The Times of India- 08- February-2023

CM Orders Review Meet Every 15 Days For Yamuna Cleanup

Seeks Info From DJB On Houses Not Yet Linked With Sewer Network

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

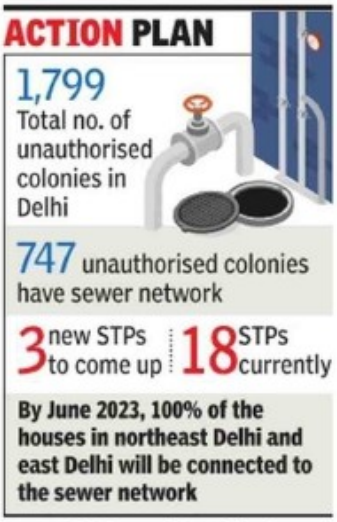
New Delhi: Chief minister Arvind Kejriwal on Tuesday directed Delhi Jal Board (DJB) officials to hold a meeting every 15 days to review the progress made in cleaning the Yamuna by extending the sewer network in the city and trapping its major drains.

Kejriwal, who met DJB officials, enquired about the houses that have been connected to the sewer network under the Mukhyamantri Muft Sewer Connection Yojana and also asked for an update about the houses that are yet to be linked.

"One of our priorities is to connect the whole of Delhi with the sewer network so that untreated water does not get discharged into Yamuna. The household sewer connection project and the Yamuna cleaning project will now be reviewed every 15 days," said the chief minister. According to the government, DJB officials have said that by June, all houses in northeast and east Delhi would be connected to the sewer network.

While reviewing the Yamuna cleaning project, Kejriwal asked about the progress of sewage treatment plant (STP) work and other related projects. Officials told him that the dirty water from small drains was being intercepted and diverted to STPs. While more STPs are being built, the capacity of the existing STPs are being upgraded, said the government. Kejriwal reiterated that the Yamuna must be cleaned as soon as possible.

For ensuring 100% treatment of sewage in Delhi, the government has identified four focus areas for enhancing sewage treatment capacity. They are construction of more STPs and 40 discharge sewage treatment plants (DSTPs), rehabilitation of three existing STPs, and upgrading and increasing capacity of old STPs.



Of the new STPs being constructed in Delhi are the 30MGD-capacity Okhla STP, 7MGD Sonia Vihar STP and the 10MGD Delhi Gate facility. Delhi government will add the treatment capacity of 70 million gallons per day to its sewage network with the construction of these three STPs.

DJB officials said the existing STPs were not being able to treat sewage in some places, but with the progress of the construction work, this problem would be solved soon. They also pointed out that many slums had narrow lanes where it was challenging to install sewer connections. In some colonies, 40 DSTPs are also being installed, said the government.

According to it, DJB is also rapidly working on trapping the Barapullah, Maharani Bagh and the Mori Gate drains, and a total of 48.14MGD of sewage will be treated as per latest standards. Another 242 MGD of sewage will be treated by trapping 76 sub-drains.

The Times of India- 08- February-2023

Delhi Extracts More Than It Recharges

But More Monitoring Stations See Rise In Groundwater Levels

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New Delhi: The city is extracting more water than it is recharging, a report by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has revealed. While groundwater levels further shrunk in the most stressed areas, they also rose in several places in the past decade.

According to the report, Delhi's annual extraction stands at 101.4%. Currently, 17 (or 50%) of the city's 34 blocks are overexploited, seven are critical, seven are semi-critical and three are safe.

The groundwater levels, which are measured four times a year, fluctuate within districts and throughout the year, the CGWB report said. Compared to last year, the water level has dropped in the most parched areas. Hiran Kund in Punjabi Bagh had the best level at 0.6 metres below ground level while Jheel Khoh area in Mehrauli, with 67.64 metres, was the worst. South and New Delhi areas had the steepest groundwater levels.

Taking the mean of groundwater level between January 2012 and January 2021, the report drew a decadal comparison with January 2022. It found that about 70% monitoring points showed a rise in levels.

"Comparing data of January 2022 with 10-year mean, the change in water level ranges from –16.11m to 18.61m. Nearly 70% of the 82 monitoring wells show a rise whereas 30% show a fall. This rise is mainly confined to the western half of Delhi covering parts of southwest, west, northwest and north districts. Similarly, parts of southeast, south, central and New Delhi districts also show rise. Nearly 20% areas show fall up to 2m and 7% (show) more than 2m. Rise up to 2m is recorded in 31% areas while 42% areas show rise more than 2m," stated the report.

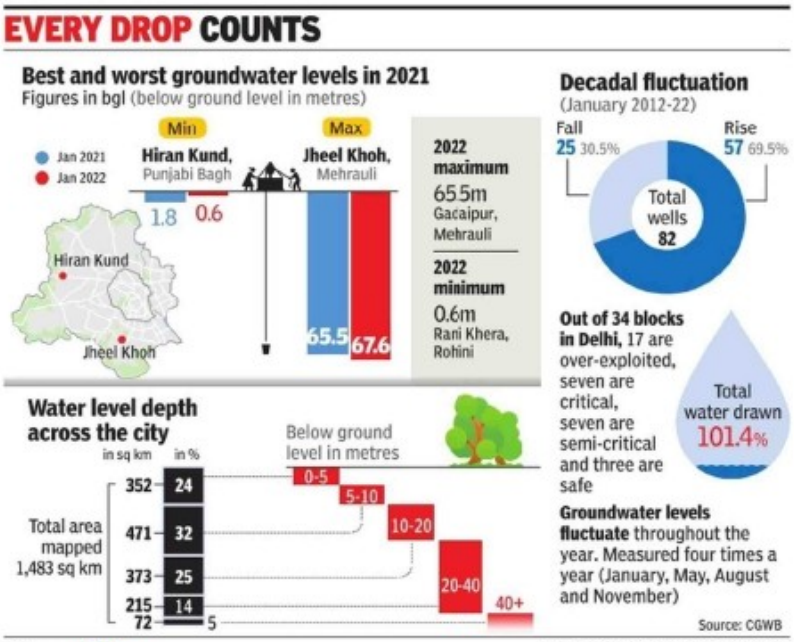
It pointed out that 12 out of 118 monitored stations assessed in January 2022 had water levels 30 metres below ground level, against 10 out of 108 monitoring stations in January 2021, 11 out of 99 monitoring stations in 2020 and 12 out of 87 stations in January 2019.

Experts stressed that the city needs more steps to do artificial recharge. "If decadal observation shows a rising trend, it might be the case with the observation wells or testing points. But high extraction is making the real picture far more grim," said Dr SK Sarkar, distinguished fellow, water division, TERI.

The report showed that monsoon rains contribute less than other sources to the city's water table. Currently, Delhi has an annual recharge rate of 0.32 billion cubic metres (bcm), of which only 0.05% is recharged due to monsoon and 0.004% by rain outside monsoon months. At 0.13bcm, other sources such as return flow of irrigation and horticulture, drains, ponds and pipeline leakages account for more.

CGWB recommended at least 12 check dams, 22,706 recharge shafts and 3,04,500 provisions of rooftop rainwater harvesting systems for sufficient artificial recharge that would meet local demand in near future.

A semi-arid zone, Delhi depends on external sources to meet over 90% of its water demands. At present, the current potable water demand in the city is about 1,200 million gallons per day (MGD), of which production is 945 MGD, leaving a shortfall of 255 MGD.



Times View

Water is an irreplaceable natural resource. But it is not unlimited in supply. Over-extraction can lead to a sharp drop in water table levels, and consequently, cause water crises. Rainwater harvesting can help in this matter and this environmentally-friendly act should be raised to the level of a social movement. Also, media awareness campaigns on the issue should be increased.

The Times of India- 08- February-2023

Brackish groundwater in Delhi, says CGWB report

New Delhi: The groundwater in most parts of Delhi is brackish in nature and the nitrate concentration is high in the northeastern parts of the capital, the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has said in a report.

"Chemical analysis of groundwater samples collected in May 2021 showed that nitrate content in groundwater is within the permissible limit of 45 micrograms per litre in most of the state. However, concentration in the northeastern parts of Delhi is high," the CGWB's groundwater year book 2021-22 said.

Except a few locations in the northern and western parts of the the national capital, all areas have a fluoride concentration within the permissible limit of 1.5 micrograms per litre, it said.

The analysis of groundwater samples collected from the national hydrograph stations distributed throughout Delhi showed that Jagatpur in north Delhi has the highest concentration of manganese (2.293 milligrams per litre). PTI

Telangana Today- 08- February-2023

TS' gross irrigated area up 117%

ANIL KUMAR
Hyderabad

Realising that innovative irrigation practices can enhance water efficiency, ensure a more steady food supply and help in gaining an economic advantage, the State government gave priority to irrigation facilities by commissioning new projects and improving old irrigation infrastructure, resulting in huge improvement in agricultural output and availability of water in the State.

According to the Socio Economic Outlook 2023, during the 2014-15 to 2022-23 period, the Telangana government spent Rs 1.61 lakh crore on irrigation projects in the State, resulting in increase of the Gross Irrigated Area (GIA) from 62.48 lakh acres in 2014-15 to 135 lakh acres in 2021-22, an increase of 117 percent. The increase in irrigation areas has been driven by the constant efforts of the State government to create new and augment water resources on a priority basis, the SEO stated.

The government adopted a multi-pronged approach to scale up maximum irrigation coverage in the State. After the formation of Telangana, the BRS government commissioned major projects such as Kaleshwaram Lift Irrigation Project, through which about 18.25 lakh acres has been brought under irrigation. Similarly, Sita Rama Lift Irrigation Scheme was completed and about 3.87 lakh acres are now getting water through this project, J Chokka Rao Devadula Lift Irrigation Scheme, which too was completed, is helping in getting water for 5.58 lakh acres. Through Rajeev Bhima Lift Irrigation Scheme, about 2.03 lakh acres have been brought under irrigation.

Mahatma Gandhi Kalwakurthy lift irrigation scheme was providing water for 4.24 lakh acres while Jawahar Nettempadu Lift Irrigation Scheme helped in bringing about 2 lakh acres under irrigation. Palamuru Rangareddy Lift Irrigation Scheme (PRLIS) and Devadula Lift Irrigation Scheme (DLIS) are in progress, which would bring about 12.30 lakh acres and 3.61 lakh acres, respectively under irrigation once completed. Apart from improving irrigation projects, the State government took up the work of restoration of minor irrigation tanks under Mission Kakatiya. About 27,472 tanks were restored with an expenditure of Rs.5,349 crore , stabilizing an ayacut of 15.05 lakh acres, with a storage capacity of 8.93 TMC in last five years.

Due to construction of various projects, lift irrigation schemes, restoration of minor irrigation tanks, check dams, the Irrigation Potential Utilization of the state has increased to 97.57 lakh acres during 2021-22 , following which the State became a major paddy production State and second largest in paddy procurement by FCI.

Major Projects Commissioned

- Kaleshwaram: **18.25 Lakh acres (Ayacut)**
- Sita Rama Lift Irrigation Scheme: **3.87 Lakh acres (Ayacut)**
- J Chokka Rao Devadula Lift Irrigation Scheme: **5.58 Lakh acres (Ayacut)**
- Rajeev Bhima Lift Irrigation Scheme: **2.03 Lakh acres (Ayacut)**
- Mahatma Gandhi Kalwakurthy lift irrigation scheme: **4.24 Lakh acres (Ayacut)**
- Jawahar Nettempadu Lift Irrigation Scheme: **2 Lakh acres (Ayacut)**

PROJECTS UNDER PROGRESS

- Palamuru Rangareddy Lift Irrigation Scheme (PRLIS) **12.30 Lakh acres**
- Devadula Lift Irrigation Scheme (DLIS) **3.61 Lakh acres**

Restoration of minor irrigation Tanks: 27,472

- Expenditure **₹5,349 crore**
- Ayacut Stabilized **15.05 Lakh acres**
- Storage Capacity **8.93 TMC**
- Construction of Check dams: **1,200**
- Sanctioned Amount: **₹3,850 crore**
- Check dams under construction: **638**
- Balance Check Dams: **562**
- Irrigation Potential Utilization: **97.57 lakh acres**
- Improvement in Ground water: **4.14m** increased in last 6 years
- Ayacut under Micro Irrigation: **20.35 lakh acres**

Hindustan Times- 08- February-2023

Kejriwal asks Jal Board to pump more groundwater

HT Correspondent
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NEW DELHI: Delhi chief minister Arvind Kejriwal suggested on Tuesday that the Delhi Jal Board should pump more groundwater to augment supply and asked the Delhi Jal Board to explore the possibility developing a a tube-well network across the city.

"Many areas of Delhi including floodplains have high water-tables, we can start extracting groundwater to supply to our citizens from there," Kejriwal said while chairing a meeting of the Jal Board.

The chief minister said that Delhi was producing 990 million gallons per day (MGD) of water a day while it should be producing 1,110 MGD. He added that the current water demand in Delhi is 1,260 MGD but the DJB is only able to supply 990 MGD -- of which 126 MGD is sourced from groundwater resources.

Kejriwal said that, in accordance with the government's plans, the water supply capacity should have reached 1,110 MGD. "This is not the time for delays. Water is a matter of great sensitivity for Delhi. We have to work on water supply augmentation on priority," he said.

He added that the water utility should work on developing a network of 500 tube wells to extract water as well as recharging infrastructure in the city. "On an average we are extracting 0.1-0.2MGD water from a tube well. We just have to look at the water table and identify places for extracting water. This will greatly help in our plan to supply water to every household," Kejriwal said.

Sewer network review

Kejriwal also announced that all houses in north-east and east Delhi will be connected to the sewer network by June this year. "One of our priorities is to connect the whole of Delhi with the sewer network so that untreated water does not get discharged into the Yamuna. The household sewer connection project and Yamuna cleaning project will now be reviewed every 15 days," Kejriwal said.

A DJB official said that Delhi has 1,799 unauthorised colonies with around 1,618,080 households. "Of these 1,618,080 households, around 340,720 units have already been connected to the sewer network while work is under progress connecting the remaining units. Out of the 1,799 colonies, 747 are already connected to the sewer network," the official added.

Delhi generates an estimated 768 MGD sewage every day. However, the installed sewage treatment capacity is 632 MGD. The water utility plans to increase this treatment capacity to 727 MGD by June this year.

Millennium Post- 08- February-2023

'GIVE SEWER CONNECTIONS TO EVERY HOUSEHOLD ON A WAR FOOTING'

CM pulls up officials for laxity in water augmentation project

AAISHA SABIR

NEW DELHI: Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal on Tuesday pulled up officials of the Delhi Jal Board for causing laxity in the water augmentation project and household water connection project.

The CM reviewed the projects and said that several areas including floodplains have high water tables, and the department can start extracting groundwater to supply to the residents from there.

The Capital should have been producing 1,110 MGD water as of date but it is producing only 990 MGD, the CM pointed out to the officials and further said that the Board should augment groundwater and explore the possibility of developing a tube-well network all over the city.

"We should now work on a system where we have a network of 500 tube wells with recharging infrastructure in the capital itself. On average, we are extracting 0.1-0.2MGD water from a tubewell at present. We just have to look at the water table and identify whether there is land available for extracting water from there," he said. The present demand as per the population has risen up to 1,260 MGD but DJB supplies 990 MGD including 864 surface water and 126 MGD groundwater to the residents of the state.

Kejriwal directed the DJB to explore the possibility of last-mile water connections on the lines of last-mile sewer connections and review the exorbitant connection charges.

"We have laid water pipelines in unauthorised colonies but aren't seeing residents take water connections because of connection charges. We can waive off connection charges for the residents, this will reduce illegal connections and avoid leakages," he said.

The 'Mukhyamantri Muft Sewer Connection Yojana' will provide a sewer connection to 39,550 houses across 667 colonies out of which 38,960 houses have already received sewer connection and the remaining houses will be covered by the next month.

The CM said that by June 2023, 100 per cent of the houses in North East Delhi and East Delhi will be connected to the sewer network. Giving direct sewer connections to every house will radically help in cleaning the Yamuna as well. The Household Sewer Connection Project and Yamuna cleaning project will now be reviewed every 15 days. The CM further took stock of the tubewell project under which 134 tube wells are yielding 30.5 MGD of water.

Highlights

- CM reviewed the projects and said that several areas including floodplains have high water tables, and the department can start extracting groundwater to supply to the residents from there
- CM directed the DJB to explore the possibility of last-mile water connections on the lines of last-mile sewer connections and review the exorbitant connection charges
- 'By June 2023, 100% of the houses in North East Delhi and East Delhi will be connected to the sewer network'

The Pioneer- 08- February-2023

Groundwater in most parts of city brackish, says CGWB report

STAFF REPORTER
NEW DELHI

The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) in its report has said the groundwater in most parts of Delhi is brackish in nature and the nitrate concentration is high in the northeastern parts of the capital.

"Chemical analysis of groundwater samples collected in May 2021 showed that nitrate content in groundwater is within the permissible limit of 45 micrograms per litre in most of the state. However, concentration in the north-eastern parts of Delhi is high," the CGWB's groundwater year book 2021-22 said.

Except a few locations in the northern and western parts of the city, all areas have a fluoride concentration within the permissible limit of 1.5 micrograms per litre, it said.The analysis of groundwater samples collected from the national hydrograph stations distributed throughout Delhi showed that Jagatpur in north Delhi has the highest concentration of manganese (2.293 milligrams per litre).

Rohini Sector 11, Nangli, Rajapura, Bhalswa Lake and Burari logged high iron concentration (more than 1 milligrams per litre). The concentration of uranium was beyond the permissible limit (30 parts per billion) at Kanjhawala, Jaunti and Nizampur, it said.

The eastern parts of Delhi, especially the areas around the Yamuna floodplains and the Delhi Quartzite Ridge zones, have an electrical conductivity (EC) within the permissible range of 0 to 2,250 microsiemens per centimetre, the CGWB report said.

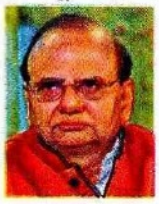
"The rest of the capital, barring some pockets of southwest, northwest and west districts, has EC value of more than 3,000 microsiemens per centimetre. It is also observed that water from deeper aquifers have greater EC value than the water from shallow aquifers. The EC value increases with depth," it said.Salinity, the measure of the amount of dissolved salts in water, is directly proportional to the EC.

Dainik Bhaskar- 08- February-2023

एलजी ने हरियाणा के सीएम को नजफगढ़ नाले और यमुना में प्रदूषण के लिए लिखा पत्र

भास्कर न्यूज|नई दिल्ली

दिल्ली में नजफगढ़ नाले और यमुना के प्रदूषण को लेकर उप राज्यपाल



वीके सक्सेना ने हरियाणा के मुख्यमंत्री को मनोहर लाल खट्टर को पत्र लिखा है। उपराज्यपाल ने यमुना और नजफगढ़ नाले में गिरने वाले गंदे पानी को लेकर चिंता जताते हुए दोनों राज्यों की बैठक आयोजित करने का आग्रह किया गया है। उप राज्यपाल ने पत्र में कहा कि नजफगढ़ ड्रेन के जरिए बड़ी तादाद में गंदा पानी यमुना में गिरता है। जिसके चलते यमुना का पानी प्रदूषित होता है।

हाल के दिनों में नजफगढ़ नाले को साफ करने के लगातार प्रयास किए गए। इसका असर भी देखने को मिल रहा है। जबकि, हरियाणा की तरफ से पालम विहार, धामपुर और बादशाहपुर नाला आकर नजफगढ़ नाले में मिलता है। इस नाले में सिल्ट, बिना शुद्धीकृत सीवेज और उद्योगों से निकलने वाला गंदा पानी शामिल है। यह प्रदूषण नजफगढ़ नाले के जरिए यमुना में चला जाता है। इसके चलते न सिर्फ दिल्ली एनसीआर बल्कि उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों को भी परेशानी झेलनी पड़ती है।उप राज्यपाल ने तीनों नालों के संबंध में पहले भी मुद्दा उठाया था। जिस पर हरियाणा के सिंचाई विभाग के अधिकारियों ने समस्या का सौ फीसदी समाधान करने की बात कही थी, लेकिन इस पर अभी तक कार्रवाई नहीं की गई। उप राज्यपाल ने हरियाणा के मुख्यमंत्री से इस मुद्दे पर दोनों राज्यों के अधिकारियों की बैठक दिल्ली या चंडीगढ़ में आयोजित करने का आग्रह किया है।

Dainik Jagran- 08- February-2023

ठोस कदम जरूरी

यमुना नदी में प्रदूषण की समस्या का स्थायी हल निकालने के लिए दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल ने हरियाणा के मुख्यमंत्री को पत्र लिखा है। उन्होंने इसे लेकर दोनों राज्यों की तत्काल बैठक बुलाने की मांग की है। यह जरूरी है, क्योंकि यमुना नदी में प्रदूषण की समस्या गंभीर होती जा रही है। इसके समाधान के बदले आरोप-प्रत्यारोप की राजनीति ज्यादा हो रही है। इससे यमुना मैली होती जा रही है। नदी में प्रदूषण बढ़ने से दिल्ली में जलसंकट पैदा हो जाता है। इस परेशानी के लिए हरियाणा सरकार को जिम्मेदार ठहराते हुए दिल्ली सरकार उसे पत्र लिखती है। जवाब में हरियाणा सरकार इससे इन्कार करते हुए अपना तर्क देती है। इस लड़ाई का खामियाजा दिल्लीवासियों को भुगतना पड़ रहा है। यदि समय रहते इसे लेकर गंभीरता नहीं दिखाई गई तो आने वाले समय में परेशानी और बढ़ेगी। इस दिशा में उपराज्यपाल की पहल और उनके द्वारा उठाए गए प्रश्नों पर हरियाणा को सकारात्मक रुख अपनाना चाहिए, क्योंकि दोनों राज्यों के सामूहिक प्रयास से पवित्र नदी स्वच्छ हो सकती है।

यमुना की सफाई के लिए हरियाणा के साथ दिल्ली को भी जिम्मेदारी निभाने के साथ सुनिश्चित करना होगा कि नालों का गंदा पानी नदी में न गिरे

यमुना की सफाई को लेकर पहले भी बैठकें हुई हैं। उनमें लिए गए फैसलों पर सही से काम न होने से ही समस्या बढ़ी है। तय हुआ था कि नजफगढ़ नाले में गिरने वाले सीवेज को पहले उपचारित किया जाएगा, लेकिन इसका पालन नहीं हुआ। यमुना की सफाई के लिए हरियाणा के साथ दिल्ली को भी जिम्मेदारी निभानी होगी। सुनिश्चित करना होगा कि नालों का गंदा पानी नदी में न गिरे। इसके लिए सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट बनाने सहित अन्य परियोजनाओं के काम में तेजी लाने की जरूरत है।

Navbharat Times- 08- February-2023

दिल्ली के अधिकांश हिस्सों में खारा भूजल : CGWB

उत्तर पूर्वी दिल्ली के भूजल में नाइट्रेट का स्तर ज्यादा

■ विशेष संवाददाता, नई दिल्ली

राजधानी के अधिकांश हिस्सों में भूजल खारा है। जबकि उत्तर पूर्वी दिल्ली के भूजल में नाइट्रेट की मात्रा अधिक है। सेंट्रल ग्राउंड वॉटर बोर्ड (CGWB) की एक रिपोर्ट में यह बात सामने आई है। इस रिपोर्ट के लिए मई 2021 में राजधानी के कई हिस्सों से भूजल के सैंपल लिए गए थे। इन्हीं सैंपलों की जांच में सामने आया है कि राजधानी के ज्यादातर हिस्सों में भूजल में नाइट्रेट का स्तर तय मनकों में ही है, लेकिन उत्तर पूर्वी दिल्ली में नाइट्रेट का स्तर अधिक है। सीजीडब्ल्यूबी ग्राउंड ईयर बुक 2021-22 को हाल ही में जारी किया गया है। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार उत्तरी और पश्चिमी दिल्ली के कुछ हिस्सों को छोड़ दें, तो सभी क्षेत्रों के भूजल में फ्लोराइड का स्तर भी तय मानकों पर ही है। फ्लोराइड का स्तर 1.5 माइक्रोग्राम प्रति लीटर है।

> सेंट्रल ग्राउंड वॉटर बोर्ड की एक रिपोर्ट में यह बात आई सामने

एक चौंकाने वाली बात जो सामने आई है, वह यह है कि दिल्ली के पूर्वी हिस्से खासतौर पर यमुना बाढ़ क्षेत्र और रिज जोन के भूजल स्तर में इलेक्ट्रिकल कंडेक्टिविटी (ईसी) भी तय मानकों पर ही है। ईसी के तय मानक शून्य से 2250 माइक्रोसिमेंस प्रति सेंटीमीटर है, लेकिन बाकी दिल्ली में जैसे दक्षिण-पश्चिमी दिल्ली, उत्तर-पश्चिमी दिल्ली और पश्चिमी दिल्ली में ईसी का स्तर 3000 माइक्रोसिमेंस प्रति सेंटीमीटर से अधिक पाया गया। रिपोर्ट में यह पता चला कि गहराई में बढ़ने पर ईसी का स्तर भी बढ़ता है।

राजधानी के ज्यादातर हिस्सों में भूजल में नाइट्रेट का स्तर तय मानकों में ही है

वहीं, राजधानी के भूजल स्तर में ज्यादातर जगहों पर क्लोराइड का स्तर भी 250 माइक्रोग्राम प्रति लीटर है। बीआईएस (ब्यूरो ऑफ इंडियन स्टैंडर्ड) के अनुसार पीने के पानी में क्लोराइड का स्तर 250 एमजी प्रति लीटर से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए। हालांकि कुछ जगहों जहां पर पानी का कोई वैकल्पिक सोर्स नहीं है, वहां पर यह मानक 1000 माइक्रोग्राम प्रति लीटर भी हैं। अहम बात यह है कि राजधानी में जहां-जहां इलेक्ट्रिकल कंडेक्टिविटी मानकों में हैं, वहां क्लोराइड भी अधिक नहीं है।

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यमुना के प्रदूषण पर सीएम को पत्र भेजा

नई दिल्ली, प्रमुख संवाददाता। नजफगढ़ नाले और यमुना के प्रदूषण को लेकर उप राज्यपाल वीके सक्सेना ने हरियाणा के मुख्यमंत्री को पत्र लिखा है। इसमें नजफगढ़ नाले में गिरने वाले गंदे पानी को लेकर दोनों राज्यों की बैठक आयोजित करने का आग्रह किया गया है।

उप राज्यपाल ने पत्र में कहा कि नजफगढ़ ड्रेन के जरिये बड़ी तादाद में गंदा पानी यमुना में गिरता है। जिसके चलते यमुना का पानी प्रदूषित होता है। हाल के दिनों में नजफगढ़ नाले को साफ करने के लगातार प्रयास किए गए। इसका असर भी देखने को मिल रहा है। जबकि, हरियाणा की तरफ से पालम विहार, धामपुर और बादशाहपुर नाला आकर नजफगढ़ नाले में मिलता है। इस

एलजी ने कहा- नजफगढ़ ड्रेन से गंदा पानी गिरता है

नाले में सिल्ट, बिना शुद्धीकृत सीवेज और उद्योगों से निकलने वाला गंदा पानी शामिल है। यह प्रदूषण नजफगढ़ नाले के जरिए यमुना में चला जाता है। इसके चलते न सिर्फ दिल्ली एनसीआर बल्कि उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों को भी परेशानी झेलनी पड़ती है।

उप राज्यपाल ने तीनों नालों के संबंध में पहले भी मुद्दा उठाया था। जिस पर हरियाणा के सिंचाई विभाग के अधिकारियों ने समस्या का सौ फीसदी समाधान करने की बात कही थी, लेकिन इस पर अभी तक कार्रवाई नहीं की गई।