

भारत सरकार
Government of India
केन्द्रीय जल आयोग
Central Water Commission
बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान प्रबोधन निदेशालय
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विषय : दिनांक 8-8-2018 की समाचार की कतरन (News Clippings) प्रस्तुत करने के सम्बन्ध में ।

मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचारों की कतरन (News Clippings) अवलोकन हेतु प्रस्तुत हैं :

संलग्न : उपरोक्तानुसार

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(सहायक निदेशक)

उपनिदेशक *Handwritten signature*
8/8/18

निदेशक (बा.प.प्र.) *Handwritten signature*
21/08/18

कृपया केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की वेब साईट पर अपलोड करने की व्यवस्था करें।

उपनिदेशक (त.प्र.)
निदेशक (तकनीकी प्रलेखन)

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8/8/18

दिनांक 7/8/2018 को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

Hindustan Times (Delhi)

नवभारत टाइम्स (दिल्ली)

The Tribune (Chandigarh)

The Hindu (Chennai)

The Assam Tribune (Guwahati)

The Times of India (Mumbai)

The Telegraph (Kolkata)

हिन्दुस्तान (पटना)

✓ The Deccan Herald (Bengluru)

The Deccan Chronical (Hyderabad)

Central Chronical (Bhopal)

Nature's fury



A house that collapsed during floods following rainfall, in Bankura, West Bengal on Monday. PTI

Hindustan Times (Delhi)
नवभारत टाइम्स (दिल्ली)
The Tribune (Chandigarh)
The Hindu (Chennai)

✓ The Assam Tribune (Guwahati)
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The Deccan Herald (Bengluru)
The Deccan Chronical (Hyderabad)
Central Chronical (Bhopal)



Villagers shifting to safer places from a flood-affected area at Balimukh village in Morigaon district, on Sunday. – UB Photos



An employee of the Central Water Commission measuring the water level of the Brahmaputra at Kachari Ghat, in Guwahati on Sunday. – UB Photos

दिनांक ..8/8/2018 को निम्नलिखित समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचार

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The Deccan Herald (Bengluru)
The Deccan Chronical (Hyderabad)
Central Chronical (Bhopal)

X

J&K/DELHI

The Tribune

GURUGRAM | WEDNESDAY | 8 AUGUST 2018

Student dies in Doda flashflood

Heavy rain lashes Kashmir valley; Srinagar partially inundated, sees traffic snarls

TRIBUNE REPORTERS

DODA/SRINAGAR, AUGUST 7

A Class IX student was washed away in a flashflood in the remote Chinyas area of Doda district on Tuesday while heavy rain lashed the Valley, waterlogging most parts of Srinagar.

Rameez Raja, a Class IX student, was going to appear for an exam at Higher Secondary School, Jakyas, when he was swept away by the flashflood. "We came to know about the incident around 8.30 am but the student had probably been carried away by the strong current half an hour earlier," said Chief Education Officer (CEO), Doda, Mohammed Sharif.

"He drowned while crossing the Amritpura nullah in Chinyas which was hit by a flashflood. For the past 24 hours, we have had a downpour in the area, forcing us to close all schools in the district and postpone all examinations," the CEO said.

A senior police officer said they had retrieved the body of the student from the nullah and handed it over to the family for the last rites after



RAIN DESPAIR: A vehicle drives on a waterlogged road in the Lal Chowk area of Srinagar on Tuesday. TRIBUNE PHOTO: AMIN WAR

Landslides block highway

Landslides on the 120-km-long Batote-Doda-Kishtwar road blocked the traffic for nearly three hours on Tuesday. The landslides at three places on the highway were caused by overnight downpour. Hundreds of vehicles were stranded, causing inconvenience to the commuters.

the legal formalities.

Meanwhile, there was heavy rain in the Valley on Tuesday morning. The downpour par-

tially inundated most parts of Srinagar, including the commercial hub, Lal Chowk.

At Lal Chowk, people had a

tough time as they had to move through almost knee-deep water. In old Srinagar city, people complained that they were not able to step out of their homes as the roads and lanes were inundated.

"After the 2014 floods, the drainage system has become dysfunctional in Srinagar. Even if it rains for an hour, the city goes out of gear. This is

because of the official apathy," said Nazir Ahmad, a resident of Bohri Kadal in Srinagar.

The waterlogging resulted in traffic congestion at many places in Srinagar and drivers had a hard time manoeuvring on inundated roads.

The Deputy Commissioner, Srinagar, directed officials to dewater the worst-affected areas.

Central Water Commission
Technical Documentation Directorate
Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section

West Block II, Wing No-5
R K Puram, New Delhi – 66.

Dated 8.8.2018.

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.

P. Mahan
8.8.2018
SPA (Publicity)

Encl: As stated above.

Deputy Director TD Dte, & Publication Division

An
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Director TD Dte

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8/8

For information of Chairman & Member (WP&P/D&R/R.M.), CWC and all concerned,
uploaded at www.cwc.nic.in

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News item/letter/article/editorial published on 08.08.2018. in the

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Aaj (Hindi)

Indian Nation

Nai Duhya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

Business standard

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

B-S-8

Outgo on pension to exceed salary payment this fiscal: FinMin

The government's outgo on pension will exceed the expenditure on salaries by nearly ₹100 billion in the current financial year, and the trend will continue for two more years till March 2021, a Finance Ministry document said on Tuesday. As per the Medium Term Expenditure Framework, tabled in the Lok Sabha, the outgo towards subsidies and interest payment too will witness substantial increase in the coming years. However, on the positive side, the government will be able to bring down the fiscal deficit to 3 per cent of GDP by 2020-21, from a projected 3.3 per cent in the current fiscal and 3.1 per cent in 2019-20.

PTI

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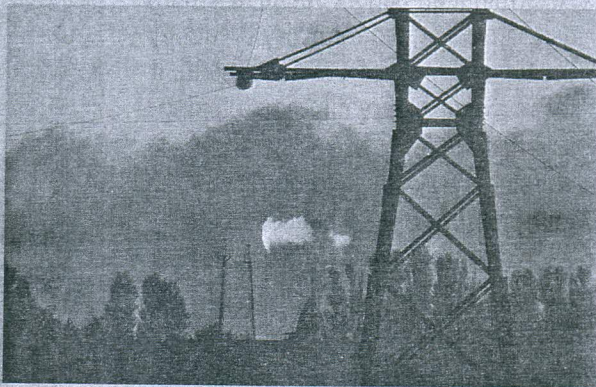
The Times of India (A)

Business standard ✓

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

HC to hear insolvency cases in power sector: SC

It suggested setting up of an 'Asset Restructuring Company (ARC)'. SAMADHAN entails identifying 10 assets and taking over 'sustainable debt'; thereafter, selling the asset to some ARC. RBI, however, took a tough stance against a special dispensation to the power industry, saying this would invite similar representations from other sectors and lead to more litigation. The solution, it has told the HC, does not lie in "trying to mask the problem or compromising risk recognition and prudence".



RBI took a tough stance against a special dispensation to the power industry, saying this would invite similar representations from other sectors and lead to more litigation

(Inputs from Bloomberg)

BS-8

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Business standard

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Unchanged landscape

More than two years after two Asian multilateral banks were set up for green financing, there's little change in the way such projects are financed

BS-8



VANDANA GOMBAR

The two new 'Asian' multilateral banks — Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and the New Development Bank (NDB) — have a specific focus on sustainability and green finance. Both are headquartered in China, committed to financing sustainable infrastructure projects, and lean in their operations — all things

that make them stand apart from the other multilateral institutions. After more than two years in existence, during which they have steadily scaled up their activities, they are yet to alter the financing landscape in any fundamental way.

Both the banks began operations in early 2016. AIIB rapidly added members, and countries in which it was actively lending. Lebanon is the latest to be approved for membership (in June 2018). There are currently 87 approved members against 57 when the bank was launched — and there are other countries slated to join. AIIB "expects to continue welcoming new members."

The NDB — also known as the BRICS Bank — has limited its membership and operations to its five founding members for now: Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. Each member has an equal share in the bank's capital. When NDB received a

TWEEDLEDUM AND TWEEDLEDEE?

Start of operations	AIIB Jan 2016	NDB Feb 2016
Headquarters	Beijing	Shanghai
Member countries	87	5
President	Jin Lique	KV Kamath
Total funding approved*	\$5.3 bn	\$5.7 bn
Approved projects	28	23
Staff**	165	113

Source: AIIB, NDB, Bloomberg NEF. *As of July 2018. **As of May 2018.

credit rating (AA+) last week from Fitch, the rating agency also flagged the concentration risk of operating in five member countries only. NDB President K V Kamath termed the rating as an "exceptional achievement for a multilateral development bank fully owned and led by developing countries," and indicated that there will be an expansion of the bank's membership.

Both the banks have built up loan books worth more than \$5 billion.

The last few projects approved by AIIB for funding include a \$761 million plan for improving the quality of air in Beijing by replacing coal with natural gas usage in villages on the outskirts of the city. The project, which is also backed by Beijing Gas and Beijing Municipality, will provide gas service connections to almost 217,000 households by 2021. The bank has funded gas power plants (Myanmar, Bangladesh), rooftop solar (Egypt), hydro projects (Tajikistan, Pakistan, Indonesia) and in India, the Bangalore Metro Rail Project and transmission system strengthening in the south of the country.

AIIB has three main priorities: Sustainable infrastructure, cross-country connectivity and private capital mobilisation. Interestingly, all the projects approved by the bank "are in or connected with countries and regions along the Belt and Road Initiative," AIIB president, Jin Lique, was quoted as saying last month by Xinhua news agency.

In energy sector financing, AIIB is guided by six principles:

- Promote energy access and security
- Realise energy efficiency potential
- Reduce carbon intensity of energy supply
- Manage pollution

- Catalyse private capital
- Promote regional cooperation and connectivity

The bank announced its transition to a new model for project approvals last month, which "places more responsibility for decision-making on management and staff" as part of its attempt to be "a new kind of multilateral development bank with 21st century governance."

NDB has approved funding for 23 projects. The last set of approvals for loans was in July 2018: \$300 million for the Development Bank of South Africa for on-lending to renewable energy projects and another \$300 million for the Luoyang Metro project in China. It aims to appraise, negotiate and approve loans in less than six months on average, and will support projects respecting the development priorities and strategies of member countries.

The focus sectors of NDB are clean energy, transport infrastructure, irrigation, water resource management and sanitation, sustainable urban development, economic cooperation and integration among member countries.

The author is editor, Global Policy for Bloomberg NEF. She can be reached at vgombar@bloomberg.net

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ADB's Strategy 2030: The social angle

The Asian Development Bank's focus on inequality and poverty alleviation has special significance for India



JOYJYANTI CHATTERJEE

On July 26, 2030, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) unveiled its Strategy 2030 document, laying down the way forward to address the changing needs of the Asia-Pacific region. ADB's vision is also tied to major global commitments such as the Sustainable Development Goals, the Financing for Development agenda, the Paris Agreement on climate change, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Given its size and the economic boost this region is expected to experience in the coming years, Asia Pacific will be a crucial partner for the achievement of these long-term goals.

The Asia Pacific is the fastest growing region in recent decades, with its share in the global GDP having increased to 33 per cent in 2016, from 25 per cent in 2000. However, it is also a region of sharp contradictions. While it is home to India and People's Republic of China, two of the world's largest economies, it has also seen a stark rise in income inequality. 80 per cent of the region's population live in countries with rising income inequalities. Extreme poverty remains a pressing concern with 326 million people living below the poverty line of \$1.90 a day, and more than 900 million people living below

\$3.20 a day. Seen in this light and given the sheer diversity of this region, ADB has, for the first time, adopted a differentiated approach to various groups of member nations. Topmost on ADB's priority list is its support to the poorest and most vulnerable countries, including fragile and conflict-affected states and small island developing states. While it will continue to provide substantial financing to lower middle-income countries, its support to upper middle-income countries will be need-based and in areas where value can be maximised.

In comparison to its predecessor (Strategy 2020), the Strategy 2030 document has set an important precedent by emphasising human and social factors, in addition to the usual infrastructure and the private sector. The vision of the document is spelt out as the promotion of "prosperous, inclusive, resilient, sustainable Asia and the Pacific, while sustaining its efforts to eradicate extreme poverty". The document lists the following as chief priority areas:

- Addressing remaining poverty and reducing inequalities
- Accelerating progress in gender equality
- Tackling climate change, building climate and disaster resilience, and enhancing environmental sustainability
- Making cities more livable
- Promoting rural development and food security and
- Strengthening governance and institutional capacity

The above list is demonstrative of some of the most critical and pervasive socio-economic problems being faced by India, where the support of institutions such as ADB would prove critical. According to Oxfam data on India, in the period between 2006 and 2015, ordinary workers saw their incomes rise by an average of just 2 per cent a year while billionaire wealth rose almost six times



faster. Performance on indicators such as gender equity, and access to institutions leaves a lot to be desired. India's spending on health care as a percentage of GDP remains at 1.4 per cent in comparison to the global average of 6 per cent.

Rapid demographic changes in India are constant sources of challenge. The elderly population is expected to grow at high rates in the coming years, reaching 19 per cent by 2050. As revealed by the RBI Household Finance Committee Report in 2017, a small part of this cohort is adequately prepared for retirement, leaving them vulnerable to exigencies while simultaneously creating the likelihood of a huge fiscal burden for the government. Extreme weather conditions are occurring with alarming frequency in India, which have a significant toll on the agrarian economy. While the number of metropolitan, "smart", and mega cities are on the rise, India is home to 14 among the 20 most polluted cities in the world. Therefore, the document's emphasis on building "livable cities that are green, competitive, resilient, and inclusive" is critical.

In the post 2008 world, financial sys-

tems need to be adequately prepared to withstand economic shocks and uncertainties. Strong governance and institutional mechanisms go a long way in creating stronger and more resilient financial systems. At the same time, strong anti-corruption measures and environmental and social safeguards are indispensable for sustainable development.

As the foremost institution of its kind in Asia, the document's focus on gender equity is of special relevance for India. Gender equity is an area where India lags severely behind its global counterparts, even the developing countries. India ranks a measly 120 among 131 nations in terms of female participation in the workforce, according to a World Bank report. While female participation in the workforce has gone up, increasing violence against women, stubborn socio-cultural norms, lack of access to financial systems etc remain huge causes of concern. Aside from the social consequences, this stark gender divide has substantial fiscal consequences as well. The Strategy 2030 document spells out ADB's commitment to maximising women's access to markets and oppor-

tunities for skilled jobs, expansion of integrated support for women entrepreneurs and women-led SMEs through higher financial and technological inclusion, coupled with political and institutional reform. In a welcome move, the document has emphasised the importance of education, with a specific focus on supporting girls in studying mathematics, science, and technology. The document also pledges support for reproductive and other health needs, reducing time poverty of women, and enhancing gender equality in decision-making and leadership.

As far as the education of young girls is concerned, these factors are intricately tied together. High-school drop-out rates for adolescent girls remains a worrying fact in India, one which the *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao* campaign has failed to address adequately. An onset of menstruation, coupled with a lack of toilets in school and social taboos, early marriages, and "family constraints" are major reasons.

Aside from a huge social and human cost, the widening gender gap also has huge fiscal ramifications. According to a McKinsey Report published in June 2018, 70 per cent of the potential GDP opportunity comes from increasing women's participation in the labour force. According to World Bank estimates, about 20 million people (the size of the combined populations of New York, London and Paris) vanished from India's workforce from 2004 to 2012. Increasing incidents of sexual violence, inhospitable workplaces, lack of child care are key contributing factors. Institutional reforms, better policies, and targeted interventions are vital to tackle these challenges. To that end, the ADB Strategy 2030 document should be viewed as a crucial and timely guiding force.

The author is a lawyer & public policy professional

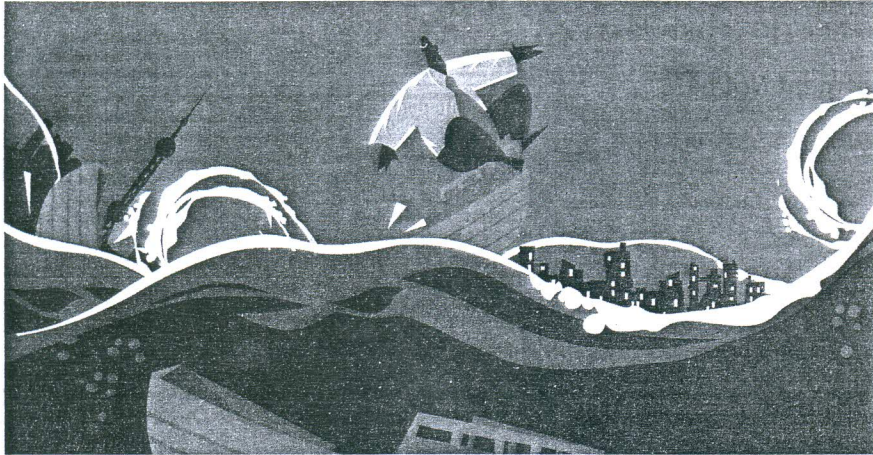
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and documented at Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC.

ILLUSTRATION BY BINAY SINHA



Ecological crisis: Point of no return?

We must promote a comprehensive ecological convention that addresses all interconnected parts of ecology and not just climate

This summer has seen massive forest fires in the temperate zones of Europe and America. Temperatures in Spain have touched 47 degrees Celsius, which are more associated with Rajasthan's desert regions than Europe. Unprecedented floods have ravaged parts of Japan. The scale and frequency of extreme climatic events like cyclones and typhoons have increased the world over. Global warming is accelerating with 17 of the warmest years on record having occurred since 2001. The melting of ice sheets and glaciers has also gathered momentum. According to NASA, ice losses from Antarctica have tripled since 2012, increasing sea levels by 3 mm just in this short span of time. At the global level, NASA estimates that before 2012, the world's glaciers and ice sheets were being lost at the rate of 76 billion tonnes per annum. Since 2012, the loss is at the rate of 219 billion tonnes per annum. The rate of sea-level increase has therefore doubled to 0.6 mm per year from 0.3 mm per year on an average globally. To put this in perspective, if all the ice which currently lies locked in ice sheets on Antarctica were to melt and flow into the oceans, sea levels would rise by 58 metres and most of the major cities of the world, its coastal plains and islands would cease to exist.

Global warming is linked to the density of accumulated greenhouse gases, mostly carbon dioxide, in the earth's atmosphere. The current density, according to NASA, is 408 ppm (parts per million).

It was estimated to have been 280 ppm before our current industrial age began. Average global temperature has increased by one degree Celsius compared to 1880 and scientific consensus holds that if temperatures were to increase beyond 2 degrees Celsius, there could be catastrophic and possibly irreversible changes in our planet's fragile ecology. Although there is some ambiguity over the density of carbon emissions associated with the 2-degree temperature rise, a figure of 480 ppm is generally accepted by climate scientists. This would imply that the world could add another 72 ppm to the existing stock of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere before an irretrievable ecological crisis erupted. But it appears that even with a one-degree rise we may already be in the midst of a crisis. The dystopian future may already be upon us. This is because the change in climate is also interacting with the large-scale and worldwide environmental degradation. Our oceans are dying from the millions of tonnes of non-

degradable plastics being dumped into them. Our forests are being denuded and our rivers are turning into chemical sewers. The mountains of urban waste have become dangerous stores of methane which has a much higher global warming impact than carbon dioxide. There is thus a strong feedback loop between climate change and environmental degradation, which intensifies the consequences of both. One is not even taking account of other alarming developments in the planetary ecology. Nearly 20-30



SHYAM SARAN

per cent plant and animal species evaluated in recent climate change research are threatened with extinction, both due to human encroachments into and changes in their habitats due to temperature rise.

It should also be noted that global warming is a "stock" not a "flow" problem, that is, warming is the result of the accumulated stock of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Current emissions add incrementally to that stock but do not by themselves cause global warming. Furthermore, since the stock of carbon emissions dissipates only very slowly over several decades, even if the incremental addition were to be reduced to zero, global warming would still continue and its consequences would be of a long-term nature. In that sense mitigation or reducing carbon emissions, which is the focus of the Paris climate change agreement, is only a partial answer to the challenge. Reversing environmental degradation is also critical because a wasting environment multiplies the impact of climate change. For example, the ocean's capacity to absorb atmospheric carbon dioxide is diminished by widespread pollution.

Both scientific advance and our day-to-day experience have brought growing awareness that we are part of a deeply interconnected and extremely fragile ecological system where a disturbance in one part of the system can trigger major alterations in all its other parts. The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) recognise this reality. But much of international discourse and norm-setting is still locked into a competitive and minimalist frame. Countries seek to preserve their advantage, reduce their obligations and try and shift the burden of adjustment on to others. It is the same with climate change. Those responsible for the current stock of carbon dioxide in our atmosphere through decades of fossil fuel burning do not accept their historical responsibility and wish countries like India to sacrifice their development prospects to meet the challenge of climate change. *The Economist*, in its latest issue, has homed in onto India for its apparent addiction to coal and thereby, undermining global climate change efforts. It does not deem it convenient to mention that India's current coal-based thermal power capacity is a mere 192 GW and rising very slowly against more than 940 GW for China which has another 200 GW in the pipeline. Or that Japan has added eight new coal-based plants in the past two years and plans to build 36 more over the next decade. By 2030, its coal-based power capacity will be 26 per cent of the total rather than the original target of 10 per cent. While rejecting the selective targeting of India, it must be our effort to promote a more comprehensive ecological convention which addresses all the interconnected parts of our planet's ecology and not just climate and setting out a series of collaborative rather than competitive interventions. The threat to human survival has made such an overarching initiative both urgent and compelling.

The writer is former foreign secretary and currently senior fellow, CPR

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Business standard

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

Rain plays hide and seek

India's monsoon deficit widened to 10% this year. Map shaded based on % departure in rainfall this monsoon season

RAIN PREDICTION:
IMD says a low pressure area has formed over northwest Bay of Bengal. Isolated heavy to very heavy rain is likely over Odisha and south Chhattisgarh in 24 hours starting on Tuesday evening

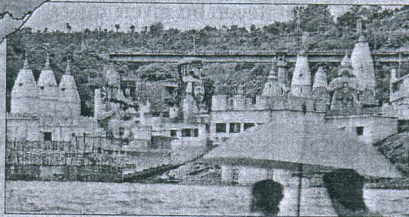
% departure in rainfall

-64

-24.5

15

This deficit was mostly due to weak monsoon in north-eastern States. The region got only 75% of the rains that it normally gets between June 1 and the 1st week of August



Flooded ghat: An overflowing Tawi River after heavy rains in Jammu on Tuesday. ■ PTI

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Govt junks report on India's poor rank on environment: 'Arbitrary' ✓

SOWMIYA ASHOK

NEW DELHI, AUGUST 7

SEVEN MONTHS after India found itself among the bottom five countries on the Environmental Performance Index (EPI) 2018, the Union Environment Ministry on Tuesday said that "changes made" to the index, which saw India drop 36 points from 141 in 2016 to 177 this year, "have not been explained or backed by scientific arguments", and seem to be "arbitrary."

The ministry also said that the report "relied on data gathered by NASA satellite in place of actual monitored data", and "has not been peer-reviewed."

The biennial report by Yale and Columbia universities, along with the World Economic Forum, was released on the sidelines of the forum in Davos, Switzerland, in January. It ranks

180 countries on their performance.

India ranked bottom of the list in the environmental health category, and ranked 178 out of 180 on air quality. The EPI found that air quality remains the leading environmental threat to public health.

The ministry has said that as per its assessment of the report, "weightage given to the parameters at the three hierarchical levels (policy objectives, issue categories and indicators) are different in 2016 and 2018 iterations. The changes made have not been explained or backed by scientific arguments, and seem to be arbitrary." In his written reply in Lok Sabha, Minister of State Mahesh Sharma said that different weightage and the difference in methodology used implies that rankings arrived at are not comparable, and have their limitations. "Under the category 'water resources', the only indicator shown is waste water treatment, which puts developed countries on the

top since it is a measure of the capacity to address a problem," he said

Sharma said that under EPI 2016, air quality figured as a category only under environmental health, while in EPI 2018 there is an additional category of air pollution under 'Ecosystem vitality', which "seems misplaced".

Overall, the report put India (at 177) and Bangladesh (179) near the bottom of the rankings, with Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo and Nepal rounding out the bottom five.

The report had said that deaths attributed to ultra-fine PM2.5 pollutants have risen over the past decade and are estimated at 1,640,113 annually in India. "India's low scores are influenced by poor performance in environmental health policy objective. Deaths attributed to PM2.5 have risen over the past decade and are estimated at 1,640,113, annually [Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, 2017]," noted the report.

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 08.08.2018 in the

Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Times of India (N.D.)

Indian Express

Tribune

Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)

Punjab Keshari (Hindi)

The Hindu ✓

Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)

Deccan Chronicle

Deccan Herald

M.P. Chronicle

Aaj (Hindi)

Indian Nation

Nai Duñiya (Hindi)

The Times of India (A)

Business standard

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

Heavy rain disrupts life in coastal Odisha



Vehicles with their headlights switched on at an overpass in Bhubaneswar on Tuesday. ■ BISWARANJAN ROUT

STAFF REPORTER

BHUBANESWAR

Heavy rain triggered by a low pressure area over the Bay of Bengal lashed the coastal region of Odisha disrupting normal life since Monday afternoon.

The pilgrimage town of Puri was worst affected, recording rainfall of more than 300 mm over a span of 24 hours. All 11 blocks recording over 100 mm rain-

fall during this period are from Cuttack and Khordha districts.

Incessant rain forced the Khordha and Cuttack district administrations to shut down schools. University examinations were also postponed. Train services were hit due to waterlogging and flooding at Puri Railway Station Yard. Trains were either cancelled or rescheduled.