

भारत सरकार
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
जल संसाधन नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
केंद्रीय जल आयोग
जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय



Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Dept. of Water Resources, RD&GR
Central Water Commission
Water System Engineering Directorate

विषय: समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग का प्रस्तुतीकरण-21-दिसंबर-2020

जल संसाधन विकास एवं सम्बद्ध विषयों से संबन्धित समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग को केंद्रीय जल आयोग के अध्यक्ष के अवलोकन के लिए संलग्न किया गया है. इसकी साफ्ट कापी केंद्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट पर भी अपलोड की जाएगी.

संलग्नक: उपरोक्त

(-/sd)

सहायक निदेशक

उप निदेशक(-/sd)

निदेशक (-/sd)

सेवा में

अध्यक्ष, केंद्रीय जल आयोग, नई दिल्ली

जानकारी हेतु: सभी संबन्धित केंद्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट <http://cwc.gov.in/news-clipping> परदेखें



The Tribune 21-December-2020

State hailed for executing hydrology project well

NEW DELHI, DECEMBER 20

The Union Jal Shakti Ministry, while reviewing the National Hydrology Project (NHP), has lauded the Haryana Government's efforts towards the effective implementation of the project.

Union Minister of State for Jal Shakti Rattan Lal Kataria, who co-chaired the meeting, stated that Haryana is among the top 10 performing states in terms of the percentage of fund utilisation.

The NHP was started in 2016 as a Central sector scheme with 100 per cent grant to implementing agencies with a budget outlay of Rs. 3,680 crore to be spent over a period of eight years.

The project aims at improving the extent, reliability and accessibility of information related to water resources and to strengthen the capacity of water resource management institutions in India. The efficient and reliable information paves the way for an effective water resource development and management.

During the meeting, which was chaired by Union Jal Shakti Minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, the ministry was of the view that the project, in its mid-term, had made significant progress in the fields of water resource monitoring system, water resource information system, water resource operation and planning systems, institutional capacity enhancement and trainings in the country. — TNS

The Tribune 21-December-2020

₹3,400 cr drinking water project to finally see light of the day

LALIT MOHAN

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

DHARAMSALA, DECEMBER 20

The Rs 3,400-crore BRICS bank project of the Irrigation and Public Health (IPH) Department that has been hanging fire for the past about three years may finally see the light of day. The project for drinking water schemes in Himachal Pradesh had hit the roadblock.

Department officials were suspecting that China was blocking the funding due to the presence of the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan government-in-exile in Kangra district. The department was to receive Rs 698 crore under the phase-I of the project. The department had also allotted tenders for various works. However, the New Development Bank (NDB) team nev-

TO BE IMPLEMENTED SOON

IPH Secretary Vikas Labroo said the project would be implemented soon. He said earlier, 22 water supply schemes were included in the project. However of these, eight schemes were then included in Jal Jivan Mission of the Government of India. Now again, 24 schemes, 13 of which had already been approved, had been sent to the New Development Bank (NDB) and approval for them was expected soon

er visited the state.

Sources told *The Tribune* that at a recent meeting, officials from the Union Ministry of Finance had asked the officials of the IPH Department to rework the project. The ministry officials had suggested the IPH officials to exclude Kangra district, expecting that its exclusion might end China's resistance against the funding for Himachal.

The sources here said initially China had objected to fund-

ing of the projects by the NDB in both Himachal and Uttarakhand, citing border disputes with India in both the states. However, later the Ministry of External Affairs had clarified that there were no border dispute with China in Himachal. Despite that, China had not allowed the NDB to release the sanctioned loan to the state. But now both had reached the consensus.

IPH Secretary Vikas Labroo said the project would be implemented soon.

DJB plans new plants to tackle high ammonia levels in Yamuna

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New Delhi: Over the next 12 months, Delhi Jal Board (DJB) will be quadrupling the ammonia treatment capacity at its plants. Even though the time during which water usually gets contaminated is yet to come, the city has already faced three prolonged periods of increase in ammonia levels in the Yamuna, which has affected water supply over the past one and a half months.

Every year, the capital witnesses frequent instances of increased levels of ammonia and industrial pollutants in the Yamuna, leading to shutting down of operations at Chandrawal and Wazirabad treatment plants that supply a quarter of the city's drinking water.

DJB has repeatedly argued that the source of these pollutants lies 85km upstream in Panipat Industrial Area, which is outside Delhi's jurisdiction. While the demand for shutting down the dying units in Panipat is repeated every few months, no permanent solution has been found to the problem till date.

A senior DJB official said the new ozonation units would equip the city to deal with 90-95% of ammonia-hike episodes. "We will be able to treat raw water with ammonia levels up to 4ppm. Currently, we can only treat water up to 0.9ppm ammonia levels. The chlorination process beyond 0.9ppm leads to formation of toxic compounds like chloramines after which plants need to be shut. The usual maximum ammonia levels observed are 2-3.5ppm," added

TREATMENT CAPACITY TO GO UP BY 4 TIMES

- **Ozonation units to be set up at Wazirabad and Chandrawal water treatment plants; Chlorination process used at present**
- **0.5 parts per million (ppm) is the upper limit of ammonia, according to Bureau of Indian Standards**
- **Up to 0.9 ppm ammonia can be treated, toxic cancer-causing byproducts like chloramines produced beyond this**
- **Once ozonation units are set up, treatment limit will increase up to 4 ppm; DJB claims it will handle 90% of ammonia hike episodes**
- **Both plants being upgraded; old units to be used till project completed**



Time to be taken
6 to 12 months

File photo

The ammonia issue

- Increase in ammonia and industrial waste in the Yamuna directly affects operations at Wazirabad and Chandrawal plants that feed on raw river water
- The two plants supply quarter of Delhi's 935 MGD water supply
- DJB claims source of ammonia is 85km upstream at dying and industrial units in Panipat, which release untreated industrial waste in the river

Solution

- Besides upgrading treatment plants, reinforcement of wall between drain 6 at Panipat, which carries industrial waste, and drain 8, which carries raw water, heading towards Delhi
- Crackdown on Panipat units releasing untreated industrial waste
- Regular monitoring of ammonia levels upstream

the official. According to Bureau of Indian Standards, the upper limit of ammonia in raw water should be 0.5ppm.

Chandrawal and Wazirabad plants, which supply 230 million gallons per day (MGD) of the total 930 MGD of the city's water, are being upgraded. "The ozonation chambers will be made first. The capacity of Chandrawal plant is being increased from 95 to 105 MGD. While the

new plant will take two and a half years to be completed, the ozonation units will be made within eight months. The tender for the new plant at Wazirabad will be issued soon and the ozonation unit will be ready in 12 months," said the official.

DJB's letters to pollution control boards for a crackdown on the sources of pollution have not led to the desired results. Panipat drains 1, 2, 6 and 8 are

particularly vulnerable. In the past, DJB had also demanded reinforcement of the kuccha wall between drain 6 in Panipat, which carries industrial waste, and drain 8, which carries raw water towards Delhi. However, Haryana Pollution Control Board and Haryana irrigation department have repeatedly denied that untreated industrial waste was being released in the drains.

Telangana Today 21-December-2020

[Farm Season]

LMD water released to ayacut

Around 4.63L acres under cultivation upstream of the project



Water being released from Lower Manair Dam through Kakatiya canal on Sunday.

STATE BUREAU
KARIMNAGAR

Bringing cheer to farmers, irrigation officials on Sunday released water from Lower Manair Dam to its ayacut through Kakatiya canal. SRSP assistant engineers Kalidas and Vamshi switched on the button at the head regulator to release water.

To increase in phased manner

Speaking on the occasion, they said said 500 cusecs of water was being released through Kakatiya canal and this would be increased to 4,000 cusecs in a phased manner. The water release will continue till March 31, following the eight days 'on'

and seven days 'off' system, they said, and urged the farmers to utilise water judiciously and to cultivate Irrigated Dry (ID) crops.

Though water was scheduled to be released from the project from December 15, it was postponed following requests from farmers.

Ministers from the district Eatala Rajender, Koppula Eashwar and Gangula Kamalakar finalised the date for water release at a meeting with SRSP officials held in Hyderabad recently.

89 tmc water available

Out of 90.131 tmc capacity, 89.212 tmc water is available in SRSP. Meanwhile, 22.665 tmc of water is available in LMD as against its storage capacity of 24.034 tmc.

Since adequate water was available in the projects, SRSP officials decided to release water to it ayacut.

A total of 13,33,640 acres are under cultivation under SRSP. While 4,62,920 acres are under cultivation upstream of LMD, the remaining 8,70,720 acres are downstream.

Out of 8,70,720 acres, 5,05,720 acres is being cultivated under stage-I in Karimnagar, and Warangal districts. In stage-II, the remaining 3,65,000 acres is being cultivated in Khammam and Nalgonda districts.

Since adequate water is available in SRSP project, officials are planning to supply water to tail-end areas too.

Millennium Post 21-December-2020

Centre plans to measure depth of Himalayan glaciers to assess water availability

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: As global warming affects the Himalayas, the Ministry of Earth Sciences is planning to measure the depth of glaciers in the region to assess their volume and gauge the water available in them, officials said on Sunday.

The project will start next summer, sometime in June-July, said, M Rajeevan, the ministry's secretary.

Ravichandran, the Director of the National Centre for Polar and Ocean Research (NCPOR), which will execute the project, said the country's remote and high-altitude research centre, Himansh, is also studying the Himalayan climate.

The centre was established in 2016.

"The plan is to first study seven glaciers in the Chandra river basin," he said.

The Chandra river is a major tributary of the Chenab river which itself is a tributary of the Indus.

The Himalayan glaciers are a major source of water for rivers originating from there. The Himalayan rivers are also

a lifeline for the Indo-Gangetic plains, home to several million people.

The NCPOR director said while the area of the glaciers is already known with the help of satellites, what needs to be known is the volume.

"The purpose of studying the depth of the glaciers is to understand the volume. This will also help us understand the availability of water and whether the glaciers are increasing or shrinking," Ravichandran added.

He said they will be using a radar technology that uses microwave signals. It can penetrate through the ice and reach the rocks, something which the satellite images cannot do. The signals, after reflecting on the rocks can help understand the depth.

"The US and the UK have the technology. So, we will be taking help of that technology," Ravichandran added.

At first, the plan is to use helicopters that will carry these radars. Once successful, subsequent studies would be carried out in the rest of the Himalayas.

A people's movement

Scale of the 'Jal Jeevan Mission' necessitates the citizenry of India joining hands with the Government in order to supply water to 18 crore households by 2024



G PALANITHURAI

The whole exercise has to be done in such a way that water should be made everybody's business. Since huge money is pumped adequate safeguards are inbuilt in the operational part of the scheme. Money transfer can be tracked at any time

The Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India is launching a massive scheme with a huge outlay of Rs 3.60 lakh crore to provide protected water supply to 18 crore households by 2024 with the active involvement of the communities through Panchayati Raj institutions. It is not an easy task to enable the community to participate in the implementation of the new scheme 'Jal Jeevan Mission' as the stakeholders, the people have been oriented to perceive that they are either beneficiaries of a government scheme or petitioners to the government if the benefits are not reaching them. Never have people been conscientised to act as responsible and dignified citizens. Against this background, the new scheme has been announced. Yet the Government of India has determined and committed to making this scheme reality as housing, toilets, electricity, cooking gas, health care, financial inclusion, social security, roads and broadband connectivity schemes implemented. The guidelines for implementation prepared by the Ministry gives hope that it would reach the masses as people have witnessed the water business, water market and water mafia and soar over the way in which the water issues are handled by the state governments so far.

The programme is conceived in such a manner to deliver water supply to the households on a regular basis in adequate quantity and of prescribed quality. It is not a dream but reality as the Government sets certain processes and procedures based on the past experience. There



So far, India has achieved only 20 per cent in providing piped water supply to households

is already an initiative 'Jal Shakti Abhiyan', an intensive campaign in water-stressed districts to harmonise water conservation efforts of all the stakeholders. So far, India has achieved only 20 per cent in providing piped water supply to households. Hence the Government has to ensure 80 per cent in the years to come before 2024. It is to be noted that in a country like India providing water supply to all households on a sustainable basis is not an ordinary task as in India, 256 districts and 1592 blocks are declared as water-stressed. Without the active cooperation of the state governments, local governments, communities, community-based organisations, media and academic institutions, this scheme will not reach the

intended goals.

To achieve the target, the Jal Shakti Ministry has prepared the guidelines to operationalise the scheme by providing all safeguards based on the experience in the past while implementing water supply schemes. The scheme adequately recognised the role of Panchayati Raj in implementing the scheme with the active participation of the people. It apparently gives a sense that it is a water supply scheme but in reality, it is more than that. It adequately provides the opportunity to plan for water conservation activities to enable water supply on a sustainable basis. By using the Gram Panchayat Development plan including labour budgeting in MGNREGA, a comprehensive natural resource management plan

can be evolved in every gram panchayat with the active support of academic institutions through 'Unnath Bharat Abhiyan 2.0'. A support agency can be created for that purpose to help every village panchayat to implement the scheme. A comprehensive village development plan has to be prepared in which activities can be included to desilt the water bodies available in the panchayats including the inlet and outlet channels to enable the water bodies to get adequate water during the rainy season. Massively water conservation activities have to be carried out through the scheme.

The whole exercise has to be done in such a way that water should be made everybody's business. Since huge money is pumped adequate

safeguards are inbuilt in the operational part of the scheme. Money transfer can be tracked at any time. It is interesting that total independence is being given to local bodies to fix levy for water supply. To do all the activities, people have to be mobilised sensitised, conscientised and enabled to participate in the scheme from planning to implementation and auditing socially the same. It is almost a peoples movement and it has to be created to achieve success in the scheme. It is to be noted that in the Kerala transformative process, three movements namely literacy movement, science movement and peoples plan campaign played a significant role in mobilising the people of Kerala for the transformative activities. In the same way, it has to take the shape of a movement for water. If any work takes sacredness into it, it will achieve its goal in India. Hence such a sacredness has to be attached with this scheme as a movement. To do the above media has got a greater role in sensitising the people, NGOs have a role to play as a supportive agency to mobilise people, academic institutions have to play its role as a resource agency to monitor the quality of water and the state government should play its implementation and monitoring role. Apart from the above, the available social capital in every village has to be used to build peoples movement at the grassroots. All have to play their due role synergistically to build a movement for water. It should be made as a sacred activity.

The writer is a former Professor and Rajiv Gandhi Chair for Panchayati Raj Studies, Gandhigram Rural Institute. Views expressed are personal

Deccan Chronicle 21-December-2020

POLAVARAM FIRST GATE TO BE FIXED TODAY

DC CORRESPONDENT
KAKINADA, DEC. 20

The mega Polavaram Project on Godavari River has reached a crucial stage with all arrangements made for fixing the first gate at the spillway on Monday. A total of 48 gates will be installed at the project, which will be operated hydraulically on the spillway at a height of 55 metres.

Engineers of Polavaram Project say this is the first time in the country that hydraulic gates are being installed at a project. The 98 cylinders required for gates have been imported from Germany.

Polavaram Project Authority (PPA) chief executive officer (CEO) J. Chandrasekhar Iyer and his team members D. Ganesh Kumar, DD-PPA, and K. Lalitha, AE-PPA, visited the project on Sunday. They inspected spillway bridge gates, upper coffer dam and fish ladder works.

Project chief engineer B. Sudhakar Babu and superintendent engineer M. Nagireddy, apart from staff of Megha Engineering and Infrastructures Limited (MEIL) explained to PPA top officials various stages of the project's progress. PPA CEO Chandrasekhar expressed satisfaction at the progress of project works.

According to engineers, work on the first gate will start on Monday and completed by the same evening. Each gate will be 20.835 metres height and 15.96 metres in width. There will be eight arm-girders for each gate.

Total 384 arm-girders and 192 horizontal girders with a height of 16 metres each will be installed. Skin plates will be fixed after the work on girders is over.

Recently, Chief Minister Y. S. Jagan Mohan Reddy visited the project area and announced that the project will be completed by 2021 December and water released for the Kharif 2022 crops. Officials asserted that the project will be completed as per schedule.

Punjab Kesari 21-December-2020

हिमाचल सरकार टाईगर ऑफ वाटर गोल्डन महाशीर मछली उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उठा रही प्रभावी कदम : वीरेंद्र कंवर

शिमला, (विक्रान्त सुद): प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा गोल्डन महाशीर को विलुप्त होने से बचाने के लिए शुरू की गई संरक्षण योजना के सकारात्मक परिणाम सामने आए हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश के जलाशयों और नदियों में इस प्रजाति की स्थिति में व्यापक स्तर पर सुधार हुआ है।

गोल्डन महाशीर को टाईगर ऑफ वाटर के नाम से भी जाना जाता है। विगत वर्षों में इनकी संख्या में गिरावट दर्ज की गई और वाशिंगटन-स्थित इंटरनेशनल यूनियन ऑफ कंजर्वेशन ऑफ नेचुरल रिसोर्सेज द्वारा इस प्रजाति को विलुप्त प्राय घोषित किया गया। प्रदेश सरकार के निरंतर प्रयासों से जिला मण्डी स्थित मछियाल फार्म में कृत्रिम प्रजनन से गोल्डन महाशीर की संख्या में आशातीत बढ़ोतरी करने में सफलता



● हिमाचल प्रदेश के जलाशयों और नदियों में इस प्रजाति की स्थिति में व्यापक स्तर पर सुधार हुआ है

हासिल हुई है। महाशीर मछली प्रदेश के 3000 किमी नदी क्षेत्र में से 500 किमी क्षेत्र में पाई जाती है, जिसमें 2400 किमी सामान्य पानी है। मत्स्य विभाग द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रदेश में प्रजनन द्वारा गोल्डन महाशीर के लगभग 92500 अण्डे तैयार किए गए। इस दौरान सर्वाधिक 45.311 मीट्रिक टन गोल्डन महाशीर मछली का उत्पादन दर्ज किया है। वर्ष

2019-20 के दौरान गोविन्द सागर में 16.182 मीट्रिक टन, कोल डैम में 0.275 मीट्रिक टन, पौंग डैम में 28.136 मीट्रिक टन और रणजीत सागर में 0.718 मीट्रिक टन महाशीर मछली उत्पादन हुआ था।

पशुपालन एवं मत्स्य पालन मंत्री वीरेंद्र कंवर ने कहा कि महाशीर सर्वश्रेष्ठ स्पोर्ट्स फिश में से एक है। प्रदेश सरकार गोल्डन महाशीर

मछली उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रभावी कदम उठा रही है। इसके तहत क्लोज सीजन के दौरान जल विद्युत ऊर्जा से 15 प्रतिशत पानी छोड़ने और नियमित रूप से गश्त के माध्यम से मछली के संरक्षण आदि के दृढ़ प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि मत्स्य पालन विभाग मछलियों के कृत्रिम प्रजनन पर विशेष ध्यान दे रहा है। महाशीर के बीज के साथ नदी प्रणाली के संरक्षण और संवर्द्धन से राज्य में इको टूरिज्म को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। उन्होंने कहा कि प्रदेश की नदियों में मछियाल कई प्राकृतिक महाशीर अभयारण्य हैं, जहां लोग आध्यात्मिक कारणों से इनका संरक्षण करते हैं। मत्स्य पालन विभाग के निदेशक सतपाल मैहता ने कहा कि महाशीर सर्वश्रेष्ठ स्पोर्ट्स फिश में से एक है।

Navbharat Times 21-December-2020

यमुना किनारे झील में पानी भरने से बढ़ गया भूजल स्तर

■ नई दिल्ली : यमुना किनारे बाढ़ का पानी रोककर भूजल स्तर बढ़ाने की कोशिश में लगातार दूसरे साल दिल्ली सरकार को कामयाबी मिली है। इस बार मॉनसून के दौरान भूजल स्तर में 0.5 से 2 मीटर तक का इजाफा हुआ है। 2019 में भूजल स्तर में 1 से 1.3 मीटर का इजाफा हुआ था।

यमुना में हर साल आने वाली बाढ़ के पानी को झीलों में भरकर भूजल स्तर बढ़ाने का यह प्रयोग 2019 में संगुरपुर गांव के पास बाढ़ एवं सिंचाई नियंत्रण विभाग ने शुरू किया था। इस साल प्रोजेक्ट के तहत झील की गहराई और एरिया को बढ़ाया गया। यमुना मॉनिटरिंग कमिटी की एक रिपोर्ट में विभाग ने यमुना डूब क्षेत्र के आसपास जमीन में पानी के अंदर जाने की जांच के लिए पीजोमीटर की संख्या में भी इजाफा किया है। इस साल की रिपोर्ट विभाग ने सेंट्रल वॉटर कमिशन (सीडब्ल्यूसी), सेंट्रल ग्राउंड वॉटर बोर्ड (सीजीडब्ल्यूबी), सेंट्रल पल्यूशन कंट्रोल बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी), दिल्ली पल्यूशन कंट्रोल कमिटी (डीपीसीसी), यमुना मॉनिटरिंग कमिटी समेत अन्य एजेंसियों और बोर्ड को भेजी थी। इसे यमुना मॉनिटरिंग कमिटी ने नैशनल ग्रीन ट्राइब्यूनल को सौंप दिया है। इस मामले में एक अधिकारी ने बताया कि दूसरे साल की रिपोर्ट में नतीजे पहले साल से अच्छे हैं। प्रोजेक्ट के सही रिजल्ट जानने के लिए इस साल पीजोमीटर की संख्या भी बढ़ाकर 33 की गई। प्रोजेक्ट में साल 2019 में

■ पिछले साल से अधिक बढ़ा स्तर, 0.5 से दो मीटर तक बढ़ा वॉटर लेवल

■ तीन साल के पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के तहत यमुना किनारे चल रहा है प्रयोग

■ दिल्ली में पानी की जरूरत को पूरा करने के लिए किया जा रहा है यह प्रयोग



डीजेबी बोरवेल लगाकर इस पानी को जरूरत के अनुसार सप्लाई कर सकती है

17 एकड़ में यमुना के बाढ़ के पानी को रोका गया था। इसके लिए यमुना किनारे 1.5 मीटर जमीन खोदकर झील बनाई गई थी। प्रोजेक्ट की लागत ज्यादा आने पर एजेंसियों ने दो साल और पायलट प्रोजेक्ट करने की सलाह दी थी। इसके बाद पायलट प्रोजेक्ट का समय बढ़ाया गया। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार प्रोजेक्ट के दूसरे साल 2020 में पानी रोकने के लिए एरिया बढ़ाकर 26 एकड़ किया गया और जमीन की गहराई को भी 1.75 मीटर किया गया। इस साल झील में तीन बार ही पानी भर पाया। इसकी वजह यह थी कि मॉनसून के दौरान से

भी हथिनीकुंड बैराज से कम पानी यमुना में छोड़ा गया। हथिनीकुंड बैराज से अधिकतम पानी 36,557 क्यूसेक छोड़ा गया। इसी वजह से तीन बार ही झील भर पाई। इसके बाद झील सूख गई। पानी की जमीन के अंदर पानी के जाने की रफ्तार 650 एमएम प्रति घंटे की रही।

दिल्ली में पानी की जरूरत को पूरा करने के लिए यह प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। इसका मकसद यमुना के बाढ़ के पानी को एकत्रित कर उससे यमुना किनारे का भूजल स्तर उठाना है। इसके बाद डीजेबी बोरवेल लगाकर उस पानी को निकाल सकती है और जरूरत के अनुसार राजधानी में सप्लाई कर सकती है।

साल 2019 में 17 एकड़ में यमुना के बाढ़ के पानी को रोका गया था

रखरखाव के अभाव में पुराना किला झील हुई बदरंग

बदइंतजामी

नई दिल्ली | ललित कौशिक

पुराना किला झील रखरखाव व साफ-सफाई के अभाव में बदरंग हो गई है। पानी में कार्ब की परत जम रही है, जिससे पानी काला, हरा, पीला नजर आ रहा है। झील में प्लास्टिक की बोतल तैर रही हैं। झील के बीच का हिस्सा सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित है।

वर्ष 2018 में झील का हुआ था जीर्णोद्धार: झील वर्ष 2016-17 में सूख गई थी। इसके बाद 2018 के अक्टूबर में जीर्णोद्धार के बाद आम पर्यटकों के लिए खोला गया था।



नई दिल्ली स्थित पुराना किला झील में जमी कार्ब और गंदगी के चलते पानी दूषित हो गया है। • हिन्दुस्तान

30 करोड़ रुपये जीर्णोद्धार पर खर्च हुए थे

झील के जीर्णोद्धार को लेकर भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण और नेशनल बिल्डिंग कंस्ट्रक्शन कॉर्पोरेशन (एनबीसीसी) के बीच करार हुआ था। साथ ही दो साल तक रखरखाव का जिम्मा भी था। झील के जीर्णोद्धार के अलावा पुराने किला में संरक्षण से जुड़े कई दूसरे कार्य किए गए थे, जिसपर करीब 30 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए थे।

रखरखाव का करार खत्म शाम होते ही मनमोहक नजारा

सूत्रों के मुताबिक, झील के रखरखाव का करार खत्म होने की वजह से झील की ऐसी स्थिति हुई है। इस संबंध में संबंधित विभाग को सूचित भी किया जा चुका है, जिससे झील की साफ-सफाई से जुड़ा कार्य जल्द कराया जा सके। इस पर दोबारा करार को लेकर भी प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

शाम ढलते ही झील का मनमोहक नजारा देखने को मिलता है। लेकिन इसकी सफाई नहीं होने की वजह से पानी के अंदर कार्ब जम रही है। प्लास्टिक की बोतल तैरती नजर आ रही हैं। जब झील परिसर की ओर अंदर जाते हैं तो उसके शुरुआती हिस्से का पानी पीला हो रहा है। जबकि झील के बीच के हिस्से और किनारे कार्ब जमा होने से बदरंग दिख रहे हैं।