

Deccan Herald, Bengaluru Sunday, 28th February 2021; Page: 7

Width: 5.33 cms; Height: 13.46 cms; a4; ID: 52.2021-02-28.55

Devise ways to control pollution in rivers: NGT to Centre

NEW DELHI, DHNS: The National Green Tribunal has directed the Centre to devise a proper mechanism for effective monitoring to control pollution and rejuvenating all polluted river stretches in the country.

The NGT Principal Bench headed by its chairperson Justice Adarsh Kumar Goel said the Ministry of Jal Shakti should set up a mechanism and all states have to extend co-operation for its implementation.

“The mechanism may be called ‘National River Rejuvenation Mechanism’ or given any other name. NRRM may also consider the observations with regard to setting up of national/state/district environment data grid at appropriate levels as an effective monitoring strategy,” it said.

Forget ILR pipedream, let us pray for smaller places of worship

HIMANSHU THAKKAR

Consider some basic facts: A specialised agency, National Water Development Agency (NWDA), was set up four decades ago to work only on Inter Linking of Rivers (ILR) projects. However, even the first project of the grand ILR plan is yet to take off to implementation as envisaged.

The Memorandum of Understanding for India's first ILR scheme, the Ken Betwa River Link's DPR (Detailed Project Report), was signed between Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in 2005. But 16 years later, it does not even have all the clearances, nor a water or cost-benefit sharing agreement.

In 2002, a Supreme Court bench ordered the Government of India to implement the ILR in 10 years, and bring a law to take care of inter-state issues if necessary.

Almost two decades later, even the first project is yet to go to implementation. In 2012, another

Supreme Court bench also ordered that ILR be implemented in 10 years, that order is going to meet the same fate as the earlier one.

Not feasible

These facts say a lot about the feasibility, optimality, viability or desirability of ILR plans. In fact, no state in India is as enthusiastic about ILR as Tamil Nadu, since Tamil Nadu only hopes to gain more water and does not have to give water to any state.

That enthusiasm which started with the hopes of getting water from far away Ganga, Brahmaputra, Mahanadi and Godavari has turned a mirage. And now it has led to turn the logic on its head and is hoping to make India's most celebrated deficit basin, the Cauvery basin, from an eternal recipient to a donor basin!

So how did Tamil Nadu achieve this remarkable somersault?

Besides using previously unheard of 43% dependability figures, it completely ignores the seriously

degraded state of the upstream catchment, where the rainfall is quickly turning into runoff and thus the dams in the Cauvery basin are filling up fast and early, giving a false sense that there is surplus water.

This is happening as the local water systems, wetlands, lakes, streams, forests and groundwater recharging mechanisms are getting destroyed in the catchment.

The increasing silt accumulation in the dams with each passing year is also reducing their storage capacity. So less of the rainfall is getting retained in the catchment and more is turning quickly into runoff, but that is not a good sign. Unfortunately, there is no assessment of this in any basin in India.

That brings us to surplus-deficit conclusions of ILR done by NWDA. It is only based on some assumptions about water use in existing and planned minor, medium and major irrigation projects in party states. The information base for this is seriously inadequate and flawed.

The water balance does not take into account rainwater harvesting, local water systems, catchment, soil moisture, watershed, state of the streams and rivers or groundwater recharge assessments.

No scientific basis

The celebrated argument that ILR will solve flood and drought problems across India is based on the assumption that flood means surplus and drought means deficit. It again has no scientific basis, since there are drought prone basins that also increasingly face floods and there are flood prone basins that also face serious water scarcity at other times.

In fact, groundwater is and has been India's water lifeline for at least last four decades, including for irrigation, rural and urban water supply and also for industrial water supply.

That water lifeline is in a very bad state with depleting levels and deteriorating quality, with

complete absence of groundwater regulation or protection and rejuvenation of groundwater recharge mechanisms.

Reversing that situation has to be our top priority as that is where our real water solution is.

ILR is certainly a dream for the big dam lobby where contractor-driven big projects are the mainstay. The politicians have always loved such big projects due to the prevailing political economy. Sooner we understand this reality and move to reverse it, better it will be.

Discard the pipe dreams and pray for smaller places of worship.

(The writer is with South Asia Network on Dams, Rivers and People)

A fantasy of surplus water

Cauvery, from Page 1

Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Edappadi K Palaniswami laid the foundation stone for the first phase of the Cauvery-Vaigai-Gundar linking project on February 21.

The linking will begin from the Kattalai Barrage, located about 138 km downstream of Mettur Dam. The link canal will be 261.45-km long and will carry about 6,000 cusecs of water.

The project will be implemented in three phases, with the first phase alone costing Rs 6,941 crore. Linking of Cauvery, Vaigai and Gundar has been a long-standing demand of farmers in parched districts in south Tamil Nadu.

"Once the project is implemented, not only will lakes get filled but it will also recharge groundwater, ensuring fertility of land in barren areas. This project will change the face of southern districts that battle drought almost every year," G S Dhanapathy, state secretary, Farmers Forum of India, Pudukkottai, told *DH*.

Tamil Nadu PWD Secretary K Manivasan claimed that the state did not need Karnataka's consent for implementing the project. "We want to utilise excess water and flood water to recharge groundwater and provide drinking water. We are not increasing the area of cultivation. We are well within our rights to implement this project," he said.

A Veerappan, Retired Chief Engineer of Tamil Nadu Public Works Department (PWD), says Karnataka cannot oppose the project but raises several questions over the implementation of the ambitious scheme.

"The project certainly has several deficiencies and demerits. The water will travel in the open canal and the entire route comes under the drought-prone areas. Constructing an open canal would only lead to illegal pumping of water," he said.

Veerappan pointed out that even the Telugu Ganga project, which aimed to provide water to Chennai from the Krishna river, had its problems.

Tamil Nadu receives just about 600 cusecs of water in the Kandaleru-Poonandi canal at zero point, while the Andhra Pradesh Government releases about 2000 cusecs at Kandaleru Reservoir. "A lot of water is being pumped out illegally in the Krishna canal. The same would happen here in Tamil Nadu," he added.

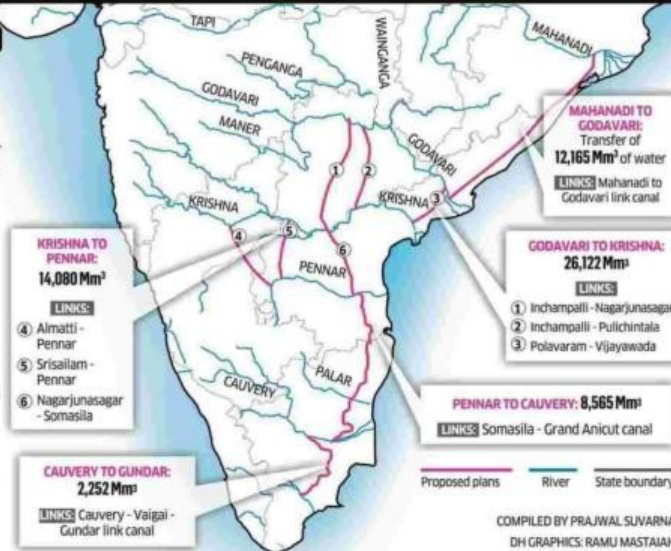
Karnataka's concerns

However, Karnataka fears that the project is an indirect attempt by the neighbouring state to establish its rights over excess water. The state government has written to the Centre stating that the only obligation of Karnataka as per the 2018 Supreme Court order was to ensure the release of 177.25 tmcft annually in a normal water year to Tamil Nadu. "Therefore, Karnataka is entitled to all the surplus

PROPOSED PLANS

A long distance inter-basin transfer of water was mooted to reduce imbalance in water availability in various regions

The Peninsular Rivers Development Component of the National Perspective Plan for Water Resources Development envisages transferring surplus flow of the Mahanadi and Godavari basin to the water deficit Krishna, Pennar, Cauvery, Vaigai and Gundar basins



What is the Cauvery-Vaigai-Gundar river-linking project?

The project proposes to divert 2,252 Mm³ of surplus water from the Cauvery to meet the demands of areas lying below the river, up to the Gundar basin in Tamil Nadu.

261.45 km
Length of the canal

HOW WILL THE WATER BE USED?

1952.3 Mm ³ Irrigation	62 Mm ³ Domestic use	123 Mm ³ Industrial use	114.7 Mm ³ Transmission losses
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PHASE-I Cauvery (Kattalai Barrage to South Vellar)	PHASE-II South Vellar to Vaigai	PHASE-III Vaigai to Gundar
Distance 118.45 km	Distance 109 km	Distance 34 km
Area to get irrigated 42,170 acres	Area to get irrigated 23,245 acres	Area to get irrigated 44,547 acres
Lakes to get benefited 342	Lakes to get benefited 220	Lakes to get benefited 492
Project cost ₹6,941 cr		

water available in its territory," it has said.

Moreover, Karnataka too has plans for utilising the excess water for projects such as Mekedatu, Kabi Phase 2 and other lift irrigation projects. According to the government, the annual surplus water is 83 tmcft on an average, which can be used to cater to these projects.

"Tamil Nadu can use the excess water generated in its catchment area. However, their proposal makes a generic mention that they want to make use of excess water from the Cauvery. Our fear is that the state will eventually lay claim to the surplus water in entirety," an official in the Water Resources Department said.

Further, if the Centre's river-linking project is implemented in full, both Tamil Nadu and Karnataka will get extra water channelled through the Pennar river. "Tamil Nadu can then link Vaigai and Gundar from the available extra

water. Without implementation of the Centre's river-linking project, the neighbouring state is proposing to use the existing surplus water, which is not legally permissible," the official added.

Missed opportunity

Meanwhile, even as Karnataka's farmers and political leaders have opposed Tamil Nadu's project, there is also resentment about government apathy.

K C Basavaraju, leader of 'Cauvery Kutumba', an association of farmers from both states seeking solution to the river conflict, said successive governments, whether it is the Congress, JD(S) or the BJP, had failed Kannadigas when it came to Cauvery.

"In 2018, even though the Apex Court increased Karnataka's water allocation, the state actually did not gain much. The Tribunal's verdict had permitted hydro power projects as long as the downstream release of water was consistent with its order. This would have been an opportunity for Karnataka to develop the Mekedatu project. However, Karnataka filed a special leave petition against the Tribunal's verdict, encouraged by Tamil Nadu, which did the same. The Supreme Court verdict of 2018 is silent on the hydro projects. Tamil Nadu is likely to use this to create impediments for Karnataka. Successive governments have been promising Mekedatu but have failed in taking it forward," he explained.

adding that Karnataka was crying over spilt milk, all owing to official apathy.

'Both parties are ill-informed'

Politics aside, ecologists rubbish the arguments of both Tamil Nadu and Karnataka as ill-informed. Water activist S Vishwanath pointed out, "The dispute is political, arising from lack of clarity on using the surplus water. Chauvinistic arguments prevail while we are no longer looking at the river ecosystem, the livelihoods provisioning and health of the river. We are only looking at it as a unit to be traded between two states."

Vishwanath says the whole premise of the argument, that water reaching the sea was going waste, was ridiculous.

"When river water reaches the delta, it prevents salinity and protects the integrity of the biological ecosystem. Fresh water entering the sea brings with it nutrients, supporting biodiversity of the sea itself. This also helps the monsoon ecosystem to kick in, as fresh water is easier to evaporate than salt water," he added, lamenting political considerations overriding ecological concerns.

As of now, Karnataka has no choice but to wait for the Centre's response to its objections, while it simultaneously prepares for a legal battle.



KARNATAKA'S CONCERNS

- Fears it is an attempt to establish rights over 'excess water' from Karnataka
- Fears Tamil Nadu is jumping the gun with regards to the Centre's Peninsular River-linking project
- Concerns about project extracting and transferring water outside the Cauvery basin

TAMIL NADU'S EXPECTATIONS

- Project expected to provide water for domestic use, irrigation in parched areas in Southern Tamil Nadu
- Recharge groundwater levels and benefit farmers in districts affected by drought
- As a lower riparian state, TN expects to eventually benefit from the Centre's River Linking scheme

Ahead of polls, TN cashes in on river project

Karnataka readies for legal war against TN plan to divert surplus Cauvery water

SHRUTHI HM SASTRY,
E T B SIVAPRIYAN
BENGALURU/CHENNAI, DHNS

The year is 1890. Representatives of the Princely State of Mysore, ruled by the Wadiyars, and officials of the British government of Madras Presidency sit down at a conference in Ooty to discuss sharing of the Cauvery water.

A conflict over the Cauvery river water had already emerged, with Mysore wanting to make use of surplus water flowing into the sea for irrigation and the Madras Presidency fearing that such a move would curtail water flowing into its territory. Two years later, the contending parties arrive at an agreement — no new irrigation works would be taken up by Mysore without prior consultation with the Madras Presidency.

More than a century later, the Cauvery continues to be a bone of contention between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

In a fresh tribulation for Karnataka, the AIADMK government in Tamil Nadu recently inaugurated the Cauvery-Vaigai-Gundar river linking project which envisages diverting surplus water from the Cauvery, including the flood water, to parched areas in southern districts of Tamil Nadu like Sivaganga, Ramanathapuram and Virudhunagar.

Legal battle

Fearing that its share of excess water will be encroached by the neighbouring state, Karnataka is now all set to wage a legal battle against



A view of the Krishnaraja Sagar Dam across the Cauvery. DH FILE PHOTO

the project.

On Friday, Law Minister Basavaraj Bommai said Tamil Nadu's project was against the interests of Karnataka, pointing out that the issue of utilisation of surplus water was still pending before the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal and there was no legal decision in this regard. The proposed project is also against the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, he said.

Tamil Nadu's inauguration of the project comes ahead of the assembly elections scheduled to be held on April 6. Karnataka's appeal to the Centre against the project

comes even as the BJP is working hard to clinch electoral victory in Tamil Nadu.

The present contention of both governments pertains to water that flows into the sea, over and beyond their allocated share.

In 2018, the Supreme Court directed Karnataka to supply 177.25 tmcft (thousand million cubic feet) water annually to Tamil Nadu, as against the 192 tmcft earlier allocated by the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal.

Accordingly, of the total 740 tmcft water estimated in the Cauvery basin, Karnataka's share

is 284.75 tmcft, that of Tamil Nadu is 404.25 tmcft, Kerala (30 tmcft), Puducherry (7 tmcft). Of the rest, 10 tmcft has been set aside for environmental protection, while 4 tmcft is considered "inevitable escapage" into the sea.

What has TN set out to do?

Tamil Nadu's project is part of the larger Peninsular Rivers' Development Component of the Centre, which proposes linking Mahanadi-Godavari-Krishna-Pennar-Cauvery-Vaigai and Gundar rivers, through inter-basin water transfer link canals.

► **Cauvery, Page 2**

INSIGHT

‘Convince PM on injustice done to K’taka’

Deve Gowda’s remark against TN move to use surplus Cauvery water

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE @ Bengaluru

FORMER Prime Minister HD Deve Gowda on Saturday said that the State government must convince PM Narendra Modi about ‘injustice’ done to Karnataka in the inter-State Cauvery river water dispute. Determined to stop Tamil Nadu from going ahead with its proposed project to utilise 45 tmcft surplus Cauvery water, Karnataka has decided to fight out the matter legally and politically. “We must go to the Supreme Court and also the



HD Deve Gowda

government must convince the PM about injustice done to Karnataka in the inter-State dispute,” Gowda told *Express*. Saying that taking an all-party delegation to Delhi to discuss Tamil Nadu’s project may not be of much use, the JDS supremo said the BJP is in power in Karnataka and the State government must convince Modi to protect the State’s interest.

Gowda said they will not indulge in politics in such an issue and he too is willing to take up Karnataka’s case before Modi. “I will not do any politics in this issue. If invited, I am also willing to go and explain (it to the PM). I am prepared to do so,” Gowda said and added that Central ministers from Karnataka too must take an initiative.

Referring to TN’s opposition to Mekedatu balancing reservoir project in Karnataka, Gowda asked why should Karnataka be prevented from constructing a dam to store water for the purpose of providing drinking water, that too when it has made it clear that it will strictly adhere to the apex court’s decision on releasing TN’s share of water.

India, Denmark chalk out Action Work Plan

PUSHKAR BANAKAR @ New Delhi

INDIA and Denmark announced the Green Strategic Partnership last year following the virtual summit between Prime Minister Narendra Modi and his Danish counterpart Mette Frederiksen. A joint statement issued listed out the core sectors of cooperation in the Green Strategic Partnership and also mandated an Action Work Plan to be worked out for the next three years.

In accordance to the decisions, the Danish Embassy has stationed four sector experts in the capital to liaise with the Indian authorities and give shape to the Green Strategic Partnership. Excerpts

Urbanisation: Sector expert Anitha Kumari Sharma said, "In an Indian context, the word smart cities is different compared to other countries like Denmark where infrastructure development has taken place for the past 50 years.

Energy: Denmark is known for its off shore wind energy and its expertise, as a part of the Green Strategic Partnership, is being used to support India make a roadmap for off shore wind projects. "India and Denmark have good rela-

tions on energy. There are a couple of programmes in progress for next five years," sector expert Michael Pederksen said.

IPR: IPR is another sector where the Green Strategic Partnership will look to develop ties between the two countries. Sector expert Trine Bargsteen said that it was important to understand the relation between IPR and innovation.

"This aspect in GSP is important due to the focus on innovation. Denmark is most the innovative countries in the world. It has an advanced and well applied IPR system. When any new product is developed, protecting it in a way it is marketable is important. This is the essence of IPR. India as an economy, majority of production is agricultural," she said.

Water: Water, a core sector of the partnership, according to sector expert Simon Apelblat Thomsen is the new wind and plays a crucial role in the GSP along with energy. Sector expert Simon Apelblat Thomsen is the new wind and plays a crucial role in the GSP along with energy and said, "Water for both is and will be a priority." *For full story visit www.thenewindianexpress.com*

'Ensure supply of treated water to public parks'

NGT directs DJB to stop extraction of groundwater for gardening purposes

STAFF REPORTER

NEW DELHI

The National Green Tribunal (NGT) has directed the Delhi Jal Board (DJB) to ensure supply of treated water to public parks and to stop extraction of groundwater for gardening purposes.

A Bench headed by NGT Chairperson, Justice Adarsh Kumar Goel, noted that while steps were reported to have been taken, it was to be ensured that freshwater was not used for gardening purposes in pu-



blic parks by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and the South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC).

"The DJB may ensure supply of such treated water with adequate pressure and wherever piped supply is not available, supply may be ensured by tankers," the Bench said.

The Bench added, "DPCC [Delhi Pollution Control Committee]s may monitor similar action by other agencies in Delhi owning parks and by bulk users, including other municipal corporations for adopting a similar course of action to save drinking wa-

ter for drinking purposes to fulfil the basic need of maximum people."

The directions came when the green panel was hearing a petition, which sought execution of a 2017 order directing the DDA and civic bodies to use treated sewage water for gardening purposes instead of groundwater.

The plea had contended that treated water should be used for maintenance of greenery in the Vasant Kunj area.

ताजमहल के पीछे यमुना सबसे मैली

अमर उजाला ब्यूरो

आगरा। बड़े-बड़े दावों के शोर के बीच शनिवार को नेशनल एनवायरमेंटल इंजीनियरिंग रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट (नीरी) की टीम और सुप्रीम कोर्ट अधिवक्ता एमसी मेहता को यमुना नदी प्रदूषण के कारण कराहती मिली। ताजमहल के पीछे ताज टैनरी पर यमुना नदी सबसे ज्यादा मैली मिली, जहां सीवर और गंदे नाले के पानी के कारण बदबू से चंद मिनट भी खड़ा होना दूभर हो गया। ताज पूर्वी गेट नाले की सिल्ट के कारण टैनरी के नजदीक टापू बन गया है, जिस पर पॉलिथीन और कचरे के ढेर मिले। शुक्रवार को भैंरो नाला,



सुप्रीम कोर्ट के अधिवक्ता एमसी मेहता, नीरी चेयरमैन डॉ. एसके गोयल ने ताज टैनरी से देखा यमुना का हाल

मंटोला, पीलाखार का भ्रमण करने वाली नीरी

टीम को यमुना नदी ताज पर ही सबसे ज्यादा प्रदूषित नजर आई।

सुप्रीम कोर्ट अधिवक्ता एमसी मेहता और नीरी के चेयरमैन डॉ. एसके गोयल शनिवार दोपहर भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के अधिकारियों के साथ ताजमहल के पीछे ताज टैनरी पर पहुंचे। यहां ताज पूर्वी गेट नाले को उन्होंने यमुना में सीधे गिरते हुए देखा। यमुना में जिस जगह नाला गिर रहा है, वहां सिल्ट के कारण टापू बन गया। इस कचरे के कारण ही ताज तक कीड़े पहुंचते हैं जो उसे गंदा कर रहे हैं। एएसआई अधिकारियों के साथ एमसी मेहता ने ताजमहल पर कीड़ों के कारण पड़ रहे असर की जानकारी ली।

जल प्रबंधन परिषद की बैठक में मंथन भूगर्भीय जल का दोहन करने वालों के खिलाफ होगा एक्शन



हरिभूमि न्यूज ► गाजियाबाद

दिल्ली से सटे गाजियाबाद में अब भूगर्भ जल का दोहन करने वालों की खैर नहीं है, भूगर्भ जल का बचाव कैसे हो और कानून के मुताबिक किस तरह से सख्त कार्रवाई की जाए इसको लेकर शनिवार को जिला कलेक्ट्रेट में जिला भूगर्भ जल प्रबंधन परिषद की बैठक सम्पन्न हुई। बैठक में कई घंटे तक इस पर मंथन चलता रहा। बैठक में जिलाधिकारी डॉ. अजय शंकर पांडे ने कहा कि भूगर्भ जल दोहन कतई बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जाएगा। जो भी जल दोहन करेगा उसके खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

जिलाधिकारी ने बैठक में कहा कि वर्षा ऋतु के जल का संरक्षण करने के उद्देश्य से सभी विभागीय अधिकारियों के द्वारा अपने-अपने कार्यालयों में रेन वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग सिस्टम का संचालन करना होगा। बोरवेल का कार्य करने वाले संस्थाओं एवं व्यक्तियों को लघु सिंचाई विभाग में पंजीकरण कराना होगा। जल अधिनियम 2019 का अनुपालन कराने के उद्देश्य से बहुत ही अत्यंत संवेदनशील जनपद है।

ट्रीटकर ही औद्योगिक जल हो नदी में छोड़े

डॉ. पांडेय ने कहा कि इस अधिनियम को सफल बनाने के उद्देश्य से शासन के द्वारा एक पोर्टल भी तैयार किया गया है जिसका संचालन आरंभ हो चुका है। इस अधिनियम के अंतर्गत विविध प्रावधानों और कृषि एवं घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं, वाणिज्यिक, औद्योगिक, अवसंरचनात्मक एवं सामूहिक भूगर्भ जल उपभोक्ताओं के पंजीकरण, रजिस्ट्रीकरण प्रमाण पत्र निर्गमन शिकायत निवारण आदि का कार्य इस पोर्टल के माध्यम से सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा। उन्होंने कहा कि विभागीय अधिकारियों के द्वारा सरकार के इस वेब पोर्टल का व्यापक प्रचार-प्रसार सुनिश्चित किया जाए ताकि अधिक से अधिक जन सामान्य इसका लाभ अर्जन कर सकें। जिलाधिकारी ने इस अवसर पर प्रदूषण नियंत्रण कंट्रोल बोर्ड के अधिकारियों को निर्देश देते हुए कहा कि उनके द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित किया जाए कि जिन औद्योगिक इकाइयों के द्वारा वेस्ट वाटर हिंडन नदी में छोड़ा जा रहा है वह ट्रीट होकर ही उसमें डाला जाए नहीं तो ऐसी औद्योगिक इकाइयों के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्रवाई प्रस्तावित की जाए। बैठक में अपर जिलाधिकारी संतोष कुमार वैश्य, अपर जिलाधिकारी यशवर्धन समेत अन्य रहे।

पार्कों में शोधित पानी का ही इस्तेमाल हो:एनजीटी

नई दिल्ली | प्रमुख संवाददाता

आदेश

नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल ने दिल्ली जल बोर्ड से पार्कों में बागवानी के लिए पर्याप्त दबाव के साथ सीवर के शोधित पानी की आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने का आदेश दिया है। ट्रिब्यूनल ने बोर्ड को पार्कों में भूजल के इस्तेमाल पर पूरी तरह से रोक लगाने को कहा है।

एनजीटी प्रमुख जस्टिस एके गोयल की अगुवाई वाली पीठ ने कहा कि यह सुनिश्चित किया जाए कि डीडीए और दक्षिण दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा सार्वजनिक पार्कों में बागवानी के लिए भूजल का उपयोग नहीं हो। ट्रिब्यूनल ने कहा है कि जल बोर्ड पर्याप्त दबाव के साथ सीवर के शोधित पानी की आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित कर सकता

- पार्कों में भूजल पर पूरी तरह से रोक लगाने को कहा
- पर्यावरण सचिव को निगरानी करने के निर्देश दिए

है। जब कभी पाइप लाइन के जरिए शोधित पानी उपलब्ध नहीं हो तो जल बोर्ड टैंकों के जरिए आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करें।

एनजीटी ने कहा कि दिल्ली प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति इस बात पर नजर रख सकती है कि अन्य एजेंसियां और अन्य निगम पेय जल को बचाने के लिए यही कदम उठा रही हैं या नहीं। पीठ ने इसकी निगरानी पर्यावरण सचिव को करने का निर्देश दिया है।