

Hindustan Times 16-February-2021

# Water supply back to normal, says DJB after Chamoli impact

HT Correspondent

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**NEW DELHI:** Water supply in parts of south, east and north-east Delhi remained partially affected on Monday as silt and debris from the flash floods in Uttarakhand's Chamoli district increased turbidity in the Ganga river forcing Delhi Jal Board (DJB) to operate at reduced capacity.

The body's vice-chairperson Raghav Chadha, however, said the water utility has overcome the issue and supply will be normal by Tuesday.

Turbidity is the measure of relative clarity of a liquid. It is measured in NTU. High turbidity can be caused by debris, silt, mud, algae, plant pieces, melting glaciers, sawdust, wood ashes or chemicals in the water.

Chadha visited DJB's Bhagirathi Water Treatment Plant (WTP) to take stock of the situation. "We treat the raw Ganga water which comes from the Upper Ganga Canal at Muradnagar and provide it to Delhi households. But, due to the calamity in Uttarakhand, the quality of water has worsened. The water which we are getting now is of very poor quality as it has a lot of dirt and other particles. Water quality is measured in nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) which touched 8,000,

## Supply to be normal today: DJB

### WHAT THE PROBLEM WAS

- The water which Delhi receives saw a sharp spike in the levels of dirt, due to the glacier breach at Uttarakhand.

- As a result, the water's turbidity, an indicator of the clarity of a liquid, was in some areas 80 or 90 times above the permissible limit.

### SPIKE IN TURBIDITY LEVELS

Figures in nephelometric turbidity units, or NTU

	100 Permissible turbidity
Bhagirathi water treatment plant	8,000
Sonia Vihar	8,200

The production capacity of water treatment plants in Bhagirathi and Sonia Vihar were capped, to curb the NTU spike

### AREAS AFFECTED

Greater Kailash-2, Defence Colony, Vigyan Vihar, South Extension-2, Kailash Colony, Jamia Nagar, Panchsheel Enclave, Krishna Nagar, Jafraabad, Seelampur



while the permissible limit is 100," said Chadha.

Chadha said the DJB shut down the Sonia Vihar and Bhagi-

rathi WTPs. The production capacity of these plants was brought down to combat the situation, he said. These plants

together provide around 250 MGD water per day.

"Due to high level of dirt in the raw water, supply was affected in areas of south, east and north-east Delhi. In Bhagirathi treatment plant, water NTU has been reduced from 8000 to 960 and in Sonia Vihar it has been brought down from 8200 NTU to 1000," said Chadha.

Residents in several areas complained nil or irregular supply on Monday. These include Greater Kailash-2, Defence Colony, Vigyan Vihar, South Extension-2, Kailash Colony, Jamia Nagar, Panchsheel Enclave, Krishna Nagar, Jafraabad, Seelampur among others.

The DJB in a statement said the Bhagirathi water treatment plant (WTP) is now working at 100% and Sonia Vihar at 80% capacity. In many areas, residents had to buy water cans or rely on tankers to meet the water shortage. RWAs also issued instructions to residents to judiciously use water for a few days.

Sanjay Rana, president, Greater Kailash-2 RWA, said there was no prior intimation about the disruption of water supply hence people could not fill their tanks or store water.

"There had been no supply of water since Sunday evening. The authorities told us about the water crisis only on Sunday evening, saying that there will be

no supply in the evening and next (Monday) morning as well. This led to water shortage in almost every household in the area. People had to buy 20-litre water cans for their daily chores," Rana said.

He added that the DJB officials have assured them that the supply would become normal by Tuesday.

Ranjeet Singh, president, Defence Colony RWA, said there was no water supply in the area. "Water supply was impacted in the colony since Sunday evening, and there was no supply today. No one got the opportunity to fill their tanks or store extra water as there was no prior intimation," Singh said.

Several areas in east Delhi were also due to the break in supply.

BS Vohra, president of a joint forum of east Delhi RWAs said in some areas such as Vigyan Vihar, Preet Vihar among others there was no water supply on Monday. In other areas, bad quality water was supplied for a short duration.

On the allegations that there was no prior information, a DJB spokesperson said, "The information was shared through social media handles. It was tweeted during the day on Sunday by the vice chairperson and most MLAs also sent out messages to RWA groups."

Asian Age 16-February-2021

## YOGI SAYS TAKE INITIATIVE TO CLEAN YAMUNA

**Lucknow/Mathura:** Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath on Sunday called upon the Delhi government to take some initiative to clean the Yamuna river on the lines of the Centre's Namami Gange campaign to clean the Ganga. "How we cleaned the river Ganga was watched by the entire world during the glorious Prayagraj Kumbh. The cleanliness of the river Ganga and the efficiency with which it was achieved came in for huge praise from international organisations like UNESCO," said Adityanath. "Similarly, anyone visiting Kanpur can see the cleanliness of the Ganga river there," he added. The chief minister said some efforts should have been made by the Delhi government to clean the Yamuna but lamented that nothing was done in this regard. "The Delhi government should at least take some initiative. The Centre's Jal Shakti Department can take care of it later," he said. The chief minister made the remarks while addressing Kumbh Poorv Vaishnav Baithak, 2021, an annual traditional meeting of saints before the Kumbh. As per the tradition, saints will now proceed to Haridwar Kumbh, a UP government statement said here in Lucknow after the chief minister's day-long visit to Mathura. — PTI

Millennium Post 16-February-2021

# Haryana govt approves a project for revival of Saraswati River

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## OUR CORRESPONDENT

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**CHANDIGARH:** Haryana Chief Minister Manohar Lal said that State Government has approved a project for the revival of Saraswati River. Under this, Saraswati Dam, Saraswati Barrage and Saraswati Reservoir will be constructed at Adi Badri.

Besides this, interlinking of Markanda River and Saraswati River through Kainthla supply channel will also be done. On completion of this project, about 894 hectare meter of flood water will be diverted to Saraswati reservoir. The dam is being designed by the Central Water Commission.

The Chief Minister shared this information while addressing a seminar organized on the theme 'Saraswati River-New Perspectives and Heritage Development' during the ongoing International Saras-

wati Festival-2021 being organized at Adi badri in district Yamunanagar on Monday. Chief Minister joined the seminar organized by Vidya Bharti Sanskriti Sansthan and Haryana Saraswati Heritage Development Board through video conferencing.

He said that that the credit of the progress which is being made in the work related to the discovery of river Saraswati, goes to Late Darshan Lal Jain. Though he is not with us today, his thoughts are still with us and reviving Saraswati River while following the path shown by him will be a true tribute to him, said the Chief Minister.

Manohar Lal said that all the doubts regarding existence of Saraswati River have been resolved and scientific evidence has been found for its flow. He said that Haryana is globally known as the cradle of Vedic culture.

New Indian Express 16-February-2021

VAISHALI VIJAYKUMAR

Not only the thirsty seek the water, the water as well seeks the thirsty," said the Persian poet Rumi. While these lines may not have been penned for India's public wells, but it sure seems to have quenched the thirst of community service for two organisations — Cuckoo Forest School and Akarmaa Foundation.

A year back, the two organisations collaborated to revive the wells of Tamil Nadu — which are not just a source of water, but also places of congregation, a holy spot that villagers swear to during Panchayat meetings — and set up the Public Well Revival Movement. Beginning with their work for a well in Puliyanur, the team has since restored a few others in and around Tiruvannamalai. "The project is an ode to Swami Nigamananda, a Hindu monk, who went on a hunger strike for 115 days to save the river Ganga from pollution; and Anupam Mishra, an environmentalist and water conservationist, who worked on promoting water conservation, water management and traditional rainwater harvesting techniques," says Madhu Manjari, an architect and volunteer. Aadiyur, Dhuruvam, Ayyampalayam and Narthampatti are the other villages where the wells have been revived.

In support of the Public Well Revival Movement, a calendar for the year 2021 has been designed, which illustrates the activities of the movement in the form of detachable postcards. "Every well has a story and a rich history behind it. We will expand the project to villages across different parts of Tamil Nadu. As of now, the 2021 calendar is to support the efforts of the Public Well Revival Movement. Although we plan to give it for free to people who order, we accept funds from well-wishers who want to contribute. The proceedings will go towards the revival of wells in and around Tiruvannamalai," as-



## Organisations water a well-intentioned project



sures Manjari.

Giving us an overview of the process behind reviving a well, Manjari explains, "Either we identify the wells on our own or the villagers help us do so. After informing the senior authority of the area, we go about with the work. The well is dewatered with a motor. The dust particles accumulated over the years in the bottom surface of the well is cleaned. This thereby helps to keep the groundwater table healthy. After which, desilting happens. Then, we construct the periphery and pathway around the well. The outer surface of the well is painted with pictures to give it a final touch."

While a few local villagers were initially apprehensive, the project gained momentum when children and some youngsters stepped up to lend a helping hand. "Each well takes a month or two to be revived depending on the size and the work required. Most of these wells were constructed by people in the neighbourhood and the panchayat leader. So even for the project, many did not think twice to pool in funds," points out Manjari.

Additionally, a database is being created of all the public wells across India as an open collaborative map, where photos and locations of the wells can be uploaded by anyone with a phone. A technical manual for well restoration is also being prepared that can be taken up by anybody. "Soon after people started using tap water, the old charms of a well began to fade. We need to pass on the stories of the historical and cultural significance of these wells to youngsters to instil ownership and responsibility in them. We are encouraging people to bring to our notice of wells that need attention. After all, the wells have been giving water to people without expecting anything in return. The least we can do is to maintain them," sums up Manjari.

People who wish to receive or gift the calendar can fill in the form <https://bit.ly/2XS6jKr>

Business Standard 16-February-2021

# A dam jinxed, twice destroyed

SAI MANISH

New Delhi, 15 February

It took 16 years before a hydro project, now destroyed twice, would start generating power. When it would finally start generating power in 2012, it would do so for barely four years before being obliterated by the nature's fury. And, when its new owners would seek to rebuild the dam at the same site, the furious river would again sweep it into oblivion.

That's one part of the story of the Rishiganga hydroelectric project. In another, beyond the curse of the nature, there is a mix of strange events that make this 13.2-Mw project, located at Raini village in Uttarakhand's Chamoli district, look like it was never meant to be.

The work on the project commenced in 1996, with a Kolkata-based realtor bagging the contract. Not much work done for a decade, the project was later taken over by two Ludhiana-based business families. That was when things seemed to have started going awry. The two families — the Mehra and the Nagrath — were partners in various businesses — from milk to paints, chemicals, and many others. The Mehra were mostly majority shareholders and the Nagrath minority shareholders



in many of these companies, including the Rishiganga project.

A trouble over business dealings appeared to have erupted sometime in 2012, a year after Rakesh Mehra, the patriarch of the family reportedly died in a freak boulder strike at the site of the Rishiganga project. The Nagraths claimed in court that they were victims of "oppression and mismanagement" by the Mehra and alleged that they were fraudulently ousted from the board of all companies, including the flagship Rajit Paints. This, the Nagraths claimed, was executed by the Mehra by forging their share transfers and resignation letters from the board of directors — a coup of sorts. Besides police complaints, petitions were filed

against the Mehra and their companies in New Delhi's company law tribunal.

The feud between the two co-promoters was apparent in a case involving a company called Rampur Hydro, which had been chosen in 2008 to be the independent power producer (IPP) for developing a 5-Mw plant in Himachal Pradesh's Shimla district. The Nagraths' petition in the Delhi tribunal led to an injunction, in which Rampur Hydro was prohibited from raising loans from banks by mortgaging assets. The company had won the contract for a 5-Mw power project in Shimla in 2008 for which work had still not started. The Mehra had sold off their shareholding to a Delhi-based company, which now wanted the restrictions on rais-

ing loans lifted. This, they claimed, was preventing them from raising ₹42 crore needed to build the dam with their licences on the verge of cancellation. Additionally, Rampur Hydro had paid almost ₹3 crore in employee salaries and extension fees to the Himachal Pradesh government for its delay in implementing the project from 2008 to 2014. Rampur Hydro's ₹45 crore contention would eerily resonate in Rishiganga a few years down the line.

The Nagraths, meanwhile, continued with their claims that they had been fraudulently divested of their shares from Rampur Hydro and were victims of fraud and forgery. On January 24, 2014, the tribunal lifted the restrictions on raising loans — effectively repudiating the Nagraths' claims that they had been unfairly ousted by the Mehra.

Documents from the Registrar of Companies show that the two families continued to be co-promoters in the Rishiganga project — at least on paper. But barely four years after the dam became operational in 2012, it was swept away for the first time in the 2016

Uttarakhand flash floods. From a revenue of almost ₹6 crore in 2016, its cash flow dried up after the disaster. With the dam wrecked and its liabilities beyond its assets, the Rishiganga project was put on the chopping block. Documents show that Rishiganga Power Corporation owed its creditors ₹164 crore. Much of the money was owed to Punjab National Bank, which

**The dam was swept away for the first time in the 2016 Uttarakhand floods. From a revenue of almost ₹6 crore, its cash flow dried up after the disaster**

took a haircut of ₹70 crore in the resolution deal. With the Mehra and Nagrath unable to salvage the project and repay their dues, the company was put through the insolvency resolution process.

An email sent to Rohit Nagrath, who runs a paint business in Ludhiana, remained unanswered at the time of publishing. The Mehra could not be contacted. A former employee of their milk business said that the business had shut shop. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs had disqualified the two members of the family from acting as directors in any company under a clean-up drive in 2018 for a period of five years. Their responses will be published when received.

Full report on business-standard.com

The Statesman 16-February-2021

# Chamoli flash flood toll rises to 56; 148 remain missing

U'khand police have preserved DNA samples of unidentified bodies, search operations continue

**SNS & PTI**  
TAPOVAN/DEHRADUN,  
15 FEBRUARY

**S**earch and rescue operations continued for the eighth day at the flash flood hit areas in district Chamoli on Monday. With the recovery of four bodies on Monday the toll mounted to 56. The devastating flash flood created ripples on 7 February in a remote part of Chamoli. Still, 148 people remain missing.

Three bodies were recovered from the Tapovan tunnel and one from Maithana.

Extensive search operations have been going on at the Tapovan Tunnel since the last eight days.

After using earthmovers for about one week, trucks were used for ferrying debris from the tunnel. So far 30 bodies have been identified.

Uttarakhand police have preserved the DNA samples of unidentified bodies of the



State Disaster Relief Force jawans installing water level sensor and alarm system near Reni village in Chamoli on Monday. ■ SNS

Chamoli flash flood.

According to Chamoli police a total of 56 family members have submitted their DNA samples for matching with the samples of unidentified bodies. Water level sensor and alarm system was installed for monitoring the flow of Rishiganga. After an artificial lake formed in the upstream of Rishiganga, this monitoring gadget was stationed near Reni village. The

rescuers managed to clear debris till 135 Mts inside the Tapovan tunnel.

Garhwal Commissioner Ravinath Raman hosted a meeting of different agencies involved in the operation. In the meeting it was decided to use more machines for recovering bodies from Tapovan barrage site, intake tunnel, etc.

Meanwhile officials said the other approach at reaching the

trapped workers by widening a hole drilled into the tunnel system does not appear to be working. A camera or tube cannot be inserted as the hole is choked with sludge.

Rescuing the trapped people is now possible only with the help of excavators, said Chamoli District Magistrate Swati S Bhaduria.

They continue to dredge out the sludge from the tunnel, making slow progress.

Asked about the chances of survival of those missing or trapped, the district magistrate said, "We must always try to be hopeful when the circumstances are adverse."

Families of some of the missing people continue their vigil near the tunnel, plucking up the courage to take a look every time a body is brought out. But many are beginning now to return to their homes. The relatives of Jitendra, a resident of Jammu brought out dead from the tunnel on Sunday, are also

packing up to leave. His younger brother Pawan said seven of them had come from Jammu after hearing about the disaster. Jitendra's phone was switched off. "We had been scouring different areas of Tapovan and Joshimath for four days in search of Jitendra until his body was brought out of the tunnel on Sunday. It's tragic," he said.

Alam Singh Pundir's body, the first to be pulled out of the tunnel on Sunday, has also been handed over to his relatives who arrived in Tapovan just a day after the flash flood.

Those pulled out from the tunnel so far appear to be of workers who ran towards its mouth in an attempt to get out but got bogged down in the slush that was gushing in, an NTPC officials said.

Electricity supply has been restored in all affected villages except Pang, where solar lanterns have been provided to residents for the time being, the district magistrate said.

Navbharat Times 16-February-2021

## 70 साल में बाढ़ ने ली 1 लाख से अधिक जान

■ विस, नई दिल्ली : उत्तराखंड के चमोली में अचानक आई बाढ़ कई तरह के सवाल खड़े कर रही है। माना जा रहा है कि यह प्रकृति की एक चेतावनी है और अब इस तरह के हादसे बढ़ते जाएंगे। इस बीच केंद्रीय जल आयोग की एक रिपोर्ट में यह दावा किया गया है कि बीते सात दशकों (1953-2017) में 107,487 लोगों की मौत बाढ़ की वजह से हुई। वहीं, इसकी करीब एक चौथाई यानी 25 हजार लोगों की मौत 2008 से 2019 के दौरान हुई है। इनमें 23,297 मौते 15 राज्यों से हैं।

Navbharat Times 16-February-2021

# गंदगी में कमी, वॉटर सप्लाई की समस्या हुई दूर : राघव

■ विशेष संवाददाता, नई दिल्ली

जल बोर्ड के वाइस चेयरमैन राघव चड्ढा ने सोमवार को भागीरथी वॉटर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट का निरीक्षण किया। उन्होंने कहा कि उत्तराखंड में आई आपदा के कारण राजधानी के कुछ इलाकों में प्रभावित जलापूर्ति की समस्या को काफी हद तक दूर कर दिया गया है। अब भागीरथी वॉटर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट 100 प्रतिशत और सोनिया विहार वॉटर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट 80 प्रतिशत क्षमता से काम कर रहे हैं। वाइस चेयरमैन ने कहा कि उत्तराखंड में आई

आपदा के बाद अपर गंगा कनाल में लकड़ी, पौधे, कीचड़ और मलबा आदि के कारण गंदगी का स्तर 8000 एनटीयू पहुंच गया था। फरवरी में आमतौर पर इसका स्तर 100 एनटीयू तक रहता है।

इस वजह से वॉटर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट की उत्पादन क्षमता बहुत कम हो गई थी। प्लांट की क्षमता कम होने की वजह से दक्षिणी दिल्ली, पूर्वी दिल्ली और उत्तर-पूर्वी दिल्ली के इलाकों में पानी की सप्लाई पर काफी बुरा असर पड़ा था। सीएम केजरीवाल ने इसे गंभीरता से लिया और उन्होंने जल बोर्ड को



राघव चड्ढा ने सोमवार को भागीरथी वॉटर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट का निरीक्षण किया

अपर गंगा कनाल में आई गंदगी को जल्द से जल्द साफ कर दिल्ली वालों को स्वच्छ पानी

## आपदा के कारण हुई दिक्कत

- भागीरथी वॉटर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट 100 प्रतिशत और सोनिया विहार प्लांट अब 80 प्रतिशत क्षमता के साथ कर रहे काम
- दिल्ली के कई इलाकों में रहा सोमवार को जल संकट, लेकिन अब स्थिति हो रही है सामान्य

मुहैया कराने के निर्देश दिए। दिल्ली वालों को पर्याप्त स्वच्छ पानी उपलब्ध कराने के

लिए जल बोर्ड दिन-रात लगा है। राघव ने कहा कि अपर गंगा कनाल से मुरादनगर होते हुए कच्चा पानी दिल्ली आता है।

आपदा के बाद से उस पानी में गंदगी आ रही थी। अब यह गंदगी कम हो रही है। वॉटर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट की क्षमता प्रभावित होने के कारण कई इलाकों में 2 दिनों से पानी की आपूर्ति काफी खराब रही है। इसकी पूर्ति के लिए हमने टैंकर लगाकर जल आपूर्ति करने का प्रयास किया। राघव ने कहा कि जल बोर्ड के सभी अधिकारियों ने काफी मेहनत कर नदी में आ रही इस गंदगी को कम किया है।

Dainik Jagran 16-February-2021

# 'हर घर, नल से जल' के लिए बढ़ानी होगी मिशन की रफ्तार

## 19 करोड़ से अधिक घरों तक पहुंचने का लक्ष्य अभी दूर

सुरेंद्र प्रसाद सिंह • नई दिल्ली

### जल जीवन मिशन

अगले तीन-चार साल में देश के हर घर तक नल से जलापूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने को जल जीवन मिशन की रफ्तार बढ़ानी होगी। जल जीवन मिशन को लक्ष्य तक पहुंचने का रास्ता बहुत लंबा है। मिशन के चालू हुए करीब डेढ़ साल होने वाले हैं। इस दौरान साढ़े तीन करोड़ ग्रामीण घरों में नलों से जल पहुंचाया जा सका है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जीवन सुगम (ईज ऑफ लिविंग) बनाने को सौ फीसद घरों तक नल से जल की आपूर्ति करने का लक्ष्य है। मिशन के तहत अभी 12.48 करोड़ घरों को कनेक्शन देना है। इसे प्राप्त करने के लिए मिशन की गति तेज करनी होगी।

गांव और गरीबों तक शुद्ध पेयजल

आपूर्ति की योजना को लागू करने में केंद्र के साथ राज्यों की भूमिका भी अहम है। कोरोना काल के दौरान जल जीवन मिशन के क्रियान्वयन से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोगों को रोजगार मिला। राज्यों की सहभागिता के साथ योजना की शुरुआत 15 अगस्त, 2019 को हुई थी। इसके तहत 2024 तक हर घर तक नल से जलापूर्ति करना सुनिश्चित किया गया। उस समय देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कुल 18.93 करोड़ घर थे, जिनमें से केवल 17 फीसद यानी 3.23 घरों में नल से जलापूर्ति का कनेक्शन था। पिछले डेढ़ वर्षों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के कुल 6.70 करोड़ घरों में कनेक्शन लगा दिया गया है, जहां पेयजल की आपूर्ति हो रही है।

देश में अब तक 52 जिलों के हर घर तक जलापूर्ति करने में सफलता मिल चुकी है। गोवा देश का पहला राज्य है, जहां हर गांव के हर घर तक पानी का कनेक्शन दिया जा चुका है। गुजरात के पांच जिले, तेलंगाना के 32, हिमाचल के तीन, जम्मू-कश्मीर के दो, गोवा के दो, हरियाणा के पांच और पंजाब के तीन जिले के सभी गांवों को हर घर तक नल से पेयजल का कनेक्शन पहुंचा दिया गया है। देश के 663 ब्लॉक और 76 हजार गांवों में यह योजना पूरी हो चुकी है। गरीब, वंचित और कमजोर आय वर्ग के परिवारों को इसका सबसे ज्यादा लाभ मिला है। जल जीवन मिशन के तहत जलापूर्ति को स्मार्ट वाटर सप्लाई के लिए इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय से जोड़ दिया गया है।

# सरस्वती नदी पुनरोद्धार परियोजना को दी मंजूरी : खट्टर

चंडीगढ़ (वार्ता)। हरियाणा के मुख्यमंत्री मनोहर लाल खट्टर ने कहा कि राज्य सरकार ने सरस्वती नदी के पुनरोद्धार के लिए एक परियोजना को मंजूरी दे दी है, जिसके तहत आदि बट्टी में सरस्वती बांध, सरस्वती बैराज और सरस्वती जलाशय का निर्माण किया जाएगा। साथ ही, कैनथल स्प्लाई चैनल से मारकंडा और सरस्वती नदियों को भी जोड़ा जाएगा।

खट्टर ने यमुनानगर जिले के आदिवट्टी में चल रहे अंतरराष्ट्रीय सरस्वती महोत्सव-2021 के दौरान 'सरस्वती नदी-ए परिप्रेक्ष्य और विरासत विकास' विषय पर आयोजित एक संगोष्ठी को वीडियो कांफ्रेंसिंग के माध्यम से सम्बोधित करते हुए यह बात कही। इस संगोष्ठी का आयोजन विद्या भारती संस्कृति संस्थान और हरियाणा सरस्वती हेरिटेज विकास बोर्ड ने किया था। परियोजना के पूरा होने पर लगभग 894 हेक्टेयर मीटर

इसके तहत आदि बट्टी में सरस्वती बांध, सरस्वती बैराज और सरस्वती जलाशय का निर्माण किया जाएगा

वाढ़ के पानी को सरस्वती जलाशय में मोड़ा जा सकेगा। केंद्रीय जल आयोग इस बांध की डिजाइनिंग पर काम कर रहा है। उन्होंने कहा कि सरस्वती नदी की खोज से जुड़े कार्यों में जो प्रगति हुई है, उसका श्रेय काफी हद तक स्वर्गीय दर्शन लाल जैन को जाता है। हालांकि वह आज हमारे बीच नहीं हैं, लेकिन उनके विचार आज भी हमारे साथ हैं। उनके बताए मार्ग पर चलकर सरस्वती का पुनरोद्धार करना ही उनके प्रति सच्ची श्रद्धांजलि होगी। उन्होंने कहा कि सरस्वती नदी के अस्तित्व को लेकर जो शंकाएं थीं, उन सबका समाधान हो चुका है और इसके प्रवाह के वैज्ञानिक प्रमाण मिल चुके हैं।

Hindustan 16-February-2021

# गंगा के पानी में गंदगी 80 फीसदी कम हुई: जल बोर्ड

**दावा**

नई दिल्ली | वरिष्ठ संवाददाता

दिल्ली जल बोर्ड के उपाध्यक्ष राघव चड्ढा ने कहा है कि उत्तराखंड आपदा के बाद गंगा से दिल्ली जल बोर्ड को मिलने वाले पानी की गंदगी 80 फीसदी तक कम कर दी गई है। उस समय पानी में गंदगी की मात्रा यानि नेफेलोमेट्रिक टर्बिडिटी यूनिट (एनटीयू) बढ़कर आठ हजार तक पहुंच गई थी, जिसे कम

**जल शोधन संयंत्र का निरीक्षण**

राघव चड्ढा ने सोमवार को भागीरथी विहार और सोनिया विहार जल शोधन संयंत्रों का निरीक्षण किया और अधिकारियों को उचित कदम उठाने के निर्देश दिए। उन्होंने बताया कि दोनों संयंत्र करीब 250 एमजीडी पानी की आपूर्ति करते हैं और मंगलवार से ये अपनी पूरी क्षमता में काम करने लगेंगे।

कर 960 एनटीयू तक लाया जा चुका है। बताया, अन्य वर्षों फरवरी में एनटीयू का स्तर 100 तक पहुंच जाता है।