

Telangana Today- 05- May-2022

Farmers in Bastar at receiving end



Farmers at Alwar in Rajasthan check water in a well. Around 3.38 lakh applications for power supply connections are pending.

STATE BUREAU

Kothagudem

The farmers in Bastar region of Chhattisgarh State feel that they are at the receiving end as there was no proper power supply for agriculture needs and irrigation facilities very poor.

The Congress government led by Bhupesh Baghel, though, was claiming to have procured paddy at Rs 2,500 (Rs 1,940 plus bonus of Rs 560) per quintal in kharif (vanakalam) but nobody knows when the amount would be credited into the farmer's accounts, complained BJP Kisan Morcha leader Soyam Muka of Bastar region.

Farmers have been neglected by the Bhupesh Baghel government for the past three years. Because of the negligent attitude of the government a 68-year-old farmer Siyaram Patel died during the protest on March 11 at Raipur, he alleged.

The Baghel government was able to offer an assistance of Rs 50 lakh compensation to the families of farmers of UP who died during a protest against Farm Laws but it gave only Rs 4 lakh for a Chhattisgarh farmer.

The government even reduced the Rs 600 pension given in the past to Rs 300, he lamented.

Several farmers have committed suicide in the last three years because of the Baghel government's anti-

I have five acres and we depend on rain for irrigation water. We do not get support from our government like farmers in TS get - Rythu Bandhu, Rythu Bima. hope our govt implements similar schemes

— PUNE MUNI, Chhattisgarh

I own two acres. We neither have water facility nor power supply for our agricultural lands. We toil in the fields to make both ends meet

— LAXMAN RAO, Salaguda, Chhattisgarh

Neither we are getting fertilizers nor power supply as was promised. Congress government promised six hours power supply, we are getting three-four hours. Rahul has failed to deliver

— HARISH KUMAR, Alwar, Rajasthan

Farmers were promised loan waiver within 10 days after the Cong came to power. But even after four years, they have not fulfilled their promise. Our lands are being auctioned by banks

— HARISH SINGH, Alwar, Rajasthan

If we grow pulses and crops other than paddy, there is no support from the government. We have to spend an additional amount to transport the yield. While many farmers sell their produce in Eturunagaram or Warangal, some traders from Telangana come to purchase from us

— BAJJURI RAJANNA, Thallagudem in Bijapur district

Selling paddy is a difficult task for us. The government does not purchase directly from us. Instead, we have to travel for nearly 60 km to sell our produce in the Bhupalapatnam market yard which is becoming expensive

— VASAM LAXMAN, Thallagudem in Bijapur district

farmer policies but no steps were taken to address their issues and the government was not allowing discussion over the issue in the Assembly. The sarpanch of Maraiguda in Sukma district, Appa Mara told Telangana Today that due to lack of proper irrigation facilities in Bastar region the farmers could not cultivate paddy in rabi (yasagi season).

It would be difficult to cultivate other crops either. "We have no major irrigation projects here to supply water for agriculture needs, that is a big problem. If any major project is built here it could boost agriculture in the region", he added.

He noted that in order to avail crop insurance the farmers need to pay some amount to the government. Under Rajiv Gandhi Kisan Nyay Yojana an amount of Rs 9000 per acre was being given to those registered under the scheme for selected crops only towards crop diversification but for all the crops.

Farmers left in the lurch

Nearly 70 per cent of the population in Chhattisgarh is dependent on agriculture. But no concrete measures were taken to support them including irrigation, power supply or even inputs such as seeds and fertilizers in a

proper manner. Making things worse, farmers are forced to travel all the way to the Agriculture Markets (Mandi) in the Thaluk headquarters to sell their produce. Further, the government would only purchase paddy up to 15 quintals per acre and any additional yield must be sold to private traders as per the prices they quote. Though the Congress government announced a farm investment scheme, it has been designed such that only a small section of farmers benefit from the scheme. Only 32 per cent of 1.38 crore acres of cultivable area has an irrigation facility.

Telangana Today- 05- May-2022

Telangana Today

Hyderabad wakes up to heavy rains

CITY BUREAU

Hyderabad

An extremely heavy spell of rain, bolstered by flashes of thunder, lightning and gusty winds shook the city out of its summer slumber in the early hours of Wednesday.

The rain, which left a trail of chaos in its wake, saw several low-lying areas being inundated, trees being uprooted and blocking traffic and also widespread disruption in power supply. In those few hours that saw several main thoroughfares also being waterlogged, the city received an average rainfall of 63 mm, according to the IMD-Hyderabad.

According to TSDPS, Marredpally received 74.8 mm of rainfall, followed by Trimulgherry (63.1 mm) and Amberpet (57.4 mm). On the other hand, the extreme rainfall event pulled the summer temperatures down across the capital with the minimum temperature dropping to 18.9 degrees Celsius in the morning, a seven-degree drop from normal.

The maximum temperature too dipped sharply to a pleasant 34.4 degrees Cel-



People make their way through a water-logged road at Kukatpally in Hyderabad on Wednesday. — Photo: Surya Sridhar

sus, a five-degree departure from the normal May temperature, according to the IMD - Hyderabad. The destruction trail left by the rains, apart from inundated areas, included a portion of the Shankar Mutt - VST Junction road caving in. The

DOWNPOUR FLOODS SEVERAL COLONIES (REPORTS PAGE 3)

stretch was already excavated by the GHMC for developmental works. Three persons were also injured when the recently con-

structed parapet of a multi-storied building collapsed at Golnaka. IMD- H director K Nagaratna said Wednesday's event could not be called a 'cloudburst', as some sections of the media had reported. "It is an extremely heavy spell, which is normal

in the summer season along with thundershowers," she said. The IMD has issued a yellow alert to almost all districts including Hyderabad and Rangareddy for the next four days stating that light to moderate rains or thundershowers were likely.

Monsoon set to keep date with Indian coast: IMD

Monsoon appears set to keep its date with India as a timely onset over the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is expected later this month and thereafter over Kerala around June 1, India Meteorological Department officials said. **By Jayashree Nandi**

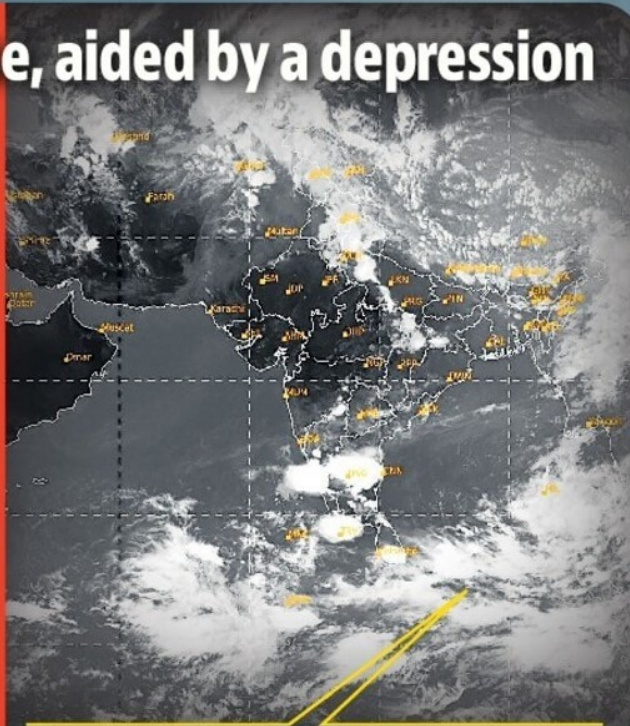
On a June 1 course, aided by a depression

Weather experts said that a depression forming over the Andaman Sea around Sunday will likely ensure that monsoon arrives on time. IMD has said that a cyclonic circulation is lying over South Andaman Sea, under the influence of which a low-pressure area is likely to form by Thursday. It is then set to move northwest and intensify into a depression by Sunday. This will help in the establishment and strengthening of monsoon winds, which means that Kerala might see a timely arrival of monsoon on June 1

"The depression which is likely to form over Andaman Sea will definitely support monsoon advancement... The formation of a depression will eventually also help monsoon arrive around the normal time over Kerala around June 1 with an error margin of +/-5 days."

— ANANDA KUMAR DAS,
in-charge of monitoring cyclones at IMD

"Southwest monsoon normally reaches the southern Andaman Sea around 15 May... This year, weather models are suggesting that a strong low-pressure system will form over the Bay of Bengal later this week, which would help in the establishment and strengthening of monsoon winds... Thus, we can expect a timely onset of the monsoon in this region. In fact, there is a good possibility of it happening beforehand," said Akshay Deoras, meteorologist and doctoral researcher, Dept of Meteorology, University of Reading, UK



Cyclone incoming?

This depression may also become a cyclone and move towards Odisha and West Bengal. "We are expecting the depression to intensify further to a deep depression and possibly further to a cyclone... Until a well-marked low is formed, we cannot give the exact track of how it will move or whether it will impact the coast," Das added

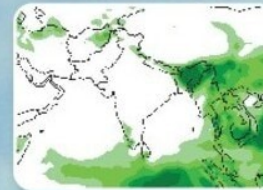
How will it progress?

IMD's extended range forecast shows good rains over Andaman and Nicobar Islands and parts of south Arabian Sea between May 12 and May 25. Monsoon is expected to reach Andaman and Nicobar Islands around May 22

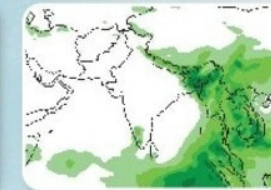
Cumulative rainfall

15mm 35 55 70 100

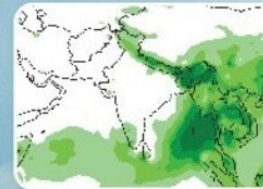
Week 1: Apr 29 - May 05



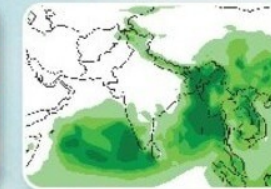
Week 2: May 06-May 12



Week 3: May 13-May 19



Week 4: May 20-May 26



"Monsoon normally makes onset over Andaman and Nicobar Islands in mid-May... Our extended range forecast is also showing good rainfall in the region from mid-May. But it's important to remember these are transient systems and we need to closely monitor how the low-pressure system will affect the wind flow. We are hopeful."

— M MOHAPATRA, director general, IMD

Importance of India's monsoon

A normal monsoon is especially critical this year as global food prices have hit record highs due to shortage amid the Ukraine conflict. India's monsoon season, which begins on June 1, is crucial for summer crops and brings about 70% of India's rainfall. It is crucial to the country's agriculture. It ends up impacting inflation (which is soaring right now), jobs, and industrial demand. Good farm output helps control food inflation. Ample harvests also raise rural incomes and help inject demand into the economy

Is a brief respite from heat likely?

There is likely to be strong winds, aided by a western disturbance over west Himalayas, over northwest India in the next few days accompanied by some rains, which may bring some relief from the soaring heatwave. In the longer run, no major change in maximum temperatures is likely in next few days, but the mercury may rise by 3-4°C by the weekend. There may be a gradual rise in maximum temperatures by 2-3°C in most parts of central India in the next five days

Deccan Chronicle- 05- May-2022

Delhi stares at water crisis, sends SOS to Haryana

DC CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI, MAY 4

The Delhi government has written to its counterpart in Haryana for a second time in a week, asking it to release additional water in the Yamuna to prevent any disruption in supply. This comes as the national capital stares at a looming water crisis with the levels depleting at the Wazirabad pond alarmingly due to less flow into the Yamuna amid rising heat.

A similar request was made on April 30. The Delhi Jal Board has requested the Haryana Irrigation Department to supply an additional 150 cusecs of water "till the arrival of monsoon when sufficient raw water is available in the Yamuna".

The DJB pointed out that the level of water in the Yamuna at the Wazirabad pond has fallen to 672.6 feet against a normal level of 674.5 feet, indicating a drop of around two feet of water. The flow in the CLC (Carried Lined Channel) and DSB (Delhi Sub-Branch), the channels that bring river water into Delhi from Haryana, is also "fluctuating".

The flow in the CLC was 563 cusecs against a normal of 683 cusecs. "The lifting of 120 cusecs from the Wazirabad pond is affected due to low pond level. This will affect water production adversely," the letter

stated.

The Chandrawal and Wazirabad water treatment plants draw water from the Wazirabad pond.

The low level at the Wazirabad pond and the low flow in CLC has reportedly reduced the operational capacity at several WTPs, including Chandrawal, Wazirabad, Haiderpur, Nangloi, and Dwarka. Chandrawal and Wazirabad WTPs have a capacity of 90 MGD and 135 MGD, respectively. The two plants lift raw water from the

Wazirabad pond, treat it and supply it to northeast Delhi, west Delhi, north Delhi, central Delhi, south Delhi, including Delhi Cantt, and New Delhi Municipal Council areas.

The Haiderpur WTP, the largest in Delhi which supplies around 225 MGD of water to the city residents, is said to be facing operational issues. Due to excessive floating material choking the filter beds, the treatment process has slowed down at the Haiderpur WTP.

Millennium Post- 05- May-2022

IMD SAYS NO HEATWAVE TILL SUNDAY

Hailstorm, rain hit parts of Delhi

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: A hailstorm and a bout of rain in parts of Delhi on Wednesday brought a much-needed respite from the tormenting heat.

The impact will linger for another day. The temperature will start rising from Friday with heatwave conditions returning by Sunday, weather forecasters said. The strong winds, rain and hailstorm brought the temperature down from 37 degrees Celsius at 4 pm to 31 degrees Celsius at 6 pm in Delhi.

People in Rohini, Pitampura, Najafgarh, Ashok Vihar and Paschim Vihar reported hailstorm along with rain and winds gusting up to 50 kmph.

Parts of Punjab, Haryana, north Rajasthan, and west and central Uttar Pradesh also witnessed hailstorms and light rainfall accompanied by gusty winds, they said.

"Hailstorms and rain occurred at a few places in Delhi while cloudy skies persisted over most parts of the city which pulled the mercury down by a few notches in the evening," said Mahesh Palawat, Vice President (Meteorology and Climate Change), Skymet, a private weather forecasting



Hail fallen during a hailstorm collects in a lawn as rains in parts of the national Capital brought respite from the heat wave, in New Delhi, on Wednesday



agency. This type of weather is not unusual in April and May, he said. "The impact will linger for another day and the maximum temperature will start increasing from Friday. However, no heatwave is predicted for another three to four days," Palawat said. The Safdarjung Observatory, Delhi's base station, reported traces of rainfall.

The maximum temperature settled at 39.1 degrees Celsius, a notch above normal for this time of the year. The minimum temperature was

recorded at 28.8 degrees Celsius.

The Ayanagar weather station recorded 2.4 mm of rainfall.

The India Meteorological Department said a partly cloudy sky is predicted over the capital for the next two days.

The mercury is set to rise by four to five notches over the next six days. However, no heatwave is predicted until May 8, an IMD official said.

A heatwave is declared when the maximum temperature is over 40 degrees Celsius and at least 4.5 notches above normal.

A severe heatwave is declared if the departure from normal temperature is more than 6.4 notches, according to the IMD.

Based on absolute recorded temperatures, a heatwave is declared when an area logs a maximum temperature of 45 degrees Celsius. A severe heatwave is declared if the maximum temperature crosses the 47-degrees Celsius mark.

A heatwave at the month-end had sent the mercury soaring to 46 and 47 degrees Celsius in several parts of Delhi.

Industrial pollution: Govt forms task force

NEW DELHI: In a bid to make Delhi free from pollution, the state government has deployed a 7 member task force of the DPCC to inspect industrial pollution with the Environment Minister Gopal Rai stating that as of now 1,280 industrial units have been inspected as part of DPCC's effort.

The special effort of the DPCC is part of the Summer Action Plan as it has deployed a 7-member task force to monitor work. In addition, all of Delhi's 1,607 registered industrial units have been converted to PNG.

The project, which started on April 20, aims to monitor all of the city's industrial units with the teams having inspected roughly 1280 industrial units. The DPCC has created a seven-member task force to monitor and prevent industrial pollution 24x7 and the report is sent to the Department of the Environment on a regular basis. MPOST

Business Standard- 05- May-2022

How safe are India's dams?

On August 11, 1979, after a week of extraordinary monsoon rains in Gujarat, the two mile-long Machhu Dam-II disintegrated. The waters released from the dam's massive reservoir rushed through the heavily populated downstream area, devastating the industrial city of Morbi and its surrounding agricultural villages. Bridges gave way, factories crumbled, and thousands of houses collapsed. While no firm figure has ever been established on the disaster's final death count, estimates have run as high as 25,000. Despite the enormous scale of the devastation, few people today remember this terrible event. The book *No One Had A Tongue To Speak* by Tom Wooten and Utpal Sandesara debunked the official claims that the dam failure was an act of God and pointed to structural and communication failures that led to and exacerbated the disaster.

Other notable dam failures in India include Kaddam (1957), Panshet (1961), Khadakwasla (1961), Chikkhole (1962) and Nanak Sarar (1967). More recently, in early February 2021, an area of Chamoli district in Uttarakhand was devastated, and 140 lives lost, when a Himalayan glacier broke off and caused a high velocity surge of water down a river sweeping away one dam in its path and damaging another. Jal Shakti Minister Gajendra Singh recently told the Rajya Sabha that since 1979, there were 42 instances of dam failures, the latest being the Annamayya reservoir in Kadapa district of Andhra Pradesh that led to the death of at least 20 people in November 2021.

India has the third largest number of dams in the world at 5,745, following China with 23,842 and the US with 9,261. The dams are also located across the length and breadth of the country (see table). The point of concern is that 80 per cent of the dams are more than 25 years old, and with the accumulated burden of deferred maintenance, many have huge associated risks. Adding to this age-stress is that 293 dams (6 per cent) are more than 100 years old and 973 (18 per cent) are 50-100 years old.

The long-term safety of a dam depends on the extent of degradation of its materials, weakening of the foundations and seismological threats. The physical rehabilitation of dams involves two clear streams of activity. The first is "de-siltation" — to restore the original reservoir capacity. The second is "safety" — encompassing, structural safety, hydrologic safety and operational safety.

The issue of dam decommissioning also needs to be brought into the action-agenda. Demands for decommissioning have already been raised for the Mullaperiyar dam in Kerala, Dumbur dam over the Gumti river in Tripura and Jayakwadi dam in Maharashtra in different contexts by civil society groups and independent experts. The Supreme Court ruled on April 8 that a Supervisory Committee for the 126-year old Mullaperiyar dam shall discharge all the functions and powers of the National Dam Safety Authority until a regular national authority becomes functional under the Dam Safety Act, 2021.

The Dam Safety Organisation (DSO) was established in the Central Water Commission (CWC) in May 1979 to convince the states about dam safety. Issues related to dam safety have often been cited in reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General. The efficacy of the DSO has also been questioned in such reports.

The first major programme initiated was the Dam Safety Assurance and Rehabilitation Project implemented with support from the World Bank from 1991 to 1999 at a cost of ₹423 crore in four states (Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu). The second programme was the World Bank funded Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP), from April 2012 to March 2021 with a much larger budget outlay of ₹3466 crore. This scheme has rehabilitated 223 dams located in seven states — Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand. Based on the success of DRIP, the Ministry of Jal Shakti has initiated DRIP Phase II and Phase III. These new schemes have 19 states, and

WATER POWER

State	No. of dams	State	No. of dams
Maharashtra	2,394	Tamil Nadu	118
Madhya Pradesh	906	Jharkhand	79
Gujarat	632	Kerala	61
Chhattisgarh	258	West Bengal	30
Karnataka	232	Bihar	26
Rajasthan	212	Uttarakhand	25
Odisha	204	Himachal Pradesh	20
Telangana	184	Jammu & Kashmir	17
Andhra Pradesh	166	Punjab	16
Uttar Pradesh	130	Other states	35
TOTAL		5,745	

three central agencies (Bhakra Beas Management Board, CWC and Damodar Valley Corporation) on board. The budget outlay is substantial at ₹10,211 crore with rehabilitation provision of 736 dams.

The Dam Safety Bill, 2019, was passed by the Lok Sabha on August 2, 2019. This legislation provides for surveillance, inspection, operation and maintenance of specified dams by the establishment of a National Committee on Dam Safety, National Dam Safety Authority, State Committee on Dam Safety, and the State Dam Safety Organization. The Bill was opposed by several states on the grounds that it encroached on the sovereignty of states to manage their own dams — what with water, constitutionally, being a state subject. The Centre's counterpoint was that inter-state river basins cover 92 per cent of the hinterland related to dams, thereby making the Centre competent to enact such a law. Finally, the Rajya Sabha passed the Bill on December 2, 2021.

This new Act and associated rehabilitation programmes thus usher in a new era of professional management of India's dams and related safety issues.

Hopefully, India's 5,745 dams are now safe.

The writer is an infrastructure sector expert. He is also chairman of CII's National Council on Infrastructure. The views expressed are personal



INFRATALK

VINAYAK CHATTERJEE

The Pioneer- 05- May-2022

Capital facing water shortage for want of good Yamuna flow

Delhi Govt has written to Haryana asking it to release more water in river

STAFF REPORTER ■ NEW DELHI

After facing a coal crunch in power plants that supply electricity, now the national Capital is reeling under a water shortage. Amid the rising temperatures, the water levels at the Wazirabad pond are depleting alarmingly due to poor water flow in the Yamuna. The Delhi Government has written to the Haryana Irrigation Department, for a second time in a week, asking it to release additional water in the river to prevent disruption in the Capital's water supply.

According to officials, the water level at the Wazirabad Barrage dropped to 672.30 feet

on Wednesday morning, against the normal level of 674.5 feet.

"Also, as the raw water flow in the Carrier-Lined Channel has decreased from 683 cusec to 566 cusec, the water production is affected," the official said.

Haryana supplies a total of 610 million gallons of water per day (MGD) to Delhi through two canals — Carrier-Lined Channel (CLC) and Delhi Sub-Branch (DSB) — and the Yamuna.

The CLC and DSB get water from Hathni Kund via the Munak canal and the Bhakra Beas Management Board. Besides, Delhi receives 253 MGD from Uttar Pradesh through the Upper Ganga Canal and 90 MGD is drawn from Ranney wells and tube wells installed across the Capital.

The low level at the Wazirabad pond and the poor flow in the CLC has reduced the operational capacity at several Water Treatment Plants



(WTPs), including Chandrawal, Wazirabad, Haiderpur, Nangloi, and Dwarka, another official said.

Chandrawal and Wazirabad WTPs have a capacity of 90 MGD and 135 MGD, respectively. The two plants lift raw water from the Wazirabad pond, treat it and supply it to northeast Delhi, West Delhi, North Delhi, Central Delhi, South Delhi, including Delhi Cantt and New Delhi Municipal Council areas.

The Haiderpur WTP, the largest in Delhi which supplies around 225 MGD of water is

facing operational issues.

Due to excessive floating material choking the filter beds, the treatment process has slowed down at the Haiderpur WTP, the DJB said in a statement.

"DJB is endeavouring to rationalise the supply, however water will be available at low pressure till the situation improves. Affected areas include North Delhi, northwest Delhi, West Delhi and parts of South Delhi," it said.

According to Government data, Delhi required 1,380 MGD of water in 2021, while

the DJB could only supply around 950 MGD.

The Government has now targeted increasing the water supply to 998 MGD to meet the growing demand this summer and to 1,180 MGD by June 2023. Residents in southeast Delhi are the worst affected by the water supply crisis, as per reports. The worst-affected regions are Trilokpuri, Mayur Vihar, Pandav Nagar, Chilla Village, Karawal Nagar, Bhajanpura, Seelampur, Kashmiri Gate, Mori Gate, Sadar Bazar, Patparganj, Ganesh Nagar, Mandawali, and Laxmi Nagar. "People in various parts of Delhi are concerned about water scarcity and have filed many complaints with the DJB. The Board says that things are improving or that they would be better soon. However, in certain regions, individuals claim that there was previously water in the taps for 10 minutes, but that it has suddenly vanished," Leader of the Opposition Ramvir Singh Bidhuri said.

The Pioneer- 05- May-2022

राजधानी में गहरा सकता है जलसंकट

वजीराबाद जलाशय का स्तर घटा, सरकार ने हरियाणा को एक हफ्ते में भेजा दूसरा पत्र

पायनियर समाचार सेवा। नई दिल्ली

भीषण गर्मी के साथ साथ पानी संकट भी गहराने लगा है। यमुना नदी में पिछले कई दिनों से पानी के प्रवाह में भारी कमी आई है। इसके चलते वजीराबाद तालाब में जल स्तर काफी तेजी से गिर रहा है। इसके मद्देनजर दिल्ली जल बोर्ड ने हरियाणा सिंचाई विभाग को पत्र लिखकर मानसून आने तक अतिरिक्त 150 क्यूसेक पानी छोड़ने अनुरोध किया है। ताकि वजीराबाद में घटते से निपटा जा सके। इससे पहले अप्रैल में भी जल बोर्ड ने ऐसा ही पत्र हरियाणा को लिखकर पानी छोड़ने की मांग की थी। वजीराबाद में यमुना का जल स्तर 672.6 फीट रह गया है। यह सामान्य जल स्तर 674.5 फीट से 2 फीट कम है।

हरियाणा दो नहरों- कैरियर-लाइन्ड चैनल (सीएलसी) और दिल्ली उप-शाखा (डीएसबी) के

माध्यम से दिल्ली को 61 करोड़ गैलन पानी की आपूर्ति करता है। सीएलसी और डीएसबी को मुनक नहर और भाखरा ब्यास प्रबंधन बोर्ड के माध्यम से हथिनी कुंड से पानी की आपूर्ति की जाती है। इसके अलावा दिल्ली को उमरी गंगा नहर के माध्यम से उत्तर प्रदेश से 25.3 करोड़ गैलन प्रतिदिन पानी मिलता है। वहीं 9 करोड़ गैलन पानी राजधानी में लगे कुओं और जलाशयों से मिलता है।

दिल्ली जल बोर्ड के एक अधिकारी ने बताया कि वजीराबाद तालाब में पानी के कम स्तर और सीएलसी में कम प्रवाह की वजह से चंद्रवाल, वजीराबाद, हैदरपुर, नांगलोई और द्वारका समेत कई जल शोधन संयंत्रों की परिचालन क्षमता कम हुई है। गर्मी से नदी का जलस्तर घट रहा है। इसके चलते कई इलाकों में पानी संकट गहरा सकता है। पानी का संकट पिछले महीने भी हुआ था, उस वक्त यमुना के पानी में अमोनिया का



फाइल फोटो

स्तर बढ़ गया था। ऐसे में डीजेबी को वाटर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट्स ने काम करना बंद कर दिया था। गर्मी में मांग बढ़ने के चलते शहर के कुछ हिस्सों में पानी की कमी की शिकायतें आ रही हैं। सर्दियों और गर्मियों के बीच मांग में अंतर लगभग 20 फीसदी होने का अनुमान है। दिल्ली जल बोर्ड नलकूपों के माध्यम से आपूर्ति बढ़ाने का प्रयास कर रहा है, जो तापमान बढ़ने पर मांग को पूरा करने में भी विफल रहता है। वजीराबाद तालाब में पानी का स्तर

कम होने और कैरियर-लाइन चैनल में कम प्रवाह ने चंद्रवाल, वजीराबाद, हैदरपुर, नांगलोई और द्वारका समेत कई ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट में संचालन क्षमता कम हुई है। जल बोर्ड के आंकड़ों के अनुसार, दिल्ली को वर्ष 2021 में 1,380 एमजीडी पानी की जरूरत थी जबकि दिल्ली जल बोर्ड करीब 950 एमजीडी पानी की आपूर्ति ही कर सका। मौसम विभाग ने मई महीने में भी सामान्य से अधिक तापमान का अनुमान व्यक्त किया है।