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Technical Documentation Directorate
Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section

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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.

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Deputy Director, WSE Dte.

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24/01/2019

Director, WSE Dte.

[Signature]
24/01/2019

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For information to

Chairman CWC, New Delhi

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

Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Time of India (New Delhi)

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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

Water problems could further worsen bank NPA problem: Report

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
New Delhi, 23 January

Water problems could push the non-performing assets (NPAs) of banks higher as many lenders have loan exposure in sectors where there are risks to water resources, says a report by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF).

At a time when the banking sector is grappling with mounting NPAs, the report released on Wednesday said water risks could pose further "liquidity constraints" on the strained balance sheets of the banks.

Launched with the Indian Banks' Association (IBA), the WWF-India report titled *Hidden Risks and Untapped Opportunities: Water and the Indian Banking Sector* provides evidence for why water presents a material risk for banks in India.

It also highlights how water risks could lead to stranded assets in the power and agriculture sectors, two sectors that account for the highest gross

credit exposure of the Indian banks. According to the report, close to 40 per cent of the gross credit exposure of the banks is in sectors where water risks are significant.

"Reeling under a crisis of non-performing loans, with close to 10 per cent of gross advances of the banks facing a risk of non-payment from

debtors, these risks can place further liquidity constraints on the already stressed balance sheets of the banks in India," it said.

Citing NITI Aayog's observation, it said, the current water crisis in the country is the worst ever.

"With water being a shared resource, what the country requires is a comprehensive and sustainable water management plan by various stakeholders," the report said.

While banks are exposed to the risks of water as lenders to businesses, it also places them in a unique position to influence businesses to proactively handle various water-related risks.

It also highlights how water risks could lead to stranded assets in the power and agriculture sectors, two sectors that account for the highest gross credit exposure of the Indian banks

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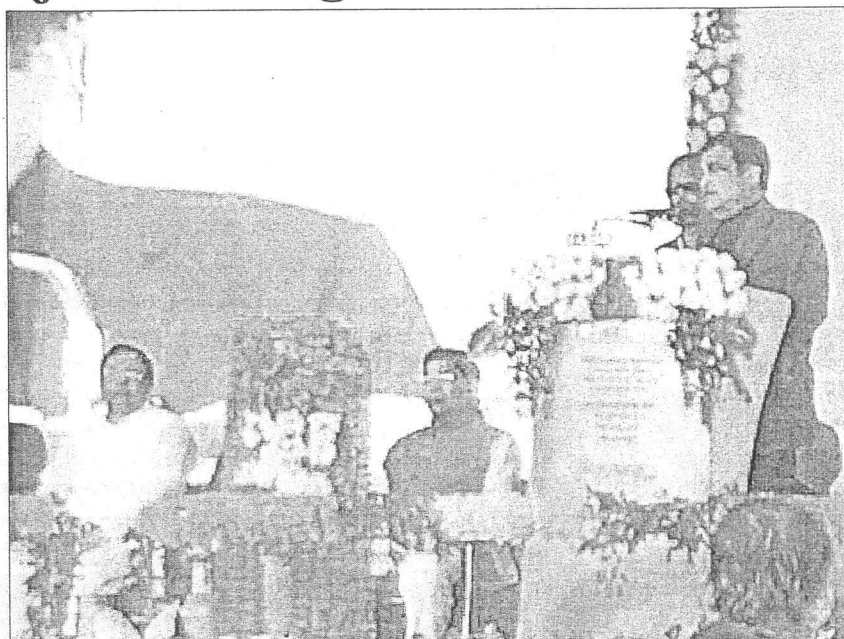
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Focus News, Delhi

Nitin Gadkari Lays Foundation Stones for Namami Gange Projects in Agra and Mathura

New Delhi, Union Minister for Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Road Transport & Highways and Shipping Nitin Gadkari laid the foundation stones of six Namami Gange projects in Agra and Mathura today. Speaking on the occasion, Shri Gadkari said, on completion, these projects will be beneficial to lakhs of people in this area. He said, the government is steadfastly working on cleaning the river Ganga and its 40 tributaries and major drains. He said, the government is concerned about maintaining the 'aviralta' of the river Ganga and has made the e flow notification for this. The four projects in Mathura have a sanctioned cost of Rs 511.74 crore. These include two sewerage projects - an integrated sewerage infrastructure for the city on Hybrid Annuity Mode with 'One-City-One-Operator' approach and reuse of treated sewage water in Mathura refinery at a sanctioned cost of Rs 460.45 Crore, and the other for rehabilitation of sewerage infrastructure and augmentation/upgradation of STP at Vrindavan at a sanctioned cost of Rs 33.82 Crore. There is also a project for cleaning of 27 Ghats at a sanc-

tioned cost of Rs 3.60 crore. For abatement of Industrial Pollution, there will be a project for upgradation of infrastructure of existing CETP for Textile Printing units at the Mathura Industrial Area at a sanctioned cost of Rs 13.87 Crore. Mathura city has been divided into four sewerage zones. The current sewage generation is 47 MLD which is expected to increase to 61 MLD in 2035. Total sewage treatment capacity available in Mathura is 44 MLD. Mathura sewage scheme under Hybrid Annuity based PPP mode (HAM) is first of its kind in the history of waste water treatment in the nation, for integrating the rehabilitation and operation of existing treatment infrastructure along with the development of new Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs). Union Minister for Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Road



Transport & Highways and Shipping Nitin Gadkari addressing the gathering after laying the foundation stones of Namami Gange projects in Mathura. The projects in Agra include comprehensive Sewerage Scheme for the city with 'One-City-One-Operator' approach on Hybrid Annuity Mode for creating new STPs of 176 MLD, upgradation, rehabilitation of old plants and O&M for 15 years at a sanctioned cost of Rs 857.26 Crore and construction of Sewerage

Network in Western Zone, for laying of 251 Km sewer lines, 47,827 house connections, rising main of 3.80 Km under AMRUT Scheme at a sanctioned cost of Rs 353.57 Crore. The city is divided in 9 Sewerage Zones. The corresponding sewage generation in Agra is estimated at 268 MLD (2020) and 341 MLD (2035). It has a sewerage network of 513 km with 9 STPs having installed treatment capacity of 221 MLD exists in Agra, but these STPs are treating only 145 MLD flow.

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Make India Climate Smart

We have big infrastructure plans but forget to review them through a climate change lens

Rohini Nilekani



India will invest billions of dollars in public infrastructure over the next few years. Government policies also aim to massively increase private investments across sectors – manufacturing, services and agriculture. Each of these policies and investments will have time horizons spanning five to 50 years.

Examples of planned infrastructure include – 100 new airports with an investment of \$60 billion, interlinking of rivers at a budget of Rs 5.5 lakh crore, a linked network of ports through Sagarmala at an outlay of Rs 4 lakh crore. At a different scale, just one project – the 29.2 km coastal road planned in one city, Mumbai – will cost Rs 10,000 crore.

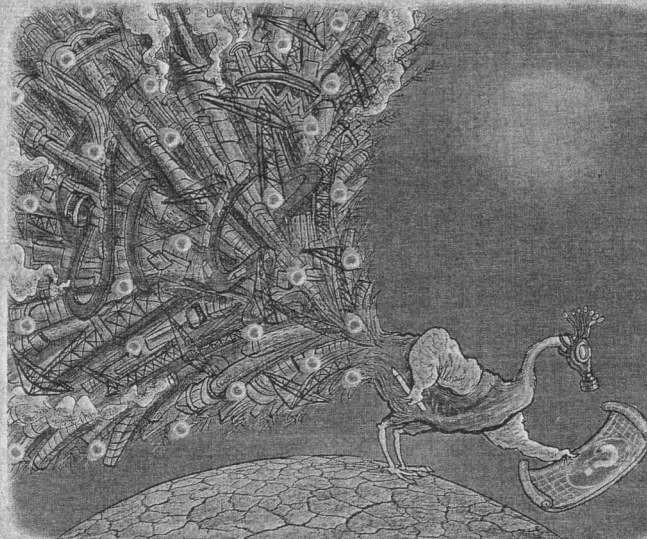
All these initiatives will impact the lives and livelihoods of millions, and will compete for finite and scarce public resources. But are any of them being screened against the biggest existential threat humanity has ever faced – climate change? Unfortunately, the answer is NO.

There is currently no formal process by which projects of a certain scale would have to go through a risk assessment and a cost-benefit analysis of the potential impact of climate change related effects. This question does not seem to be raised either in Parliament debates, nor does it find mention in the 15-20 substantive laws that are enacted each year at the central level and in states, nor does it preoccupy any of the standing committees.

Climate change is already upon us, and its effects are being felt with increasing intensity. It is no longer about the distant future; decisions made today will impact us in our lifetimes.

A recent analysis published in Science reported that the oceans are warming at a 40% faster rate than was estimated just five years ago. And 2018 was the fourth hottest year on record, according to the World Meteorological Organization. Almost one-third of India's coastline was lost to soil erosion between 1990 and 2016, according to the National Centre for Coastal Research.

One could go on. Ordinary citizens too are directly experiencing climate



Chad Crowe

uncertainty in their lives, especially from extreme events. Just in these past months we have had the Kerala, Assam and Odisha floods, and the cyclone in the Andamans. No one has an exact count of the loss of assets, the slip-back into poverty and the burden of disease unleashed by these calamities.

Yet massive tourism infrastructure is envisaged right at the shrinking coastline, including in highly vulnerable areas such as the Andamans. The river interlinking project continues though Himalayan glacier melts will seriously affect river flows.

On climate mitigation, India has made commitments through the Paris agreement to reduce its carbon emission intensity by 35% by 2030. With an ambitious renewable energy programme, we may well be on track to deliver against the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of the accord. Under the National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC), there are eight missions under relevant ministries that are doing solid work.

But there is no evidence of the output from NAPCC being integrated with

and coastal and urban habitats.

This writer was in Uttarakhand three months before the floods of 2013. It was a disaster waiting to happen. Dams were built back-to-back without any holistic plan; a haphazard tourism policy allowed infrastructure right on the banks of the mighty rivers. Some places I stayed in were completely wiped out. Who is accountable for decisions there that went wrong? Why were the voices of scientists and researchers unheeded?

We must incorporate climate modelling in future plans and investments. Whether it is policies on crop procurement, skilling and job creation, urbanisation or even beach tourism, climate adaptation pathways will have to be imagined.

Other countries do put a climate change lens on policy formulation. Many coastal cities are aggressively de-risking from sea level rise and extreme events. 'Climate Ready Boston' is a good example of an adaptation initiative with extensive community participation. Such efforts globally have yielded many useful, publicly available resources for planners anywhere to use.

India can use these resources or create context-relevant toolkits of its own to build widespread capacity to understand, assess and plan for climate related risks. We have to formalise processes to deliberate the pros and cons of policy formulation, using currently available data on climate change.

Operationalising this can become more effective with innovative approaches. These include using new technologies for participatory planning, creating digital public goods for modelling, analysis and decision support, and knowledge exchange platforms between the scientific community and decision makers at all levels of government.

Putting a climate change lens on policy making offers a huge opportunity to make smart decisions about India's future. But this cannot wait. Climate change has the potential to swallow up all other issues of development.

Given the credibility of this threat, it is both a moral and a strategic imperative to bring climate change to the centre of the planning paradigm.

The writer is a philanthropist and Chairperson, Arghyam

This writer was in Uttarakhand three months before the floods of 2013. It was a disaster waiting to happen. Dams were built back-to-back without any holistic plan; a haphazard tourism policy allowed infrastructure right on the banks of the mighty rivers

mainstream decision making. And when it comes to climate adaptation, India's track record remains weak. What may happen if we do *not* put a climate change lens on policy design and investments?

At the very least, we may be left with massive stranded assets, with the attendant waste of scarce financial resources. At the worst, we could create a negative impact on hundreds of millions of people, especially when it comes to water resources, fisheries, food, agriculture and rural livelihoods.

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Tapping rainwater at schools: NGT ire over slow progress

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: The National Green Tribunal on Wednesday rapped the Delhi government for its failure to install rainwater harvesting system in schools and colleges, and summoned a senior official of the education department with complete records.

Of 1,600 private schools in city, 901 have installed rainwater harvesting systems

A bench of Justice Raghuendra S Rathore and expert member SS Garbyal also expressed surprise over the AAP government's inability to inform it about the exact number of schools and colleges in the city.

"What action have you (Delhi government) taken to install rainwater harvesting system? The tribunal passed the order on November 16, 2017, and asked you to complete the exercise in two months," the bench said.

The lawyer appearing for the Delhi government informed the bench that out of

1,600 private schools, 901 have installed the system, while 699 are remaining. Out of 742 government schools, only 528 have set up the rainwater harvesting system.

When the bench asked about the number of aided and unaided schools in the city, the lawyer was unable to give the details. When asked about the reason for the delay, the lawyer told the tribunal that work was underway and tenders have been issued.

During the hearing, the counsel appearing for the Delhi University told the tribunal that out of total 65, six colleges are in the process to install the rainwater harvesting system.

The NGT, however, directed a senior official of the education department to be present before it on January 30, the next date of hearing.

The tribunal's direction came on a plea filed by city resident Mahesh Chandra Saxena seeking implementation of the November 16, 2017 order of the NGT, which had directed the government and also private schools and colleges to install rainwater harvesting systems within two months at their own cost.

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Statesman
The Times of India (N.D.)
Indian Express
Tribune
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The Hindu
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi) ✓
Deccan Chronicle
Deccan Herald

M.P.Chronicle
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Indian Nation
Nai Duniya (Hindi)
The Times of India (A)
Blitz

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लोकसभा चुनाव से पहले मोदी से टकराव

सरदार सरोवर बांध की जांच कराएंगी कांग्रेस सरकार



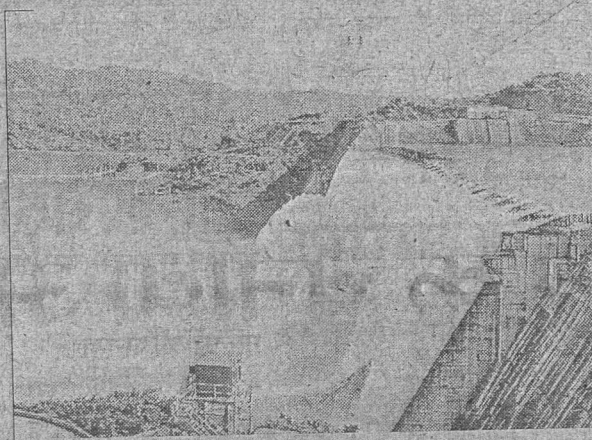
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मंत्री ने तलब की रिपोर्ट, हाईपॉवर कमेटी बनाकर जांच कराएंगे

बांध की ऊंचाई पर भी दस्तावेज खंगाले जाएंगे

भोपाल. लोकसभा चुनाव के ऐन पहले मध्यप्रदेश सरकार ने केंद्र की मोदी सरकार से टकराने की तैयारी कर ली है। गुजरात की भारी फायदा पहुंचाने वाले सरदार सरोवर बांध के ठेकों की जांच कराने का निर्णय हो गया है। मोदी सरकार बनने के बाद बांध की ऊंचाई को लेकर मध्यप्रदेश की तत्कालीन भाजपा सरकार की खामोश भूमिका के दस्तावेज भी तलाशे जाने लगे हैं। दोनों मामलों की जांच हाईपॉवर कमेटी करेगी। दरअसल, विधानसभा चुनाव में भाजपा के हाथ से मध्यप्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़ और राजस्थान फिसलकर कांग्रेस के पास चले गए हैं, इसलिए लोकसभा चुनाव के पहले मोदी की गुजरात नब्ज पर अटक करने की रणनीति तैयारी है। कांग्रेस ने वचनपत्र रूपी जो घोषणा पत्र दिया था, उसमें सरदार सरोवर बांध सहित नर्मदा घाटी के भ्रष्टाचार की जांच का वादा था। एक हाईपॉवर कमेटी बनाकर जांच कराने की बात कही गई थी, इसलिए परियोजना की रिपोर्ट बुलाकर जांच कराई जा रही है। अगले महीने तक हाईपॉवर कमेटी भी बन सकती है।



भाजपा के भ्रष्टाचार पर जांच, रिपोर्ट तलब

नर्मदा घाटी विकास प्राधिकरण मंत्री सुरेंद्र सिंह बघेल ने सरदार सरोवर बांध से जुड़ी सभी परियोजनाओं के ठेकों की पूरी रिपोर्ट तलब की है। इसमें पूछा गया है कि 15 सालों में परियोजना के तहत कहाँ-कितने निर्माण हुए और कौन सा निर्माण कार्य कब शुरू हुआ, कब पूरा हुआ। ठेका किसका व कितने का था। इसमें कितना भुगतान हुआ और कौन सी शिकायतें मिली थीं। दरअसल, नर्मदा बचाओ आंदोलन की कार्यकर्ता मेधा पाटकर

लगातार आरोप लगाती रही हैं कि 15 सालों में परियोजना के सारे काम भाजपा से संबंधित ठेकेदारों को दिए गए। कांग्रेस भी इसमें भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप विपक्ष में रहते हुए लगाती रही है। इसमें 1500 करोड़ से ज्यादा के भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप लगाए गए हैं। इतना ही नहीं कैंग ने भी 470 करोड़ से ज्यादा की गड़बड़ियों को विभिन्न रिपोर्ट में उजागर किया था, जिसे पूर्ववर्ती सरकारों ने दबा दिया था। इनकी जांच कराने की तैयारी कांग्रेस सरकार कर रही है।

| | |
|--------|--|
| 80 | मीटर से ज्यादा ऊंचाई रखने पर 1995 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने लगाई थी रोक |
| 90 | मीटर ऊंचाई 2001 में करने की कोर्ट ने मंजूरी दी |
| 110.4 | मीटर ऊंचाई करने की मंजूरी 2004 में दी गई |
| 121.92 | मीटर ऊंचाई की मंजूरी 2006 में नर्मदा नियंत्रण प्राधिकरण से मिली |
| 138.68 | मीटर ऊंचाई 2014 में मोदी सरकार ने मंजूर कर दी |
| 138.68 | मीटर ऊंचाई होने से मंत्र के 192 गांव व 40 हजार लोग डूब से प्रभावित |

इस परियोजना के निर्माण कार्यों की रिपोर्ट बुलाई है। इनकी जांच कराना हमारी प्राथमिकता में है। बांध की ऊंचाई बढ़ाने को लेकर भी जानकारी मांगी जा रही है। इसमें देखा जाएगा कि कहीं गुजरात की फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए पिछली भाजपा सरकार ने मध्यप्रदेश के हितों को नजरअंदाज तो नहीं किया है।



सुरेंद्र सिंह बघेल, मंत्री, एनवीडीए

सरदार सरोवर बांध से गुजरात को फायदा

नरेंद्र मोदी के प्रधानमंत्री बनने के पहले 15 साल तक गुजरात के मुख्यमंत्री रहे हैं। गुजरात के मुख्यमंत्री रहने के दौरान मोदी ने सरदार सरोवर बांध को लेकर लगातार गुजरात के फायदे के लिए काम किया, जिससे मध्यप्रदेश को नुकसान के हालात बने। तब तक

मध्यप्रदेश सरकार सरदार सरोवर बांध की ऊंचाई बढ़ाने का विरोध करती रही थी, लेकिन जब मोदी पीएम बने तो महज 20 दिन के कार्यकाल के बाद ही ऊंचाई बढ़ाने की मंजूरी दे दी थी। मध्यप्रदेश की तत्कालीन भाजपा सरकार ने इसका विरोध नहीं किया। जबकि, ऊंचाई

121.92 से बढ़ाकर 138.68 करने पर मध्यप्रदेश का डूब प्रभावित क्षेत्र बढ़ जाना था, इसलिए कांग्रेस ने अब भाजपा के जाने के बाद इस पूरे केस के दस्तावेज तलब किए हैं। पूरा मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में होने के कारण इसमें कानूनी पक्ष भी देखा जाना है।

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Deccan Chronicle
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Dainik Jagran, ✓

मैली हो रही यमुना पर नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल की नजर

संदीप रतन • गुरुग्राम

सख्ती

सीवर का पानी सीधे यमुना में छोड़ने से मैली हो रही यमुना पर नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल (एनजीटी) के अधिकारियों की नजर है। एनजीटी ने सख्ती बरतते हुए यमुना में सीवर का पानी छोड़ने वाले शहरों के महकमों को 31 मार्च 2020 के बाद से यमुना नदी में सिर्फ शोधित पानी बहाने के आदेश दिए हैं। एक साल में यमुना को पूरी तरह प्रदूषण मुक्त करने के लिए संबंधित विभागों को एक्शन प्लान तैयार करने को कहा गया है।

फिलहाल, एनसीआर हरियाणा के जिलों सहित कुल 2 हजार एमएलडी सीवर का पानी यमुना में बहाया जा रहा है। इनमें सबसे ज्यादा 500 एमएलडी गुरुग्राम और करीब 300 एमएलडी सीवर का गंदा (बिना शोधन) पानी फरीदाबाद से छोड़ा जा रहा है। इस संबंध में एनजीटी द्वारा रिवर यमुना मॉनिटरिंग कमेटी हरियाणा का गठन किया गया है। कमेटी के सदस्यों ने

- मॉनिटरिंग कमेटी के सदस्यों ने सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट का दौरा किया
- 31 मार्च 2020 से यमुना में सिर्फ शोधित पानी छोड़ने के आदेश

बुधवार को गुरुग्राम के बहरामपुर स्थित 120 एमएलडी क्षमता के सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट (एसटीपी) का दौरा किया और पानी की क्वालिटी चेक करने के साथ ही जनस्वास्थ्य एवं अभियांत्रिकी विभाग के अधिकारियों को समस्या को दूर करने के बारे में बताया।

मॉनिटरिंग कमेटी के सदस्यों ने इसके बाद जनस्वास्थ्य एवं अभियांत्रिकी विभाग के अंबाला, कैथल, यमुनानगर, करनाल, सोनीपत, फरीदाबाद, रोहतक सहित अन्य जिलों के एसई और एक्सईएन की बैठक ली। रिवर यमुना मॉनिटरिंग कमेटी हरियाणा के सदस्य वाइके गर्ग और डॉ. पीकेएमके दास की अध्यक्षता में बैठक की गई।