद्धार कार्य के लिए वन अनुसंधान केंद्र, प्रयागराज की वैज्ञानिक और इस परियोजना के लिए नोडल अधिकारी नामित डॉक्टर कुमुद दूबे ने बताया कि मार्च, 2020 तक डीपीआर तैयार होने की संभावना है। डॉक्टर दुबे ने बताया कि इस परियोजना के तहत यमुनोत्री से प्रयागराज तक यमना नदी और इसकी सहायक निदयों का पनरुद्धार किया जाएगा जिसमें यमुना नदी के डूब क्षेत्र से 5-5 किलोमीटर तक वनीकरण की योजना है। वहीं इसकी सहायक निदयों- केन, बेतवा, चंबल, हिंडन और सिंद निदयों के दोनों ओर 2-2 किलोमीटर तक वनीकरण किया जाएगा। उन्होंने बताया कि उत्तर प्रदेश में यमुना नदी के 70,437 वर्ग किलोमीटर जलाभराव वाले क्षेत्र में वनीकरण करने का प्रस्ताव है। उन्हों ने बताया कि परियोजना के तहत आगरा और मथुरा में सबसे अधिक क्षेत्रों में वनीकरण का



प्रस्ताव है क्योंकि इन दोनों शहरों के एक बड़े हिस्से में यमुना नदी बहती है और मथरा के लिए तो यमुना का विशेष पौराणिक महत्व है। मथुरा के जिला वन अधिकारी (डीएफओ) मुकेश शर्मा ने बताया कि मथुरा में कोसी से लेकर बलदेव तक यमना इस जिले में 70 किलोमीटर तक की यात्रा करती हैं। मथरा में यमुना के दोनों तरफ खादर (बाढ क्षेत्र) और बांगड़ (बाढ़ क्षेत्र से ऊपर का क्षेत्र) भूमि है। उन्होंने बताया कि खादर भूमि का राजस्व विभाग पट्टा नहीं कर सकता। वन विभाग इस

जमीन पर ऐसे पेड लगाना चाहता है जो बाढ़ में भी टिके रहते हैं। इससे कटाव रुकेगा और यमुना का पुनरुद्धार हो जाएगा। मथुरा में लगभग 500 हेक्टेयर भूमि इस योजना के लिए मिलने की संभावना है। हालांकि वन विभाग के एक अन्य अधिकारी ने बताया कि मथरा जिला प्रशासन यह (खादर) भूमि यमुना पुनरुद्धार योजना के लिए देने में आनाकानी कर रहा है। फिलहाल इस भिम को योजना में शामिल किया जा रहा है और बाद में केंद्र सरकार से निर्देश जारी कराके यह भिम

वनीकरण के लिए ली जाएगी।

शर्मा ने बताया कि आगरा में यमुना के दोनों तरफ ज्यादातर बीहड क्षेत्र है जिससे वहां बडे पैमाने पर वनीकरण नहीं हो सकता। फिर भी ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जंगली पेड पौधे लगाकर वनीकरण किया जाएगा। वहीं मथरा में यमुना के किनारे पूरा का पूरा जंगल तैयार किया जा सकता है।

डॉक्टर दुबे ने बताया कि यमना नदी में नाले का दुषित पानी जाने से रोकने के लिए जैविक शोधन पट्टी विकसित की जाएगी जिससे छोटे-छोटे नालों से आने वाले गंदे पानी का प्राकृतिक रूप से शोधन हो जाए और साफ पानी यमना में मिले।

उन्होंने बताया कि नदियों को दूषित करने में इन नाले-नालियों का अहम योगदान होता है. लेकिन दस्तावेजों पर इनका उल्लेख नहीं मिलता। ये जैविक शोधन पट्टियां 5 से 7 एमएलडी पानी का शोधन करेंगी। डाक्टर दुबे ने बताया कि जहां शहरी क्षेत्रों में नदी के किनारे ईको टुरिज्म पार्क विकसित करने की योजना है, वहीं जंगली क्षेत्रों में वहां पाए जाने वाले वृक्ष लगाए जाएंगे जबिक नदी के किनारे किसानों की जमीन पर उनकी आय बढाने वाले औषधीय महत्व के पेड पौधे लगाए जाएंगे।

News item/letter/article/ed	itoria	l published on 1.6 v.J.2., 201.9	in t	he following newspaper	
Hindustan Times (New Delhi)		Deccan Herald (Bengaluru)		हिंद्स्तान (नई दिल्ली)	
The Statesman (New Delhi)		Deccan Cronicle		नव भारत टाइम्स (नई दिल्ली)	
The Times of India (New Delhi)		The Economic Times (New Delhi)		पंजाब केसरी (दिल्ली)	
The Indian Express (New Delhi)		Business Standard(New Delhi)		राजस्थान पत्रिका (नई दिल्ली)	
The Hindu (Delhi)		The Tribune (Gurugram)		दैनिक जागरण (नई दिल्ली)	
Pioneer (Delhi)		Financial Express		जनसत्ता (दिल्ली)	
राष्ट्रीय सहारा (दिल्ली)		दैनिक भारकर (नर्द दिल्ली)	П	सम्म सनामा (नई दिल्ली)	

प्रयागराज तक यमुना नदी को निर्मल बनाने क

प्रयागराज, (भाषा): केंद्रीय वन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्रालय ने यमुनोत्री से प्रयागराज तक यमना और इसकी सहायक नदियों का कायाकल्प करने की दिशा में कार्य प्रारंभ किया है, जिसके लिए संबंधित विभागों को डीपीआर तैयार करने को कहा गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में यमुना नदी के किनारे वनीकरण एवं पुनरुद्धार कार्य के लिए वन अनुसंधान केंद्र, प्रयागराज की वैज्ञानिक और इस परियोजना के लिए नोडल अधिकारी नामित डाक्टर कुमुद दूबे ने बताया कि मार्च, 2020 तक डीपीआर तैयार होने की संभावना है।

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

डाक्टर दुबे ने बताया कि इस परियोजना के तहत यमुनोत्री से प्रयागराज तक यमुना नदी और इसकी सहायक नदियों का पुनरुद्धार किया जाएगा जिसमें यमुना नदी के डूब क्षेत्र से 5-5 किलोमीटर तक वनीकरण की योजना है। वहीं इसकी सहायक नदियों- केन, बेतवा, चंबल, हिंडन और सिंध नदियों के दोनों ओर 2-2 किलोमीटर तक वनीकरण किया जाएगा। उन्होंने बताया कि उत्तर प्रदेश में यमुना नदी के 70,437 वर्ग किलोमीटर जलाभराव वाले क्षेत्र में वनीकरण करने का प्रस्ताव



है। उन्होंने बताया कि परियोजना के तहत आगरा और मथुरा में सबसे अधिक क्षेत्रों में वनीकरण का प्रस्ताव है। क्योंकि इन दोनों शहरों के एक बड़े हिस्से में यमुना नदी बहती है और मथुरा के लिए तो यमुना का विशेष पौराणिक महत्व है।

मथुरा के जिला वन अधिकारी (डीएफओ) मुकेश शर्मा ने पीटीआई भाषा को बताया कि मथुरा में कोसी से लेकर बलदेव तक यमना इस जिले में 70 कि.लोमीटर तक की यात्रा करती हैं। मथुरा में यमुना के दोनों तरफ खादर (बाढ़ क्षेत्र) और बांगड़ (बाढ़ क्षेत्र से ऊपर का क्षेत्र) भूमि है। उन्होंने बताया कि खादर भूमि का राजस्व विभाग पट्टा नहीं कर सकता। वन विभाग इस जमीन पर ऐसे पेड़ लगाना चाहता है जो बाढ़ में भी टिके रहते हैं। इससे कटाव रुकेगा और यमुना का पुनरुद्धार हो जाएगा। मथुरा में लगभग 500 हेक्टेयर भूमि इस योजना के लिए मिलने की संभावना है।

NAVBHARATTIMES-16.12.2019

पीने के पानी के मानक पर बीआईएस की कार्यशाला



वि, नई दिल्ली : बीआईएस देश में पाइप के जरिये आपूर्ति किए जा रहे पीन के पानी की क्वॉलिटी जांच रहा है। विभिन्न राज्यों की राजधानियों से लिए गए पानी के नमूनों की जांच के नतीजे चौंकानेवाले रहे हैं और संस्था का दावा है कि अधिकतर नमूने भारतीय मानक की अपेक्षाओं के अनेक पैरामीटरों पर खरे नहीं उतरे। इस संबंध में जानकारी का प्रसार करने के उद्देश्य से एक दिवसीय

कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया गया। इसका उद्घाटन उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय के मंत्री राम विलास पासवान ने राज्यमंत्री रावसाहेब पाटिल दानवे, सचिव अविनाश कुमार श्रीवास्तव और प्रमोद तिवारी, महानिदेशक बीआईएस की मौजूदगी में किया।

PM CHAIRS NATIONAL GANGA COUNCIL MEET



Prime Minister Narendra Modi on a boat ride on the Ganga in Kanpur on Saturday. PTI



Govt set to develop organic farming corridor along Ganga to arrest pollution

HARIKISHAN SHARMA KANPUR, DECEMBER 14

TO CHECK non-point source of pollution from agriculture, the government may launch a special programme to develop an organic farming corridor along the Ganga, and a proposal of this effect was discussed in the National Ganga Council meeting chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Saturday, it is learnt

According to sources, the idea of organic farming corridor was mooted by the National Mission for Clean Ganga, and received a positive response from the Council — the Prime Minister is learnt to have underlined the importance of sustainable agriculture in the Ganga basin.

A source said, "Agricultural runoff is a major non-point source of pollution in the Ganga. Although organic farming has been taken up by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare in a few clusters, there is a need to consider special programme of organic farming on 5 km stretch along both sides of the river....riverbed agriculture should be only organic."

According an an official state-

ment issued after the meeting, Modi urged for a holistic thinking process where 'Namami Gange' evolves to 'Arth Ganga', or a sustainable development model with focus on economic activities related to the river. "As part of this process, farmers should be encouraged to engage in sustainable agriculture practices, including zero budget farming, planting of fruit trees and building plant nurseries on the banks of Ganga," according to the statement.

It stated, "Priority could be given to women's self-help groups and ex-servicemen organisations for these programmes. Such practices, along with creation of infrastructure for water sports and development of camp sites, cycling and walking tracks etc, would help to tap the 'hybrid' tourism potential of the river basin area."

Income generated from encouraging eco-tourism and Ganga wildlife conservation and cruise tourism, etc, will help generate sustainable income streams for cleaning of Ganga, it stated.

Chairing the first meeting of the Council, attended by nine Union ministers, chief ministers of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, deputy CM of Bihar, and vice-chairman of NITI Aayog, Modi said that rejuvenation of the Ganga has been a long-pending challenge for the country. The statement said, "He (Modi) noted that a lot had been accomplished since the Government took up 'Namami Gange' in 2014...notable achievements being zero waste creation by paper mills and reduction in pollution from tanneries; but much more needs to be done."

Like aspirational districts, all districts bordering the Ganga should be made a focus area for monitoring efforts under Namami Gange, the Prime Minister said.

Sources said the Council also discussed the idea to start a special programme to enhance dolphin population in the river. It is learnt that continuation of the Namami Gange programme beyond 2020 was also given green signal at the meeting.

West Bengal and Jharkhand did not participated in the meeting.

After the meeting, Modi took a boat ride in the Ganga to inspect work of cleaning at Sisamau Nala, which was the one of major sources of pollution of the river in Kanpur.

Four years into Namami Gange, high volume of sewage still flows into river

HARIKISHAN SHARMA KANPUR, DECEMBER 14

FOUR-AND-A-HALFYEARS after the NDA government launched the 'Namami Gange' programme, a very high volume of sewage continues to flow untreated into the Ganga.

A document presented at the National Ganga Council meeting, chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Saturday, shows that as on September 30, the existing sewage capacity is 1,957 MLD (million litres per day), much lower than the treatment capacity required to treat the 2,953 MLD sewage that was generated by 97 towns along the Ganga in 2016 - the last year of assessment.

Sewage generation is expected to reach at 3,603 MLD in 2035, shows the document.

Meanwhile, a project status report prepared by the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) shows that till the end of the October 2019, under Namami Gange, 150 sewage infrastructure projects have been taken up on Ganga and its tributaries, of which 51 sewage projects were approved before the May 13, 2015 – the day Namami Gange was approved by the Union Cabinet.

News item/letter/article/edi	toria	l published on 15.12.2019	in t	he following newspaper	
Hindustan Times (New Delhi)		Deccan Herald (Bengaluru)		हिंदुस्तान (नई दिल्ली)	
The Statesman (New Delhi)		Deccan Cronicle		नव भारत टाइम्स (नई दिल्ली)	
The Times of India (New Delhi)		The Economic Times (New Delhi)		पंजाब केसरी (दिल्ली)	
The Indian Express (New Delhi)		Business Standard(New Delhi)		राजस्थान पत्रिका (नई दिल्ली)	
The Hindu (Delhi)		The Tribune (Gurugram)	Π.	दैनिक जागरण (नई दिल्ली)	
Pioneer (Delhi)		Financial Express		जनसत्ता (दिल्ली)	
राष्ट्रीय सहारा (दिल्ली)		दैनिक भास्कर (नई दिल्ली)		असर उजाला (नई दिल्ली)	

Groundwater getting toxic rapidly in state

Samples in 28 districts show iron contamination

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

CHIRANJEEVI KULKARNI BENGALURU, DHNS

arnataka is among the top three big states (over 25 districts) with high groundwater contamination, along with Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu, as almost all the 30 districts in the state showed fluoride and nitrate content, exposing crores of people to fluorosis and cancer, respectively.

All the 33 districts in Rajasthan have fluoride, nitrate as well as iron content beyond permissible limits, followed by Karnataka. Groundwater in three districts of neighbouring Tamil Nadu has shown the presence of lead besides the

common contaminants.

In Karnataka, groundwater in samples drawn from 28 districts has shown iron contamination, highlighting the crisis of over-exploitation and improper management of industrial effluents.

The data from the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation that was tabled in Lok Sabha on Thursday shows that water quality is deteriorating rapidly as the number of districts affected by arsenic has gone up from two to five in the last one year. Shockingly, water-rich Mandya has joined the list along with Chikkaballapur, Dharwad, Kalaburagi and Kolar where arsenic in groundwater samples exceeded the permissible limit of 0.01 mg per litre.

Except for Udupi, groundwater samples in all the districts have shown the presence of fluoride beyond the permissible limit, which can affect teeth and bones. Experts have warned that long-term use can lead to skeletal fluorosis.

The rise in the use of chemical fertilisers has led to a substantial jump in the nitrate contamination of groundwater. As many as 5,881 water samples in the 30 districts contained nitrates above the permissible limit of 45 mg per litre.

The data reveals that an increasing number of people are becoming vulnerable to deadly diseases as the demand for water leads to higher exploitation of groundwater.

Officials at the Karnataka Groundwater Directorate said the data from the Union government goes in parallel with the study they have conducted. Kantaraju, who took over the



Karnataka is among the top three big states with high groundwater contamination. DH FILE PHOTO

ago, they will soon publish the study. "We need greater aware-

position of director three days ness among the people on the exploitation of water, its use and treatment," he added.



PM Narendra Modi with UP CM Yogi Adityanath and others during a boat ride in the Ganga, at Kanpur. PTI

PM assesses works to clean Ganga

KANPUR, DECEMBER 14

Prime Minister Narendra Modi chaired the first meeting of the National Ganga Council here on Saturday and said the rejuvenation of the river should be a shining example of cooperative federalism.

He reviewed the progress of works under the ambitious Namami Gange project in the stretch of the river that is considered the most polluted.

Modi said a lot had been accomplished since his government took up the Namami Gange project in 2014 to abate pollution, and conserve and rejuvenate the river.

Officials said the government had made a commit-

TRIPS ON GHAT STAIRS

- The PM stumbled and fell while climbing the ghat stairs but was promptly back on his feet as guards rushed to his aid
- Kanpur Commissioner said the SPG were informed beforehand that one of the steps of the ghat was a little higher than the rest

ment of providing Rs 20,000 crore for the period 2015-20 to the five states through which the Ganga passes.

An amount of Rs 7,700 crore had already been spent, prominently for construction of sewage treat-

ment plants, they said.

At the meeting, Modi pitched for a holistic thinking process where Namami Gange evolves to 'arth' Ganga or a sustainable development model with a focus on economic activities related to the river.

Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath, his Uttarakhand counterpart TS Rawat, Bihar Deputy CM Sushil Modi, Environment Minister Prakash Javadekar, Health Minister Harsh Vardhan were among those present at the meeting.

Modi visited Atal Ghat near the Ganga barrage to and went on a steamer ride on the Ganga. — PTI

THE TIMES OF INDIA- 15.12.2019

Focus on Arth Ganga model: PM to 5 states

Neha.Lalchandani @timesgroup.com

Kanpur: Prime Minister Narendra Modi directed governments of five Gangetic states—Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand and West Bengal—to focus on promoting religious and adventure tourism on the river to

generate sustainable income to clean the Ganga. The focus should shift from Namami Gange to Arth Ganga, which would prop up a sustainable development model

through economic activity, the PM said.

Chairing the first meeting of the National Ganga Council in Kanpur on Saturday, the PM said a digital dashboard should be set up for collating data on water quality from vil-

lages and urban bodies and this can be monitored by Niti Aayog and Jal Shakti ministry. He said districts bordering the Ganga should be monitored as 'focus areas' under Namami Gange. The meeting was attended by Union ministers for jal shakti, environment, agriculture and rural development, health, urban

lopment, health, urban affairs, power, tourism and shipping. Also, chief ministers of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, deputy chief minister of Bihar, vice-chairman of Niti Aayog and other senior offi-

cials participated in the meet. West Bengal, whose CM has been at loggerheads with the Centre on various issues, remained unrepresented, as was Jharkhand where assembly polls are taking place.

Full report on www.toi.in

Tap connection for all H'yana households by 2022 15.51

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE

CHNADIGARH, 14 DECEMBER

Each household in Harvana will get one functional household tap connection (FHTC) under "Jal Jeevan Mission" scheme by June 2022.

The Haryana government has decided to cover hundred per cent households in villages of the state under the ambitious "Jal Jeevan Mission" Scheme by 30 June, 2022.

While stating this today, an official spokesman said Prime Minister, Narendra Modi announced a new scheme by the name of "Jal Jeevan Mission" from Red Fort New Delhi on 15 August. 2019.

The scheme aims at providing one FHTC to every household in the villages of the country by 31 March, 2024. In Haryana, 70 per cent coverage would be achieved by 30 June, 2020,

Currently, Harvana is ranked 4th in the country in terms of coverage of households in the rural areas, with a coverage level of 53.47 per cent.

80 per cent by 30 June, 2021 and hundred per cent by 30 June, 2022, under the ambitious scheme.

The spokesman said keeping in view the national importance of this scheme, a meeting was convened by Chief Minister Manohar Lal Khattar with top functionaries of the state recently to take important decisions on policy and implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM).

Khattar evoked tremendous enthusiasm in this novel scheme and has given it an epithet of "Dream Project". In the meeting, the broad strategies were discussed and timelines were defined.

The spokesman said that as on 1 April, 2018, there were 32, 88,145 households in the rural areas of the state and 17, 58,292 households were identified which had the facility of FHTCs whereas 15, 29,853 households are yet to be given this benefit.

Currently, Haryana is ranked 4th in the country in terms of coverage of households in the rural areas, with a coverage level of 53.47 per cent.

The spokesman said that besides, a detailed communication has been sent to all deputy commissioners (DCs) in the state, underscoring the importance of this flagship programme and asked them to provide their valuable interventions and contributions during the entire period implementation of this scheme.

The spokesman said that for providing FHTC, road cut charges have been waived off by the government and citizens would be provided with two options either pay Rs 500 upfront as new connection charges and pay Rs 40 flat rate per month for general connection and Rs. 20 flat rate per month for scheduled caste (SC) connection as per prevailing government tariff or to give Rs 50 for general connection and Rs 30 for SC connection.

He said that as a run-up to the actual implementation of the scheme, a comprehensive survey is underway which has been entrusted to Suksham Yuvas. The survey is aimed at identifying precisely the details of households which already have the facility of household water tap. He said that currently, 13,60,834 households have been surveyed.

BBMB chief asked to resolve water distribution 15 ST of 3 states

NEW DELHI, 14 DECEMBER

Fearing farmers' protests in Rajasthan over supply of water. the Centre today asked the Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) chairman to urgently convene a meeting of the Board and resolve the issue of water distribution among Rajasthan, Punjab and Harvana.

In a directive, Jal Shakti Minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat asked BBMB chairman Devendra Kumar Sharma to give top priority to the issue and convene an urgent meeting latest by 17 December and sort out the issue before the issue aggravates into a water crisis in the state and triggers farmers' protest. Shekhawat said low water supply was putting the standing crop in the area at risk. He also called up the Chief Secretary of Rajasthan and expressed his disappointment that the state's Chief Engineer (Irrigation) did not attend the impor-

ster to discuss the issue. A farmers' delegation today met Shekhawat and Union Minister Arjun Ram Meghwal to highlight farmers' plight due to low supply of water in Rajasthan and Ganga canals. The BBMB chairman, who was also present in the meeting said it has maintained the water flow at the prescribed 1,301 cusecs level even during the peak summer months.

tant meeting called by the min-

The distribution of Satlui water among the partner states of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan is done as per Bhakra Nangal Agreement 1959 where Punjab gets 57.88 %, Haryana 32.31 % and Rajasthan 9.81 % water share. The distribution of surplus Ravi-Beas waters is done as per the agreement among the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan in 1981 Punjab getting 4.22 MAF (Million Acre Foot), Harvana 3.5 MAF and Rajasthan 8.69 MAF.

Three lakh rural habitations lack quality drinking water supply

Rajasthan, Bengal, Assam, T.N. among worst affected

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

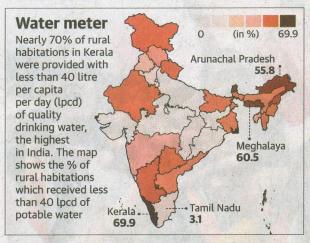
BINDU SHAJAN PERAPPADAN NEW DELHI

Over three lakh rural habitations across the country continue to be deprived of the government's minimum prescribed provision of 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd) of potable drinking water with assured quality.

With the ambition to now achieve a service level of 55 lpcd by 2024, the data presented by the Ministry of Jal Shakti in the Lok Sabha this past week notes that Rajasthan, West Bengal, Assam top the list where the coverage is facing quality issues or seeing diminished supply.

Bihar, Punjab, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand are the other States which are battling the problem.

The Ministry noted that the coverage was monitored in terms of habitations hav-



ing provision of a minimum 40 lpcd with sources at a reasonable distance.

"As reported by States/ UTs till Dec., 2019, 81.27% rural habitations having 76.61% population have provision of minimum 40 lpcd of potable drinking water and 15.56% rural habitations having 19.69% population have service level of less than 40 lpcd, whereas 3.17% rural habitations having 3.69% population are with water sources having quality issues," noted Minister for Jal Shakati Gajendra Singh Shekhawat.

Fund sharing

He explained that the fundsharing pattern between the Centre and the States/UTs for the National Rural Drinking Water Programme, a Centrally sponsored programme, was 100% for the Union Territories, 90:10 for the Himalayan & the northeastern States and 50:50 for other States. The Ministry noted that in the past five years ₹31,569.77 crore had been made available to States and since 2014, to improve piped water supply in low income States, namely Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh, ₹1,185.23 crore had been released with the assistance of the World Bank.

Also to provide safe drinking water to 27,544 identified arsenic and fluoride affected rural habitations, the National Water Quality Sub-Mission was launched and so far ₹3,690.34 crore had been released. "To meet the domestic needs of every rural household, the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) has been launched in August, 2019 which aims at providing potable water through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) at service level of 55 lpcd by 2024 with an outlay of ₹3.60 lakh crore, in partnerships with States," said the Minister in his reply.

News item/letter/article	/editorial published on ./5.12.201.9	in the following newspaper	
Hindustan Times (New Delhi)	Deccan Herald (Bengaluru)	☐ हिंदुस्तान (नई दिल्ली)	
The Statesman (New Delhi)	Deccan Cronicle	नव भारत टाइम्स (नई दिल्ली)	
The Times of India (New Delhi)	☐ The Economic Times (New Delhi)	पंजाब केसरी (दिल्ली)	
The Indian Express (New Delhi)	Business Standard(New Delhi)	🔲 राजस्थान पत्रिका (नई दिल्ली)	
The Hindu (Delhi)	The Tribune (Gurugram)	दैनिक जागरण (नई दिल्ली) :	
Pioneer (Delhi)	Financial Express	जनसत्ता (दिल्ली)	
राष्ट्रीय सहारा (दिल्ली)	दैनिक भारकर (नई दिल्ली)	अमर उजाला (नई दिल्ली)	

Evidence of river Saraswati's existence found?

Analysing sand from 3-10 metres below modern Ghaggar, researchers estimate the date and source of the river

SHUBASHREE DESIKAN

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

The Indus valley civilisation which flourished in present day northwestern India and adjacent Pakistan was the largest and oldest urban civilisation in the world. Nearly two-thirds of the 1,500 archaeological sites of the Harappans occur on the dried up banks of the Ghaggar river. Today, the Ghaggar is a seasonal, monsoon-fed river originating in the sub-Himalayas. The question arises about the role played by the Paleo Ghaggar, ancient counterpart of this river, in the lives of the Harappans. Did the Harappans live on the banks of a perennial river, mighty and fed by the glacial rivers arising in the Higher Himalaya, or was Paleo Ghaggar also a monsoon-fed and seasonal river that rose in the sub-Himalaya?

These questions are tied to another. The Rig veda mentions a mighty, snow-fed river Saraswati on whose banks the literature was supposed to be derived. Was this then a description of the Paleo Ghaggar, making it the mythological Saraswati River itself? These questions are sought to be answered in a paper published in *Scientific Reports*.

Researchers from Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), Ahmedabad, and In-



Ancient settlement: Nearly two-thirds of the 1,500 archaeological sites related to the Harappans occur on the dried up banks of the present-day Ghaggar river. •v. v. KRISHNAN

dian Institute of Technology Bombay, have analysed sand from 3-10 metres below surface of modern Ghaggar and found that it was indeed a perennial river, fed by glacial rivers in the past.

Finding the source

"Coarse-grained white or grey sands that contain abundant white mica are typical of glacier-fed Higher Himalayan rivers such as the Ganga, Yamuna and Sutlej... We found such sand layers 3-10 metres below the surface on both sides of the modern Ghaggar in a stretch of 300 kilometres up to the Pakistan border," explains Jyotiranjan S. Ray of PRL. "Presence of this sand itself is an indication of existence of a powerful river in the past."

The team identified the source of these sands by stu-

dying the strontium-neodymium isotopic ratios. They also measured the ages of the mica samples in the sand by argon-argon dating method. "We found that the isotopic ratios and Ar-Ar ages overlap with those of the rocks of the Higher Himalaya, thus we establish that these sands have been transported by the river from Higher Himalaya to the plains," says Dr Ray.

Further, the team established the depositional ages of the samples by radiocarbon dating and optical dating of mollusk shells found in the deposit. The researchers thus established that the ancient Ghaggar transported sands from glaciated regions of the Higher Himalaya. "Anyriver that originates from such region remains active round the year - doesn't de-

pend on the monsoonal rains only," explains Dr Ray.

The key result of the paper is that the river Ghaggar had two distinct perennial phases: one during 80,000-20,000 years ago and the other during 9,000-4,500 years ago.

Early, late Harappans

"The paper contains excellent isotopic geochemical data on the sediments of the river Ghaggar. On the basis of their data the authors show that the Sutlej River was flowing into the Ghaggar River to make it perennial for the Early Harappans," says Jayant Kumar Tripathi of School of Environmental Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi, who is an expert in the field. In a 2004 paper in Current Science, he has studied the later phase of the river Ghaggar. "However, what made mature Harappans to stay back on the Paleo Ghaggar, remains unanswered in their paper," Prof. Tripathi adds commenting on the recent work.

The authors write in the paper that the revived perennial condition of the Ghaggar, between 9,000 and 4,500 years ago can be correlated with the Rig vedic Saraswati, and that it "likely facilitated development of the early Harappan settlements along its banks".

News item/letter/article	/editorial published on[5/2,2019	in the following newspaper	
Hindustan Times (New Delhi)	Deccan Herald (Bengaluru)	ि हिंदुस्तान (नई दिल्ली)	
The Statesman (New Delhi)	☐ Deccan Cronicle	नव भारत टाइम्स (नई दिल्ली)	
The Times of India (New Delhi)	The Economic Times (New Delhi)	पंजाब केसरी (दिल्ली)	
The Indian Express (New Delhi)	Business Standard(New Delhi)	राजस्थान पत्रिका (नई दिल्ली)	
The Hindu (Delhi)	The Tribune (Gurugram)		
Pioneer (Delhi)	Financial Express	जनसत्ता (दिल्ली)	$\overline{\Box}$
राष्ट्रीय सहारा (दिल्ली)	दैनिक भारकर (नई दिल्ली)	अमर उजाला (नई दिल्ली)	

नमामि गंगे मिशन : पीएम ने जांचा योजना का सच

गंगा के लिए प्रधानमंत्री मोदी ने दान किए 16.53 करोड रूपए

पत्रिका ब्यूरो रीने 15/12 patrika.com

नई दिल्ली/कानपुर. गंगा नदी नहीं, मेरी मां है... इस उद्घोष के साथ प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने गंगा की सफाई के लिए अपने खाते से 16.53 करोड़ रुपए दान दिए हैं। राष्ट्रीय गंगा परिषद की पहली बैठक में दान की घोषणा करने के साथ पीएम ने नमामि गंगे मिशन का सच जांचा-परखा।

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

प्रधानमंत्री ने गोमुख से गंगासागर तक गंगा सफाई का प्रजेंटेशन देखने के बाद अगले चरण के लिए कुछ बिंदुओं पर अतिरिक्त सजगता बरतने का सुझाव दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि गंगा को स्वच्छ करना किसी एक व्यक्ति के बस की बात नहीं है। देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक व पांच राज्यों की सरकार को भी जिम्मेदारी उठानी होगी। बैठक के बाद पीएम ने मोटर बोट से गंगा में सफर किया। निरीक्षण के बाद कानपुर के कार्य को संतोषजनक बताते हुए अन्य शहरों को अनुसरण करने को कहा।



नौकायन के दौरान लोगों का अभिवादन स्वीकार करते पीएम मोदी।

अप्रवासी भारतीय भी करें सहयोग

भानमंत्री ने बताया कि गंगा की सफाई के लिए सरकार ने 2000 करोड़ रुपए का अतिरिक्त बजट तैयार किया है। इससे अब तक विभिन्न शहरों में सीवरेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट बनाने और गंगा में गिरने वाले नालों को टैप करने में 7700 करोड़ खर्च किए गए हैं। प्रधानमंत्री ने क्लीन गंगा फंड में अप्रवासी भारतीयों, औद्योगिक घरानों और जनता से सहयोग की भी अपील की है।

इतिहास रचा, पर काफी काम बाकी

द्रीय जलशक्ति मंत्री गजेंद्र सिंह शेखावत ने राष्ट्रीय गंगा परिषद की पहली बैठक में गोमुख से गंगा सागर तक गंगा सफाई के कार्यों के रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के बाद भविष्य की योजनाओं के बारे में बताया। प्रधानमंत्री ने कहा कि गंगा की स्वच्छता के लिए काफी समय से प्रयास जारी थे। वर्ष 2014 से मजबूत इरादों के साथ नमामि गंगे मिशन पर काम किया तो सकारात्मक नतीजे सामने हैं। पीएम मोदी ने कैबिनेट सहयोगियों के साथ-साथ राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों और प्रशासनिक मशीनरी को आगाह किया कि नतीजे अच्छे हैं, लेकिन अभी आराम करने का वक्त नहीं है। पहें गंगा @ पेज 02

गंगा ...

गंगा का वैभव लौटाने के लिए अभी भी बहुत कुछ करना शेष है। समीक्षा बैठक में केंद्रीय जलशिकत मंत्री गजेंद्र सिंह शेखावत, वित्त मंत्री निर्मला सीतारमण, ग्राम्य विकास मंत्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर, स्वास्थ्य मंत्री डॉ. हर्षवर्द्धन, पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर, उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री योगी आदित्यनाथ, उत्तराखंड के सीएम त्रिवेंद्र सिंह रावत व बिहार के डिप्टी सीएम सुशील मोदी समेत कई केंद्रीय मंत्री मौजूद रहे।

News item/letter/articl	e/editorial published on 1.2:12.0.299	in the following newspaper	
Hindustan Times (New Delhi)	Deccan Herald (Bengaluru)	☐ हिंद्रस्तान (नई दिल्ली)	
The Statesman (New Delhi)	Deccan Cronicle	नव भारत टाइम्स (नई दिल्ली)	
The Times of India (New Delhi)	The Economic Times (New Delhi)	पंजाब केसरी (दिल्ली)	
The Indian Express (New Delhi)	Business Standard(New Delhi)	राजस्थान पत्रिका (नई दिल्ली)	
The Hindu (Delhi)	☐ The Tribune (Gurugram)	दैनिक जागरण (नई दिल्ली)	
Pioneer (Delhi)	Financial Express	जनसत्ता (दिल्ली)	
राष्ट्रीय सहारा (दिल्ली)	दैनिक भास्कर (नई दिल्ली)	अमर उजाला (नई दिल्ली)	

डिजिटल मदद से होगी गंगा नदी की सफाई, हर दिन का डेटा देखेंगे मंत्रालय

पीएम मोदी ने लिया नमामि गंगे प्रोजेक्ट का जायजा

🔳 प्रमुख संवाददाता, कानपुर

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने शनिवार को कानपुर में नैशनल काउंसिल फॉर रिवर गंगा की पहली बैठक ली। यूपी-उत्तराखंड के मुख्यमंत्रियों और बिहार के उपमुख्यमंत्री की मौजूदगी में उन्होंने निर्देश दिए कि नमामि गंगे और अर्थ गंगा के तहत हो रहे कामों की निगरानी के लिए डिजिटल डैश बोर्ड की स्थापना की जाए। इससे नीति आयोग और जलशक्ति मंत्रालय रोजाना गांवों और शहरों में हो रहे काम और डेटा पर नजर रखेंगे। गंगा किनारे हो रहे कामों की निगरानी के लिए फोकस एरिया बनाया जाए।

चंद्रशेखर आजाद कृषि विश्विवद्यालय के सभागार में मीटिंग शुरू होने से पहले प्रधानमंत्री ने स्वतंत्रता सेनानी चंद्रशेखर आजाद की प्रतिमा पर फूल अपिंत किए। डेढ़ घंटे तक चली मीटिंग में गंगा काउंसिल को गंगा बेसिन क्षेत्र में प्रदूषण कम करने और कायाकल्प की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गई। बैठक की अध्यक्षता करते हुए पीएम



प्रोजेक्ट का निरीक्षण करते पीएम

नरेंद्र मोदी ने कहा कि 2014 से नमामि गंगे प्रोजेक्ट के तहत काफी काम हुए हैं, लेकिन काफी कुछ किया जाना बाकी है। इसमें प्रमुख उपलब्धि पेपर मिलों से जीरो डिस्चार्ज और चमड़ा फैक्टरियों से होने वाले प्रदूषण में कमी है। 2015-20 की अवधि के लिए सरकार ने गंगा के लिए 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये देने की प्रतिबद्धता जताई थी। अब तक 7700 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए जा चुके हैं। मीटिंग में पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार की तरफ से कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं भेजा गया।

'गंगा में क्रूज टूरिज्म को मिले बढावा'

पीएम मोदी ने कहा कि गंगा की सफाई के लिए सर्वोत्तम तरीकों को अपनाने के अलावा जनता से भी पूरा सहयोग चाहिए। इस काम में स्वयं सहायता समूहों और पूर्व सैनिक संगठनों को वरीयता दीं जा सकती है। नमामि गंगे को 'अर्थ गंगा' के रूप में विकसित करने पर विचार किया जाए। इसमें किसानों को जीरो-बजट खेती, गंगा किनारे फलदार वृक्ष लगाने और पौधों की नर्सरी लगाना भी शामिल है। ईको और क्रूज दूरिज्म, गंगा में वन्यजीवों के संरक्षण से होने वाली आय से गंगा की सफाई के लिए स्थायी स्त्रोत बनेगा। अटल घाट पर स्टीमर में पीएम ने बंद हो चुके सीसामऊ नाले का निरीक्षण किया।

HINDUSTAN (HINDI)

नमामि गंगे का समय बढ़ाना जरूरी

योगी बोले

कानपुर मुख्य संवाददाता

मुख्यमंत्री योगी आदित्यनाथ ने गंगा की अविरलता बनाए रखने के लिए नमामि गंगे परियोजना का समय बढ़ाए जाने का सुझाव दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि गंगा का प्रवाह क्षेत्र सबसे ज्यादा उत्तर प्रदेश में है इसलिए नमामि गंगे परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन की जिम्मेदारी भी यूपी की सबसे ज्यादा है।

शनिवार को सीएसए कृषि एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय सभागार में हुई एनसीजी की बैठक में सीएम ने कहा कि यह हमारे लिए गौरव की बात है कि नेशनल गंगा काउंसिल की पहली बैठक

सेल्फी प्वाइंट बनाया

मुख्यमंत्री ने बताया कि प्रधानमंत्री ने आठ मार्च को सीसामऊ नाले के डायवर्जन कार्य का लोकार्पण किया गया था। एशिया के सबसे बड़े नाले को पूरी तरह टैप कर दिया गया है। अब इससे एक बूंद भी सीवर का पानी गंगा में नहीं जा रहा है। नाले पर सेल्फी प्वाइंट बनाया गया है।

कानपुर में हो रही है। मुख्यमंत्री ने सभी सदस्यों को बताया कि नमामि गंगे परियोजना के तहत 10341.82 करोड़ की 45 परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई हैं। इनमें से 1292.52 करोड़ से 12 प्रोजेक्ट पूरे हो चुके हैं। सात परियोजनाएं मार्च तक पूरी होंगी।

सहयोग खूब

सीएम ने कहा कि नमामि गंगे परियोजना के माध्यम से मां गंगा के अविरल-निर्मल प्रवाह के लिए अब तक हुए प्रयास सफल रहे हैं। जनसहयोग भी खूब मिल रहा है। यह देवनदी फिर अपने मूल स्वरूप में आ रही है। यूपी सरकार मां गंगा को प्रदूषणमुक्त करने को

योगी ने बताया कि 5727.90 करोड़ की लागत से 21 परियोजनाएं निर्माणाधीन हैं और 3321.71 करोड़ के 12 प्रोजेक्टों के टेंडर जारी किए जा चुके हैं। यूपी के 32 शहरों में 104 एसटीपी का निर्माण किया गया है। इनकी कुल शोधन क्षमता 3298 एमएलडी है।

News item/letter/article/e	ditorial	published on	in t	ne following newspaper	
Hindustan Times (New Delhi)		Deccan Herald (Bengaluru)		हिंदुस्तान (नई दिल्ली)	
The Statesman (New Delhi)		Deccan Cronicle		नव भारत टाइम्स (नई दिल्ली)	
The Times of India (New Delhi)		The Economic Times (New Delhi)		पंजाब केसरी (दिल्ली)	
The Indian Express (New Delhi)		Business Standard(New Delhi)		राजस्थान पत्रिका (नई दिल्ली)	
The Hindu (Delhi)		The Tribune (Gurugram)		दैनिक जागरण (नई दिल्ली)	
Pioneer (Delhi)		Financial Express		जनसत्ता (दिल्ली)	
राष्ट्रीय सहारा (दिल्ली)		दैनिक भास्कर (नई दिल्ली)		अमर उजाला (नई दिल्ली)	

नमामि गंगे : एनजीसी की मैराथन बैठक में गंगा को अर्थव्यवस्था से जोड़ने का आह्वान

गगा का सहायक नादया पद्धणम्वत हागाःम H-15/12

कानपुर मुख्य संवाददाता

प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने कहा कि गंगा के साथ सहायक नदियों को भी प्रदुषणमुक्त करना होगा। नेशनल गंगा काउँसिल की शनिवार को पहली बैठक को संबोधित करते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि इन नदियों के कायाकल्प की जिम्मेदारी भी एनजीसी की होनी चाहिए।

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

प्रधानमंत्री ने गंगा की स्वच्छता के लिए अब तक किए गए कार्यों की समीक्षा की और भविष्य की योजनाओं पर भी विचार-विमर्श किया। उन्होंने कहा कि गंगा की स्वच्छता, निर्मलता, अविरलता बनाए रखना सभी की जिम्मेदारी है।

सामृहिक प्रयास करना होगा: मोदी ने कहा कि गंगा एशिया की सबसे पवित्र नदी है और उसके कायाकल्प के लिए सामृहिक प्रयास करने होंगे। सरकार ने इसके लिए व्यापक स्तर पर पहल की है। औद्योगिक प्रदुषण और टेनरियों से निकलने वाले सीवेज में कमी के कारण गंगा की सेहत बेहतर हुई है लेकिन अभी भी बहुत कुछ किया जाना है।

सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट पर 7700 करोड़ खर्च : प्रधानमंत्री ने बताया कि केंद्र सरकार ने पहली बार गंगा के लिए भी



कानपुर में शनिवार को नमामि गंगे परियोजना का मुआयना करते प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी। साथ हैं यूपी के मुख्यमंत्री योगी आदित्यनाथ। • प्रेट्र

परियोजना का समय बढाने की सुझाव

यूपी के मुख्यमंत्री योगी आदित्यनाथ ने गंगा की अविरलता बनाए रखने के लिए नमामि गंगे परियोजना का समय बढ़ाने का सुझाव दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि गंगा का प्रवाह क्षेत्र सबसे ज्यादा उत्तर प्रदेश में है इसलिए नमामि गंगे परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन की जिम्मेदारी भी यूपी की सबसे ज्यादा है।

बजट का प्रावधान किया। पांच राज्यों में नए सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांटों पर 7700 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए जा चुके हैं।

स्थानीय लोगों को जोड़ें: मोदी ने कहा कि गंगा की परियोजनाओं को स्थानीय लोगों से जोड़ना होगा। किनारे रहने वाले किसानों को जीरो बजट खेती. फलदार वृक्षों के रोपण और पौधों की नर्सरी बनाने के लिए प्रेरित करें। इस परियोजना को किसानों की आय से जोड़ना होगा। इसमें महिला स्वयं सहायता समृहों और पूर्व सैनिकों की

हजार करोड का बजट है स्वच्छ गंगा लिए 2015-20 के दौरान दान किया

करोड ४५ लाख रुपये मोदी ने स्वच्छ गंगा कोष में



नमामि गंगे को अर्थ गंगा में परिवर्तित करने के लिए हमें समग्र सोच विकसित करनी होगी। अब गंगा को अर्थव्यवस्था से जोड़ना होगा ताकि इसकी स्वच्छता के साथ किसानों की आय भी बढ सके।

- **नरेंद्र मोदी**, प्रधानमंत्री

मदद लें। बैठक तय समय से 50 मिनट ज्यादा चली। एनजीसी की बैठक में सात केंद्रीय मंत्री, उत्तराखंड के मुख्यमंत्री त्रिवेंद्र सिंह रावत, बिहार के उप मुख्यमंत्री सुशील मोदी मौजूद रहे। र्यपी को 10 हजार करोड़ पेज 16

Ganga Council meet today, River Cities, dolphins on the agenda

HARIKISHAN SHARMA

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

KANPUR, DECEMBER 13

THE NATIONAL Ganga Council, headed by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, is set to meet for first time at Kanpur on Saturday with a proposal to save and enhance the population of the the Gangetic Dolphin, to discuss the concept of 'River Cities' and an action plan to provide sewer connection to every household in towns along the Ganga and its tributaries.

The body, which is responsible for cleaning the Ganga, may also ask states to demarcate floodplains and strictly prevent the encroachment and dumping of waste in the same, said sources. Chief ministers of all states along the Ganga are expected to attend the meeting. However, West Bengal Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee and Bihar CM Nitish Kumar will not be able to attend, sources said.

While Bihar Deputy CM Sushil Modi will represent Nitish at the meeting, there is no confirmation about participation of M fir

Much-delayed first meet

THE NATIONAL Ganga Council comprises the chief ministers of 5 states along the Ganga — Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Bihar and Jharkhand — along with nine Union ministers and the NITI Aayog vice-chairman.

The council, which has been tasked with the "protection, prevention, control and abatement of environmental pollution in River Ganga and its rejuvenation to its natural and pristine condition and to ensure continuous adequate flow of water", was to meet once a year, but not a single meeting has taken place since its inception.

West Bengal.

"So far there is no information about who will represent West Bengal," said Gajendra Shekhawat, Minister of Jal Shakti, on Friday.

At the meet, a special programme called 'Project Dolphin', along the lines of Project Tiger, may be cleared to enhance the population of dolphins, a source said.

The dolphin was declared the national aquatic animal at the first meeting of the erstwhile National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) in 2009. According to an official report, the Gangetic dolphin is among the four freshwater dolphins found across the world.

The council may ask states and the HRD Ministry to promote river conservation in school education and related activities in colleges.

To effectively utilise the sewerage network constructed under the Namami Gange programme, an action plan may be approved at the meeting to provide the sewer connection to all households on priority basis in towns along Ganga and its tributaries, said the sources. A proposal to extend the programme beyond 2020, may also approved, they said.

Sources said the Prime Minister will also review projects being implemented under Namami Gange. The focus of the discussion will be on projects related to domestic sewage and industrial effluents. The 'Namami Gange' was approved on May 13, 2015 to rejuvenate river Ganga and its tributaries and a total amount of Rs. 20,000 crore allocated for this project to be spent over the next five years, till 2020.

According to sources, the council will also discuss the concept of River Cities based on the urban river management plans to be prepared by the respective states.

News item/letter/art	ticle/edi	itorial	published on 14:120.2019	in t	he following newspaper	
Hindustan Times (New Delhi)			Deccan Herald (Bengaluru)		हिंदुस्तान (नई दिल्ली)	
The Statesman (New Delhi)			Deccan Cronicle		नव भारत टाइम्स (नई दिल्ली)	
The Times of India (New Delhi)		O	The Economic Times (New Delhi)		पंजाब केसरी (दिल्ली)	
The Indian Express (New Delhi)		1	Business Standard(New Delhi)		राजस्थान पत्रिका (नई दिल्ली)	
The Hindu (Delhi)			The Tribune (Gurugram)		दैनिक जागरण (नई दिल्ली)	
Pioneer (Delhi)			Financial Express		जनसत्ता (दिल्ली)	
राष्ट्रीय सहारा (दिल्ली)	/		दैनिक भारकर (नई दिल्ली)		असर उनामा (नर्ट दिन्ती)	

Fit to drink: Water samples pass quality test by south corpn taken from the source. Sample

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

New Delhi: In a counter to Delhi Jal Board's drive to check the quality of water, South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) had conducted checks on samples collected from its four zones on November 25 and 26. The parallel tests have officially passed the quality criteria and the water declared fit for consumption.

A senior public health department official said 104 samples each were collected from

SDMC had conducted checks on the samples collected from its four zones on November 25 and 26 in a bid to counter Delhi Jal **Board's claim that city** water was fit to drink

Najafgarh and central zones, 64 from west and 39 from south zone. He added that between January 1 and November 16, a total of 7,605 samples were checked and not one was found failing the standards.

However, SDMC mayor Sunita Kangra claimed that that water quality in Delhi gets affected due to poor pipeline and sewerage network maintenance. "The water samples passed the quality test because they were

taken from the source. Samples should be lifted from houses instead of reservoirs. I live in Paschim Vihar Extension and we have been getting contaminated water," she added.

DJB vice-chairman Dinesh Mohaniya said that the findings of the corporation vindicated Delhi government's stand. "All corporations are led by BJP. We can't manipulate their findings. WHO permits a 5% failure rate in the water distribution network. The contamination could be due to old pipes, leakages or monsoon. We keep on upgrading our distribution system," he added.

Mohaniya said, besides the 500 samples assessed by the DJB quality testing labs, third party independent assessment by National Environmental Engineering Research Institute as well as the civic bodies showed that the failure rate was below 5%

Data from the public health department of the corporations showed that the sample failure rate this year was less than 3%. North corporation's public healthofficials picked up 4,523 samples from various locations across six administrative zones and just 130 samples were found not meeting the parameters. The controversy over water quality started after a Bureau of Indian Standards report released by Union minister Ram Vilas Paswan showed that all samples in Delhi had failed the test.

'Need community-driven, decentralised solutions to water crisis'

Ramon Magsaysay awardee Rajendra Singh delivers lecture on water literacy in Gurugram

4-14

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

GURUGRAM

Ramon Magsaysay awardee Rajendra Singh, better known as 'The Waterman of India', on Friday said that community-driven, and decentralised water management solutions were the answers to the country's water crisis, adding that the democracy today was not people-driven, but corporate-driven. He said that the problem was global, but the solution to it was local.

Delivering a talk on "Citizen-centric Advocacy and Water Literacy in India" at Management Development Institute here under the aegis of School of Public Policy



Rajendra Singh •

and Governance, Dr. Singh, emphasised that humans had the right to take from nature, but to take without giving back was not sustainable. He said there was a need to work at the nature's pace and in co-ordination with it,

adding that the water-policy must be people-centric.

He advocated the need for sustainable development, free from destruction and displacement.

Referring to his community-based efforts in water harvesting in Rajasthan for more than four decades, Dr. Singh said that around 12,000 waterbodies were built leading to recharge of 2.5 lakh tube wells and reverse migration of around 17 lakh people. Sharing data on water crisis in India, Dr. Singh, also the winner of Stockholm Water Prize, said that in the current year, 190 districts were flooded while 365 districts across 17 districts faced drought. He said that 72% of India faced high to extremely high water stress.

In reply to a query from the audience, Dr. Singh asserted that solution did not lie in the linking of the rivers, but in water harvesting. He said that in metro cities such as Delhi, Gurugram, Faridabad and Meerut, where the problem of depleting groundwater was even more severe, rain water should be harvested and not allowed to be mixed with sewage. He also advocated the need for "water literacy" movement in the urban areas to create awareness.

Dr. Singh, in his two-hourlong lecture, emphasised the need for congruity between the crop and the rain patterns since around 80% of the water was used in agriculture. He also expressed concern over the fact that water in 2.65 lakh villages across the country was not fit for drinking and said that the solution lied in the nature for it.

'River rights'

Dr. Singh said that it was high time to talk about the "river rights" and not just the human rights, adding that even our Constitution had failed to protect the rights of the rivers. He said that India had an age-old tradition of respect for water and can offer solutions to the world.

News item/letter/article/edi	toria	l published on 14.12.2019	in t	he following newspaper	
Hindustan Times (New Delhi)		Deccan Herald (Bengaluru)		हिंदुस्तान (नई दिल्ली)	
The Statesman (New Delhi)		Deccan Cronicle		नव भारत टाइम्स (नई दिल्ली)	
The Times of India (New Delhi)		The Economic Times (New Delhi)		पंजाब केसरी (दिल्ली)	
The Indian Express (New Delhi)		Business Standard(New Delhi)		राजस्थान पत्रिका (नई दिल्ली)	
The Hindu (Delhi)		The Tribune (Gurugram)		दैनिक जागरण (नई दिल्ली)	
Pioneer (Delhi)		Financial Express		जनसत्ता (दिल्ली)	
राष्ट्रीय सहारा (दिल्ली)		दैनिक भास्कर (नई दिल्ली)		अमर उजाला (नई दिल्ली)	

वैश्विक अशांति और जल

अरुण तिवारी

and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

दुनिया के ज्यादातर हिस्सों में अशांति पानी से उपजी है तो शांति का मार्ग भी पानी में ही तलाशना चाहिए। किंतु भारत के पानी संकट का समाधान, इजरायली के जल प्रबंधन का मॉडल नहीं हो सकता। भारत का जल प्रबंधन दूसरे के संसाधन की ओर ताकने की बजाय अपने पास जो है, उसी से जीवन चलाने वाला होकर ही शांतिप्रद हो सकता है। पानी के उपयोग के मामले में हमें अनुशासित होना पड़ेगा, जल अपत्यय की आदत छोड़नी होगी।

म इक्कीसवीं सदी के इस दूसरे दशक के अंतिम वर्ष में प्रवेश करने वाले हैं। इस वक्त की दो सबसे बड़ी सामाजिक चुनौतियों हैं – हताशा और तनाव। इन चुनौतियों के फलस्वरूप प्रमुखता से उभरते दृश्य चार हैं: अशांति, आत्मधात, विद्धापन और युद्ध। ये दृश्य पूरी दुनिया में तेजी से फल रहे हैं और काफी गंधीर व कष्टदायक हैं। संयुक्त राष्ट्र चिंतित है कि लोग आपस में लड़ क्यों रहे हैं। उसकी चिंता वह भी है कि लोग एक देश से उजड़ कर दूसरे देशों में क्यों जा रहे हैं। यूरोपीय शहरों के मेयर चिंतित है कि विस्थापित उनके यहां आकर क्यों बस रहे हैं। जहां एक ओर भूखे, बीमार, लाचार लाखी परिवार रोजगार और शांति की तलाश में अपनी जड़ों से उजड़ने को मजबूर हैं, वहीं तूसरी ओर जिन इलाकों में वे जाकर बस रहे हैं, वहां कानून-व्यवस्था को समस्याएं खड़ी हो रही हैं। सांस्कृतिक तालमेल न बनने से भी समस्याएं हैं। इत

समस्याओं और चिंताओं में तीसरे विश्व युद्ध के बीज मौजूद हैं। ज्यादातर प्रचार यही है कि इस अंतरराष्ट्रीय उजाड़ का कारण आतंकवाद, सांप्रदायिक विभेद, सीमा-विवाद अथवा आर्थिक तनातनी है। किंतु सच यह नहीं है। सच यह है कि बहती हवस, बढ़ता उपभोग, घटते प्राकृतिक संसाधन और दूसरे के संसाधन पर कब्जे की नीयत ने ये हालात पैदा किए हैं। इन संसाधनों में पानी सबसे प्रमुख है। यकीन न हो तो दुनिया के मानचित्र पर निगाह डालिए।

आज तुर्की-सीरिया-इराक विवाद ने शिया-सून्नी और आर्तकवादी त्रासदी का रूप भले ही ले लिया हो, किंतु चास्तियकता यही हैं कि विचाद की शुरुआत इफरेटिस नदी के पानी को लेकर ही हुई थी। इफरेटिस नदी, तुर्की से निकल कर सीरिया होते हुए इराक तक जाती है। तुर्की का दावा है कि इस नदी में आने वाले कुल पानी में साड़े अट्टासी प्रतिशत योगदान तो अकेले

उसका ही है, फिर भी वह तो मात्र तियालीस प्रतिशत पानी ही मांग रहा है। दूपरा पक्ष देखिए। इफरेंटिस के प्रवाह में सीरिया का योगदान 11.3 प्रतिशत और इराक का शून्य है, जबकि पानी की कभी वाले देश होने के कारण सीरिया, इफरेंटिस के पानी में बाईस प्रतिशत और इराक तियालीस प्रतिशत हिस्सेदारी चाहता हैं। वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि तुकीं ने मूल नदी जा बंदवारा सींध (1987) का उल्लांचन करते हुए 15 अप्रैल, 2014 के बाद से इफरेंटिस नदी के प्रवाह में कटौती करनी शुरू की और अपनी दादागीरी जारी रखते हुए 16 मई, 2014 को सीरिया और इराक के हिस्से का पानी छोड़ना पूरी तरह बंद कर दिया। परिणामस्वरूप, नदी किनारे की खेती योग्य भूमि रेगिस्तान में तब्दील

होती गई। सीरिया दुनिया में सबसे पुरानी खेती का देश है। नदी जल विवाद ने ऐसे देश के एक बड़े भू-भाग में खेती कार्य को दुष्कर बना दिया। इससे करीब बीस लाख की आबादी उजड़ी। उजड़ने चाले बगवाद गए, लेबनान गए, फिर ग्रीस, नुकी से होते हुए जर्मनी, ब्रिटेन, स्वीडन, नीदरलैंड, ऑस्ट्रिया, बेल्जियम और युगेप के देशों तक पहुंचे। आज सीरिया में पानी का संकट इतना गहरा है कि सीरिया को करीब सत्तर प्रतिशत आबादी पीने के पानी की कमी से जुझ रही है। जब पीने को पानी ही पर्याप्त नहीं तो भूख का इंतजाम कहां से हो?

यदि हम इफरेटिस नदी में 17.3 अरब क्यूबिक मीटर जल की उपलब्धता आंकड़े देखें तो समझ में आता है कि संबंधित तीनों देशों में पानी की मांग ज्यादा है और इफरेटिस नदी में पानी कम है। इसलिए मांग- आपूर्ति के इस असंतुलन के कारण भी तीनों देशों के भीतर तनाव बढ़ना ही था। तुर्की और इराक के लोगों हारा सीरिया के विस्थापितों के घरों और जमीनों पर कब्जे की हवस ने पूरा माहौल ही तनाव और हिंसा से पर दिया। अब कोई तुर्की से पूछे कि सीरिया और इराक में विस्थापन की खुनियाद किसने रखी? तुर्की हारा इफरेटिस और टिगिरिस पर बांधों ने ही तो।

दूसरा उदाहरण फिलस्तीन है। फिलस्तीन के पश्चिमी तट के साझे ख्रांतों के पिच्यासी प्रतिशत पानी का उपयोग इजरायली कर रहे हैं। वे इजरायली किचुत्जों के नियंत्रण में हैं। एक ओर फिलस्तीन में बाहर से आकर कसे इजरायलीयों के पास बड़े—बई खेत है, बागान हैं, स्वीमिंग पूल हैं। इजरायलियों के पास पश्चिमों हें तु पर्याप्त पानी हैं, दोहन के लिए मशीन हैं तो दूसरी और ग्रामीण फिलस्तीनियों को वहता पानी तक नसींब तक नहीं हैं। वे जो पानी पी रहे हैं, वह

जहरीला है। इसलिए ज्यादातर लोग किंडनी में पथरी जैसी बीमारियों के शिकार हैं। फिलस्तीनियों के पास जमीने हैं, लेकिन वे इतनी सूखी हैं कि वे उनमें कम मानी की फसलें भी नहीं उमा सकते। यही वजह है कि एक आम फिलस्तीनी, एक दुखी खानाबदोश की जिंदगी जीने को मजबूर हैं। शायद ही कोई दिन ऐसा जाता हो कि जब किसी न किसी इजरायली और फिलस्तीनी के बीच पानी को लंकर मारपीट न होती हों।

सीरिया, तुर्की, इराक, फिलस्तीन, इजरायल के ये टकराब तो नजीर मात्र हैं। मध्य एशिया और अफ्रीका के करीब चालीस देशों में कायम सामुदायिक अस्थितरता का मृत कारण पानी ही है। जॉर्डन, केन्या, यूथोपिया, सोमालिया, सृडान, ब्राजील सब जगह एक जैसे हालात हैं। समय बीतने के साथ-साथ यह समस्या और गंभीर होती जा रही है। जैसे जैसे दूसरे देशों में शरणार्थियों की संख्या बढ़ रही है, अशांति बढ़ रही है। सत्ता में बने रहने की राजनीतिक चालें, जस संकट से उपजे इस संकट को वर्ग और सांप्रदायिक विभेद और राष्ट्रपादी नारों के रंग भरकर पेश कर रही है। ये चालें दुनिया को हिंसा और युद्ध के जिस्न रणक्षेत्र की ओर ले जा रही हैं, क्या यह पानी की खांतिर विश्व यद्ध का कुरुक्षेत्र नहीं हैं?

सवाल है कि क्या भारत इससे अछूता है? इस साल मार्च में दिल्ली की एक झुग्गी बस्ती में पानी के झगड़े में एक की हत्या कर दी गई थी। पानी की आपूर्ति में कमी और बिल में बढ़ोत्तरी के विरोध जयपुरवासी सड़क पर उतरे। शिमलावासियों के नलों में तीसरें दिन आते पानी का आक्रोश, स्वयं हिमाचल के महामहिम राज्यपाल के मन में दिखा। उत्तराखंड के बानवे में से इकहत्तर नगरों-कस्बों में मानक से बहुत कम और खराब पानी मिला।

पानी से जुड़ी कई समस्याएं भारत के लिए राष्ट्रीय-अंतरराष्ट्रीय विवाद का कारण बनती जा रही हैं। सत्तलुज नदी बंटवारे के कारण हरियाणा-पंजाब के बीच तलवारें खिंचती रहती हैं। कावरी जल विवाद का आफ्रोश हमने बीत मार्च-अप्रैल के दौरान संसद में भी देखा और सड़की पर भी। मानसरोवर स्थित मूल स्रोत से निकलने वाली सिंधु नदी के लहाख क्षेत्र में कब्जे की चीनी साजिशों से हम वाकिफ हैं ही। भारत अने वाले विव्वती प्रवाहों में चीन हास पुस्माणु कचरा डालवे और बांध बना कर पानी रोकने की करतुर्ते पुरानी हैं। जल बंटवारें को लेकर पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारे विवाद हैं। नेपाल मूल की नदियों में नेपाल हारा छोड़े गए पानी से भारत में होने वाली तवाही को लेकर हम चिंतित रहते ही हैं।

दुनिया के ज्यादावर हिस्सों में अशांति-पानी सं उपजी हैं तो शांति का मार्ग भी पानी में ही तलाशना चाहिए। किंतु भारत के पानी संकट का समाधान, इजरायली के जल प्रबंधन का मॉडल नहीं हो सकता। भारत का जल प्रबंधन दूसरें के संसाधन की ओर ताकने की बजाय अपने पास जो है, उसी से जीवन चलाने वाला होकर ही शांतिग्रद हो सकता है। पानी के उपयोग के मामलें में हमें अनुशांसित होना पढ़ेगा, जल अपव्यय की आदत छोड़नी होगा। कम पानी और वर्धा आधारित खेती-बागवानी को अपनाना चाहिए। जितना पानी कुदरत से लें, उसे वैसा और उतना पानी संचित करके लौटाना चाहिए। जितना पानी बरसता है, उसे संचित करके लौटाना चाहिए। जितना पानी बरसता है, उसे संचित करके हमें ऐसा कर सकते हैं। हमारे जल संकट का समाधान भी हमारे प्रबंधन में ही है।