

Central Water Commission
Water Systems Engineering Directorate

West Block II, wing No- 5
R K Puram, New Delhi-66

Dated 5.11.2018.

Subject: Submission of News Clippings

The News Clippings on Water Resources Development and allied subjects are enclosed for perusal of the Chairman, CWC, and Member (WP&P/D&R/RM), Central Water Commission; the soft copies of clippings have also been uploaded on the CWC website.

S. Maheshwari
5.11.2018

Encl: As above.

SPA (Publicity)

Deputy Director, WSE Dte.

TS. G. G. G.
05/11/2018

o/c

Director, WSE Dte.

R. S. V.
5/11

For information to:

Chairman, CWC, New Delhi

Member (WP&P/D&R/R.M.), CWC and all concerned, uploaded at www.cwc.gov.in

Hindustan Times
Statesman
The Time of India (New Delhi)
Indian Express
Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi)
Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)
The Hindu (New Delhi)
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)

Deccan Chronicle
Deccan Herald
The Times of India (A)
Business standard
The Economic Times

The Financial Express

and documented at Bhagirath (English) & Publicity Section, CWC

ANUPAM CHATTERJEE

DESPITE INDIA BEING resource-rich, hydro power is yet to contribute a commensurate share to its energy mix, accounting for only 13.2% of the installed generation capacity of 343,899 MW. The north-eastern state of Arunachal Pradesh best represents this scenario, having a mere 118 MW of installed capacity compared to a potential 50,000 MW.

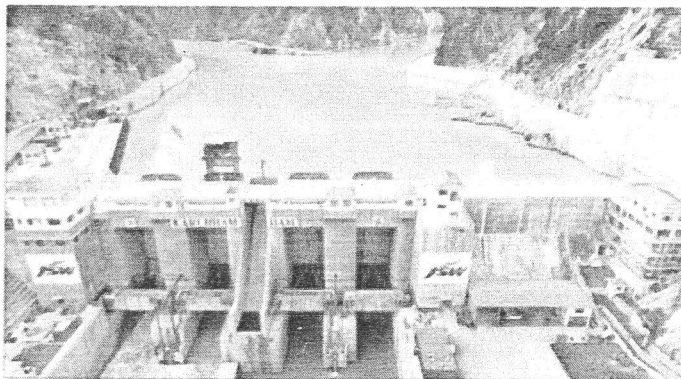
Besides what this entails for a rapidly expanding economy, the underutilisation of resources denies the system hydro power's advantage of starting and stopping generation faster than other conventional modes, which helps balance the transmission grid. This is especially important given the recent surge in solar and wind power generation, which can be uncertain and intermittent.

Since the sector was opened to private participation in 1991, just 3.2 GW (or 7% of the installed hydro capacity) has been commissioned by private players to date, with time and cost overruns coming in the way of investment. The sector is reeling under cost overruns of about ₹52,697 crore. Of the 37 hydro projects with 12,178 MW capacity under implementation, work at 16 plants with 5,190 MW capacity is stalled—mostly due to fund constraints. The largest among the stalled assets is the NHPC's (formerly National Hydro Power Corporation) 2,000-MW Lower Subansiri project on the Assam-Arunachal border—protests by activists over project impact is behind the impasse. Lack of clear policy guidelines, long gestation periods, uncertain geological conditions and infrastructural challenges are the other factors impeding the sector's growth.

Sharad Mahendra, COO, JSW Energy, tells *FE* the sector would get a boost if the government opted for a hydro-purchase

● HYDRO POWER Open up the floodgates

Time and cost overruns and other factors have come in way of tapping the sector's potential



obligation policy, as in the case of solar and wind energy. With its 1,000-MW Karcham-Wangtoo plant and the 300-MW Baspa hydro plant, JSW Energy owns 40% of the total private hydro capacity. The Karcham-Wangtoo facility is a run-of-the-river plant on the Sulej in Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh—by making immediate use of the river flow, run-of-the-river pro-

jects check submergence of land masses, reducing the impact on the local population. However, issues peculiar to hydro power like catchment area treatment and creation of local area development fund add to the capital cost of such projects.

"The tenure of loans for hydro projects is another issue," Mahendra says. "The depreciation period for hydro projects is

only 12 years, stricter than for coal-based power plants." Though electricity from hydro plants becomes cheap after the servicing of loans, high tariffs in the initial years makes it unattractive to discoms. While the average price at which discoms purchase power is ₹3.5/unit, hydro power can cost as much as ₹6.4/unit.

To make hydro power more affordable, the power ministry has initiated policy measures through which the cost of construction of roads, bridges, and flood moderation infrastructure would be excluded while calculating tariffs for such plants. The NITI Aayog's draft national energy policy proposes a rehabilitation package for revival of stranded hydro projects, with the project life of such projects being increased (60 years instead of the present 35) to allow access to long-term financing. The ministry has also forwarded a proposal to support 33 projects with a combined capacity of 7,893 MW. Under this has been proposed central funding of ₹11,049 crore through 4% interest subvention for the 2018-2028 period. To encourage private players, discoms would be receiving funds from the Centre to sign hydro power purchase agreements (PPAs) for at least five years. Sources say the government would also be setting up a hydro power development fund to provide capital support in the form of interest subvention.

Commenting on the policy proposals, Kameswara Rao, leader energy, utilities and mining, PwC India, says, "they are largely incremental, with a few fiscal sops. Since the real risks are much higher, they are unlikely to spur new investment". He feels, "an ideal policy would include state support to expedite construction and creation of additional revenue streams, such as for water management and ancillary services".

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✓ Millennium Post, Delhi

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PM to greet first container vessel on inland waterways in Varanasi

OUR CORRESPONDENT

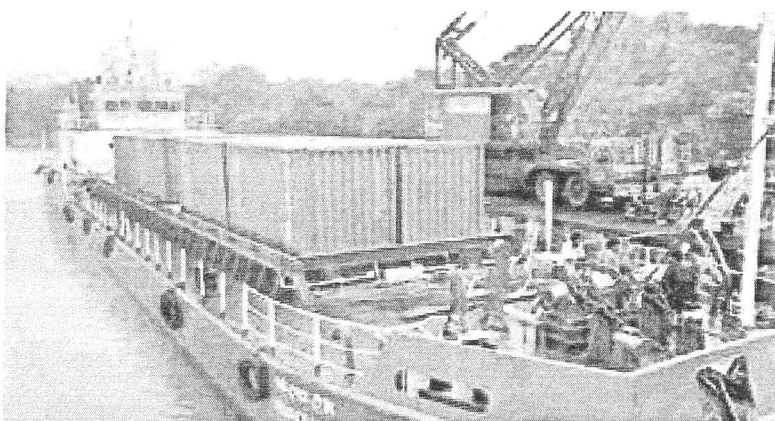
NEW DELHI: In a first for the country's inland water transport, Prime Minister Narendra Modi on November 12 will receive a container vessel in Varanasi on the river Ganga, Union Minister Nitin Gadkari said Sunday.

In the maiden container since Independence on inland vessel MV RN Tagore, food and beverages major PepsiCo is moving its 16 containers from Kolkata to Varanasi. The cargo containers will reach Varanasi on November 12.

"Inland waterways transport in India is set for a revolution and the massive work done on waterways has started showing impact," Union shipping and Ganga rejuvenation minister Gadkari told PTI.

He said that Prime Minister Narendra Modi will receive the container vessel travelled for the first time on inland waterways - NW 1 on the Ganga at Varanasi on November 12 at the newly developed multimodal terminal and shall dedicate the terminal to the nation.

Gadkari said this is the country's first container movement on inland vessel post-Independence, and a milestone moment in the history of India's inland waterways transport sector.



PepsiCo (India) has moved 16 containers -- equivalent to 16 truckloads -- filled with food and snacks in the vessel MV RN Tagore which will make its return journey with fertilisers belonging to IFFCO that will be procured from its Phulpur plant near Allahabad.

Shipping Secretary Gopal Krishna along with IWAI chairman Pravir Pandey had flagged off the vessel carrying the consignment in the presence of PepsiCo representatives.

The event of flagging off the vessel last week had coincided with another momentous day for the IWT in India as IWAI's first foray into public private partnership (PPP) model became a reality with the handing over of operation and management of its terminals in Kolkata to Summit Alliance Port East Gateway (India) Pvt Ltd (SAPEL) on a supply, operate and maintain (SOM)

model. The government earlier has said container cargo transport comes with several inherent advantages and added that it reduces the handling cost, allows easier modal shift, reduces pilferage and damage, it also enables cargo owners to reduce their carbon footprints.

The government is developing NW-1 (river Ganga) under JMVP from Haldia to Varanasi (1,390 km) with the technical and financial assistance of the World Bank at an estimated cost of Rs 5,369 crore. The project would enable commercial navigation of vessels with capacity of 1,500-2,000 DWT.

Gadkari had flagged off a consignment of Maruti cars from Varanasi to Haldia in August 2016.

Since then pilot movements on National Waterways are currently being done on various stretches.

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Water ATMs may help in bridging safe water gap

₹44,000 crore needed to set up 2.2 lakh small water enterprises: report

PRISCILLA JEBARAJ
NEW DELHI

For thousands of communities across India, the process of getting drinking water is now the same as the process of getting cash: they head to an ATM.

With 82 crore people who still do not have access to piped water and 70% of water in the country contaminated by pollutants, the government is increasingly starting to accept small water enterprises – such as water ATMs and community purification plants – as an alternative solution to the safe drinking water challenge.

A new report by Safe Water Network (SWN) says the government needs to spend ₹44,000 crore on 2.2 lakh small water enterprises to provide safe drinking water to about 37 crore people, mostly in urban slums where piped water infrastructure is difficult to build, and in rural areas with contaminated water sources. While such enterprises cost only a fraction of piped water infrastructure, policy changes and at least a doubling of tariffs are needed to help them bridge the safe water gap, says the report released this week.

A recent report by the

Dire situation

Close to 82 crore people do not have access to piped water. 70% of water in the country is contaminated



Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) pointed out that only 18% of the rural population has access to potable piped water, failing to meet the 2017 target of 50%.

70% contaminated

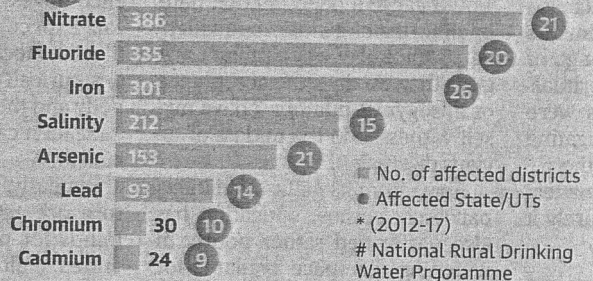
India is ranked at 120 out of 122 countries on the Water Quality Index, said Niti Aayog, adding that 70% of the country's water supply is contaminated.

"For those who can afford it, you buy a household RO

Performance vs Targets of NRDWP# as reported by the CAG

| Issue | Achieved | NRDWP Target* |
|---|----------|---------------|
| Access to drinking water in rural habitations | 44% | 100% |
| Access provided to drinking water by govt. schools & anganwadis | 85% | 100% |
| Population provided with potable water through pipes | 18% | 50% |
| Households given water connections | 17% | 50% |

Presence of Districts affected by ground water contamination



(reverse osmosis system) to purify your water for drinking. But for many people, that is not possible. The community purification plants treat water locally. The water ATM is a dispensation system, which can be automatic with a coin or smart card, or manual," explained Poonam Sewak, vice president at the SWN. "Essentially, it's a community RO."

Community water purification plants have grown from less than 12,000 in 2014

to almost 50,000 in 2018, according to the SWN, as they have been incorporated into government planning. To reach the government's Har Ghar Jal target of 100% piped water by 2030, almost ₹5 lakh crore of infrastructure investment will be required, says government data. SWN estimates that if the government is willing to spend less than 10% of that amount on small water enterprises, it could provide safe drinking water at a fraction of the cost.

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Contaminated water released from Okhla barrage kills fish

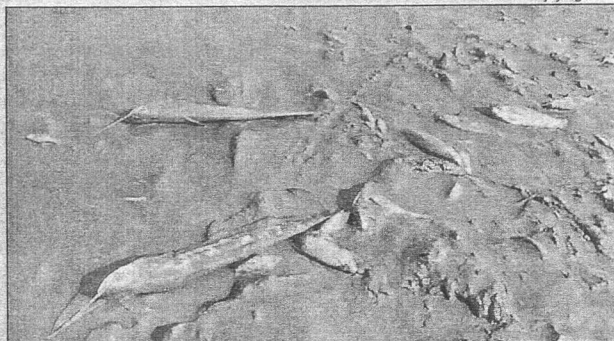
Anuja.Jaiswal@timesgroup.com

Vrindavan: Thousands of fish and other aquatic animals have been found dead in the Yamuna river in Vrindavan in the past 48 hours following discharge of "highly polluted" water from the Okhla barrage located right at Delhi-Noida border. The dead fish, floating in the water, were first noticed on Thursday by people living near Yamuna's Kesi Ghat.

Officials of the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board in Mathura said the deaths occurred after 3,000 cusecs of water was released from the Okhla barrage on October 28.

The contaminated water also threatens humans, as it is being used for irrigation by farmers alongside the river, and many devotees thronging temples here take a dip in it.

A regional officer of



Dead fish in the Yamuna river in Vrindavan

UPPCB in Mathura, Arvind Kumar, said the river's length between Shahpur and Mathura, a total of 50 km, has now been surveyed and samples collected for tests. Prima facie, he said, the water appeared to be "highly contaminated" as it had turned "oily and was almost black".

The executive engineer in

the Mathura irrigation department, MM Singh, told TOI that though the Okhla barrage is part of UP, it releases water coming from Delhi. Singh said that treatment of industrial discharge into the water is the responsibility of the Delhi Pollution Control Committee.

► Continued on P 11

'Don't release large quantity of water for a few days'

► Continued from P1

Similarly, the treatment of sewage discharge is the responsibility of Delhi's flood control department, he added. "Some industrial effluent treatment plants in Delhi must be non-functional and that could be the possible reason for the contamination of water," he said. The Delhi government could not be contacted despite repeated attempts.

A Delhi Pollution Control Committee official, however,

OKHLA BARRAGE

said action was already being taken against polluting industries and if any industry is found to be violating the norms, strict action will be taken against it.

Meanwhile, Singh said Mathura district magistrate Sarvagya Ram Misra has written a letter to the principal secretary, the UP irrigation department, not to release large quantities of water from the barrage for the next couple of days or till contamination levels reduce.

Acharya Bhuvnesh Shukla, a representative of local NGO - Braj Yamuna, said that he had also collected samples of water and sent them to various laboratories in Mathura and Delhi for further tests. He told TOI that he had also sent all the details, with pictures, to green activist Akash Vashishtha, who had filed a petition related to the "unlawful" construction at Yamuna ghats in Vrindavan in the National Green Tribunal in 2016.

News item/letter/article/editorial Published on 05.11.2018 in the

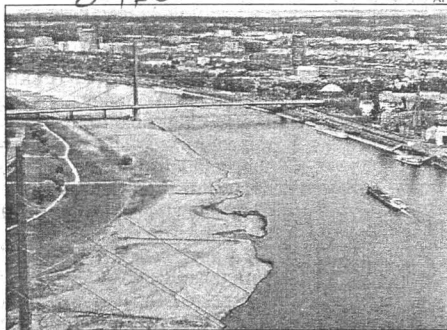
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German rivers show how warming can trigger chaos



A cargo ship drives on the Rhine River in Duesseldorf, Germany, during historically low water levels. A hot, dry summer has left German waterways at record low levels, causing chaos for the inland shipping industry, environmental damage and billions of euros of losses

Berlin: A hot, dry summer has left German rivers and lakes at record low water levels, causing chaos for the inland shipping industry, environmental damage and billions of euros in losses — a scenario that could portend the future as global temperatures rise.

The drought-like conditions have hit nearly 90% of the country this year. In Magdeburg, the Elbe River has been so low that no ships carrying goods south to Leipzig or on to the Czech Republic have been able to pass through since the end of June, said Hartmut Rhein of the city's waterways and shipping department.

The river's down to a depth of about 50 centimeters (less than 20

inches) there, when at least double that level is needed for normal shipping traffic, he said.

The situation is similar across Germany. The Rhine has hit its lowest water levels ever at several points, and other major rivers like the Danube, the Weser and the Main are all far below normal.

On the waterways that are still navigable, the lower water levels have actually led to increased shipping traffic, as companies pack less weight onto boats so they don't ride so low in the water. That means they must send more vessels out to carry the same amount of freight. That has sent freight prices skyrocketing, and some costs are already being felt by con-

sumers, with higher prices at gas pumps and for home heating oil.

With such widespread drought, Germany's agricultural industry is also struggling. There have been shortages of feed for livestock and the country's grain harvest is forecast to drop to 36 million tonnes this year.

Northern and eastern Germany saw their warmest summer ever recorded in 2018, and central Germany had its lowest rainfall ever, according to the German Weather Service. Most of Germany has been in the middle of the dry zone. While there has been some relief from the drought in the British Isles and Scandinavia, the drought is still plaguing Germany. AP

News item/letter/article/editorial Published on 03.11.2018..... in the

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बारिश इस साल कम पर फायदा ज्यादा

रिपोर्ट

उत्तर-पश्चिमी संभाग में ज्यादा बारिश

34

नई दिल्ली | मदन जैड़ा

पिछले साल की तुलना में इस साल मानसून के चार महीनों में बारिश कम हुई है। लेकिन, इसके बावजूद बारिश का वितरण अच्छा रहा।

नतीजा यह है कि कम बारिश होने के बावजूद देश में खेती-बाड़ी की स्थिति अच्छी रहने की संभावना है। मौसम विभाग द्वारा मानसून का विश्लेषण कर तैयार की गई रिपोर्ट में यह दावा किया गया

कृषि के हिसाब से सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण उत्तर-पश्चिमी संभाग जिसमें हरियाणा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड समेत समूचा पर्वतीय क्षेत्र भी शामिल है, में इस बार ज्यादा बारिश हुई। यहां 603 मिमी बारिश दर्ज की गई। जबकि इस संभाग में 615 मिमी औसत बारिश होती है। इस प्रकार इस बार उत्तर-पश्चिम भारत में मानसूनी बारिश 98 फीसदी दर्ज की गई। इसके विपरीत पिछले साल यह महज 553 मिमी थी। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 30 सितंबर को देश भर में नमी के आंकड़े अच्छे थे। ज्यादातर हिस्सों में नमी का प्रतिशत 80 मिमी से ज्यादा दर्ज किया गया। दूसरे, खरीद की बुवाई 2.6 फीसदी क्षेत्रफल में ज्यादा हुई। रबी की बुआई के लिए खेतों में अच्छी नमी थी।

है। इस साल मानसून के चार महीनों जून-सितंबर के दौरान कुल 804 मिमी बारिश हुई, जबकि 890 मिमी बारिश होनी

चाहिए। कमी करीब नौ फीसदी की है। पर पिछले मानसून में 841 मिमी बारिश हुई थी और कमी सिर्फ पांच फीसदी की थी।

News item/letter/article/editorial Published on 03.11.2018..... in the

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नमामि गंगे की आठ परियोजनाएं पूरी

नई दिल्ली, (बाती): गंगा नदी की सफाई के लिए सरकार की महत्वकांक्षी नमामि गंगे परियोजना के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश में चलायी जा रही परियोजनाएं गति पकड़ रही हैं और 32 में से आठ परियोजनाओं पर काम पूरा हो गया है तथा 25 स्थलों पर घाटों का निर्माण किया जा चुका है। जल संरक्षण, नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण मंत्रालय ने शुक्रवार को यहां बताया कि उत्तर प्रदेश में नमामि गंगे के तहत 6960.22 करोड़ की लागत की कुल 32 परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत हैं जिनमें से आठ पर काम पूरा हो चुका है और 15 निर्माणाधीन हैं जबकि नौ निविदा प्रक्रिया में हैं। जिन परियोजनाओं में काम पूरा हो चुका है उनमें इलाहाबाद के फुलवारिया, सलोरी और नैनी में सीवरेंज शोधन संयंत्र (एसटीपी) और लगभग 161 किलोमीटर सीवर लाइन बिछाने का कार्य पूर्ण हो चुका है और इनसे 119 एम.एल.डी। मल जल का शोधन किया जा सकेगा। कन्नौज में 62.5 किमी लम्बी सीवर लाइन बिछाई गयी है और नरौरा, बुलंदशहर में चार एमएलडी क्षमता की एसटीपी और 21.03 किमी लम्बी सीवर लाइन तैयार है। गढ़मुक्तेश्वर में नौ एमएलडी की क्षमता वाले एसटीपी का और 69 किमी लम्बी सीवर लाइनों का निर्माण कराया गया है।

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गंगा की धारा अविरल रखने की संस्तुतियों को कचरा पेटी में डालती गई है एनडीए सरकार

प्रवाह रोक कर नदी बचाने की कवायद



भरत झुनझुनवाला

केंद्र सरकार ने एक हालिया विज्ञापन में गंगा की परिपूर्णता को पुनः स्थापित करने का संकल्प जताया है। सरकार के इस मंतव्य को स्वागत है। गंगा के अस्तित्व पर अभी हाल जल विद्युत और सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के संकट हैं। इनके अंतर्गत गंगा के घाट में एक किनारे से दूसरे किनारे तक बराज या डैम बना दिया जाता है। इससे नदी का पूरा पानी बराज के पीछे रुक जाता है और नीचे नदी सूख जाती है। गंगा अपने साथ हिमालय से जो आध्यात्मिक शक्तियाँ लाती है, गंगा में जो मछलियाँ नीचे से ऊपर जाती हैं और जो गाद ऊपर से नीचे आती है, यह सब बराजों के पीछे रुक जाती है। यूपीए सरकार ने गंगा को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए सात आईआईटी के समूह को गंगा रिवर बेसिन मैनेजमेंट प्लान बनाने का कार्य दिया था। इसमें देरी होने के चलते यूपीए सरकार ने पूर्व कैबिनेट सचिव बी के चतुर्वेदी की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बनाई, जिसने संस्तुति दी कि गंगा पर बन रही जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं से 20 से 30 प्रतिशत पानी लगातार छोड़ा जाना चाहिए।

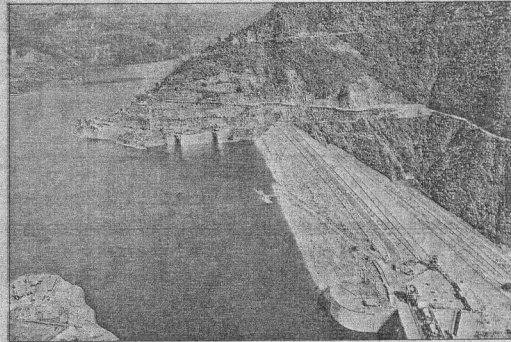
■ 50 बनाम 20 प्रतिशत

कमेटी ने स्पष्ट लिखा था कि उनको यह संस्तुति केवल उस अंतिम समय के लिए है जब तक आईआईटी समूह की अंतिम संस्तुतियाँ नहीं आ जाती। मोजूदा एनडीए सरकार ने चतुर्वेदी कमेटी की इस संस्तुति को लागू कर दिया है। केवल सरकार द्वारा नेशनल ग्रीन ट्राइब्यूनल में कहा गया है कि पर्यावरण

मंत्रालय नई जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं से 20 से 30 प्रतिशत पानी छोड़ने को कह रहा है। इसके बाद आईआईटी समूह की स्पष्ट प्रस्तुत हुई, जिसमें गंगा की परिपूर्णता बनाए रखने के लिए करीब 50 प्रतिशत पानी छोड़ने की संस्तुति थी। लेकिन एनडीए सरकार की यह संस्तुति पसंद नहीं आई, इसलिए उसने दूसरी कमेटी बनाई। इस कमेटी ने आईआईटी समूह की 50 प्रतिशत की संस्तुति को घटा कर बी के चतुर्वेदी की 20 से 30 प्रतिशत की संस्तुति पर अपनी मोहर लगा दी। इस दूसरी कमेटी में आईआईटी दिल्ली के एक प्रफेसर सदस्य थे जो कि आईआईटी समूह में भी भागीदार थे। सरकार के इशारे पर उन्होंने अपनी ही संस्तुतियों को घटा दिया। सरकार की सदा यह रणनीति रहती है कि एक कमेटी के ऊपर दूसरी, दूसरी के ऊपर तीसरी कमेटी बनाते जाओ, जब तक कोई कमेटी सरकार की मर्जी के मुताबिक संस्तुति न दे दे।

सरकार की रणनीति एक के ऊपर दूसरी, दूसरी के ऊपर तीसरी कमेटी बनाते जाने की है, जब तक अपनी मर्जी के मुताबिक संस्तुति न मिल जाए

इस समय गंगा और उसकी सहायक नदियों पर चार जलविद्युत परियोजनाएँ बन रही हैं- फाटा, सिंगौली, विष्णुगाड और तपोवन। वर्तमान विज्ञापन में कहा गया है कि इन परियोजनाओं द्वारा भी 20 से 30 प्रतिशत पानी पर्यावरणीय प्रवाह के लिए छोड़ा जाएगा। वास्तव में डैम बनाकर उससे पानी छोड़ने से



टिहरी डैम : ऊपर से नीचे नहीं आती गाद, नीचे से ऊपर नहीं जाती मछलियाँ

नदी की परिपूर्णता स्थापित नहीं होती। बराज के पीछे पानी के ठहर रहे हैं पानी में निहित आध्यात्मिक शक्तियाँ कमजोर हो जाती हैं। वरतमान विज्ञापन में इसका कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। लेकिन वे नीचे से ऊपर नहीं जा पाती। ऊपर से आने वाली गंगा की गाद में तांबा, थोरियम तथा अन्य लाभप्रद धातुएँ पाई जाती हैं। इस गाद के डैम के पीछे रुक जाने से नीचे के पानी में ये तत्व नहीं बचते। केंद्र सरकार द्वारा स्थापित सेंट्रल वॉटर एंड पावर रिसर्च स्टेशन, पुणे ने एक अध्ययन में बताया है कि डैमों का आकार इस प्रकार बनाया जा सकता है कि उसमें बीच का एक हिस्सा खुला रहे। इससे पानी के बहाव की निरंतरता बनी रहेगी और मछली तथा गाद का आवागमन हो सकेगा।

जरूरी था कि वर्तमान में बन रही परियोजनाओं की डिजाइन को बदला जाता और इससे पानी के बहाव की निरंतर स्थापित की जाती। लेकिन वर्तमान विज्ञापन में इसका कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। आईआईटी समूह ने सिंचाई के बराजों के लिए कोई स्पष्ट संस्तुति नहीं दी थी। लेकिन 1917 में मदन मोहन मालवीय की अगुआई में ब्रिटिश सरकार से एक समझौता हुआ था, जिसमें हरिद्वार बराज के लिए कहा गया था कि इसमें बीच में एक हिस्सा खुला छोड़ा जाएगा, जिस पर किसी तरह का रेग्युलेटर नहीं लगाया जाएगा। इस खुले हिस्से से पानी निरंतर बहेगा और मछलियाँ एवं गाद के साथ गंगा का आध्यात्मिक शक्ति का प्रवाह भी बना रहेगा। इस समझौते में यह भी कहा गया था कि 28

क्यूबिक मीटर प्रति सेकंड (क्यूमेक) पानी हरिद्वार की हर की पेड़ी से बहने वाली नहर में सदा बनाए रखा जाएगा। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि सरकार ने इस समझौते को ही आधार बनाते हुए कहा है कि हरिद्वार से 36 क्यूमेक और नरौरा से 24 क्यूमेक पानी छोड़ा जाएगा।

■ कितनी बलि चाहिए

सरकार का यह मंतव्य कमजोर है। पहला यह कि मालवीय की समझौते में बराज में बिना रेग्युलेटर के एक खुले दरवाजे की व्यवस्था थी, जो कि हरिद्वार और नरौरा में नहीं है। दूसरे, मालवीय की समझौते में 28 क्यूमेक पानी नदी के लिए नहीं छोड़ा गया था बल्कि नदी से निकाली जाने वाली नहर जिस पर हर की पेड़ी बनी हुई है, उसके लिए छोड़ा गया था। निकाले जाने वाले पानी के आधार पर नदी के प्रवाह को स्थापित करना पूर्णतया अनुचित है। तीसरे, हरिद्वार में 36 क्यूमेक तथा नरौरा में 24 क्यूमेक पानी इन स्थानों पर नदी में बहने वाले पानी का मात्र 6 प्रतिशत और 3 प्रतिशत बैठता है। यह आईआईटी समूह द्वारा हाइड्रोपावर के लिए दी गई संस्तुति यानी 50 प्रतिशत से बहुत कम है।

देश की नदियों को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए जरूरी है कि बराज तथा डैम में एक हिस्सा खुला छोड़ा जाए। एनडीए सरकार ने ऐसा कुछ नहीं किया है। इसलिए देश की नदियों का भविष्य संकट में ही दिख रहा है। हाल में आईआईटी के पूर्व प्रफेसर जी. डी. अग्रवाल (स्वामी ज्ञानस्वरूप सानन्द) ने 111 दिन की निराहार तपस्या के बाद शरीर छोड़ दिया। लगाता है, मोदी सरकार को कुछ और बलि चाहिए।