

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

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R K Puram, New Delhi – 66.

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*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 will be uploaded on the CWC website.

*P. J. Jadhav*  
16.1.20

SPA (Publicity)

Encl: As stated above.

*o/c*

Deputy Director, WSE Dte.

*[Signature]*  
16/01/2019

Director, WSE Dte.

*on leave*

For information to

Chairman CWC, New Delhi

Member (WP&P/D&R/R.M.), CWC and all concerned, uploaded at [www.cwc.nic.in](http://www.cwc.nic.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

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

Focus News, Delhi

## NMCG Officials and Partners Come Together to Contribute to Clean Ganga Fund

**New Delhi,** The officials and partners of National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) came together on one platform today, to make personal donations to the Clean Ganga Fund on a voluntary basis. Officials from various executing agencies, stakeholders and partners with Team NMCG including State Bank of India, Union Bank of India, Engineers India Ltd., WAPCOS, HDFC etc contributed to the Clean Ganga Fund at an event held at the NMCG headquarters. Director General, NMCG, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Mishra requested all partners and stakeholders to contribute to the Clean Ganga Fund and become a part of this great mission to clean our national river. He said, "To sustain this mission, public outreach is a major strategy and therefore we seek more and more people and corporates to contribute to the CGF and become partners in the Clean Ganga Mission. Joining the cause is more important than the monetary contribution. Many corporates have come forward and joined us as partners. For example HCL has taken up afforestation in a big way and is also in the process of setting up Rudraksh plantation in Uttarakhand in association with INTACH, Indorama has taken up construction of ghats, etc."

The Clean Ganga Fund was established as a Trust under the Indian Trusts Act, duly approved by the Union Cabinet and with the Union Finance Minister heading the Board. DG, NMCG acts as the CEO of the Clean Ganga Fund. Domestic donors to the CGF are eligible for 100% income tax exemption under Section 80 G (1) (i) of the Income Tax Act 1961. Contributions to CGF also fall within the purview of CSR activity as defined in Schedule VII to the Companies Act, 2013. Contributions to CGF are being received in its current account with the New Delhi Main Branch of the State Bank of India. The total fund available in CGF as on date is Rs. 269.12 crores. Out of this, projects worth Rs. 203.91 crores have already been taken up in areas such as afforestation, treatment of nalas through in-situ bioremediation process, redevelopment of ghats and crematoria and provision of amenities. It is most important to see more and more people contributing towards Clean Ganga Fund which would bring more people participation and ownership towards this great objective. It is noteworthy that contributions from individual donors is about Rs. 10.92 crores so far. Various modes have been facilitated now to make easy for individual contribution.

In today's event, a total amount of Rs. 2,65,879/- was donated to the Clean Ganga Fund. 70-80 NMCG officials along with 30 officials from partner organizations contributed to the fund. Collections were made through two SBI ATM vans stationed at NMCG headquarters, four payment gateways and through QR codes to facilitate payment through any gateway. Donations to the Clean Ganga Fund can be made through on-line payment gateway by logging onto [www.cleanganga-fund.com](http://www.cleanganga-fund.com) and scanning the QR code on the website, individuals can make payments through BHIM UPI/PAYTM app (that can be easily downloaded from Google Playstore). Donations can also be made through Cheques/Demand Drafts in favour of 'Clean Ganga Fund' A/C no. 34213740838.

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

Financial Express, Delhi

## ● THE REAL MAINSTREAM

WE MUST ENSURE THAT THE GOVERNANCE BLUEPRINTS UNVEILED IN 2018 TO TACKLE SOME OF THE MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS ARE INSTITUTIONALISED FOR IMPLEMENTATION

# Environmental agenda for 2019

**T**HE YEAR 2018 was full of declarations. In the country, some major policies and programmes were launched to tackle issues ranging from air pollution to plastic pollution. At the international level, too, two major agreements got underway—the rulebook to implement the Paris Agreement was adopted and the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol came into effect from January 1, 2019.

The agenda for 2019, therefore, is clear-cut: we should setup the institutional and regulatory framework to implement the major programmes announced in 2018 and fulfil our international obligations. Here is my list of the top 10 environmental priorities for 2019.

■ **Implement the National Clean Air Programme:** The National Clean Air Programme (NCAP), announced last week, is the first ever national framework for air quality management with a target of 20-30% reduction of PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> concentration by 2024. But, NCAP has weak legal mandate and is not supported with adequate financial and institutional resources. Without these, NCAP will remain one of the many top-down programmes destined for failure. We must not allow this to happen. So, we must work to strengthen NCAP and institutionalise it for effective enforcement. Without strict enforcement, all other measures will fail.

■ **Ban single-use plastics:** The pledge to ban all single-use plastics by 2022 is the single-most important environmental agenda put forth by the government in 2018. In 2019, this agenda must be put into action. At present, different states have differently interpreted the term 'single-use plastics'. A national definition along with a comprehensive action plan, including the promotion of alternatives, should be put in place in 2019.

■ **Strengthen Swachh Bharat Mis-**

sion: Governments come and governments go, but certain successful programmes must continue. Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) is one such programme. SBM is at a crucial juncture. Any laxity would jeopardise the gains made in the last four years. This year, therefore, SBM should be further strengthened so that cities are capacitated to move beyond cleanliness to sustainable waste management.

■ **National and State Action Plan on Climate Change:** Under the Paris Agreement, countries have to develop their national action plans to mitigate and adapt to climate change. It has been a decade since India adopted its National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC). The outcome has been mixed. While the National Solar Mission and the National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency have done very well, other missions under NAPCC have not progressed as expected. The SAPCC has not progressed beyond documentation. It is time we revisit NAPCC and SAPCC and develop a comprehensive framework to decarbonise our economy and build resilience to adapt to the changing climate.

■ **Implement National Action Plan on AMR:** Antibiotic resistance is emerging as a major health threat.

**CHANDRA  
BHUSHAN**

Deputy director general of Centre of Science and Environment. Twitter: Bh\_Chandra



**A national  
definition of  
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2019**

India adopted a National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (NAP-AMR) in April 2017 to reduce the misuse and overuse of antimicrobials. NAP-AMR calls for all ministries, departments and stakeholders concerned to come together and implement the activities outlined in the plan. But the implementation has been very slow so far. Most states have not yet developed their action plans. Implementation of NAP-AMR must be a priority in 2019 as delays would mean jeopardising the lives of millions in the future.

■ **Get the Forest Policy and Act right:** The draft National Forest Policy, 2018 (NFP-2018) needs a serious relook as it has failed to address the core problems with the forestry sector. In addition, the environment ministry has also started the process of amending the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (IFA), the bedrock of forestry-related regulations in the country. It is imperative we get both of them right. India needs a new forest policy and law that recognises the role and the potential of people to grow, manage, protect and use forests sustainably. This will create millions of jobs as well as protect forests better.

■ **National River Revitalisation Plan:** It is not only Ganga that is polluted. All major and minor rivers are in the grip of pollution because of unsustainable

withdrawal of water and untreated disposal of wastes. From Cauvery to Godavari, and from Sutlej to Yamuna, most rivers in the country need a revitalisation plan. Let 2019 be the year in which we unveil the 'National River Revitalisation Plan'.

■ **Ban all Class I pesticides:** Every year, thousands of people die due to accidental intake of pesticides. In fact, in 2014 and 2015, one person died every 90 minutes due to accidental intake of pesticides. Yet, we learn of these deaths only when a major incident takes place—for instance, the death of devotees after consuming pesticide-laced *prasad* in Karnataka in December 2018. Highly-toxic Class I pesticides are the biggest culprit. Sri Lanka banned all Class I pesticides in the 1990s, which has prevented thousands of deaths, and has not led to any negative effect on agriculture productivity. We should learn from our neighbours.

■ **Control desertification:** In 2018, more than 50 dust storms affected as many as 16 states in northern and western India and killed more than 500 people. They choked cities like Delhi for days. These dust storms are a symptom of increasing desertification in large parts of western and northern India. It is time we recognise this ecological disaster. We must initiate an ecological restoration programme focusing on land management, soil conservation and afforestation to halt and reverse desertification.

■ **Strengthen Pollution Control Boards:** Pollution Control Boards (PCBs) are ineffective, incapacitated and getting archaic with every passing year. They are not designed to manage the pollution challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. We cannot do without a front line environment regulatory authority. It is time we reinvent PCBs and build their capacity for effective monitoring and enforcement. Let 2019 be a year of implementation.

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

Business standard

The Economic Times

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

## 1980 के दशक की तुलना में

# छह गुना तेजी से पिघल रही अंटार्कटिका में बर्फ

वा शिंगटन,  
(एपी) :

अंटार्कटिका में  
बर्फ 1980 की  
तुलना में छह गुना  
तेजी से पिघल रही  
है। एक नए  
अध्ययन में यह  
खुलासा हुआ है।

वैज्ञानिकों ने ऊपर  
से ली गई तस्वीरों,  
उपग्रह माप और  
कंप्यूटर मॉडल का  
इस्तेमाल कर यह

पता लगाया कि 1979 से  
अंटार्कटिका पर बर्फ कैसे पिघल रही  
है। उन्होंने पाया कि बर्फ बहुत तेजी  
से पिघल रही है और मानवीय कारणों  
से होने वाला जलवायु परिवर्तन  
इसका मुख्य कारण है। अध्ययन के  
अनुसार अंटार्कटिका में 2009 से हर  
साल 278 अरब टन बर्फ पिघल रही  
है, जबकि 1980 के दशक में 44  
अरब टन बर्फ पिघल रही थी। बर्फ



● मानवीय कारणों से होने वाला  
जलवायु परिवर्तन इसका मुख्य  
कारण है

पिघलने की हालिया औसत दर  
पिछले साल के मुकाबले 15 प्रतिशत  
अधिक है।

कैलिफोर्निया विश्वविद्यालय में  
वैज्ञानिक एरिक रिगटन ने बताया कि  
उपग्रह आधारित अध्ययन में बड़ा  
अंतर यह दिखाई दिया कि स्थिर  
समझे जाने वाले पूर्वी अंटार्कटिका  
में भी एक वर्ष में 56 अरब टन बर्फ  
पिघल रही है।

Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Time of India (New Delhi)

Indian Express

Tribune

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**Punjab Kesari, Delhi**

## कूलिंग और बोटलिंग प्लांट के कटेंगे वॉटर कनेक्शन

नई दिल्ली, (पंजाब केसरी): दिल्ली में चलने वाले कूलिंग प्लांट, जार, बोटल व गिलास बंद पानी बेचने वाले संयंत्रों को अब दिल्ली जलबोर्ड व बोरेवेल का पानी नहीं मिलेगा। जलबोर्ड ने ऐसे सभी संयंत्रों के कनेक्शन काटने के आदेश दिए हैं। इनमें वैध व अवैध दोनों तरह के कनेक्शन शामिल हैं।

जलबोर्ड के एक अधिकारी के अनुसार इसको लेकर जोन कार्यालयों को आदेश दिए गए हैं। आदेश में कहा गया है कि जल्द से जल्द ऐसे कनेक्शनों को काटने की शुरुआत की जाए। बोर्ड के राजस्व विभाग की तरफ से इन कार्यालयों को बकायदा एक सूची भी दी गई है जिसमें वैध कनेक्शनों की विस्तृत जानकारी दी गई है। आदेश में कहा गया है कि अगर ऐसे कनेक्शनों को नहीं काटा गया तो संबंधित क्षेत्र के अधिकारियों पर सख्त कार्रवाई की जाएगी। साथ ही सभी अधिकारी हर सप्ताह काटे गए कनेक्शनों की रिपोर्ट बनाकर भेजेंगे। इसके अलावा जोनल कार्यालय स्थानीय एसडीएम को बोरेवेल पानी के

अवैध कनेक्शनों को काटने के लिए लिखेंगे। अधिकारी ने बताया कि दिल्ली में पानी की कमी है ऐसे में इन कनेक्शनों की वजह से पानी की किल्लत बढ़ जाती है। आगामी गर्मियों में पानी की आपूर्ति सुचारू बनी रहे इसके लिए जरूरी है कि जलबोर्ड कूलिंग प्लांट, जार, बोटल व गिलास बंद पानी बेचने वालों के कनेक्शन काटे।

अधिकारी के अनुसार ऐसे संयंत्र चलाने वालों ने वैधक अधिकृत कनेक्शन ले रखे हैं लेकिन अब इन्हें काटना जरूरी हो गया है। ऐसे ही अनेक अवैध बोरेवेल से भी भूमिगत पानी का दोहन हो रहा है जिससे भूजल स्तर गिर रहा है। जलबोर्ड की कोशिश है कि गर्मियों से पहले पहले ऐसे सभी संयंत्रों के कनेक्शन काट दिए जाए। यहां बता दें कि इस समय दिल्ली में हजारों छोटे-बड़े संयंत्र ऐसे हैं जो चोरी से आरओ के नाम पर बोरेवेल का पानी बोटल, पॉली पैक, गिलास व अन्य तरीकों से बेच रहे हैं। इनमें कई संयंत्र ऐसे भी जिन्होंने जलबोर्ड से बकायदा वैध कनेक्शन ले रखे हैं।