

144 drains discharge in total pollution the Ganga



and paper, sugar, textiles and dyeing, distilleries, cement



metrictonnes

main stem; doesn't include waste from villages

Challenges and Required Interventions', Gol

Graphic: Mithun Chakraborty

# Aims and hurdles of cleaning the Ganga

It isn't walking on water, but still a very difficult job — one that India has been trying unsuccessfully to accomplish for the last three decades. AMITABH SINHA lists the steps the government has planned to make India's holiest river pollution-free

MUCH OF the effort to clean the Ganga over the last 30 years has been centred around creating sewage treatment capacities in major urban centres along the river. Besides the fact that a lot of this capacity has remained underutilised or non-functional, the discharge of urban sewage is only one of several interventions required to rid the holy river of pollution.

The government's Namami Gange programme seeks to tackle the problem at several levels at the same time, "Rejuvenation" of the Ganga includes reviving 'Aviral Dhara', or continuous flow in stretches that have gone

dry due to natural or man-made reasons, regenerating the river ecology, making the river an important inland waterway, reviving it as a habitat for dolphins and gharials, and spreading awareness about the need to keep the Ganga clean.

But the first step no doubt is to restart the effort to clean the river that runs for some 2,500 km through five states, and is said to provide direct livelihood to almost 13 million Indians.

## Treating Urban Sewage

Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal together generate over 7,300 million litres of sewage per day that flows directly or indirectly into the river. About half of this comes from Tier Land Tier II towns like Kanpur, Allahabad and Varanasi. Currently, the five states together have the capacity to treat only about 3,300 million litres of sewage - or about 45 per cent of the total. The rest flows into the river untreated. This colossal volume might actually be even greater, because large parts of major urban centres like Kanpur and Varanasi are not even connected to the sewage network, and their waste remains unaccounted for.

Creating sewage treatment plants (STPs) was at the core of the Ganga Action Plan that began in 1985, About 1,000 million litres of sewage treatment capacity per day was set up, but lackadai sical state governments and lack of maintenance by municipal authori-

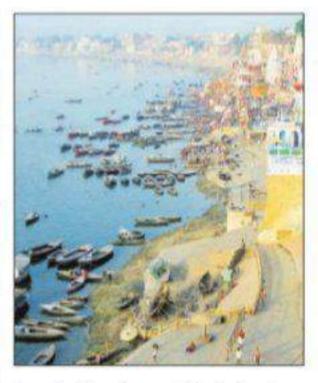
ties have kept a large part of this capacity on paper alone.

The government has now decided to rope in corporates to do this work in all the 118 urban centres along the river. Companies

will have to create additional capacities, use existing capacities at optimum levels, and operate and maintain the facilities for a minimum 15 years to produce treated water at prescribed standards.

They will receive some money from the government upfront for creating the infrastructure, but the rest of their investment, operation and maintenance costs, and a predecided profit would come in the form of annuities over the 15-year period.

The government hopes that annuitybased payments and guaranteed returns would keep the firms interested. The companies will also be allowed to sell the treated water to generate additional revenues.



A trash skimming machine is already in use at Varanasi. Should machines ordered from abroad arrive on time, surface cleaning could begin in March

## Rural Sewage

About 1,650 gram panchayats lie directly on the banks of the Ganga. The sewage they generate is almost entirely untreated. About half the population in these villages defecates in the open,

The government plans to use biological means to deal with this waste. It wants to experiment with a model said to have been used in a Punjab village by a local spiritual leader, Baba Balbir Singh Seechewal, who is credited with the successful cleaning of the Kali Bein river with public participation. Seechewal is supposed to have inculcated the practice of segregation of solid and liquid waste, treatment of waste water through oxidation ponds, use of treated water for irrigation, and composting of solid waste. He is said to have infused a sense of community participation and ownership of the river.

## Industrial Effluents

There are 764 grossly polluting industries on the banks of the Ganga, mostly in Uttar Pradesh. These include tanneries, paper and pulp industries, sugar mills, dyeing factories, distilleries, and cement plants. Effluents from all these flow untreated into the river. Tanneries near Kanpur alone generate about 25 million litres of effluents daily.

These industries have been repeatedly told to set up common effluent treatment plants (CETPs), install new technologies, and ensure zero liquid discharge into the river. But enforcement has been lax. The industries have now been given a fresh ultimatum last year, the National Green Tribunal told them to comply with pollution control norms or face closure. The request of some industries for more time has been granted,

## Surface Cleaning

Solid waste, clothes, polythene, and all kinds of religious offerings are dumped into the river, and float on its surface. It is the easiest to clean them — and can result in a quick visual makeover for the river.

Machines called trash skimmers have been ordered from abroad to clean the river surface near all major towns. One of these skimmers is already operating in Varanasi. If the machines arrive on time, work on cleaning the river surface is expected to begin by March, The government has also invited corporate groups to take up this task as part of their corporate social responsibility.

## Burning the Dead

Cremation along rivers and immersion of remains is a unique reason for pollution in Indian rivers, and especially the Ganga. Burning of wood leads to air pollution as well. One of the efforts in the Ganga Action Plan of 1985 was to build gas or electric crematoriums, especially in religious centres like Varanasi and Allahabad. Not much was achieved, however.

The current programme seeks to build at least 100 crematoriums by November this year. A standard design has been prepared and approved. Renovation and modernisation of existing crematoriums too has been ordered. Work is under way at some places.

## Others Initiatives

Several other components of the Clean Ganga programme are planned to be initiated simultaneously. These include the launch of a public awareness exercise, regeneration of aquatic biology, plantations, and riverfront development. A comprehensive law on the Ganga is also in the offing.



FLAGGING INTERESTING RESEARCH

## **CANCER STUDIES** TO SCREEN OR NOT

Analysis published in The BMJ, January 2016

**AUTHORS:** Vinay Prasad and Others

## Screening for cancer hasn't been shown to save lives

WHILE CANCER screening may be linked to fewer deaths from tumours, finding cancers doesn't necessarily save lives when fatalities from all causes are taken into account, according to the authors of a new analysis. Bigger studies are needed to tell whether cancer screening really saves lives, they have argued.

Studies to date may have included too few people to detect slight overall mortality benefits associated with screening, two doctors and a healthcare journalist have argued in The BMJ. It's also possible that any reduction in cancer deaths due to screening may be offset by fatalities connected to harmful effects of the tests themselves or of unnecessary treatments.

"It is clearly the case that some deaths unrelated to cancer are due to screening, whether from complications of procedures or treatment of cancer," said lead study author Dr Vinay Prasad of Oregon Health and Science University.

Many cancers are also over diagnosed, Prasad added. This means that in some instances, screening detects abnormal cells that would never have progressed to cause symptoms or complications, or not before the person died of old age or another cause.

"Yet because of screening, a person may undergo surgery, radiation, chemotherapy and more to treat it all those treatments have side effects," Prasad said.

Take stool testing for colorectal cancer. One study found 128 cancer deaths among every 10,000 people who got screened, compared to 192 cancer deaths among every 10,000 individuals who didn't get screened.

But when researchers looked at deaths from all causes, there wasn't a meaningful difference between the two groups. To detect any decrease in overall deaths in either group, the study would have needed to be five times as large as it was.

These so-called "off-target" deaths are particularly likely with screening tests that produce what's known as false positive results, when follow-up evaluations find that people don't actually have cancer.

False positive screening results contribute to more than 1 million prostate biopsies a year, the authors noted. Down the line, procedures done as a result of these inaccurate results can lead to incontinence, erectile dysfunction, hospital admission and deaths.

Mammograms, too, may be problematic, theywrote, citing Swiss data showing that these tests avert just one breast cancer death for every 1,000 women screened.

-REUTERS

PUT

## गंगा नदी पर पनबिजली परियोज

प्रजाल का शरद ने किया विरोध नई दिल्ली, (वार्ता): जनता दल (यू) के अध्यक्ष शरव

नई दिल्ली, (वार्ता): जनता दल (यू) के अध्यक्ष शरत ने गंगा नदी पर पनिबजली परियोजना को मंजूरी देने के का कड़ा विरोध किया है और प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी मामले में तुरंत हस्तक्षेप करने का अनुरोध किया है। श्री ने श्री मोदी को भेजे पत्र में कहा है कि गंगा नदी पर पन परियोजनाओं के निर्माण से संबंधित उच्चतम न्यायालय रहे मामले में वन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्रालय की ओर से एक हलफनामा दाखिल किया गया है जिसमें गंगा और सहायक नदियों पर पनिबजली परियोजना के निर्माण के देने की बात कही गई है।

उन्होंने शपथपत्र पर गहरी नाराजगी व्यक्त करते हु है कि एक ओर सरकार गंगा नदी के संरक्षण एवं संबर्ध संकल्प व्यक्त करती है और दूसरी ओर उसे नष्ट क प्रयास किया जा रहा है। उन्होंने कहा है कि जून 20 उत्तराखंड में बाढ़ की भीषण त्रासदी को सभी लोगों ने इसके बावजूद गंगा पर पनबिजली परियोजना को मंजूरी प्रयास किया जा रहा है जिससे लगता है कि सरकार पर गंभीर नहीं है। श्री यादव ने कहा है कि अनेक विसीध में अपना निष्कर्ष दिया है।

## झटकाः नमामि गंगे योजना का फंड जारी करने पर रोक

नई दिल्ली विशेष संवाददाता

नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल (एनजीटी) ने मंगलवार को नमामि गंगे परियोजना पर केंद्र सरकार को तगड़ा झटका दिया। एनजीटी ने प्रदूषण के आंकड़े उपलब्ध न कराने और लापरवाही के कारण गोमुख से कानपुर तक गंगा सफाई के लिए फंड जारी करने पर रोक लगा दी। मामले पर अगली सुनवाई 18 जनवरी को होगी।

यूपी-उत्तराखंड को पैसा नहीं : जिस्टिस स्वतंतर कुमार की अध्यक्षता वाली पीठ ने जल संसाधन मंत्रालय और राष्ट्रीय गंगा नदी बेसिन प्राधिकरण (एनजीआरबीए) को एमसी मेहता की ओर से दायर यचिका पर निर्देश जारी किया। अब बिना एनजीटी की मंजूरी के उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड सरकार को कोई भी पैसा प्राधिकरण की ओर से नहीं जारी किया जाएगा।

अधिकारी जवाब नहीं दे सके : पीठ ने यह आदेश तब जारी किया जबकि यूपी और उत्तराखंड के अधिकारी दोनों राज्यों में नदी में बढ़ रहे प्रदूषण से जुड़े विभिन्न बिंदुओं पर स्पष्ट जवाब देने में असफल हो गए। एनजीटी ने अधिकारियों से कई सवाल किए व उचित जवाब नहीं मिलने पर नाराजगी जताई।

लापरवाही का आरोप: सुनवाई के दौरान अधिवक्ता एमसी मेहता ने कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड औद्योगकीकरण के दौरान नदी के संरक्षण के प्रति लापरवाह हैं। मेहता ने आरोप लगाया कि दोनों ही राज्यों के पास इस संबंध में समुचित जानकारी नहीं है और कोई आंकड़ा भी नहीं है। यही वजह है कि दोनों राज्यों के अधिकारी एक-दूसरे पर आरोप लगाते रहते हैं।

## सख्त आदेश क्यों?

एनजीटी जानना चाहता था कि गोमुख से हरिद्वार तक के रास्ते में कौन-कौन सी औद्योगिक इकाइयां कहां और कितना कचरा गंगा में डाल रही हैं। गंगा सफाई से जुड़ा कोई विभाग यह जानकारी नहीं दे पाया।

## एनजी आरबीए क्या?

जल संसाधन मंत्रालय ने एनजीआरबीए का गठन गंगा के पुर्नोद्धार के लिए किया है। मौजूदा समय में प्राधिकरण की गंगा सफाई की निगरानी करने वाली यह सर्वोच्च संस्था है और राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन (एनएमसीजी) 'नमामि गंगे' से जुड़ी परियोजनाओं को लागू कराने वाली एजेंसी है। at Briagirath(English)& Publicity Section, CVVC.

## हिन्दुस्तान नई दिल्ली • बुधवार • १३ जनवरी २०१६ •

## जनवरी में आगे भी टंड के आसार नहीं

## अनुमान

नई दिल्ली विवेक तिवारी

इस वर्ष जनवरी के अंत तक कड़कड़ाती ठंड की संभावना बेहद कम है। मौसम के जानकारों की मानें तो अलनीनों के प्रभाव के चलते 2008 के बाद इस वर्ष जनवरी महीना सबसे गर्म हो सकता है।

जनवरी महीने में औसत अधिकतम तापमान 19.5 डिग्री सेल्सियस के करीब रहता है। वहीं इस वर्ष यह औसत से पांच डिग्री सेल्सियस तक अधिक बना हुआ है। मंगलवार को अधिकतम तापमान 25.1 डिग्री सेल्सियस दर्ज किया गया जो सामान्य से पांच डिग्री अधिक है।

पश्चिमी विश्लोभ का प्रभाव: मौसम वैज्ञानिकों के अनुसार एक पश्चिमी विश्लोभ का प्रभाव अभी बना हुआ है। जबिक दूसरा 14 जनवरी को सिक्रय हो रहा है। इसका प्रभाव खत्म होने के पहले ही 19 जनवरी को एक और पश्चिमी विश्लोभ के सिक्रय होने की संभावना है।

## प्रदूषण से भी गर्मी बढ़ी

मौसम जानकारों के अनुसार तापमान की वृद्धि में प्रदूषण भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहा है। हवा में मौजूद प्रदूषक तत्व सूरज की गर्मी को सोख लेते हैं और बहुत देर तक वातावरण में गर्मी बनाए रखते हैं। इसके चलते अधिकतम तापमान अधिक दर्ज किया जाता है।

## आज हो सकती है बूंदाबांदी

मौसम विभाग के अनुसार बुधवार को आसमान में बादल छाए रहेंगे। दिल्ली व आसपास के कुछ इलाकों में हल्की बूंदाबांदी दर्ज की जा सकती है।

इन पश्चिमी विश्लोभों के प्रभाव के चलते 22 से 23 जनवरी तक आसमान में बादल बने रहने की संभावना है। मौसम विभाग के आंकड़ों के अनुसार वर्ष 2008 में 9 जनवरी को अधिकतम तापमान 28 डिग्री सेल्सियस दर्ज किया गया था। इसके बाद नौ वर्षों के बाद 5 जनवरी 2015 को अधिकतम तापमान 26.5 डिग्री दर्ज किया गया।

BUNDELKHAND Uttar Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh

Datia

Jhansi ...

## htspotliaht

HINDUSTAN TIMES, NEW DELHI WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 2016

## **DELKHAND BLUES**

## BATTLING FARM DISTRESS

## 2009 aid fails to stem suicides, migration

HIGH AND DRY ₹7,266-crore package has done little to protect farmers from regular droughts, rampant corruption worsens situation

### Ranjan and Anupam Pateriya

Ranjan and Anupam Pateriya

is havabheadsversecore

BHOPAL/SAGAR: When 3B-year old Ram
Dwived! shot himself with a rifle in
Uttar Pradesh's water-starved Banda
district a fow months ago, it came as
a shock even to local residents in the
drought-rawaged Bundelkhand region.

In the past feet years, more people
either tenants or small-time farmers,
But despite baving 30 acress of land.
Dwived! could not generate enough
memorate baving 30 acress of land.
Dwived! could not generate enough
Hit by drought, unseasonable rainmemorate outsign in the starter of a few
months, the once well-to-do farmer
invested heavity in his recent crop.

But successive farm distress events
shed those housing by acress
the starter of the starter of the starter
was the farmed by the starter of the starter
to starter realising his investments
shed those housing waters of the starter
did her goodbow and went to the farm to
kill himself. "He was depending hoavity
on the crop for prayn his loan but was
depressed at seeing the prospect of the
second crop of the year failing, "said his
younger brother. And Dwivedh.
Such searches of rurad distress arms drown
across the Sundelkhand region, where
wall after a chayde, haldsorn, and now an
unstably warm winter glayed hoose with
crop yeldis. A farmer death is reported
overy third day from the 13 districts that
comprise the region. Government agenciss-report around -0-00 promised by Congress vice president Rahul
Grandth has selenest little, instead by
Lattice of the past year but local estimonths of the past year but not call estiment of the past year but not call estimonths of the past year but not call estimonths of the past year but not call estiment of the past year but not call estimonths of the past year b

The promised compensation hasn't led down to those who need it the i

### LAND OF NO RETURNS

DROUGHT

Spurt in farmer suicides in November-December

Seven years after a special package was rolled out, very little has changed in Bundelkhand. The region continues to reel under acute drought, poor crop yield, unpaid loan burdens and farmer suicides

₹3,506cr given to Uttar

## MAGNITUDE

- 3,280 farmer suicides reported between 2003 and 2014
- 400 farm related deaths estimated by NGO Prawas in 2015 40-60 is the government estimate of deaths.

### LOAN BURDEN

■ ₹3,613 cr outstanding loans till 2010

MIGRATION

6,000 people migrate from the region every day, says a National Institute of Disaster Management report of 2014

Bundelkhand has the highest migration rate in India, says NSSO report of 2012

### 100 farmer suicides after unseasonal rain

SPRING RAINS

■ 70% of crop loss estimated by the Central government lost in March-April

Last week, 60 year-old Hira Singh committed suicide in Madipya Pradesh's Panda district after he allegediy falled to get compensation for loss of paddy during the drought.

Around 100 kilometers ensi in Sugar district, 75-year-old Mula Vshraskarma died after sleeping in the open articipit outside the district administration office, waiting for his merger 2-200 compensation. "Boot of the last 30 years of recurring and long droughts, attributed by networks of the district administration office, waiting for his merger 2-200 compensation." The Bandelichand package is said first ordinate change, are playing have with the bloss of 2 million por and marginalised people of Bundelikhand, with marse have similar horrow stores and marginalised people of Bundelikhand, with marse have similar horrow stores. All Dwivedli said his brother was

DATABLE OLEMATMENT, ADRICULTURE MINISTER, NSSO... Pushed to the brink by Joan sharks. "The bonk was throatening to action to be land if he failed to repay the Joan," he said.

The 2014 study said the back to back farm distress events have also pushed up milgration with an average of 6,000 people moving to other regions daily.

"Lean't results usich a phenomenon in the past decade or so. Given the Joan hunders, if learth enumber of studies will endly rise," said Sanjuy Singh, secretary of the Gandhi Ashman in Chhatarpuc.

The widespread distress has left even activists and XGOs with little hope.

"Thewe stopped working like I used to

## TALES OF CORRUPTION

Chhatarpur

Banda
 Chitrakoot

- transportation of sand stone, soil etc The registration number of a JCB machine shown on work was found to be that of a motorbike. Similarly, a tracter's number or bill was found to be the registration number of a scooty in Chibatarpur district. The state government ordered a probe but no major action was taken
- probe but no major action was taken The Bhitri Mutumun dam (Panna) on river Gallio developed a breach and in June 2013, one of its wells was sweet away. An ingarly found the incident took place due to poor quality Two other dams Gugarwara and Sakaria also developed cracks.

SOURCE: MP AND UP ASSICULTURE DEPARTMENT, ASSICULTURE MINISTRY, NSSO, BANDA BASED NGO PRAWAS AND SWARAJ ABHIYAN

GARCH BASED NOO PRIBMAS AND SMARAL BERNING.

cartics: There is no result on the ground. Irrigation dams and employment schemes seem to be only on paper. "said Aljac Khan of the Bundelband Mitter Parishad.

Even the government admitted the situation was graw, with Madhyn Pradesh minister for forests Gaurishankar Shejwar saying the administration's priority was to provide drinking water to people and then to create employment. "We are trying to effectively implement schemes to provide necessary succour to people. Drought is a recurring problem and should not be linked with the Bundelkhand package," he said.

### Funds caught in Centre-state tussle. farmers struggle

LUCONOW: The farmers of Bundelkhand region in Uttar Pradesh (UP) have suffered through hearty three droughts in a row, but there are scant signs of any aid coming their way.

The semi-arid largely reline area with largely either triggetorine fillies consists of seven districts (see map). According to he government gozeties: the region suffered from 10 declared forogish between the from 10 declared forogish between the from 10 declared forogish between the from 10 declared forogish to the between the form 10 declared forogish to the between the between the forogish between the between the

## RARADIP PORT TRUST

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12.00 hrs.
Tender box will be available
for dropping of tender in the
office of the 5-DSTE/RNY,
ADSTEINON and CSTEMIG at
15-00 hrs. of 11-02-2016 and will
be opened at 15:00 hrs. of
12-02-2016.

BID NOTICE (No. C-45/Mini P. Cari22478/ 22477/2016(1) Date 08.01.2016 y Bid reference No.: C-45/22472 real partry car (2016) 1 Minimum larve. License fee fee anti-ation 05 years. Ro. 1,06,15,500 pees One Cr. Six lash Fitter susand Fee Hendlerd Ontyl Earnes rey Deposit (END); Rs. 5,30,715 pees Fee Lash Birth thousand Fee Lash Birth thousand and the second of the control of the fee of the Lash Birth thousand and the second of the control of the pees fee Lash Birth thousand and the second of the pees of the Lash Birth thousand and the second of the pees of the Lash Birth thousand and the pees of the Lash Birth thousand the pees of the pees of the pees of the pees of pees of

### TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES

PRESENT

30% dip in rabi crop sowing area in 2015-16

24.5 lakh hectares under rabi cultivation in 2014-15

17.8 lakh hectares under cultivation this winter

riman Point, Mumbai 400 021. Tel: 91 2267789595 Fax: 91 22 67789660 Email: investorzelations@tcs.com website: www.tcs.com CIN; L22210MH1995PLC084781

	T	Quarter ended			Nine months ended		Year ended
		December 31,	September 30,	December 31,	December 31,	December 31,	March 31,
		2015	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
1	INCOME FROM OPERATIONS (NET)	27364.01	27165.48	24501.14	80197.60	70428.65	94648.41
2	EXPENSES		1 -0.2 ( -0.1		100000000		
	a) Employee benefits expense	10598,54	10284.71	9335.98	30859.28	26924.21	38701.15
	b) Overseas business expense	3695.67	3687.74	3344.50	10962.69	10023.70	13363.91
	c) Services rendered by business associates and others	2005.12	2002.09	1684.90	5749.41	4650.09	6220.25
	d) Depreciation and amortisation expense	484,99	485.01	461.86	1440.76	1328.56	1798.69
	e) Other expenses	3349.56	3398.69	3087.75	9923.70	8629.69	11681.39
	Total expenses	20133.88	19858.24	17914.99	58935.84	51556.25	71965.39
3	PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS BEFORE OTHER INCOME,				22001001.000		
	FINANCE COSTS, EXCEPTIONAL ITEM AND TAX (1-2)	7230.13	7307.24	6586.15	21261.76	18872.40	22683.02
	OTHER INCOME (NET)	694.18	702.42	643.91	2136.86	2093.69	3229.91
5	PROFIT BEFORE FINANCE COSTS, EXCEPTIONAL	C 2000000000000000000000000000000000000		20000000		Torrest torre	
	ITEM AND TAX (3+4)	7924.31	8009.66	7230.06	23398.62	20966.09	25912.93
6	FINANCE COSTS	5.06	4.42	17.98	13.78	93.14	104.19
7	PROFIT BEFORE EXCEPTIONAL ITEM AND TAX (5-6)	7919.25	8005.24	7212.08	23384.84	20872.95	25808.74
8	EXCEPTIONAL ITEM	-	-	+	-	489.75	489.75
9	PROFIT BEFORE TAX (7+8)	7919.25	8005.24	7212.08	23384.84	21362.70	26298.49
10	TAX EXPENSE	1816.42	1897.14	1823.74	5433.06	5057.45	6238.79
11	PROFIT AFTER TAX BUT BEFORE MINORITY INTEREST			411 mar 1 1 1 1		S. S. Santon	
	(9-10)	6102.43	6108.10	5388.34	17951.78	16305.25	20059.70
12	MINORITY INTEREST	19.64	23.44	60.79	73.08	165.74	207.52
13	NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD (11-12)	6083.39	6084.66	5327.55	17878.70	16139.51	19852.18
14	Paid up equity share capital		1				
	(Face Value : 1 1 per share)	197.04	197.04	195.87	197.04	195.87	195.87
15	Reserves excluding Revolution Reserves.						50438.89
16	Basic and diluted earnings per share (in t)	30.88	30.88	27.20	90.74	82.40	101.35
17	Dividend per share (par value (1 each)	500000	0.000			2000	
	Innerim dividend on equity shares ( in ₹)	5.50	5.50	5.00	16.50	55.00	55.00
	Final dividend on equity shares (in ₹)	700	9200	100	1,1980	1000	24.00
	Total dividend on equity shares (in 2)	5.50	5.50	5.00	16.50	55.00	79.00
	Total equity dividend percentage	550.00	550.00	500.00	1650.00	5500.00	7900.00

		Quarter anded			Nine months ended	
	December 31,	September 30	December 31,	December 31,	December 31,	March 31, 2015
	3015	2015	2014	2015	2014	
REVENUE BY INDUSTRY PRACTICE						
Banking, Financial Services and Insurance	11111.86	10997.38	9911.49	32519.02	28740.82	38565.66
Manufecturing	2766.83		2464.29	7957.88	6762.11	9242.4
Retail and Consumer Packaged Goods	3791.93	3758.38	3274.94	11095.55	9538.42	12829.0
Telecom, Media and Entertainment	2989.46	2943.39	2853.15	8768.92	8308.33	10933.55
Others	6703,93	6815.93	5997.27	19856.23	17078.97	23077.74
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS	27364.01	27165.48	24501.14	80197.60	70428.65	94648.4
SEGMENT RESULTS		1000000		20000000		
Banking, Financial Services and Insurance	3223.15	3304.72	3051.58	9635.08	8657.56	10594.4
Manufacturing	756.79	725.62	634.26	2134.25	1768.78	2223.0
Retail and Consumer Packaged Goods	979.09	1005.90	925.65	2898.15	2725.66	3254.4
Telecom, Media and Entertainment	361.90	824.84	861.67	2465.66	2351.40	2770.7
Others	1864.31	1901.07	1534.95	5679.19	4579.55	5480.1
Total	7685.24	7762.15	7008.11	22612.33	20082.95	24322.85
Unalfocable expenses (net)	460.17	459.33	439.94	1364.35	1303.69	1744.0
Operating income	7225.07	7102.82	6568.17	21247.98	18779.26	22578.8
Other income (net)	694.18	702.42	643.91	2136.86	2093.69	3229.9
PROFIT BEFORE EXCEPTIONAL ITEM AND TAX	7919.25	8005.24	7212.08	23384.84	20872.95	25808.74
Exceptionalitem		-	-	-	489.75	489.7
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	7919.25	8005.24	7212.08	23384.84	21362.70	26298,45
			As at December 31.	As at September 30.	As at December \$1,	As at March 31,
SEGMENT CAPITAL EMPLOYED			2015	2015	2014	2015
Banking, Financial Services and Insurance			8908.90	9195.96	8204.75	7057.35
Manufacturing			2582.64	2502.37	2440.25	2148.3
Retail and Consumer Packaged Goods			3387.02	3217.09	3202.46	2767.50
Telecom, Media and Entertainment			3276.99	3183.78	3228.75	2697.2
Others			7672.25	7972.51	7913.57	7121.4
			25827.80	26071.71	25039.78	21791.82
Unallocable Assets (net)			39876.44	34690.97	28900.09	29970.70
Total Capital Employed (net)			65704.24		53939.87	51762.52

		0	uarter ended		Nine months ended		Year ended March 31,
		December 31,5	September 30, December 31,		December 31,	December 31,	
		2015	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
1	INCOME FROM OPERATIONS (NET) EXPENSES	21620.83	21635.91	18936.35	63605.66	54779.83	7357R.06
	a) Employee benefits expense	7676.34	7272.29	6440.38	22067.69	18725.89	27368.32
	b) Overseas business expense c) Services rendered by business associates	3356.72	3328,46	2954.16	9879.08	8853.76	11817.63
	and others	1568.52	1619.61	1314.12	4599.54	3781.59	5046.61
	d) Depreciation and amortisation expense	389.27	187.59	350.51	1151.73	1026.48	1393.7
	et Other expenses	2251.27	2361.07	2086.47	6751.58	5887.70	8317.30
	Total expenses	15242.12	14969.02	13145.64	44449.62	38275.50	53943.63
3	PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS BEFORE OTHER INCOME, FINANCE COSTS, EXCEPTIONAL ITEM AND TAX (1-2)	6378.71	0000.89	5790.71	19156.04	16504.33	19634.43
4	OTHER INCOME (NET)	1148.65	897.90	1503.16	2802.66	3167.29	4466.7
5	PROFIT BEFORE FINANCE COSTS, EXCEPTIONAL ITEM AND TAX (3+4)	7527.39	7364.79	7293.87	21958.70	19671.62	24101.16
6	FINANCE COSTS	4.45	3.04	12.54	8.57	74.41	79.57
7	PROFIT BEFORE EXCEPTIONAL ITEM AND TAX (5-4)	7522.94	7361.75	7281.33	21950.13	19597.21	24021.55
8	EXCEPTIONAL ITEM					527.76	528.38
•	PROFIT BEFORE TAX (7+8)	7522.94	7361.75	7281.33	21950.13	20124.97	24549.97
10	TAX EXPENSE	1566.22	1663.30	1570.18	4720.14	4325.27	5293.01
11	NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD (9-10)	5956.72	5698,45	5711.15	17229.99	15799.70	19256.96
	Reserves excluding Revaluation Reserves Sasic and diuted earnings per share in ₹1	30.23	28 92	29.16	87.44	80.66	45220.57 98.31

Select explanatory of December 31, 2015. tory notes to the Statement of Audited Financial Results for the Quarter and Nine months

- companies transcate transcate earths and the audited standalone financial results of the Company for the quart nine months ended December 31, 2015 have been reviewed by the Audit Committee of the Board and approved Board of Directors at its meeting held on January 12, 2016. 1. The audited consolidated financial results and the audited sta
- Effective October 30, 2015, the Company, through its wholly owned subsidiaries TCS Inversiones Chile Lin Tata Consultancy Services Chile S.A. subscribed 100 percent share capital of Technology Outsourcing information te
- The Board of Directors at its meeting held on January 12, 2016, has declared an interim dividend of ₹5.50 per equit
- 5. Previous period/years' figures have been regrouped, wherever necessary.

Mumbai January 12, 2016

The results for the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2015 are available on the Bombay Stock Exchange website (URL: www.bsendia.com/corporates), the National Stock Exchange website (URL: www.sciendia.com/corporates) and on the Company's website (URL: www.sci.com/rinvestoris).

N. Chandrasekaran