

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: 29.08.2019

**विषय - समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग का प्रस्तुतीकरण।**

जल संसाधन विकास और संबद्ध 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।

अंजना

29.08.2019

वरिष्ठ कलाकार

जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय

संलग्नक: उपरोक्त

उप निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे०

विवेक  
29/08/2019

निदेशक, (ज. प्र. आ.) निदे०

प्रवीण झा  
29-08-2019

सेवा में,

अध्यक्ष, के. ज. आ., नई दिल्ली

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

**जानकारी हेतु** - सभी संबंधित केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट [www.cwc.gov.in](http://www.cwc.gov.in) पर देखें।





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and documented at WSE Die, CWC.

Part- 1

# In water guarantee plan, 55 litres/day per person

**JAL JEEVAN MISSION** Dedicated fund may be set up on lines of Swachh Bharat

**Saubhadra Chatterji and Zia Haq**  
letters@hindustantimes.com

**NEW DELHI:** The Narendra Modi government is likely to fix a threshold limit of assured household water supply and also set up a dedicated fund for its ambitious mission to provide piped water to every rural Indian household by 2024, officials familiar with the matter said.

The water fund will likely be modelled on the lines of a similar one for Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, the national sanitation scheme, called the Swachh Bharat Kosh. The Swachh Bharat Kosh had been set up to channel philanthropic contributions and corporate social responsibility (CSR) funds towards the cause of sanitation. The water fund is likely to be called Rashtriya Jal Jeevan Kosh.

Officials are giving finishing touches to the modalities of "Nal Se Jal" (water from taps), which entails providing potable water to households. The scheme will then be put before the Cabinet for approval.

The proposals include assured water supply in the range of 43-55 litre per capita per day (LPCD), depending on the season, with a lower limit being proposed for lean periods, officials involved in the process told HT. Piped drinking water to rural households is a critical component for achieving

## WATER FOR ALL

The Centre's target is to ensure water to every rural Indian household by 2024

**THRESHOLD LIMIT** The government is likely to fix a threshold limit of assured household water supply

**DEDICATED FUND** The Centre will set up a dedicated fund, likely to be called Rashtriya Jal Jeevan Kosh, for the mission

**CURRENT STATE** Officials are giving finishing touches to

the modalities of 'Nal Se Jal' (water from taps), which would be then put before the Cabinet for approval

**CONVERGENCE** There will be a lot of convergence between the work done by the rural ministry on water body restoration and the supply of water for Nal se Jal, said an official

**43-55**

litre per capita per day (LPCD)

Assured water supply under the proposal, depending on the season

**163 million**

Number of Indians lacking access to clean water as on 2015, according to the NGO WaterAid



**LEAN PERIODS** The assured water limit could be lowered during lean periods

universal access to safe drinking water in a country where, in 2015, 163 million Indians lacked access to clean water, the highest for any country, according to the NGO WaterAid.

A key benchmark is that piped water supply at 55 LPCD under normal conditions should be available within household premises or at a distance of not more than 100 metres from the house.

A sizeable chunk of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

(MGNREGS) budget will go towards the Jal Jeevan mission, the government's overall programme to conserve water and augment supply. The mission's priority is to alleviate the water crisis in 254 severely water-stressed districts of the country.

The government has also set a deadline of March 2020 by which it expects to complete the mapping of all water sources and aquifers in these districts.

Initial estimates, officials said, are that nearly ₹1 lakh crore from MGNREGS might be required for

supply-side management, which involves restoring water bodies and canals.

Currently, the job scheme earmarks more than 60% of its funds for water-related works.

In the current financial year, almost 1.9 million person-days, out of a total of 2.58 billion estimated person-days of work under NREGS, will be used for water and agriculture-related works.

In 2014, months after coming to power, the Modi government announced a Swachh Bharat

**CONTINUED ON P 6**



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Part-2

## Water

Kosh to allow individuals, philanthropists and CSR funds to contribute to the efforts to achieve the objective of "clean India" (Swachh Bharat).

An official in the rural development ministry said that there will be a lot of convergence between the work done by the rural ministry on water body restoration and the supply of water for Nal Se Jal. "The water conservation projects funded and undertaken in MGNREGS will provide the base for the Nal Se Jal scheme," a senior rural ministry official said.

The Jal Shakti ministry aims to provide piped drinking water to 19.5% of rural households during 2019-20 under the Jal Jeevan

mission, according to targets set in the Budget 2019-20, a second official said.

Experts say implementation gaps in the rural water mission should serve as a cautionary tale, as targets have been routinely missed.

"There has been a huge gap between the government's stated objectives and actual delivery in the rural drinking water scheme," said Himanshu Thakkar of the South Asia Network on Dams, Rivers and People.

According to a 2018 Comptroller and Auditor General audit of rural piped water project, "poor execution of work" resulted in "work remaining incomplete, abandoned or non-operational as well as unproductive expendi-

ture on equipment with a financial implication of ₹2,212.44 crore".

In 2018-19, just 18.2% of rural households could be provided access to piped water supply under the National Rural Drinking Water Mission, the predecessor to the Jal Jeevan Mission. This is way short of the missed 2017 target of covering 35% rural households.

## MONITORING COMMITTEE

# All water bodies in city should be given unique IDs, says green tribunal panel

HT Correspondent

htreporters@hindustantimes.com

**NEW DELHI:** All water bodies in the national capital must be provided with Unique Identification Numbers (UID) after properly demarcating them and mapping them on GPS platforms so that they can be better conserved, a monitoring committee appointed by the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has suggested.

"The land-owning agencies shall ensure prevention of encroachments of the water bodies. For this purpose, they shall demarcate the water bodies and update revenue records. UIDs shall be given to each water body.

## THE PANEL SAID AUTHORITIES SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO INSTALL CCTV CAMERAS AT PROMINENT PLACES

The government agencies should, on a priority basis, start mapping the small water bodies on GPS platforms and monitoring their water quality," said a report prepared by the committee headed by former high court judge Justice SP Garg.

In 2018, the Delhi government had announced that there were around 1,000-1,200 water bodies

in the city, out of which around 600 could be revived. While the Delhi Jal Board (DJB) is reviving around 200 such water bodies, the irrigation and flood control department would revive another 100.

The committee recommended the authorities be directed to install CCTV cameras at prominent places to spot polluters.

Signboards or banners which display that throwing waste is not allowed shall be put up near lakes, warning of legal action in case of violation.

"At big lakes, security guards can be deployed to prevent littering. The civic bodies and DJB have courts of special metropoli-

tan magistrates for trials. The prosecution branches of MCDs and the DJB should be activated to prosecute individuals who litter the water bodies," it said.

The panel said that lakes and ponds are victims of 'eutrophication'. Eutrophication is when a water body becomes overly enriched with minerals and nutrients which induce excessive of algae.

"Eutrophication results in the prolific growth of aquatic weeds in lakes and ponds that ultimately disturb and kill the ecology of the water body. Emphasis will be on the concerned agencies to clear the weeds in time," the committee said.

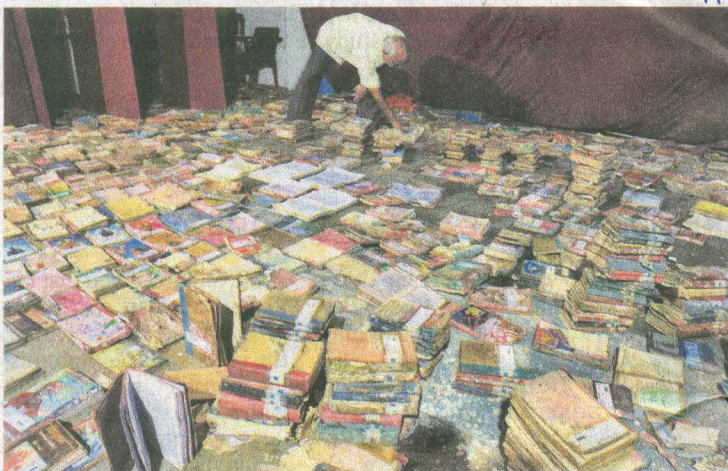


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## Central team begins visit to flood-hit areas from today H-9



**Efforts to salvage:** A staffer at Sangli Nagar Parishad Library arranges books damaged in floodwater on the library premises on Tuesday. ■UDAY DEOLEKAR

**PRESS TRUST OF INDIA**  
MUMBAI

A Central team will visit Pune and Konkan divisions to assess the damage caused by recent floods, a government official said on Wednesday. The State has sought ₹6,813 crore in financial assistance from the Centre after heavy rains and floods caused a wide-scale damage and claimed lives of 60 people.

"A team of seven officials from various Central departments will begin its visit to Pune and Konkan divisions to assess the damage caused by heavy rains and floods," a relief and rehabilitation department official said.

Konkan administrative division comprises seven districts of Mumbai City, Mumbai Suburban, Thane, Palghar, Raigad, Ratnagiri and

Sindhudurg. Pune division consists of Sangli, Pune, Kolhapur, Satara and Solapur districts.

Kolhapur and Sangli districts in western Maharashtra were badly affected by floods caused by unprecedented rains and release of water from dams earlier this month. "Some officials of the team will visit flood-hit areas in Kolhapur, Sangli, Satara, Pune, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts. They will be first briefed tomorrow (Thursday) morning before they actually begin their tour," Deepak Mhaisekar, Pune Divisional Commissioner, said.

The team will also interact with affected people for making their assessment during the three-day visit before talking to State government officials.



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## Mega dam plan leads to fury on Assam border

### Tribal outfits oppose Subansiri project

**SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT** 4-29  
GUWAHATI

The National Green Tribunal's nod for restarting construction of the 2,000 MW Subansiri Lower Hydroelectric Project at Gerukamukh on the Assam-Arunachal Pradesh border has triggered a string of protests.

Tribal organisations in Assam such as the Takam Mising Porin Kebang and All Assam Chutia Students' Union have stepped up their anti-mega dam movement with hydropower major NHPC planning to begin work from October.

Work on the mega project across river Subansiri was started in 2006 but halted in 2011 owing to various local issues, including submer-sion fears in the down-stream areas. NHPC officials said 65% of the work was done at the time and the remaining work would take less than four years.

The hydropower major has been losing an estimated ₹10 crore per day on the project, estimated to cost ₹20,000 crore on completion.

"Our prime concern is people's safety. Unless the government takes adequate measures to ensure safety and livelihood of the affected people, along with protection of biodiversity, there is no question of restarting construction," the organisations said in a joint statement.

#### Dibang project

The Subansiri Lower project has not met with any resistance in Arunachal Pradesh, but people in the State have expressed concern over the 2,880 MW Dibang hydroelectric project estimated to cost ₹28,080 crore. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs had cleared the project in July.



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# New ₹9.3 crore study to check antibiotic resistance in Ganga

The project, expected to last two years, will identify sources of *Eschericia coli*

JACOB KOSHY  
NEW DELHI

The government has commissioned a ₹9.3 crore study to assess the microbial diversity along the entire length of the Ganga and test if stretches of the 2,500 km long river contain microbes that may promote "antibiotic resistance".

The project, expected to last two years, is to be undertaken by scientists at the Motilal Nehru Institute of Technology, Allahabad; the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur; Sardar Patel Institute of Science & Technology, Gorakhpur, as well as start-up companies, Phixgen and Xcelris Labs. The latter two provide genome sequencing services, which in this case will involve mapping the genomes of the microbes sampled.



**Clean drive:** The project aims at identifying contaminants in the river and the threat to human health. ■ K.R. DEEPAK

The aims of the research project, according to a note by the National Mission for Clean Ganga under the Jal Shakti Ministry is to indicate the type of "contamination" (sewage and industrial) in the river and "threat to human health (antibiotic resistance surge)", identifying sources of *Eschericia coli*, a type of bacteria that lives in the gut of animals and hu-

mans. While largely harmless, some species have been linked to intestinal disease as well as aggravating antibiotic resistance.

## 'Entire stretch'

There have been several studies that have looked at microbial diversity in the Ganga but these have been in isolation. No study has looked at the "entire stretch"

of the river, according to Atya Kapley, a scientist at NEERI and part of the project.

In 2014, researchers from Newcastle University in the U.K. and IIT-Delhi sampled water and sediments at seven sites along the Ganga in different seasons. They reported in the peer-reviewed *Environmental Science and Technology* that levels of resistance genes that lead to "superbugs" were about 60 times greater during the pilgrimage months of May and June than at other times of the year.

A 2017 report commissioned by the Union Department of Biotechnology and the U.K. Research Council underlined that India had some of the highest antibiotic resistance rates among bacteria that commonly cause infections.



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## FE-29 THE COST OF WATER

Delhi government's waiver scheme should occasion revisiting debates on pricing of scarce resource, while also ensuring equity

IT IS TEMPTING to describe the Delhi government's move to waive the pending water bills of consumers as a sop with polls in mind. But the move should occasion a broader debate on water pricing. The arrears for domestic consumers in the city amount to more than Rs 6,000 crore, which includes a late payment surcharge (LPSC) of Rs 3,500 crore. Arrears for commercial consumers amount to Rs 10,000 crore, of which Rs 9,000 crore is LPSC. The surcharge would be completely cleared for domestic consumers and a rebate of 25 to 100 per cent will be offered to them, depending on the colony they live in. For commercial consumers, the LPSC would be cleared if they pay the principal amount before the deadline of November 30. The Delhi government has clarified that the waiver is a one-time move. But the AAP government's admission that lot of the arrears are a result "of wrong meter readings" should occasion discussion on water billing mechanisms, especially at a time when providing piped supply to all households in the country is high on the Centre's agenda.

The Standing Committee of the Ministry of Water Resources, which submitted its report to Parliament in 2015, found that the percentage of districts with over-exploited groundwater level increased from three in 1995 to 15 in 2011. The situation has worsened, since then. Twenty one Indian cities including Delhi, Bengaluru, Hyderabad and Chennai are racing towards zero groundwater by 2020, according to a Niti Aayog study. At the same time, about 80 per cent of rural India lacks access to piped water. In such a situation, subsidies — as well as payment-waiver schemes like the one in Delhi — are likely to draw the criticism that they work to the benefit of the well-heeled. A water pricing policy should facilitate the extension of supply while also ensuring that the affluent do not milk the system. As per the UN's Dublin Principle, water is an economic good and its pricing should, therefore, reflect its scarcity value. But at the same time, policy shouldn't compromise on the principles of equity.

Since water is a state subject, charges for domestic, agriculture and industrial consumers vary across the country. But the determination of water charges for the different sectors is largely ad hoc and the processes are non-transparent. Most states have dragged their feet on the National Water Policy 2012 directive of setting up an independent Water Regulatory Authority. The Delhi loan waiver scheme should occasion revisiting this policy document.



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## Not just El Nino, pollution too worsening droughts: Study

*TOI-29*  
Neha.Madaan@timesgroup.com

**Pune:** Not just El Nino, but air pollution may also be worsening droughts in the country, a new study has revealed.

An Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM) study has revealed that during El Nino years, pollutants from south Asian countries can amplify the effect of the climate cycle on the monsoon, worsening an ongoing drought situation.

The study said severity of droughts during El Nino years was amplified by 17% due to changes in aerosol pollution (a cloud of solid or liquid particles). It said pollutant loading in the Asian Tropopause Aerosol Layer — a high altitude layer of pollutants — reduced the amount



**ENVIRONMENTAL CRISIS**

of solar radiation in the monsoon region, thereby aggravating the severity of drought by further weakening the monsoon circulation.

It said future increases in industrial emissions from both east and south Asia would lead to a wider and thicker pollutant aerosol layer in the upper troposphere, potentially amplifying the se-

verity of droughts over India.

"In a global warming environment, the tropical Pacific is predicted to witness more frequent extreme El Nino events. Aerosol pollution loading over South Asia is still expected to remain large at least until the end of the 2040s. Thus, more extreme El Nino events, in the backdrop of the rising aerosol emission, will have an adverse impact on the severity of droughts over the monsoon region," Suvarna Fadnavis, a chief researcher and IITM scientist, told TOI.

"We estimate that the combined effect of El Nino and the increased aerosol loading can lead to a rainfall deficit of approximately 4-12 mm per day over India," Fadnavis said.

Full report on [www.toi.in](http://www.toi.in)



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## K'taka govt to set up squad to check flood fund misuse

**PRESS TRUST OF INDIA**  
BENGALURU, 28 AUGUST

The Karnataka government will set up a state-wide squad to check any misuse during the flood relief programme, revenue minister R Ashoka said on Wednesday.

Addressing reporters after a meeting with senior officials on the flood relief programme, Ashoka said there was anotion among some people that the natural calamity was an opportunity to plunder resources.

"This belief reflects in (sections of) media as well", he said.

"For the first time, we have decided to form a squad, which will randomly visit places to contain the menace of middlemen," Ashoka added.

This statewide squad, which would travel to flood-affected areas and meet people there would examine whether the money reached the beneficiaries, the affected persons or middlemen were siphoning it off, he said.

Ashoka said the government would directly transfer money into the accounts of the victims instead of paying through cheques.

Cautioning officers against any malpractices in the name of flood relief programme,

## Punjab floods: 12 breaches plugged, says Sarkaria

**STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE**  
CHANDIGARH, 28 AUGUST

Days after heavy rains led to flood in many areas of Punjab, state water resources minister Sukhbinder Singh Sarkaria on Wednesday said 12 breaches have been successfully plugged so far and the work of plugging remaining breaches is on at war footing and they will also be plugged in coming days.

Sarkaria said that this natural calamity has caused major damage to the state, but with the concerted efforts of Punjab government and volunteers of various organ-

isations 12 breaches have been successfully plugged. He said that the officials of his department had also played an active role in plugging these breaches.

The minister further revealed that nine breaches at Meowal and Mau Sahib villages in Phillaur sub division were successfully plugged, and the work of plugging 168 feet wide breach at Bholewal village in Ludhiana district was completed on Saturday.

Two breaches were also plugged at Kishanpura village in Moga district, he added.

The flood, which hit parts of the state in the first fortnight of August, wrecked havoc with almost all the rivers in spate. As many as 82 people lost their lives. About five lakh people were displaced. According to the State government, 103 taluks of 22 districts were affected. The flood damaged 7.5 lakh hectares of land and 75,317 houses.

## Gangapur dam in Nashik is 97 per cent full

NASHIK, 28 AUGUST

Gangapur dam across the Godavari river, the main source of water for Nashik city, is filled up to 97 per cent of its total 5630 Million Cubic Feet (MCFT) capacity this monsoon so far.

While Darna dam is 96 per cent full 20 reservoirs in the district have 90 per cent stock thanks to good amount of rains in their catchment areas, officials said on Wednesday.

However, medium-capacity Manikpunj and Nagasakya dams are still dry.

Officials said intensity of rains in the north Maharashtra district is reduced significantly in the last fortnight except in Igatpuri taluka, which has recorded 24 mm rainfall in the last 24 hours ending Wednesday morning.

Some 14 talukas in the district have received scanty rainfall so far, they said while indicating uneven rain pattern.

PTI



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Rashtriya Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dainik Bhaskar	<input type="checkbox"/>		

and documented at WSE Die, CWC.

## AAP govt's free water scheme being misused by several housing societies: NGT panel 51-29

PTI  
NEW DELHI, 28 AUGUST

The AAP government's scheme of providing 20,000 litres of water each month free of cost to every household in the national capital is being misused by several housing societies, a monitoring committee has told the National Green Tribunal.

The committee led by a former high court judge, told a bench headed by NGT Chairperson Justice Adarsh Kumar Goel that after availing 20,000 litres free of cost, these societies start extracting groundwater.

"The extraction of groundwater by using tube-wells/borewells is being done to avoid payment of water tariff. The Delhi Jal Board (DJB) should take effective steps to prevent this practice," the panel has told the NGT.

Earlier this year, the AAP government had told the Delhi Assembly that around 20,000 litres of free water each month was provided across the nation-



al capital by using nearly Rs 400 crore, benefitting 5.3 lakh consumers through the water subsidy scheme.

In contrast to the committee's finding, the AAP government had also said that the scheme also led to an increase in water conservation as consumers reduced consumption to avail benefit of the

scheme and also led to increase in number of functional water meters.

The committee, which submitted its report in NGT, is headed by Justice SP Garg (retd) and also comprises representative each from the DJB, Central Pollution Control Board, Central Ground Water Authority and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate

(SDM) concerned.

The panel has also recommended that to prevent wastage and misuse of water, 'polluter pays' principle should be used for those who violate various provisions of air and water Acts.

"The monitoring committee is of the considered view that for judicious use of water and to prevent its wastage, at the time of sanction of water connection, on the analogy of electricity connection, the consumer should be asked to declare probable consumption of water.

"In case water consumption is highly excessive, the consumer should be charged with higher tariffs for overuse. 'Use More

Pay More' and 'More the Consumption Higher the Tariff' principle should be adopted to discourage wastage. There should be efficient and adequate metering of the water consumed," the report filed by the panel said.



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# Flood delays work on 25-acre reservoir along Yamuna river

Officials say it will take at least two more weeks to complete the project

NIKHIL M BABU  
NEW DELHI

The construction of a 25-acre reservoir to store floodwater from the Yamuna during the monsoon, being built on the floodplains, has been delayed due to the recent flood.

The shallow reservoir to recharge the groundwater was supposed to be completed by August 20. "We had dug around 17 acres. We cannot dig the rest of the area as the flood has made it inaccessible for machines," an official privy to the development told *The Hindu*.

On August 9, the work on the pilot project, which is a pet scheme of Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal, was launched by him and Union Jal Shakti Minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat.

Officials said it will now take at least two more weeks



The shallow reservoir was supposed to be completed by August 20. ■ FILE PHOTO: SANDEEP SAXENA

to complete the project and thus less time will remain for testing out the project this monsoon. It will take about one week for the area to dry and another week to complete the work.

"If there was no flood till August 20, we would have completed the work. But we are hoping that we will complete it soon. There will be

one flood cycle in September for us to get the project tested," the official said, adding that work was going on at a good pace before the flood.

The reservoir, which will be around two-metre-deep, is being constructed on a 40-acre piece of land. If the pilot project is successful, the government plans to extend it to 1,000 acres next year.

The Irrigation and Flood Control Department was in the process of installing around 12 piezometers to measure the water table before and after percolation in the area.

## Increase in water table

"Though the piezometers installed have shown increase in water table compared to what was shown 10 days back, we cannot be sure whether it was due to the flood or water in the reservoir," the official said.

Now, piezometers will be installed about three km upstream of the project to measure the increase in water table. "We will then compare the readings of both the areas to understand whether the increase is due to the reservoir water or the flood," the official said.



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**स्टालिन ने कहा**

RP-29/8

# मीथेन और हाइड्रोकार्बन प्रोजेक्ट पूरे तमिलनाडु की समस्या

गोदावरी-कावेरी को  
जोड़ा जाए

कावेरी डेल्टा किसानों  
का सम्मेलन

पत्रिका न्यूज़ नेटवर्क  
rajasthanpatrika.com

तंजावुर. डीएमके अध्यक्ष एम. के. स्टालिन ने कहा कि मीथेन और हाइड्रोकार्बन परियोजनाएं केवल तंजावुर की ही नहीं पूरे तमिलनाडु की समस्याएं हैं।

यहां बुधवार को कावेरी डेल्टा किसान सम्मेलन की स्टालिन ने अध्यक्षता की। उनके साथ कावेरी डेल्टा किसान कल्याण संघ के सचिव मण्णारकुडी एस. रंगनाथन और अन्य किसान नेता भी उपस्थित थे।

स्टालिन ने जोर देते हुए कहा कि ये दोनों परियोजनाएं प्रकृति के खिलाफ साजिश ही नहीं बल्कि सरकार साजिश है जिसके तहत हमारी जमीनों को सुखाया जा रहा है।

डीएमके अध्यक्ष ने कर्नाटक सरकार को भी कोसा कि कावेरी का पानी हमारा हक है और उसे जारी करना उनका कर्तव्य है लेकिन कर्नाटक अपना फर्ज नहीं निभा रहा है।

हजारों की संख्या में उपस्थित किसानों के इस सम्मेलन में दस प्रस्ताव पारित किए गए जो इस प्रकार हैं :



तंजावुर में कावेरी डेल्टा किसानों के सम्मेलन में किसान नेता एस. रंगनाथन से चर्चा करते डीएमके अध्यक्ष एम. के. स्टालिन।

1. हाइड्रो कार्बन प्रोजेक्ट को रोका जाए और डेल्टाई क्षेत्र को कृषि जोन घोषित किया जाए।
2. कर्नाटक को मेकेडाटू बांध निर्माण की अनुमति नहीं दी जाए।
3. कावेरी नदी जलवाहिकाओं व मार्गों की पूरी तरह सफाई की जाए।
4. गाजा तूफान से हुई क्षति को पूरी तरह ठीक कर उत्तर-पूर्वी मानसून की पूर्व तैयारी की जाए।
5. कावेरी डेल्टा किसानों और कृषि श्रमिकों के हितों का संरक्षण
6. देश की एकता के खातिर कावेरी-गोदावरी को जोड़ा जाए।
7. बांध संरक्षण बिल से तमिलनाडु के अधिकारों की रक्षा की जाए।
8. एकल नदी जल न्यायाधिकरण के बिल को रोका जाए।
9. किसानों की आय को तिगुना करने के उपाय किए जाएं।
10. मेटूर बांध से कावेरी बेसिन जिलों को तत्काल 20 हजार घन फीट पानी छोड़ा जाए।



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**नर्मदा नदी में 4.60 लाख क्यूसेक पानी छोड़ा**

RP-29/8

# खतरे के निशान ऊपर नर्मदा, दो दर्जन गांवों में अलर्ट

नीचे इलाके के लोगों को सुरक्षित स्थान पर पहुंचाया

सरदार सरोवर नर्मदा बांध ऐतिहासिक स्तर पर, प्रधानमंत्री ने जताई खुशी

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क  
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भरुच. भरुच में गोल्डन ब्रिज के पास नर्मदा नदी बुधवार को खतरे के निशान 24 फुट से भी तीन फुट उपर बह रही थी। नदी का जलस्तर 27 फुट दर्ज किया गया है। नदी के बड़े जलस्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रशासन ने नदी किनारे के दो दर्जन से ज्यादा गांव के लोगों को सतर्क कर दिया है।

नर्मदा बांध के पंद्रह दरवाजों को 3.70 मीटर से खोलकर नर्मदा नदी में 4.60 लाख क्यूसेक पानी छोड़ा जा रहा है, जिस कारण भरुच में एक बार फिर से बाढ़ का खतरा मंडराने लगा है। नदी का जलस्तर खतरे के निशान को पार कर जाने से गोल्डन ब्रिज झोपड़पट्टी के इलाके में रहने वाले लोगों को सुरक्षित स्थान पर पहले ही भेज दिया गया था। अंकलेश्वर के साथ भरुच व झगडिया तहसील के दो दर्जन के नदी किनारे के गांवों के लोगो को सतर्क किया गया है।

सरदार सरोवर नर्मदा बांध के उपरी इलाके से अभी भी 5.52 लाख



नर्मदा. केवडिया कॉलोनी में सरदार सरोवर नर्मदा बांध का जलस्तर बुधवार को ऐतिहासिक स्तर पर पहुंच गया। ऊपरी इलाके से लगातार हो रही पानी की आवक के कारण बुधवार को बांध का जलस्तर 134.14 मीटर दर्ज किया गया। प्रधानमंत्री मोदी ने नर्मदा बांध के ऐतिहासिक स्तर पर पहुंचने पर खुशी जताते हुए ट्वीटर पर इसे सुनहरा दिन बताया। उन्होंने ट्वीट किया कि यह बहुत सुंदर अवसर है।

क्यूसेक पानी की आवक हो रही है। सरदार सरोवर में पानी का लाइव स्टोरेज 4235 मिलियन क्यूबिक

मीटर है। वहीं, 1200 मेगावाट का रिवर बेड पावर हाउस 24 घंटे चलाया जा रहा है। इसके साथ ही

साथ केनाल हेड पावरहाउस के डार्ड सौ मेगावाट के तीन यूनिटों को चालू रखा गया है। नर्मदा बांध में विपुल

मात्रा में पानी की आवक के कारण बांध से 5.52 लाख क्यूसेक पानी छोड़े जाने का असर भरुच में दिख

रहा है। नर्मदा नदी एक बार फिर से दोनों किनारों से होकर बह रही है।



News item/letter/article/editorial published on 29.08.2019.....in the following newspaper

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Statesman  
The Times of India (New Delhi)  
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# जापान में बाढ़, उच्चतम स्तर का अलर्ट जारी

PR-29

तोक्यो, (एएफपी): जापान सरकार ने देश के दक्षिण पश्चिम में बाढ़ और भूस्खलन के मद्देनजर

2,40,000 लोगों को सुरक्षित स्थानों पर ले जाने के बुधवार को आदेश दिए। अधिकारियों ने इस बात की पुष्टि की कि भारी बारिश के कारण एक व्यक्ति की मौत को गई है। जापान की मौसम विज्ञान एजेंसी ने उत्तरी क्यूशू क्षेत्र के कई हिस्सों के लिए उच्चतम स्तर का अलर्ट जारी किया है। यह अलर्ट तब जारी किया जाता है जब "तब तबाही की आशंका हो"। इसके तहत लोगों को अपनी जान बचाने के लिए कदम उठाने के आदेश दिए जाते हैं। जापान की मौसम विज्ञान एजेंसी ने बुधवार सुबह एक संवाददाता सम्मेलन में कहा, "हम शहरों में भारी बारिश देख रहे हैं और

2,40,000 लोगों को सुरक्षित स्थानों पर ले जाने के आदेश



वहां विशेष चेतावनियां जारी की गई हैं।" मौसम एजेंसी के अधिकारी यासुशी काजीवारा ने कहा, "इस स्थिति में आपको अपना जीवन बचाने के लिए सर्वश्रेष्ठ कोशिश करनी चाहिए।" उन्होंने कहा कि जिन लोगों को सुरक्षित स्थान पर

जाने की सलाह दी गई है उन्हें चेतावनी का स्तर बढ़ाए जाने से पहले ही अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए कदम उठा लेने चाहिए। यह चेतावनी उत्तरी क्यूशू में जारी की गई है जहां बारिश के कारण एक व्यक्ति की मौत हो गई थी।

जाने की सलाह दी गई है उन्हें चेतावनी का स्तर बढ़ाए जाने से पहले ही अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए कदम उठा लेने चाहिए। यह चेतावनी उत्तरी क्यूशू में जारी की गई है जहां बारिश के कारण एक व्यक्ति की मौत हो गई थी।



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## AUGUST PUSH Monsoon recovery spurs nutrient sales



HARISH DAMODARAN

THE MONSOON'S spectacular catch-up after a very poor start has spurred a recovery in fertiliser sales as well.

Data from the Department of Fertilisers shows retail sales of urea, di-ammonium phosphate (DAP), muriate of potash (MOP) and NPKS complexes (containing different combinations of nitrogen, phosphorous, potash and sulphur) to have been lower in May, June and July, compared to their last year's levels for the same months.

An extended dry spell and rainfall in June — the opening month of the south-west monsoon season — turning out 32.8% below the normal long-period average (LPA) led to poor nutrient offtake by farmers. But July saw the country as a whole receiving 4.6% above average rains, with the surplus even higher, at 19.1%, in the current month so far. Cumulative all-India area-weighted rainfall during June 1 to August 28 has been 0.5% more than the corresponding LPA.

As a result, the gap between the total area planted under kharif crops this year vis-à-vis the corresponding coverage for 2018 has narrowed to just 2.3%, as on August 23. It was a whopping 26.7% till July 5. The pickup in sowing is also reflected in fertiliser purchases. Sales of urea, DAP and NPKS fertilisers this month have higher relative to last year, with only MOP registering a marginal dip (see table).

Fertiliser industry sources expect sales to go up further in the coming months for two reasons.

The first is, of course, the monsoon's late revival, which has substantially bolstered the soil moisture regime as well as enabled water levels in India's major reservoirs to reach 73.3% of their live storage capacity as on August 22. This is more than corresponding 60.8% figure for 2018 and the last 10-years' average of 57.8% for this date. The beneficial impact of it will be felt particularly in the up-coming rabi cropping season from October.

The second reason for the likely higher fertiliser demand is prices. Since October 15, last year, the country's leading nutrient manufacturer-cum-seller, Indian Farmers'

### SALES OF FERTILISERS IN 2019-20 (LAKH TONNES)

	Urea	DAP	MOP	NPKS
Apr	8.04 (7.13)	1.73 (1.57)	0.93 (0.93)	2.15 (2.25)
May	11.01 (11.72)	3.03 (3.60)	1.16 (1.37)	2.96 (3.79)
Jun	19.78 (22.71)	6.46 (7.97)	1.59 (2.12)	5.91 (8.81)
Jul	38.88 (41.67)	9.61 (9.84)	2.58 (3.15)	11.00 (12.77)
Aug	37.77 (34.11)	6.80 (6.57)	2.13 (2.60)	10.13 (10.08)

Note: Figures in brackets are sales for the corresponding month of last fiscal; \*For August 1-27.

Source: Department of Fertilisers.

**Monsoon rains have recharged the groundwater and filled up reservoirs. That, along with companies reducing prices, should help prop fertiliser demand**

Fertiliser Cooperative, has slashed its maximum retail price (MRP) for DAP from Rs 29,000 to Rs 25,000 per tonne. It has also effected similar reductions in NPKS complexes — from Rs 27,300 to Rs 24,000/tonne for 10:26:26, from Rs 27,500 to Rs 24,200 for 12:32:16 and from Rs 21,300 to Rs 20,000 for 20:20:0:13.

The lowering of MRPs by most companies has been partly in response to falling international prices. Average landed prices (cost plus freight) of imported DAP this month have been \$ 346 per tonne, against \$ 429 a year ago. The landed rates of 10:26:26 and 20:20:0:13 have, likewise, eased from \$ 365 to \$ 358 and \$ 303 to \$ 290 per tonne, respectively.

Moreover, the Narendra Modi government has kept the per-tonne subsidy in 2019-20 unchanged from last year's levels of Rs 10,402 for DAP, Rs 8,739 for 10:26:26 and Rs 8,917 for 12:36:16, while marginally raising it from Rs 7,177 to Rs 7,286 for 20:20:0:13. Companies have passed on the benefit of unchanged subsidy rates, over and above lower cost of imported fertilisers and raw material/intermediates, to farmers. That should, in turn, help prop up nutrient demand in the coming months.



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and documented at WSE Die, CWC.

# India's water crisis: All actors must come together

While CSR activities have been geared towards water conservation, corporations must make it a top priority



AMITABH KANT

Water and its management will determine India's ability to achieve high economic growth, ensure environmental sustainability, and improve the quality of life. India is home to 17% of world's population, but has only 4% of the world's fresh water resources. At present, 75% of Indian households do not have access to drinking water, and close to 90% of rural households have no access to piped water. India is a water-stressed country, and with 1,544 cubic metre per capita annual availability, we are advancing towards becoming water-scarce. Five of the world's 20 largest cities under water stress are in India.

As per the *Economic Survey 2018-19*, by 2050, India will be extremely susceptible to water insecurity. There are some other aspects that pertain to the economic cost of environmental degradation that India is faced with. A 2018 World Bank study pegged the cost of environmental degradation to India at approximately \$80 billion per year, which amounts to around 5.7% of our GDP. Further, an environment survey of 178 countries ranked India at 155. This is extremely worrying, especially since among the BRIC nations, India ranked last.

Community management of water will be crucial if India is to become water secure. From State-led initiatives to local community driven initiatives, work on community engagement has begun. State-led efforts to manage water have been assessed and shared by the NITI Aayog, which has developed the composite water management index (CWMI). States are ranked on the management of water and progress in 28 indicators relating to water management.

But given the magnitude of the challenge and the contribution of the corporate sector in driving innovation, there is a growing role for leading enterprises to help meet development targets. In water management, corporations must play a more active role in using their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) efforts towards innovation and conservation of water, along with the dissemination of proven practices that help conserve and harness water recharge. For corporations, the community focus is often manifest in the sustainable efforts undertaken by their owners. The question remains as to whether CSR commitment and sustainability initiatives in the current scenario are effective and pervasive enough to make a substantial impact.

India has access to only 4% of the world's usable water sources. If not addressed, water scarcity is also likely to affect the GDP, accounting for almost a 6% loss by 2050. Around 600 million people are already facing a severe water shortage, according to reports.

There are flag bearers for conservation efforts among Indian and multinational corporations, and their efforts must be emulated across the board. ITC's integrated water management approach is one which immediately comes to mind. It is now extended to implement four large-scale river basin regeneration projects for achieving water balance and year-round environmental flows in select sub-basins in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Madhya Pradesh to strengthen water security— one



■ Around 600 million people are already facing a severe water shortage

HT

of the most important priorities for India. Today, ITC's integrated watershed development programme covers over one million acres spread across 15,000 water harvesting structures, benefiting over 300,000 people in 43 districts across 16 states. This initiative has generated over six million person-days of employment within project villages, reducing levels of distress migration. In addition, a pilot programme at scale on "water use efficiency in agriculture" is also being promoted to enable effective demand-side management. This initiative has yielded water savings of 20% to 45% in crops like sugarcane, wheat, rice and banana.

Tata's Water Mission aims to provide better access to pure water for six million people spread across 7,000 villages in 12 states, by 2020. Key focus areas are to improve access to safe water and sanitation, and to make a difference through rigorous and technologically advanced interventions.

Under its 2025 sustainability agenda, Pepsico is said to aim for a global improvement in water use efficiency in high water risk areas of its direct agricultural supply chain by 15% by 2025. Mahindra too is doing extensive work under its Mahindra Hariyali programme. As its climate change resistance movement, the initiative is a social upsurge where tree planting is not merely a duty, but, in fact, is termed a celebration. Since 2007, this initiative has achieved a target of planting 16 million saplings. Even in water conservation efforts, the Mahindra group has managed to reduce water consumption requirements per vehicle produced by 64% since 2012.

It's not as if CSR activities are not geared towards water conservation and management. Almost every corporation does work on water management. But now they need to make it a top priority rather than one of the many avenues where CSR initiatives are undertaken. Water is a critical resource and community water management is a must. This will range from corporate engagement to smaller scale community initiatives, to individual efforts. Now, the entire ecosystem must work in a cooperative manner to ensure India's water conservation efforts are forward-thinking, and leveraging synergies from the State, corporations, and the community as a whole. This is everyone's fight and one we must win. The work starts now.

Amitabh Kant is CEO, NITI Aayog  
 The views expressed are personal



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and documented at WSE Die, CWC.

## Water from <sup>29</sup> Pakistan inundates Fazilka village

PRAFUL CHANDER NAGPAL

FAZILKA, AUGUST 28

Although the floodwater has started receding in the Fazilka area, residents of Mohar Jamsher village are still facing flood fury from the Pakistan side.

"The floodwater has been entering our village from Pakistan. Although the current has reduced, water is still entering our fields," said Sarpanch Hansa Singh. The internal roads of the village were also submerged, he added. Hansa Singh said of the 1,435 acres of the agricultural land, the paddy crop in about 800-900 acres had been damaged due to the floods. He said two kutchha houses had also collapsed in the village.

Flood-prone Mohar Jamsher village is surrounded by Pak on three sides and connected to India on the fourth, that too via Sutlej

Notably, the flood-prone village is surrounded by Pakistan on three sides and connected to India on the fourth, that too via the Sutlej.

When contacted, SDM Subhash Khatak said only 20,000 cusecs of water was discharged recently from the Hussaini-wala headworks as compared to more than 50,000 cusecs released earlier. When asked about water coming from the Pakistan side, the SDM said a small quantity of water might have entered the Indian side at Mohar Jamsher village.



**VICTIM OF NATURE'S FURY:** A farmer takes stock of his flooded paddy crop at Lohian village of Jalandhar on Wednesday. TRIBUNE PHOTO: SARABJIT SINGH

### COUNTING LOSSES

**1.72** lakh acres  
Crop destroyed

**13,635** Population  
affected

**5,973** Persons  
evacuated

**8** Persons died  
(5 in Ludhiana,  
one each in Fazilka,  
Ropar, Jalandhar)

**1,868** Houses  
damaged

**4,228** Animals  
died

**12** Districts  
affected

**317.63** mm Avg  
rain in  
22 districts

# Floods cost state ₹2,000 cr, says CM

Claims Sutlej, Ghaggar breaches almost plugged, no gap in Beas, Ravi

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

CHANDIGARH, AUGUST 28

Chief Minister Capt Amarinder Singh today said the recent floods cost the state around ₹2,000 crore, including compensation and damage to the state's infrastructure.

After reviewing the relief operations, he said in a tweet that there was no breach in Beas and Ravi and breaches in Ghaggar and Sutlej had almost been plugged.

So far, ₹475 crore has been set aside for relief work in six

districts — Ropar, Moga, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Fazilka and Ferozepur. Revenue Minister GS Kangar said the government had released ₹4.50 crore to the six districts.

The amount has been released in the ratio of ₹1 crore each for Jalandhar, Kapurthala and Ropar, while ₹50 lakh each for Ludhiana, Moga and Ferozepur.

Earlier, ₹2.10 crore in the proportion of ₹35 lakh to each of these districts was provided to commence the relief and rescue operations, Kangar said.

During the meeting of the disaster management group under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary on Monday, the DCs of the affected districts through video conference had sought more funds. In consonance with the demand received, the funds had been released for carrying out short-term relief activities.

The amount released is primarily for short-term tasks ranging from provision of fodder for cattle, disposal of dead animals, transit accommodation, tents, tarpaulins, tempo-

rary toilets, medicines, provision of dry ration, drinking water, milk powder, spray on stagnant water and recovery of debris from river banks/water. Water Resources Minister Sukhbinder Singh Sarkaria said 12 breaches had been successfully plugged so far and the work of plugging remaining breaches was on at war footing.

He said nine breaches at Meowal and Mau Sahib villages in Phillaur subdivision were successfully plugged and the work of plugging 168-ft wide breach at Bholewal vil-

lage in Ludhiana was completed on Saturday. Two breaches were also plugged at Kishanpura village in Moga.

Sarkaria said massive resources had been mobilised to plug around 500-ft wide breach at Janian Chahal village of Jalandhar and the work of plugging 200-ft wide breach at Sangowal village was also being carried out at war footing. The work of plugging three breaches in Ropar at Bhaowal (50 ft), Khairabad (150 ft) and Surtapur (60 ft) villages is also under progress.



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and documented at WSE Dte, CWC.

# Excessive fertiliser use is poisoning Yamuna: CPCB

**UNSAFE** Pollution control body report finds metals such as manganese, copper, lead in the river. Groundwater also contained high levels of iron and manganese

Joydeep Thakur  
joydeep.thakur@htlive.com

**NEW DELHI:** Excessive use of fertilisers and pesticides by farmers on the Yamuna's floodplains is contributing to poisoning the river water, its floodplains and groundwater, a new report by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has revealed.

Metals such as copper, lead and manganese were found in the river, while groundwater contained high levels of iron and manganese. According to a senior CPCB official, in some places, aluminium, arsenic and chromium were found to be exceeding safe limits.

Only 2% of the river passes through Delhi but receives nearly 76% of its entire pollution from here, mostly attributed to untreated industrial and domestic waste. The CPCB reporting the excess use of fertilisers, which contains trace amounts of these metals as micronutrients for crops, and pesticides contributing to polluting the river water, groundwater and the floodplain soil, however, is a first.

The apex pollution control body has recommended farming be controlled on the floodplains, and farmers be discouraged from growing such vegetables and fruits that absorb more metal. The CPCB has also recommended use of organic farming and biological control of pests along with training of farmers to bring down the use of chemicals.

"Metals like copper, lead and manganese was found to be exceeding drinking water standards in the entire stretch of the river. In the ground water, while iron and manganese were found to be predominant, the water was contaminated with aluminium, arsenic and chromium in some places. Copper, zinc and lead was found to be exceeding safe standards in the entire floodplains," said a senior CPCB official.

Even though the study didn't find any metal content above safe limit in the vegetables grown on the floodplains, HT had reported in July that a separate study conducted by the NEERI had found high doses of lead in vegetables. The heaviest lead contamination was found in coriander leaves collected from Geeta Colony.

"Leafy vegetables such as spinach, vegetables that grow below the ground or close to the ground such as carrot, radish and turnip



■ The CPCB recommended that farming be controlled on the floodplains.

BURHAAN KINU/HT ARCHIVE

## MAJOR FINDINGS IN THE CPCB REPORT

**Groundwater** – Manganese, iron predominant in entire stretch. Aluminium, arsenic and chromium above safe limits in some areas

**River water** – Aluminium, iron, copper, lead and manganese found to exceed drinking water standards in entire river stretch

**Soil** – Copper, zinc and lead above safe limits in all stretches. Cobalt, nickel, manganese, arsenic, mercury, lead, selenium and arsenic in some stretches

**Vegetables** – The CPCB report found no metals above safe limit, differing from the NEERI report

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Control farming, check fertilisers, pesticides
- The fruits and vegetables in which metals accumulate more should not be grown
- Proper functioning of effluent treatment plants to stop industrial effluent
- Organic farming, biological pest control, mixed cropping could be explored
- Training of farmers

## PROBABLE REASONS

- Excessive use of fertilisers and pesticides
- Industrial effluents

## CPCB VS NEERI REPORT

NEERI found high levels of lead in vegetables, the largest level was in coriander leaves from Geeta Colony

and vegetables that grow faster tend to absorb more metals from the soil and water. The government should ban growing any edible items in such soil and water. Ornamental plants, flowering plants or cash crops can be allowed to grow," said BS Tomar, head of the vegetable sciences department at Indian Agricultural Research Institute in Pusa.

Both studies were commissioned by the NGT-appointed Yamuna pollution monitoring committee led by Shailaja Chandra and BS Sajwan after a HT report on vegetables grown on the river's floodplains on February 4, 2019. The studies have been submitted before the monitoring committee. The committee is expected to submit the report to the NGT with its observations.

"The presence of iron and manganese is common and not a major concern. Even the ground

water quality below the floodplains is very good barring a few pockets. What is alarming is the presence of such metals in the soil. If not checked, these metals could enter the food chain," said Shashank Shekhar, assistant professor of geology in Delhi University.

During the study the CPCB team divided the river into three stretches — Palla to Wazirabad (stretch I), Wazirabad to Nizamuddin (stretch II) and Nizamuddin to Okhla (stretch III). Samples of vegetables and fruits such as zucchini, okhra, spinach, lobia, sitafal, brinjal, pumpkin, chilly, lady's finger and bottle gourd among others were collected randomly from the three stretches along with samples soil, groundwater and river water. They were then analysed in NABL accredited laboratories and the report was submitted to NGT in July.

"It is concluded that the contamination of soil was observed at most of the monitoring sites, which may be due to excessive use of fertiliser. However, water quality depicts trace amount of metals at some locations primarily due to industrial wastewater discharge," said the CPCB report.

The peasant's society in Delhi has welcomed the suggestions made, saying that training of farmers is indeed needed to bring down use of chemicals.

"Presence of metals in vegetables and fruits is not just Delhi's problem. If the vegetables, entering Delhi's sabzi mandis from outside the city are tested, metals can also be found in them. Farmers should be made aware and trained to reduce use of chemical fertilisers. Organic farming is also a good option," said Dalbir Singh, vice president of Delhi Peasants Multi-purpose Society.