

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
PRINCIPAL BENCH AT NEW DELHI**

**APPEAL NO. 82 OF 2025  
(IN THE IA NO. 175 OF 2026)**

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

Rohit Singh and Ors.

...Applicant(s)

Versus

Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change & Ors.

...Respondents

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Date: 16.05.2026  
New Delhi



*Rohit Singh*

Rohit Singh  
96, Basant Vihar, Near Rakkar Colony  
District Una, Himachal Pradesh – 174303  
7018013195, katwallegal@gmail.com  
**Applicant**

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
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...Respondents

**ADDITIONAL AFFIDAVIT FILED BY THE APPLICANT IN IA NO. 175 OF  
2026**

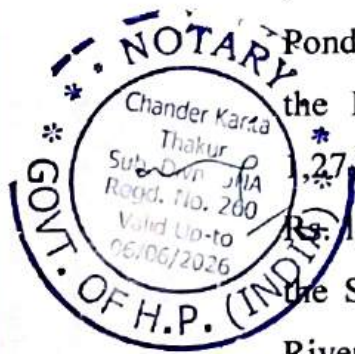
**MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:**

I, Rohit Singh, son of Late Sh. K.P. Singh, resident of 96, Basant Vihar, Near Rakkar Colony, District Una, HP - 174303, the Applicant in Appeal No. 82 of 2025, do hereby solemnly affirm and state as under:

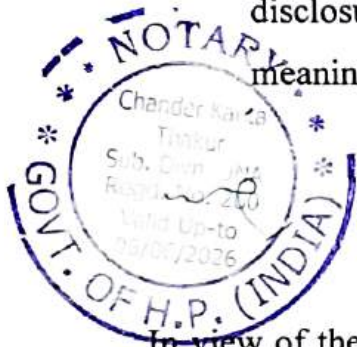
1. That I am the Applicant in Appeal No. 82 of 2025 pending before this Hon'ble Tribunal. I am fully conversant with all the facts and circumstances of the case based on my personal knowledge and records maintained by me, and I am competent to swear this affidavit.
2. That subsequent to filing the additional documents in IA 175 of 2026, there has been discovery of new documents that is of paramount importance for the adjudication of the present Appeal.
3. That in the proceedings in OA No. 148 of 2025, Respondents filed a reply placing on record Office Order No. Ind.Dev. F(16) Sanctions/BDP/2023/- dated 27/09/2024 as Annexure R9, showing that an amount of Rs. 11,75,00,000 had



been sanctioned and a first instalment of Rs. 3,52,50,000 had been released to the Executive Engineer, Jal Shakti Division Una, for groundwater recharge structures for the Bulk Drug Park — a full year before the Environmental Clearance was granted on 25.09.2025. Respondents further stated in their reply that "60% of the recharge facilities outside the notified Bulk Drug Park have been completed even prior to the commencement of unit operations," constituting a judicial admission that substantial BDP expenditure on environmental mitigation works was incurred and completed before the EC was obtained. As evidence of this compliance, Respondents annexed photographs of three ponds Pubowal Pond, Gondpur Jaichand Pond, and Dulehar Pond as Annexure R12 to their reply in OA No. 148 of 2025. True copies of the relevant pages of that reply, including the sanction letter dated 27.09.2024 and the pond photographs, are annexed hereto as Annexure A/17 (Colly). The Appellant now places before this Tribunal documentary evidence, annexed as Annexure A/16 (Colly), showing that the Detailed Project Reports prepared for these very three ponds i.e. Pubowal Pond (approximately Rs. 1,99,00,000), Gondpur Jaichand Pond (approximately Rs. 57,00,000 including Rs. 25,00,000 double-drawn from the District Mineral Foundation), and Dulehar Pond (approximately Rs. 27,00,000) — together with a fourth pond at Haleran Village (approximately Rs. 1,30,00,000), all contain identical text referencing geographic landmarks in the State of Florida, USA, namely Lake Hancock, Polk County, and Peace River/Green Swamp, in their stated objectives, with the remainder of each DPR being similarly uniform across all four sites. These four DPRs together account for approximately Rs. 5,13,00,000 being 43% of the Rs. 11,75,00,000 BDP groundwater recharge envelope and are demonstrably the same copy-pasted template with only the pond name altered between versions. The Appellant submits that the three ponds shown to this Tribunal in OA No. 148 of 2025 as



photographic evidence of environmental compliance under the BDP scheme were executed through systematically fabricated project documents. This Tribunal was presented with misleading environmental compliance documentation at a critical juncture in those proceedings. When 43% of the BDP environmental mitigation envelope is demonstrably disbursed against fabricated DPRs, and the very ponds cited as compliance evidence before this Tribunal are among them, this Tribunal cannot accept any representation by Respondents regarding EC compliance at face value, and the direction for full expenditure disclosure from inception sought in the prayers herein is essential to enable meaningful judicial oversight of this project.



### PRAYERS

In view of the facts and submissions set out above, and in furtherance of the prayers already made in IA No. 175 of 2026 additional affidavit, I most respectfully pray that this Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to:

1. Take this Additional Affidavit on record as part of the proceedings in IA No. 175 of 2026 pending in Appeal No. 82 of 2025.
2. Direct Respondents to file an affidavit disclosing all funds sanctioned and expended on the Bulk Drug Park project separately for the period prior to 25.09.2025 and the period thereafter, scheme-head wise, so that this Tribunal may determine the extent of ground-level work undertaken before the Environmental Clearance was granted.

**VERIFICATION**

Verified at Una on this 16 day of May, 2026, that the contents of this affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, based on facts personally known to me and records in my possession. No part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed.

AND FOR THIS ACT OF KINDNESS, THE APPELLANT AS IN DUTY BOUND SHALL EVERY PRAY.

**Applicant**

Applicant in Person



Date: 16.05.2026

Place: NEW DELHI

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Rohit Singh".

Rohit Singh

96, Basant Vihar, Near Rakkar Colony  
District Una, Himachal Pradesh – 174303  
7018013195, katwallegal@gmail.com

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
 PRINCIPAL BENCH AT NEW DELHI  
 APPEAL NO. 82 OF 2025  
 (IN THE IA NO. 175 OF 2026)**



**IN THE MATTER OF:**  
 Rohit Singh and Ors.

...Applicant(s)

**Versus**

Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change & Ors.

...Respondents

**AFFIDAVIT**

I, Rohit Singh, aged 40 years, S/O Sh. K.P. Singh, 96 Basant Vihar, Near Rakkar Colony, Una, HP-174303 do hereby solemnly affirm and states as under:

1. That the deponent is applicant in the above-mentioned matter and as such he is well conversant with the facts and circumstances of the present case.
2. That the deponent has gone through the contents of the accompanying additional affidavit. The same has been drafted as per my instructions. The contents of the same are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and nothing material has been concealed there from.
3. That the annexure annexed to the accompanying Additional affidavit are true copies of their respective original.

*Rohit Singh*  
 DEPONENT

I, the deponent named do hereby verify that the contents of this affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge derived from the records and nothing relevant has been concealed there from.

*Rohit Singh*  
 DEPONENT

Dated: 16.05.2026

*[Faded text, likely a witness statement or affidavit content, partially obscured by a signature and date.]*

**ATTESTED**  
*[Signature]*  
 NOTARY

and Hum Valley are abundantly sufficient and sustainably managed to support the proposed Bulk Drug Park. Accordingly, the allegations raised by the Applicant are misconceived, factually incorrect, and legally untenable.

3. That the contents of Paragraph 3 are admitted only to the extent that the total water requirement of the upcoming Bulk Drug Park is 15 MLD. The remaining allegations are categorically denied, as there will be no adverse impact on the groundwater table, which have already been clarified in the preceding paragraphs. It is submitted that out of the total requirement of 15 MLD, approximately one-third (1/3<sup>rd</sup>), i.e., 5 MLD, will be re-used. Pertinently, HPBDPIL has adopted a twin strategy of utilizing both groundwater and surface water to ensure long-term water sustainability and security for the project as well as the surrounding area.

As a part of the short-term strategy, groundwater use is being undertaken with an integrated recharging mechanism, for which an amount of Rs. 11.75 crore has already been sanctioned by the High-Powered Committee of HPBDPIL. A copy of the sanction letter is annexed herewith as **Annexure – R9**. Notably, 60% of the recharge facilities outside the notified Bulk Drug Park have been completed even prior to the commencement of unit operations. Simultaneously, the availability of surface water from the Satluj River had been duly assessed at the stage of project conceptualization and incorporated in the DPR submitted to the Government of India. A copy of the Assessment Report assessing the availability of surface water is annexed herewith as **Annexure R-10**. It is further submitted

**ATTESTED**

  
Advocate  
Oath Commissioner

  
Chief Executive Officer  
Bulk Drug Park Infrastructure Ltd.  
Head Office : Majitha House, Shimla-2

  
Page 10 of 27

that the Beet Area comprises gently undulating, elongated land within the Upper Siwaliks, aligned NW-SE parallel to the general strike of the Upper Siwaliks and Himalayas.

The Beet Area spans 150 sq. kms., of which approximately 72 sq. kms. fall in Punjab and 78 sq. kms. lie within the Una district of Himachal Pradesh. A lineament along the Hum Khad alters its course from west to east. It is noteworthy to state that geologically, the plateau comprises boulders, pebbles, gravel, sand, and clay, lying unconformably over the Upper Siwaliks. These boulder formations, largely deposits of the Satluj River following Himalayan upliftment, are still actively recharged by both the Soan and Satluj rivers flowing in the north and northeast. Owing to their high transmissivity, these formations provide copious water reserves. That groundwater exploration in the area has been ongoing since 1998, and no significant decline in water levels has been observed in the tube wells. Piezometers at villages Singha and Pubowal record water levels between 123.50-125.10 m bgl and 138.80-142.95 m bgl, respectively, as reflected in the Hydrogeological Image of the Beet Area which is annexed herewith as **Annexure - R11**. Furthermore, a groundwater recharge and conservation plan is under implementation, supported by an average annual rainfall of 1110 mm. Further, ponds with a cumulative area of 53,300 sq. m are being repaired, renovated, and restored for water conservation and recharge, as shown in the photographs which are annexed herewith as **Annexures - R12 photograph of ponds works**.

It is further submitted that the HPBDPIL have consistently remained vigilant in ensuring sustainable and long-term water

ATTESTED

Advocate  
Oath Commissioner

  
Addl. Chief Executive Officer  
H.P. Bulk Drug Park Infrastructure Ltd.  
Head Office : Majitha House, Shimla-2

security for the Bulk Drug Park through measures such as recycled water, groundwater recharge, and surface water augmentation. To this effect, an underground water recharging system has already is being implemented at a cost of INR 11.75 crore outside the Park. Furthermore, recognizing the critical importance of assured long-term water availability, which is a vital input for API manufacturing units, a Detailed Project Report (DPR) amounting to Rs. 170.76 crore has been prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India, and NITI Aayog for sanction of funds, a copy of which is annexed herewith as **Annexure – R10**.

The DPR further envisages augmentation of water supply by drawing 50 MLD from the Bhakra–Nangal reservoir, thereby providing a reliable alternative surface water source to secure the long-term operational requirements of the Park. In light of the above measures, it is evident that the Respondents have ensured that conservation of water resources and sustainable development go hand in hand. A well-planned roadmap has already been prepared, which is both effective and long-term sustainable, ensuring that neither the groundwater aquifers are adversely impacted nor any adverse effect is caused to the water reservoirs. Accordingly, the averments made by the Applicant are factually incorrect, misconceived, and legally untenable.

ATTESTED

  
Advocate  
Oeth Commissioner

4. That the contents of paragraph 4 of the Application are denied as baseless. It is submitted that project timelines and parameters relating to waste disposal, effluent generation, and pollutant discharge are duly standardized in accordance with the applicable rules and regulations of the State as well as the Government of India. All project safety parameters have been

  
Addl. Chief Executive Officer  
H.P. Bulk Drug Park Infrastructure Ltd.  
Head Office : Majitha House, Shimla-2

No. Ind.Dev.F(16) Sanctions/BDP/2023/- 154-162  
 Government of Himachal Pradesh  
 "Directorate of Industries"  
 \*\*\*\*\*

28/09/2024

Dated: Shimla-171002; the

**OFFICE ORDER**

Consequent upon approval accorded by the High Powered Committee of State Implementing Agency (SIA) of Bulk Drug Park (BDP) in its third Meeting held on 03.11.2023 under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Industries Minister, H.P., administrative approval amounting to Rs. 11,75,00,000/- (Rupees Eleven crore seventy five lakhs) only and Exp. sanction amounting to Rs.3,52,50,000/- (Rupees Three Crore fifty two lakhs fifty thousand) only as 1<sup>st</sup> installment i.e. equivalent to 30% of the estimated amount is hereby accorded to defray the expenses for the execution of the work as detailed below, subject to the condition that all codal formalities will be completed in this behalf:-

Sr. No.	Name of Work	Admin. Approval	Exp. Sanction	Executing Agency
1.	Providing recharge structures at the source for water sustainability Bulk Drug Project area Una.	11,75,00,000/-	3,52,50,000/-	Jal Shakti Vibhag

This sanction is accorded in view of the delegation of powers of State Government contained in Finance Departments instructions vide No. Fin-9(A)-(11)-11/20024 dated 3.6.2014. This is the prior approval of the competent authority.

  
 Managing Director-Cum-CEO,  
 SIA, H.P. Bulk Drug Park.

Endst. No. Ind.Dev.F(16) Sanctions/BDP/2023/-

Dated: 27/09/2024

Copy for information and necessary action to:-

1. The Principal Secretary (Industries) to the Government of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla-2.
2. The Secretary (JSV) to the Government of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla-2.
3. The Joint Secretary, Government of India, Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemical & Fertilizers, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi-110001.
4. The Engineer-In-Chief, Jal Shakti Vibhag, Jal Shakti Bhawan, Tutikandi, Shimla-5 with the request to get the work executed at the earliest.
5. The Superintending Engineer, Jal Shakti Circle, Una, Distt. Una, H.P. with the request to get the work executed at the earliest.
6. The Executive Engineer, Jal Shakti Division, Una, Distt. Una, H.P. with the request to get the work executed at the earliest.

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7. The Branch Manager, Punjab National Bank, The Mall, Shimla with the request to remit Rs. 3,52,50,000/- (Rupees Three Crore fifty two lakhs fifty thousand) to the Executive Engineer, Jal Shakti Division, Una into Account No.924010008124287, Axis Bank, Una, IFSC Code UTIB0000857 from the account of the State Implementing Agency (SIA) namely Himachal Pradesh Bulk Drug-Park Infrastructure Ltd. (HPBDPIL) bearing Saving Account No. 4193000100088031.
8. The Joint Director of Industries, District Industries Centre, Una, Distt. Una, H.P. He is requested to keep proper follow-up of the work, get the work executed at the earliest and send periodical progress reports to this office.
9. Guard File.

  
Managing Director-Cum-CEO,  
SIA, H.P. Bulk Drug Park.

186/1759

Himachal Pradesh  
Jal Shakti Vibhag

No. SE-JSCU-WS-WA-II/ DPR/2023-24-

4925-27

Dated:- 30-05-2023

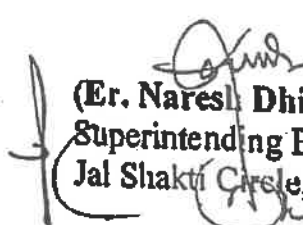
To,

The Chief Engineer (H/Z),  
Jal Shakti Vibhag, Hamirpur.

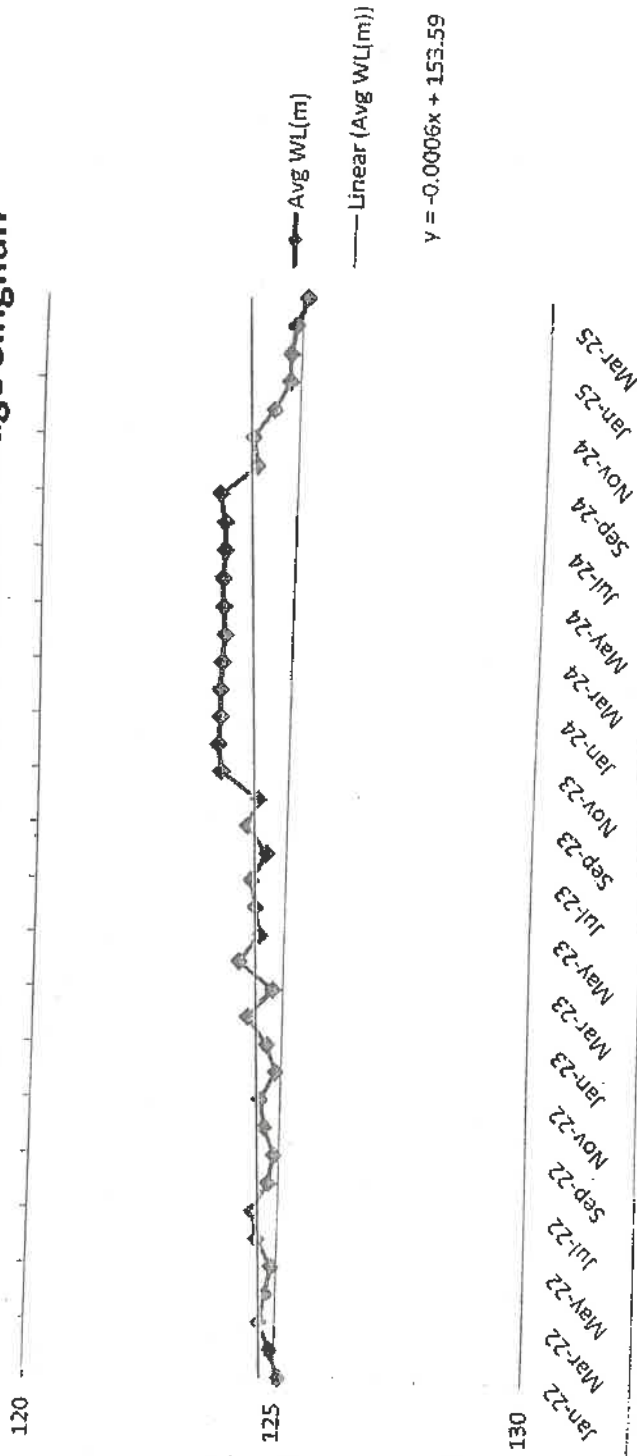
Subject: -

Providing Alternate Arrangements of 50 MLD Water Supply  
for Drug Park Una connecting Beetan-Tahlwal- Pnjoiyon-  
Pollan Beet (12.5 MLD for each location) In Tehsil Haroli  
District Una (H.P).Kindly find enclosed herewith the subject cited Detailed Project  
Report (in triplicate) amounting to ₹17075.96 lakhs only duly checked for approval.The urgency and importance of the work has fully been explained  
in the history sheet of the Detailed Project Report. The scheme is proposed to be funded  
under Deposit Head.It is, therefore, requested that the necessary approval of the above  
Detailed Project Report may kindly be arranged from the competent authority and  
approval conveyed to this office at the earliest please.

DA:-DPRs (In Triplicate).

  
(Er. Naresl Dhiman),  
Superintending Engineer,  
Jal Shakti Circle, Una (H.P)Copy to the Executive Engineer, Jal Shakti Division No. I Una  
w.r.t. his office letter No. 5208 dated 30.05.2023 for information.  
Copy to CHD of this office for information.  
Superintending Engineer,  
Jal Shakti Circle, Una (H.P)

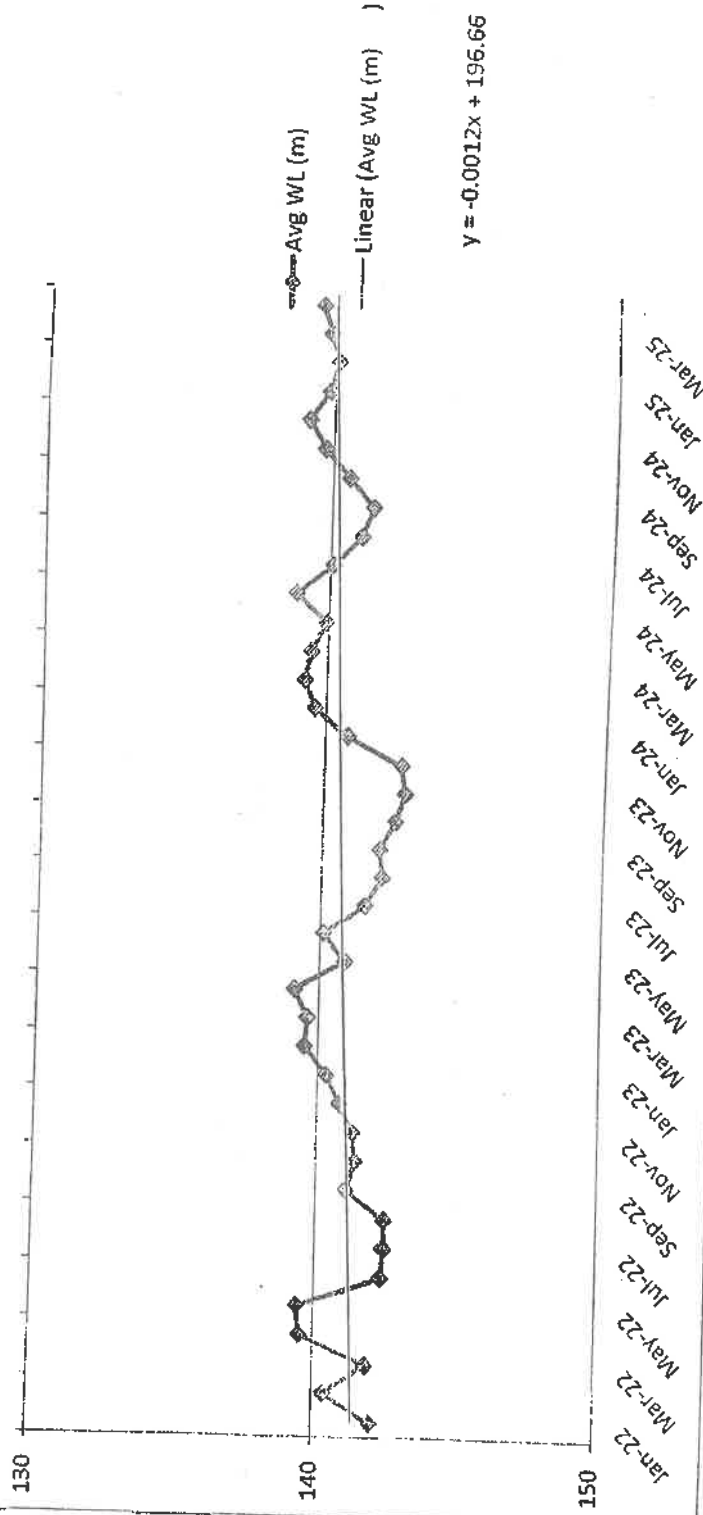
### Hydrograph of Piezometric well at Village Singhan



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Annexure-IX

### Hydrograph of Piezometric well at Village Pubowal



*Handwritten signature*

Senior Hydrogeologist  
 Ground Water Organisation  
 Jhal Shakti Vihang Uda (H.P.)-174305

Annexure-II

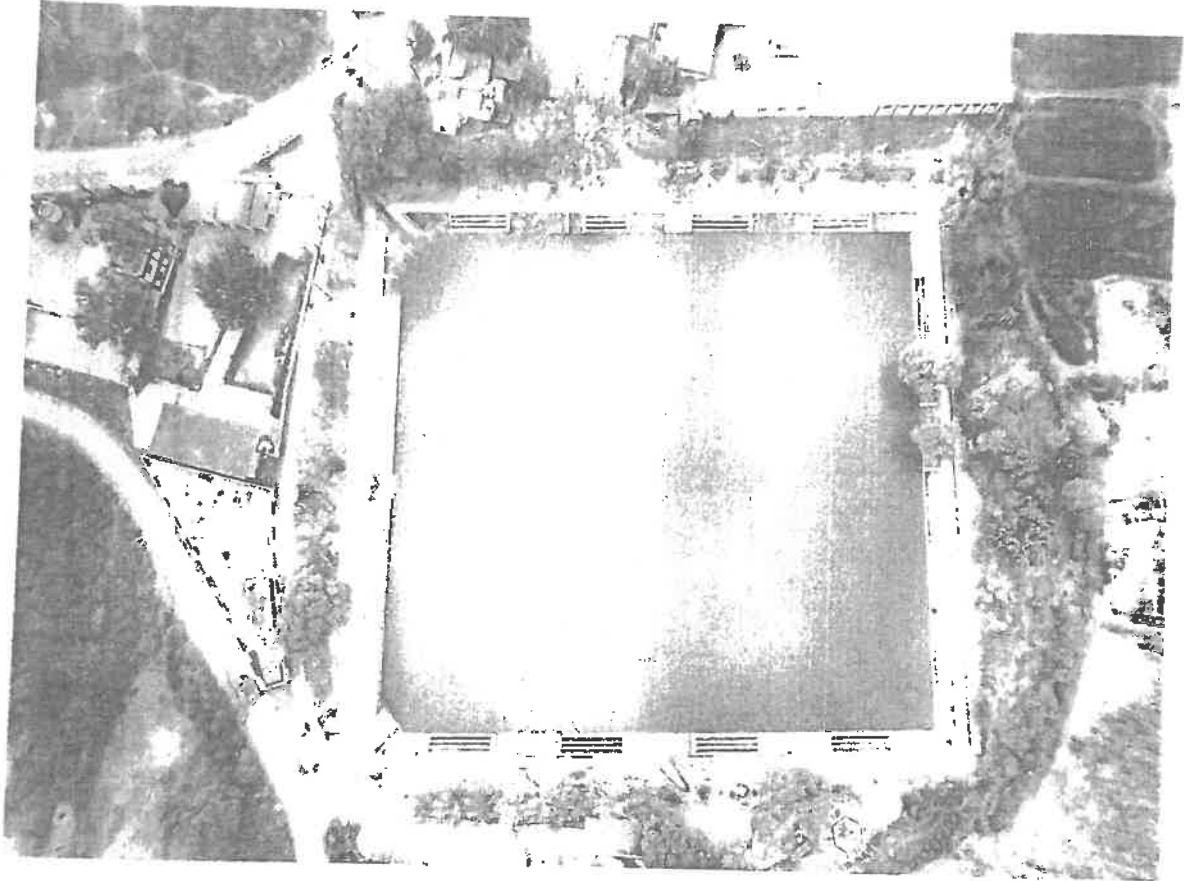
Picture Pubowal Pond



*PM*  
Senior Hydrogeologist  
Ground Water Organisation  
Jal Shakti Vibhag Una (H.P.)-17433

Annexure -III

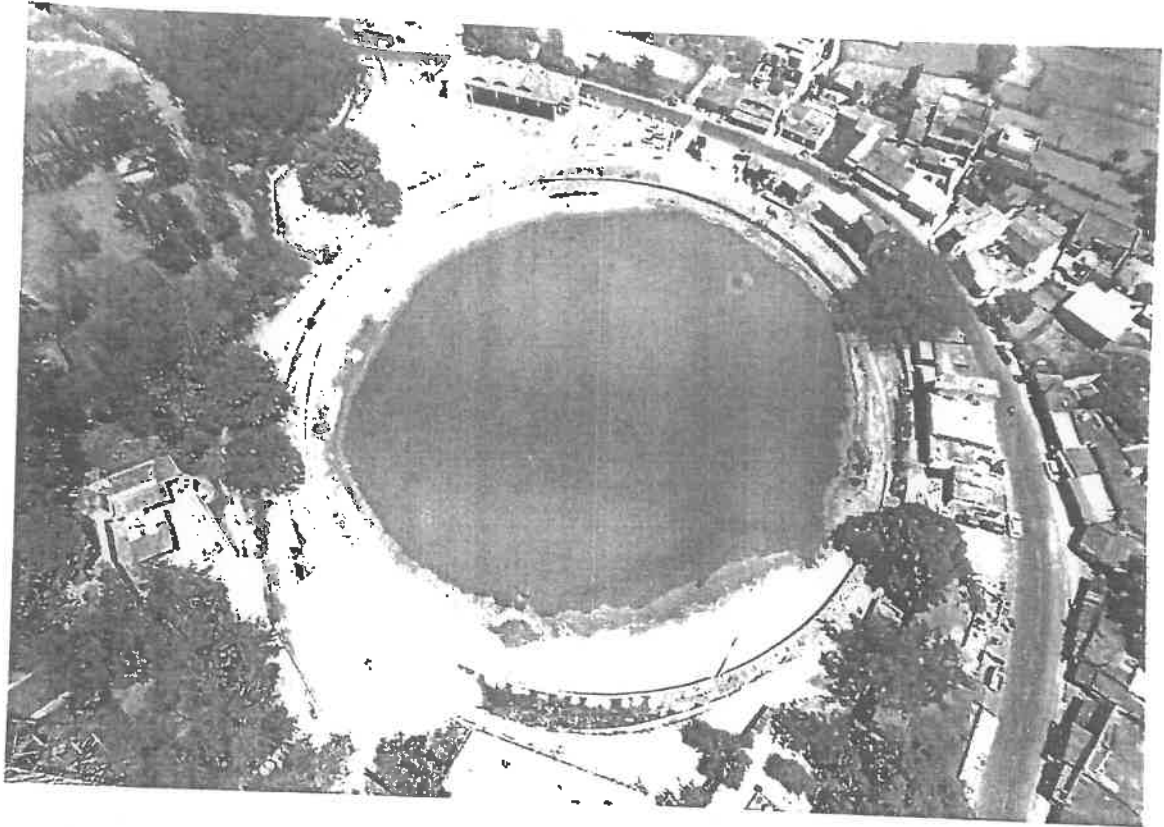
Picture Gondpur Jaichand Pond



*Dr. A. K. Singh*  
Dr. A. K. Singh, Hydrogeologist  
Ground Water Organisation  
Jal Shakti Vibhag Una (H.P.)-174303

Annexure-IV

Picture Dulehar Pond



*Me*  
Senior Hydrogeologist  
Ground Water Organisation  
Jal Shakti Vibhag Una (H.P.)-174303



Katwal Legal &lt;katwallegal@gmail.com&gt;

## Complaint for Registration of FIR Against the Director and Others for Illegal Construction, Misuse of Public Funds, and Corruption in the Bulk Drug Park Project, Haroli

3 messages

Katwal Legal &lt;katwallegal@gmail.com&gt;

Sat, Jul 19, 2025 at 1:46 PM

To: dgp-hp@nic.in, MOEFCC PS Minister <mefcc@gov.in>, information@cbi.gov.in, sp-una-hp@nic.in, dc-una-hp <dc-una-hp@nic.in>, MOEFCC <asag-moefcc@gov.in>, MOEFCC <lmc.moefcc@gov.in>, MOEFCC <tanmay.kumar-rj@gov.in>, MOEFCC <secy-moef@nic.in>, MOEFCC <santushticell-moefcc@gov.in>, MOEFCC PS Minister <santushticell-moefcc@nic.in>

Date: July 19, 2025

To

The Station House Officer

Police Station, Haroli,

District Una, Himachal Pradesh

**Subject:** Complaint for Registration of FIR Against the Director and Others for Illegal Construction, Misuse of Public Funds, and Corruption in the Bulk Drug Park Project, Haroli

**Respected Sir/Madam,**

I, Rohit Singh S/o Krishan Pratap Singh, resident of #96, Basant Vihar, Rakkar Colony, Una, Himachal Pradesh (PIN: 174301), lodge this complaint under Section 351 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (BNSS), for registration of an FIR against Mr. Anshul Dhiman (Joint Director, Industries, and Director of the Bulk Drug Park Project), officials of the Department of Industries, contractors, and other stakeholders involved in the Bulk Drug Park (BDP) Project at Haroli, Una District. The accused have committed cognizable offenses by:

1. Commencing construction without mandatory Environmental Clearance (EC) from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC).
2. Misusing public funds worth Rs. 299.43 crore through premature tendering.
3. Engaging in criminal conspiracy, corruption, and breach of public trust.

The Project Manager's letter dated 30.06.2025 to the Superintendent of Police, Una, admits these violations, providing prima facie evidence of cognizable offenses.

1. Illegal Construction Without Environmental Clearance

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- The BDP, valued at Rs. 1,923 crore ( Office Order No. 655–661/DRO/Relief, dated 10.06.2025), requires EC under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006.
- The MoEFCC has not granted EC, and objections raised during the public hearing on 20.11.2024 remain unresolved.
- Despite this, construction activities (excavation, leveling, infrastructure work) have started, as confirmed by local observations and the Project Manager's reference to drone footage (Letter dated 30.06.2025).
- **Violations:**
  - Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Section 7 (no activity without EC) and Section 15 (up to 5 years imprisonment, Rs. 1 lakh fine, Rs. 5,000 daily for continuing violations).
  - Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Section 25 (no effluent discharge without consent) and Section 43 (up to 6 years imprisonment).
  - Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, Section 21 (no emissions without clearance) and Section 37 (up to 7 years imprisonment).
  - Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS), Section 319 (public nuisance due to environmental harm).

## 2. Misuse of Public Funds

- Tenders worth Rs. 284.43 crore (Zero Liquid Discharge Effluent Treatment Plant) and Rs. 55 crore (Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility) have been floated (Annexure-III, dated 10.06.2025) without EC.
- This premature expenditure of public funds suggests favoritism and corruption.
- **Violations:**
  - Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, Section 7 (undue advantage by public servants) and Section 13(1)(d) (misuse of authority, up to 7 years imprisonment).
  - BNS, Section 316(2) (cheating involving public funds), Section 316(5) (criminal breach of trust, up to 7 years imprisonment), and Section 3(5) (criminal conspiracy).

## 3. Project Manager's Admissions

- In his letter dated 30.06.2025, Mr. Anshul Dhiman admits:
  - EC is pending with MoEFCC.

- Tenders worth Rs. 339.43 crore have been floated.
- Construction activities are ongoing, as implied by references to drone visuals.
- Public hearing objections (20.11.2024) remain unresolved.
- These admissions confirm the illegal activities and constitute prima facie evidence for FIR registration under Section 351 of BNSS, 2023.

#### **4. Public Harm and Urgency**

- Construction without safeguards threatens groundwater, farmland, and air quality in the ecologically sensitive Haroli region, near the Baddi-Barotiwala-Nalagarh industrial hub, affecting over 25,000 residents.
- Misuse of Rs. 299.43 crore risks project failure, job losses, and economic harm.
- These acts erode public trust and violate the project's aim of creating 25,000 jobs and reducing India's pharmaceutical import dependency.

#### **Request for Action I request:**

1. Immediate registration of an FIR against Mr. Anshul Dhiman, Department of Industries officials, contractors, and others under:

- Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (Sections 7, 15).
- Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (Sections 25, 43).
- Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (Sections 21, 37).
- Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (Sections 7, 13(1)(d)).
- BNS, 2023 (Sections 3(5), 316(2), 316(5), 319).

#### **2. Investigation into:**

- Illegal construction without EC.
  - Premature tendering and expenditure of Rs. 299.43 crore.
  - Roles of all involved parties.
3. Seizure of project documents, tender records, and MoEFCC correspondence.
4. Immediate halt to construction until EC is granted.
5. Coordination with HP State Pollution Control Board and MoEFCC to assess compliance and environmental damage.
6. Prosecution of all offenders to ensure justice.

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I am available to provide further details or assistance. I urge immediate action to protect our environment, recover public funds, and restore trust. Failure to register this FIR will compel me to approach the Superintendent of Police, Una, or a Judicial Magistrate under Section 351(3) of BNSS, 2023.

**Yours Sincerely,**

Rohit Singh #96,

Basant Vihar, Rakkar Colony,

Una, Himachal Pradesh,

PIN: 174301 Mobile: +91-98050-12345

70180-13195

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 **Complaint Against Director.pdf**  
5767K

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**dc-una-hp** <dc-una-hp@nic.in>

Sat, Jul 19, 2025 at 1:49 PM

To: Additional Deputy Commissioner Una <adc-una-hp@nic.in>, tripti91bhatia <tripti91bhatia@gmail.com>, gm dicuna12 <gm.dicuna12@gmail.com>

Cc: katwallegal <katwallegal@gmail.com>

---

==== Forwarded message =====

From: Katwal Legal <katwallegal@gmail.com>

To: <dgp-hp@nic.in>, "MOEFCC PS Minister" <mefcc@gov.in>, <information@cbi.gov.in>, <sp-una-hp@nic.in>, "dc-una-hp" <dc-una-hp@nic.in>, "MOEFCC" <asag-moefcc@gov.in>, "MOEFCC" <lmc.moefcc@gov.in>, "MOEFCC" <tanmay.kumar-rj@gov.in>, "MOEFCC" <secy-moef@nic.in>, "MOEFCC" <santushticell-moefcc@gov.in>, "MOEFCC PS Minister" <santushticell-moefcc@nic.in>

Date: Sat, 19 Jul 2025 13:46:04 +0530

Subject: Complaint for Registration of FIR Against the Director and Others for Illegal Construction, Misuse of Public Funds, and Corruption in the Bulk Drug Park Project, Haroli

==== Forwarded message =====

[Quoted text hidden]

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 **Complaint Against Director.pdf**  
5767K

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**Katwal Legal** <katwallegal@gmail.com>

Sat, Aug 2, 2025 at 9:17 PM

To: dgp-hp@nic.in, information@cbi.gov.in, sp-una-hp@nic.in, dc-una-hp <dc-una-hp@nic.in>, adg-acb-hp@nic.in

Cc: MOEFCC PS Minister <santushticell-moefcc@nic.in>, MOEFCC <santushticell-moefcc@gov.in>, MOEFCC <tanmay.kumar-rj@gov.in>, MOEFCC <secy-moef@nic.in>, MOEFCC <lmc.moefcc@gov.in>, MOEFCC <asag-moefcc@gov.in>, MOEFCC PS Minister <mefcc@gov.in>

Respected Sir,

I have filed a complaint with your office wherein I have provided direct proof of Corruption in the Bulk Drug Park, Misuse of Public Funds, Illegal Construction, violation of environmental laws by Joint Director Anshul Dhiman to which the Joint Director Anshul Dhiman has himself admitted through a written letter on 30.06.2025. Till date the FIR has not been registered against all the parties involved.

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I request you to kindly share with me the Action Taken Report in the complaint that I have filed with your respective department.

[Quoted text hidden]

No. Ind Dev F(16) Sanctions BDP/2023/ 154  
 Government of Himachal Pradesh  
 "Directorate of Industries"

Dated: Shimla 171002; the


27 SEP 2024

**OFFICE ORDER**

Consequent upon approval accorded by the High Powered Committee of State Implementing Agency (SIA) of Bulk Drug Park (BDP) in its third Meeting held on 03.11.2023 under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Industries Minister, H.P., administrative approval amounting to Rs. 11,75,00,000/- (Rupees Eleven crore seventy five lakhs) only and Exp. sanction amounting to Rs.3,52,50,000/- (Rupees Three Crore fifty two lakhs fifty thousand) only as 1<sup>st</sup> instalment i.e. equivalent to 30% of the estimated amount is hereby accorded to defray the expenses for the execution of the work as detailed below, subject to the condition that all codal formalities will be completed in this behalf:-

Sr. No.	Name of Work	Admin. Approval	Exp. Sanction	Executing Agency
1.	Providing recharge structures at the source for water sustainability Bulk Drug Project area Una.	11,75,00,000/-	3,52,50,000/-	Jal Shakti Vibhag

This sanction is accorded in view of the delegation of powers of State Government contained in Finance Departments instructions vide No. Fin-9(A)-(11)-11/20024 dated 3.6.2014. This is the prior approval of the competent authority.

  
 Managing Director-Cum-CEO,  
 SIA, H.P. Bulk Drug Park. ✓


Endst. No. Ind.Dev.F(16) Sanctions/BDP/2023/-

Dated: \*

27 SEP 2024

Copy for information and necessary action to:-

- ✓ The Principal Secretary (Industries) to the Government of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla-2.
2. The Secretary (JSV) to the Government of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla-2.
3. The Joint Secretary, Government of India, Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemical & Fertilizers, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi-110001.
4. The Engineer-In-Chief, Jal Shakti Vibhag, Jal Shakti Bhawan, Tuikandi, Shimla-5 with the request to get the work executed at the earliest.
5. The Superintending Engineer, Jal Shakti Circle, Una, Distt. Una, H.P. with the request to get the work executed at the earliest.
6. The Executive Engineer, Jal Shakti Division, Una, Distt. Una, H.P. with the request to get the work executed at the earliest.

  
 Public Information Officer  
 -cum-Executive Engineer  
 Jal Shakti Division Haroli

Himachal Pradesh  
Jal Shakti Vibhag

“Memorandum”

Name of Work: - Providing Recharge Structure at the source for water Sustainability Bulk Drug Park in Haroli Constituency Distt. Una (HP) (Sub Head:- Rejuvenation and Restoration of Heera Thara Pond based on Natural Treatment System with STATE of ART Technology in Tehsil Haroli and Distt. Una (H.P).

In exercise of powers vested in the undersigned vide Govt. of Himachal Pradesh Secretary, (JSV) to the Govt. of Himachal Pradesh Notification No. JSV-B(C)17-3/2023 Shimla 171002 dated 17<sup>th</sup> February 2023, Technical Sanction amounting to ₹1,30,75,829/- (₹One Crore Thirty Lakh Seventy Five Thousand Eight Hundred & Twenty Nine) only is hereby accorded for the subject cited work subject to the Technical Note attached.

The A/A & E/S for the work has been accorded vide Managing Director cum CEO SIA HP Bulk Drug Park vide letter No. Ind. Dev.F(16)Sanction/BDP/2023-24 Dated 27.09.2024 amounting to ₹1175.12 Lakh only.

The Expenditure on this account shall be debited to the following head:-

- |                    |   |         |
|--------------------|---|---------|
| 1. Major Head:-    | - | Deposit |
| 2. Minor Head:-    | - | -       |
| 3. Detailed Head:- | - | -       |

It should be ensured that expenditure be restricted to the availability of funds during the year execution and overall expenditure shall be restricted up to the Technical Approval.

While according this approval, the urgency and importance of the work have been taken into consideration.

(Er. Naresh Dhiman),  
Superintending Engineer,  
Jal Shakti Circle, Una (HP).

13-3-2025

No: SE-JSCU-WS-WA-II-Technical Sanction/2024-25-14455-56 Dated:- 13/3/2025

Copy a/w approved estimate is forwarded to the Executive Engineer, Jal Shakti Division Haroli w. r. to his office letter No. JSVD-Haroli-DB-Bulk Drug Park/2024-25-9379 dated 04.03.2025 for information.

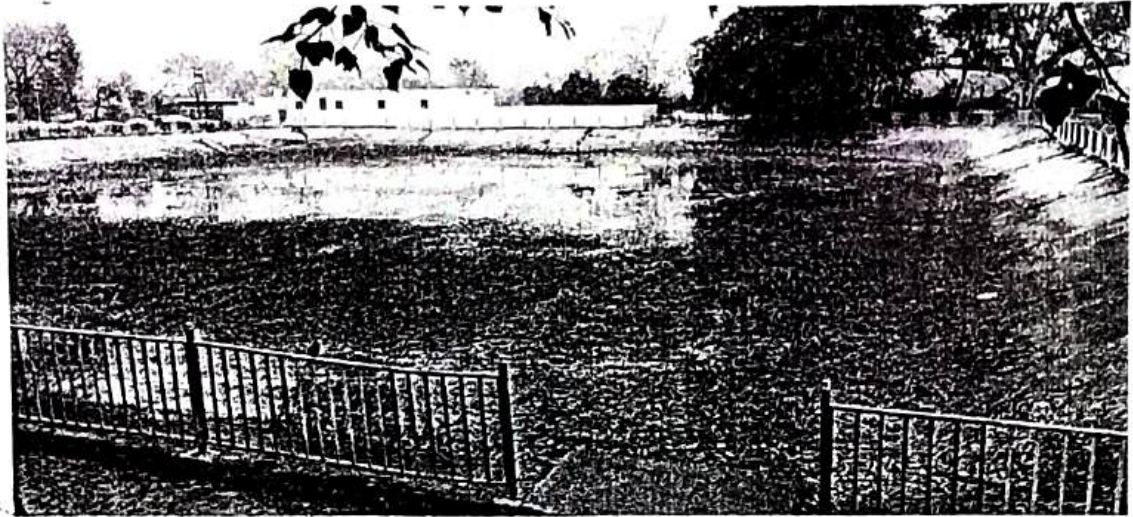
Copy alongwith approved estimate to the Drawing Branch of this office for information.

Superintending Engineer,  
Jal Shakti Circle, Una (HP)

Public Information Officer  
-cum-Executive Engineer  
Jal Shakti Division Haroli

**-: DETAILED PROJECT REPORT :-**

Name of Work: - Providing recharge structures at the source for water sustainability BULK DRUG PARK in Haroli Constituency Distt. Una (HP). (Sub-Head: - Working estimate for rejuvenation and restoration of **Heera Thara Pond** for conservation and ground water recharge based on Natural Treatment System with STATE of ART Technology in Tehsil Haroli and Distt. Una (HP).

**DPR**

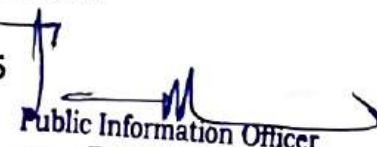
Total Estimated Cost: Rs. ~~12573304.60~~ <sup>125.73</sup> 12942468.00 (129.42 Lakh)

130,75,829 / - only

Prepared by

**EXECUTIVE ENGINEER**  
**JAL SHAKTI VIBHAG, DIVISION Haroli,**  
**CIRCLE UNA, UNA (HAMIRPUR ZONE),**  
**HIMACHAL PRADESH**

JANUARY, 2025

  
 Public Information Officer  
 -cum-Executive Engineer  
 Jal Shakti Division Haroli


## Glossary of Terms

Following is a glossary of terms used in this report, including abbreviations and acronyms commonly used in relation to STPs process, equipment and operations.

Abbreviation / Acronym	Full Term
AUWSP	Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme
ASP	Activate Sludge Process
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CDP	City Development Plan
CPHEEO	Central Public Health and Environment Engineering Organization
CWR	Clear Water Reservoir
CSP	City Sanitation Plan
DPR	Detail Project Report
GIS	Geographical Information System
Gol	Government of India
Go HP	Government of Himachal Pradesh
kW	Kilo Watt
kWH	Kilo Watt Hour
LPCD	Liters Per Capita Per Day
MLD	Million Liters per Day
MI	Million Liter
M	Meter
mm	Millimeter
MBAR	Multi Baffled Anaerobic Reactor
NRCDD	National River Conservation Directorate
NRCPP	National River Conservation Programme
O&M	Operation & Maintenance
OHSR	Overhead Service Reservoir
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
QA&QC	Quality assurance & quality control

  
**Public Information Officer**  
**-cum-Executive Engineer**  
**Jal Shakti Division Haroli**


Abbreviation / Acronym	Full Term
SLSC	State Level Selection Committee
SPS	Sewage Pumping Station
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
SBR	Sequential Batch Reactor
UD&HD	Urban Development & Housing Department
ULB	Urban Local Body/Bodies
WSP	Waste Stabilization Ponds

  
Public Information Officer  
-cum-Executive Engineer  
Jal Shakti Division Haroli

### Executive Summary

Conservation of water bodies are utmost important in India due to increasing demand of water requirements, and water shortage is an emerging scenario especially during summer season. Rivers, lakes, ponds, streams and wells are the sources of freshwater. Ponds are amongst the most diverse fresh water habitats that support many species including more uncommon, rare and even threatened species. Furthermore, pond is an ecosystem itself and it is formed from the cohabitation of plants, animals, microorganisms and its surrounding environment. Apart from the water requirements for domestic purposes, most of the manufacturing is also heavily depended on water. Many of the small water bodies in our surrounding have already disappeared leading to water shortage and biodiversity loss in the region. Therefore, initiatives must be undertaken to protect the existed ponds to safeguard the environment as well as the human wellbeing.

Jal Shakti Vibhag Himachal Pradesh under the esteemed guidance of Honorable Minister Jal Shakhti Vibhag has taken initiative to perform a Proposal to retrieve and revive pond in Haroli constituency of Una Distt. of Himachal Pradesh and to propose specific pond management activities that will ensure sustainable conservation of the pond. As upon the request, a one-month research study has been conducted, and this report contains detailed information on history, geography, biodiversity and environmental issues of the pond. A sustainable conservation approach to retain the cultural, social, and ecological significance of pond through transforming the pond bank as a wayside eco-tourism spot and biodiversity Garden with the participation of local community is also proposed in the report.

  
**Public Information Officer  
-cum-Executive Engineer  
Jal Shakti Division Haroli**

## INTRODUCTION

Ponds are the simplest surface water bodies which are closest to the heart of human being and of considerable ecological, social and cultural significance in every locality. On a world scale, ponds and small lakes dominate both the area of freshwaters and the number of basins too. Collectively, they have an overwhelmingly greater significance in human affairs than large lakes, and contribute greatly to the freshwater storage of organic matter.

Ponds are built in the past to hold water for agriculture and domestic uses. These water bodies not only provide drinking water, support livelihoods and biodiversity but also control runoff and act as natural rainwater recharging structures.

Most of the surface water in India faces vast quantity and quality threat. Many ponds have been degraded or lost, mainly due to anthropogenic activities such as change in agricultural activities, expansion of urban areas and pollution. Ponds have become more eutrophic owing to excessive nutrient additions and as a result they have often changed from macrophyte dominated and clear water states to turbid states, dominated by phytoplankton or floating water hyacinth or *Salvinia*.

With about 1.2 billion people having no access to drinking water and about 2.4 billion lacking basic sanitations, the symptoms of emerging global water crisis are too obvious. It is projected that the population under water stress will rise from 450 million at present to 2.7 billion by 2025 and Indian subcontinent is already being classified as the 'water stressed' region, meaning that water needs exceed its availability (CPHEEO, 2013).

Historically, these water bodies have met water demands of the population for centuries and a community management system had sustained them for a long period of time. However, now water crisis is very severe in highly populated urban areas, and rural areas also witness water shortage during summer season.

  
Public Information Officer  
-cum-Executive Engineer  
Jal Shakti Division Haroli



These small water bodies are an intrinsic part of the eco system. A lake or pond is the water body which holds certain volume of water generally in all seasons of the year. They have traditionally served the function of fulfilling the water requirements of the local community for drinking, household uses like washing, agriculture, and fishing and also for religious and cultural purposes. Moreover, they also host a wide variety of flora and fauna.

Therefore, it is significant to protect and conserve water bodies such as ponds, streams, lakes etc. not only to meet the water demands of human beings but also to protect endemic and endangered biodiversity depend on these water bodies. It is the time to initiate efforts to restore, conserve, manage and maintain water bodies in our region.

### **SIGNIFICANCE OF CONSERVATION OF PONDS**

A pond ecosystem is a fundamental unit in ecology that is formed from the cohabitation of plants, animals, microorganisms, and a surrounding environment. It refers to a community of freshwater organisms largely dependent on each other for surviving and maintaining a life cycle. Ponds are an important part of our culture also; partly because of their intrinsic historical value. Their sediment records can reveal us about our ancestors' way of life. Ponds are 'local water bodies' and play a crucial role in maintaining and encouraging the link between people and wildlife. They also provide many opportunities for education and experimental research across a widerange of subjects.

Ponds are vital for many rare and endangered species, both at regional and national levels. The networks of ponds support meta-populations of many aquatic species, including amphibians, invertebrates and wetland plants. Ponds are particularly important at the landscape scale: they have shown to contribute as much as to regional biodiversity as rivers or lakes, and they provide stepping-stones and increased connectivity between other freshwater habitats.

**Public Information Officer  
-cum-Executive Engineer  
Jal Shakti Division Haroli**

Heera Thari Pond is located at Puthupanam Ward (4<sup>th</sup> ward), Poothrikka Panchayat in Una district,

HP. It was a major source of water to the local community, especially for agricultural and domestic purposes, till a few decades back. The water body had greater ecological and cultural significances in the past. However, it has lost its original ecology and pristine form due to invasive aquatic algal/weed growth and accumulation of wastes. To conserve the pond, the community members as well as the Panchayath has conducted pond cleaning drive several times in the past in various years; however, most of them were found unsuccessful as a sustainable solution. The present condition of the pond is worse, and is at verge of destruction.

### ACTIVITIES AND OBJECTIVES

This pre-project study aims at finding out information on Heera Thari Pond regarding its geographical details, history, cultural heritage, biodiversity and major environmental threats to propose a sustainable conservation of Heera Thari Pond. The study activities and objectives are specified as follows:

#### ACTIVITIES

- To conduct a land survey of the Heera Thari Pond and its surrounding area (only public land) and to generate geographical data of the pond
- To study the quality of water in the pond and also of the fauna and flora
- To conduct a community survey to explore various stakeholders of the pond
- To study the history, past and present usage pattern of the pond
- To study the nature of pollution of the pond and its sources

#### OBJECTIVES

- To propose a detailed project for the retrieval and maintenance of the pond with a sustainable management and governance plan Improve the quality of the water discharged from Lake Hancock by reducing Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) to the lake.
- Preserve, and where feasible, enhance the natural greenway /wildlife corridor

Public Information Officer  
-cum-Executive Engineer  
Jal Shakti Division Haroli

(Peace River /Green Swamp) through Polk County.

- Maintain the exceptional wildlife values of Lake Hancock.
- Enhance the diversity of the fishery of the lake.
- Provide habitat compatible public access for nature-based recreational activities and commercial fishing.

## METHODOLOGY

**STUDY PERIOD:** The study was conducted for a period of one month from Nov10 to Dec 2023.


**Land survey:** Using DGPS, contours, depth and size of the pond, nature of the bottom of the pond and relevant maps were generated.

**Biodiversity Studies:** The pond area and its adjoining areas were thoroughly explored for floral diversity and recorded. Regular and repeated observations did in this area for a period of 2 weeks continuously, for the faunal diversity studies.

**Community survey:** A survey was conducted among the local residents and other stakeholders in order to explore the history, usage pattern, other interests etc.

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE POND

As per the opinion of the stakeholder community pollution of the water body is the main issue of the pond and the main reason for that is the nearby community.

  
Public Information Officer  
-cum-Executive Engineer  
Jal Shakti Division Haroli



under severe threat. The rejuvenation of the pond will bring more diversity and more conservation culture among the stakeholders.

## ENVIRONMENTAL THREATS AND REASONS FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE POND

In water bodies are nowadays considered as the best place to release sewage and dump solid wastes. The abandonment of water bodies and development as a waste dumping site happens simultaneously. If the water body is on the sides of a road, people will make it as a habit to throw their household wastes into it or wastes get blown away into the pond by wind. There are lot of reports available on such types of waste dumping including that of slaughter house wastes. However, Heera Thari Pond is saved from such a habit of the passerby community, till this time. The pond area has minor pollution only from community. The main pollution is from the industries Near the pond. The dust and chemicals from the factory cover whole area when they are working. The next pollutants are plastic and cloths from the peoples who are used pond to bathing and washing.

### The following suggestions were raised by various groups:

- The all four sides of the pond should be constructed
- The pond premises should be made beautiful.
- The water should be kept clean. Bathing and swimming for children should be allowed.
- There will be no use of rejuvenating the Pond as the pond is severely contaminating by the surrounding factory.
- Panchayat should implement the project, and then only it will be maintained properly.

PART II

  
Public Information Officer  
-cum-Executive Engineer  
Jal Shakti Division Haroli

re-establish the pond to its original legacy and beauty. Public unanimously demanded to restore the pond to its past glory which will provide the erstwhile services again to the local community. Scientific studies were conducted to keep the ecological significance of the pond and developed detailed plan including civil constructions and biodiversity conservation programs. Thus, the present proposal is developed.

### AIM

To conserve HEERA THARI POND as a sustainable model for conservation of surface water resources and develop as a leisure spot through active community participation.

### OBJECTIVES

- To conserve the pond as a sustainable model for conserving natural resources especially surface water resources and local biodiversity, ensuring all its traditional uses
- To develop the location as a leisure point with community participation
- To promote the pond as an informal environmental education hub for natural resource conservation and sustainable life style practices

### PROPOSALS

The proposals are developed imbibing the principles of sustainable development, minimizing the resource utilization, ensuring sustainability with least energy inputs and low maintenance cost (natures' way!!) and benefitting local community at large and catering a larger community with natural rustic experiences.

**Pond Conservation:** Cleaning and maintaining water quality; conserving aquatic and neighboring terrestrial biodiversity; waste management provisions; renewable energy resources (solar lamps, biogas etc.); provisions; retaining provisions of water usage for agricultural purposes; and ensuring self-maintenance of water quantity and quality.

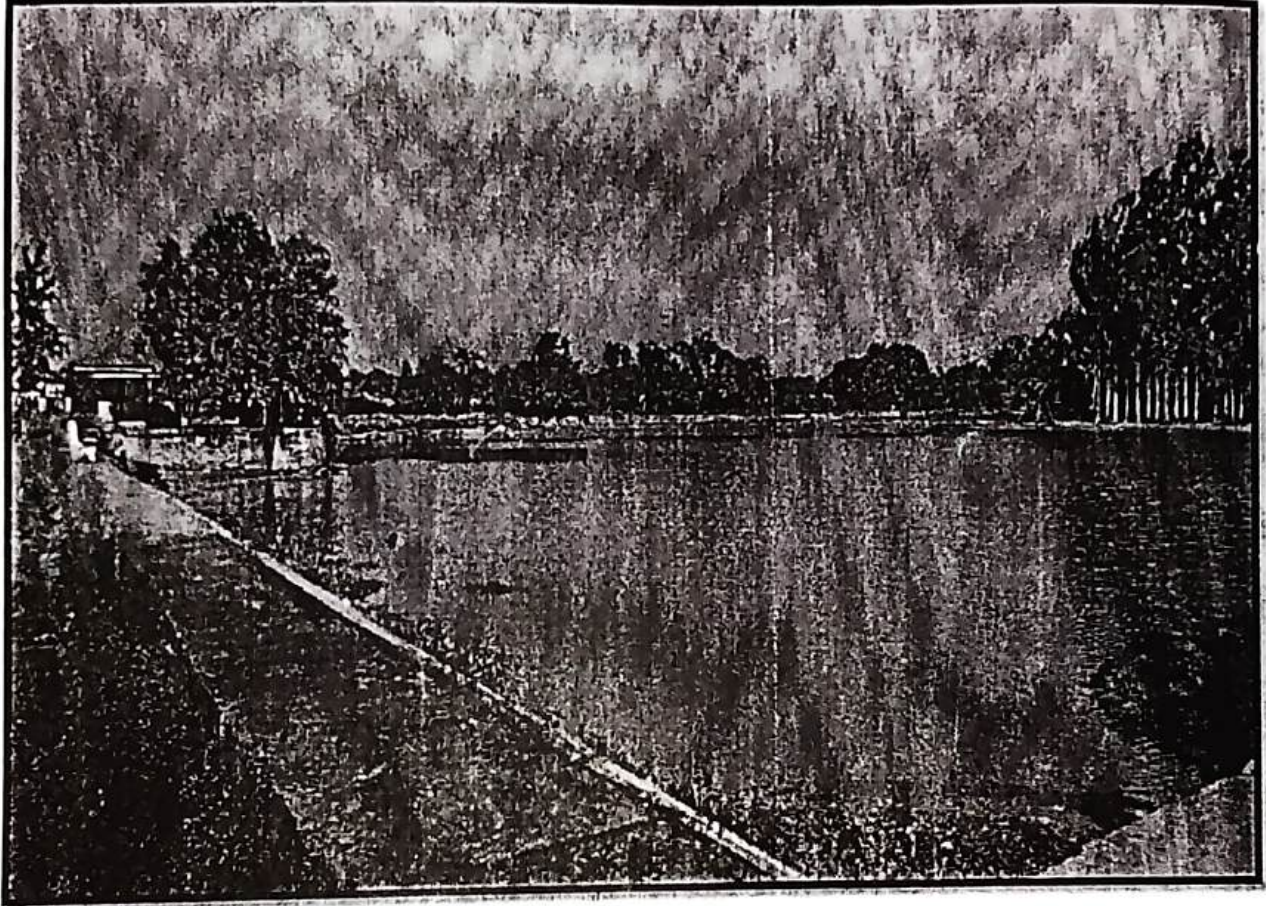
**Public Information Officer**  
-cum-Executive Engineer  
Jal. S. Dept. Division Haroli

## -: DETAILED PROJECT REPORT :-

Name of Work: Rejuvenation and Restoration of **Pubowal Pond**  
based on Natural Treatment System with State-of-art  
Technology in Tehsil Haroli and Distt. Una Himachal Pradesh



## DPR



Total Estimated Cost: Rs. **2,05,91,200.00** (205.91 Lakh)

*Prepared by*

**EXECUTIVE ENGINEER**  
**JAL SHAKTI VIBHAG, DIVISION UNA-I,**  
**CIRCLE UNA, UNA (HAMIRPUR ZONE),**  
**HIMACHAL PRADESH**

JANUARY, 2024

*[Signature]*  
Public Information Officer  
-cum-Executive Engineer  
Jal Shakti Division Haroli




## Glossary of Terms

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GIS	Geographical Information System
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kW	Kilo Watt
kWH	Kilo Watt Hour
LPCD	Liters Per Capita Per Day
MLD	Million Liters per Day
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M	Meter
mm	Millimeter
MBAR	Multi Baffled Anaerobic Reactor
NRCD	National River Conservation Directorate
NRCP	National River Conservation Programme
O&M	Operation & Maintenance
OHSR	Overhead Service Reservoir
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
QA&QC	Quality assurance & quality control

  
**Public Information Officer**  
 cum-Executive Engineer  
 Shakti Division Haroli

Abbreviation / Acronym	Full Term
SLSC	State Level Selection Committee
SPS	Sewage Pumping Station
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
SBR	Sequential Batch Reactor
UD&HD	Urban Development & Housing Department
ULB	Urban Local Body/Bodies
WSP	Waste Stabilization Ponds




Public Information Officer  
-cum-Executive Engineer  
Jal Shakti Division Haroli

**Executive Summary**

Conservation of water bodies are utmost important in India due to increasing demand of water requirements, and water shortage is an emerging scenario especially during summer season. Rivers, lakes, ponds, streams and wells are the sources of freshwater. Ponds are amongst the most diverse fresh water habitats that support many species including more uncommon, rare and even threatened species. Furthermore, pond is an ecosystem itself and it is formed from the cohabitation of plants, animals, microorganisms and its surrounding environment. Apart from the water requirements for domestic purposes, most of the manufacturing is also heavily depended on water. Many of the small water bodies in our surrounding have already disappeared leading to water shortage and biodiversity loss in the region. Therefore, initiatives must be undertaken to protect the existed ponds to safeguard the environment as well as the human wellbeing.

Jal Shakti Vibhag Himachal Pradesh under the esteemed guidance of Honourable Minister Jal Shakhti Vibhag has taken initiative to perform a Proposal to retrieve and revive pond in Haroli constituency of Una distt of Himachal Pradesh and to propose specific pond management activities that will ensure sustainable conservation of the pond. As upon the request, a one-month research study has been conducted, and this report contains detailed information on history, geography, biodiversity and environmental issues of the pond. A sustainable conservation approach to retain the cultural, social, and ecological significance of pond through transforming the pond bank as a wayside eco-tourism spot and biodiversity Garden with the participation of local community is also proposed in the report.

  
Public Information Officer  
-cum-Executive Engineer  
Jal Shakti Vibhag, Haroli

## INTRODUCTION

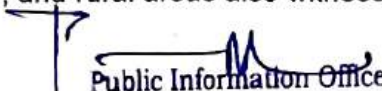
Ponds are the simplest surface water bodies which are closest to the heart of human being and of considerable ecological, social and cultural significance in every locality. On a world scale, ponds and small lakes dominate both the area of freshwaters and the number of basins too. Collectively, they have an overwhelmingly greater significance in human affairs than large lakes, and contribute greatly to the freshwater storage of organic matter.

Ponds are built in the past to hold water for agriculture and domestic uses. These water bodies not only provide drinking water, support livelihoods and biodiversity but also control runoff and act as natural rainwater recharging structures.

Most of the surface water in India faces vast quantity and quality threat. Many ponds have been degraded or lost, mainly due to anthropogenic activities such as change in agricultural activities, expansion of urban areas and pollution. Ponds have become more eutrophic owing to excessive nutrient additions and as a result they have often changed from macrophyte dominated and clear water states to turbid states, dominated by phytoplankton or floating water hyacinth or *Salvinia*.

With about 1.2 billion people having no access to drinking water and about 2.4 billion lacking basic sanitation, the symptoms of emerging global water crisis are too obvious. It is projected that the population under water stress will rise from 450 million at present to 2.7 billion by 2025 and Indian subcontinent is already being classified as the 'water stressed' region, meaning that water needs exceed its availability (CPHEEO, 2013).

Historically, these water bodies have met water demands of the population for centuries and a community management system had sustained them for a long period of time. However, now water crisis is very severe in highly populated urban areas, and rural areas also witness water shortage during summer season.

  
Public Information Officer  
-cum- Executive Engineer  
Jal Shakti Division Haroli

These small water bodies are an intrinsic part of the eco system. A lake or pond is the water body which holds certain volume of water generally in all seasons of the year. They have traditionally served the function of fulfilling the water requirements of the local community for drinking, household uses like washing, agriculture, and fishing and also for religious and cultural purposes. Moreover, they also host a wide variety of flora and fauna.

Therefore, it is significant to protect and conserve water bodies such as ponds, streams, lakes *etc.* not only to meet the water demands of human beings but also to protect endemic and endangered biodiversity depend on these water bodies. It is the time to initiate efforts to restore, conserve, manage and maintain water bodies in our region.

### **SIGNIFICANCE OF CONSERVATION OF PONDS**

A pond ecosystem is a fundamental unit in ecology that is formed from the cohabitation of plants, animals, microorganisms, and a surrounding environment. It refers to a community of freshwater organisms largely dependent on each other for surviving and maintaining a life cycle. Ponds are an important part of our culture also; partly because of their intrinsic historical value. Their sediment records can reveal us about our ancestors' way of life. Ponds are 'local water bodies' and play a crucial role in maintaining and encouraging the link between people and wildlife. They also provide many opportunities for education and experimental research across a widerange of subjects.

Ponds are vital for many rare and endangered species, both at regional and national levels. The networks of ponds support meta-populations of many aquatic species, including amphibians, invertebrates and wetland plants. Ponds are particularly important at the landscape scale: they have shown to contribute as much as to regional biodiversity as rivers or lakes, and they provide stepping-stones and increased connectivity between other freshwater habitats.

Haroli pond is located at Puthupanam Ward (4<sup>th</sup> ward), Poothrikka Panchayat in Una district

**Public Information Officer**  
cum-Executive Engineer  
Panchayat Division Haroli

HP. It was a major source of water to the local community, especially for agricultural and domestic purposes, till a few decades back. The water body had greater ecological and cultural significances in the past. However, it has lost its original ecology and pristine form due to invasive aquatic algal/weed growth and accumulation of wastes. To conserve the pond, the community members as well as the Panchayath has conducted pond cleaning drive several times in the past in various years; however, most of them were found unsuccessful as a sustainable solution. The present condition of the pond is worse, and is at verge of destruction.

### ACTIVITIES AND OBJECTIVES

This pre-project study aims at finding out information on Haroli pond regarding its geographical details, history, cultural heritage, biodiversity and major environmental threats to propose a sustainable conservation of Haroli pond. The study activities and objectives are specified as follows:

#### ACTIVITIES

- To conduct a land survey of the Haroli pond and its surrounding area (only public land) and to generate geographical data of the pond
- To study the quality of water in the pond and also of the fauna and flora
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- To propose a detailed project for the retrieval and maintenance of the pond with a sustainable management and governance plan Improve the quality of the water discharged from Lake Hancock by reducing Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) to the lake.
- Preserve, and where feasible, enhance the natural greenway/wildlife corridor

Public Information Officer  
-cum- Executive Engineer  
Page  
Kakti Division Haroli

(Peace River /Green Swamp) through Polk County.

- Maintain the exceptional wildlife values of Lake Hancock.
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- Provide habitat compatible public access for nature-based recreational activities and commercial fishing.

## METHODOLOGY

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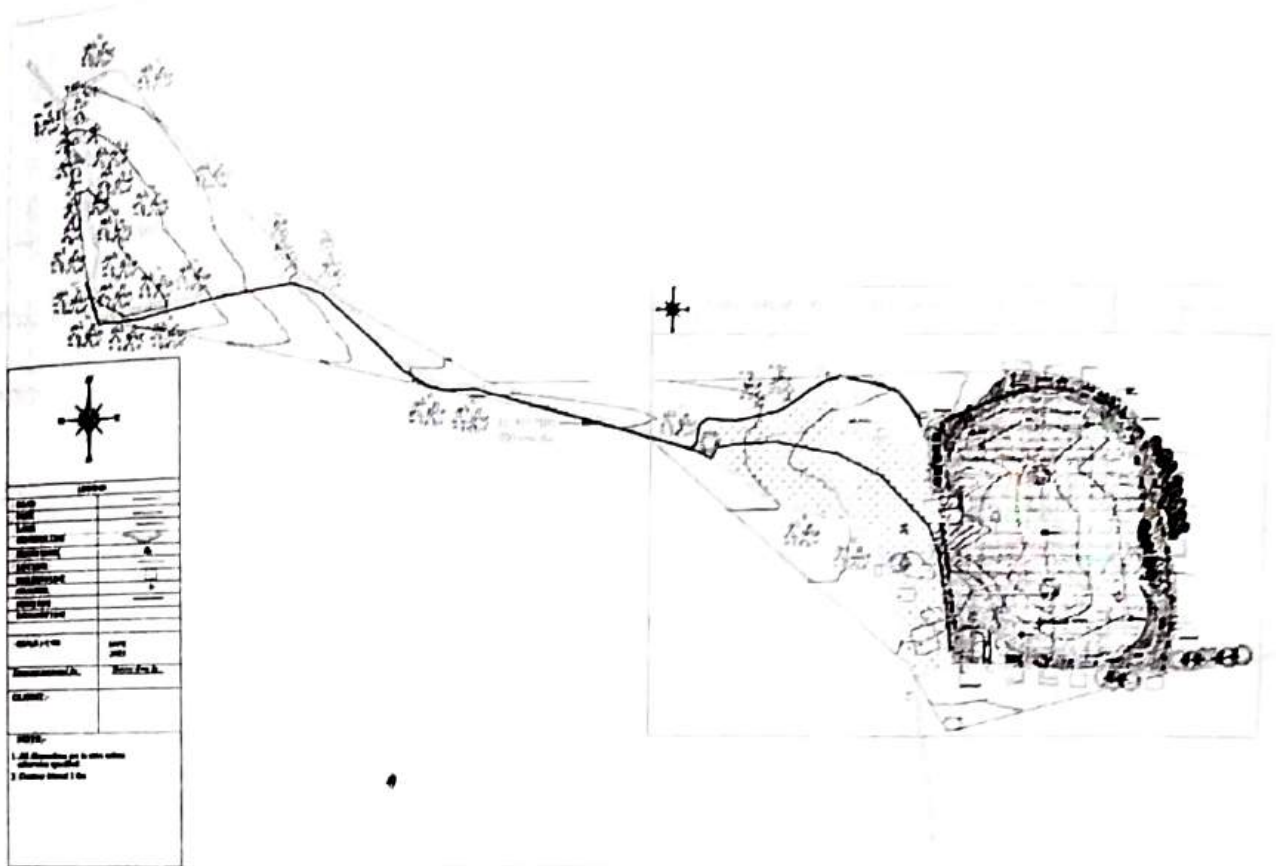
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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE POND

As per the opinion of the stakeholder community pollution of the water body is the main issue of the pond and the main reason for that is the nearby community.

  
Public Information Officer  
-cum-Executive Engineer  
Jal Shakti Division Haroli

**GEOGRAPHY**  
**GEOGRAPHICAL DETAILS**



Site plan of Pond

**WATER QUANTITY AND QUALITY**

**WATER QUANTITY**

Haroli Pond is mainly a rain water harvesting source in the region. Mostly the water in the pond is stagnant though there is a outlet in the South - Eastern side that flows towards the Agricultural field and then leads to another stream. This is connected to a big canal and it joining to the Periyar River. However because of its location as a head pond, the surface and ground water flow towards lower gradient line reaches the pond and that may be the reason for its perennial nature. Also the water near the canal is increase the water level of pond during summer season.

*[Signature]*  
Public Information Officer  
-cum-Executive Engineer  
Regional Division Haroli

Haroli pond is a perennial source of water in that area. Among the survey respondents of Haroli

under severe threat. The rejuvenation of the pond will bring more diversity and more conservation culture among the stakeholders.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL THREATS AND REASONS FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE POND**

In water bodies are nowadays considered as the best place to release sewage and dump solid wastes. The abandonment of water bodies and development as a waste dumping site happens simultaneously. If the water body is on the sides of a road, people will make it as a habit to throw their household wastes into it or wastes get blown away into the pond by wind. There are lot of reports available on such types of waste dumping including that of slaughter house wastes. However, Haroli Pond is saved from such a habit of the passerby community, till this time. The pond area has minor pollution only from community. The main pollution is from the industries Near the pond. The dust and chemicals from the factory cover whole area when they are working. The next pollutants are plastic and cloths from the peoples who are used pond to bathing and washing.

### **The following suggestions were raised by various groups:**

- The all four sides of the pond should be constructed
- The pond premises should be made beautiful.
- The water should be kept clean. Bathing and swimming for children should be allowed.
- There will be no use of rejuvenating the Pond as the pond is severely contaminating by the surrounding factory.
- Panchayat should implement the project, and then only it will be maintained properly.

PART II

  
Public Information Officer  
-cum-Executive Engineer  
Jal Shakti Division Haroli

to re-establish the pond to its original legacy and beauty. Public unanimously demanded to restore the pond to its past glory which will provide the erstwhile services again to the local community. Scientific studies were conducted to keep the ecological significance of the pond and developed detailed plan including civil constructions and biodiversity conservation programmes. Thus the present proposal is developed.

### AIM

To conserve PUBOWALPOND as a sustainable model for conservation of surface water resources and develop as a leisure spot through active community participation.

### OBJECTIVES

- To conserve the pond as a sustainable model for conserving natural resources especially surface water resources and local biodiversity, ensuring all its traditional uses
- To develop the location as a leisure point with community participation
- To promote the pond as an informal environmental education hub for natural resource conservation and sustainable life style practices

### PROPOSALS

The proposals are developed imbibing the principles of sustainable development, minimizing the resource utilization, ensuring sustainability with least energy inputs and low maintenance cost (nature's way!!) and benefitting local community at large and catering a larger community with natural rustic experiences.

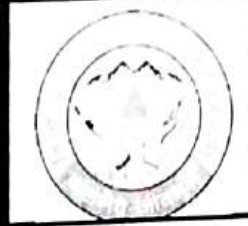
**Pond Conservation:** Cleaning and maintaining water quality; conserving aquatic and neighbouring terrestrial biodiversity; waste management provisions; renewable energy resources (solar lamps, biogas etc.); provisions; retaining provisions of water usage for agricultural purposes; and ensuring self-maintenance of water quantity and quality.

Public Information Officer  
-cum-Executive Engineer  
Shri. Division Haroli

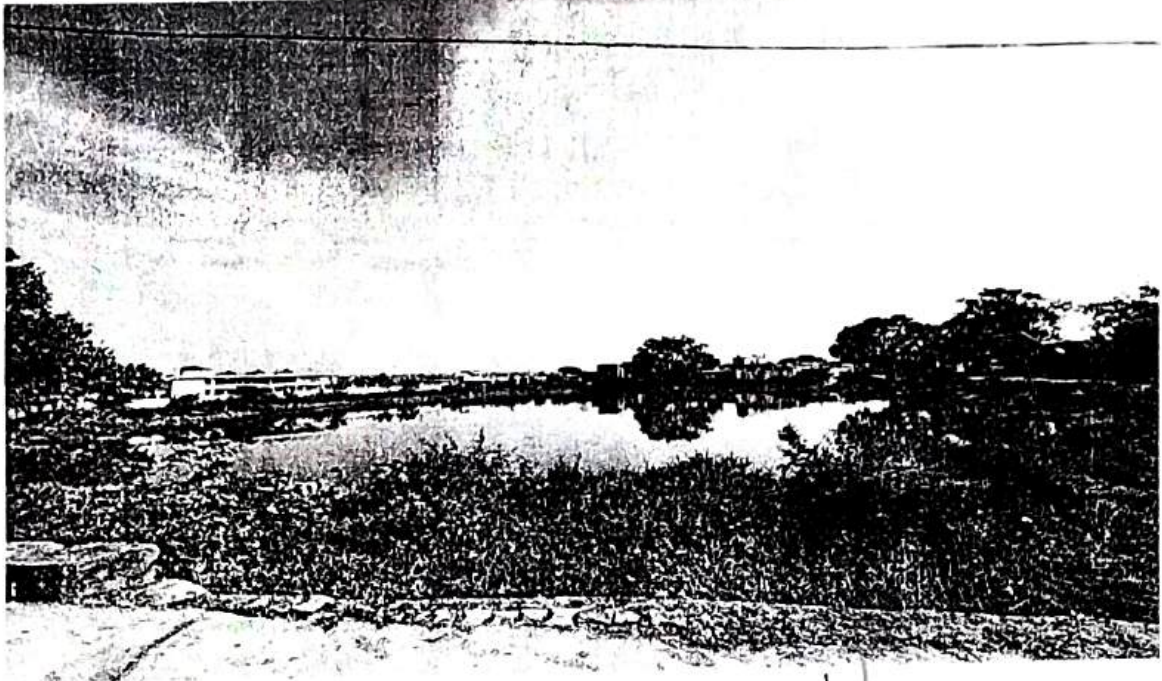
working estimate

## :- DETAILED PROJECT REPORT :-

Name of Work: Rejuvenation and Restoration of **Dulehra Pond**  
based on Natural Treatment System with State-of-art  
Technology in Tehsil Haroli and Distt. Una Himachal Pradesh



**DPR**



Total Estimated Cost: Rs. <sup>126,37,628</sup> ~~4,32,47,417.00~~ (132.47 Lakh)

Prepared by

**EXECUTIVE ENGINEER**  
**JAL SHAKTI VIBHAG, DIVISION UNA-I,**  
**CIRCLE UNA, UNA (HAMIRPUR ZONE),**  
**HIMACHAL PRADESH**


NOVEMBER, 2024

  
**Public Information Officer**  
**-cum-Executive Engineer**  
**Jal Shakti Division Haroli**

## Glossary of Terms

Following is a glossary of terms used in this report, including abbreviations and acronyms commonly used in relation to STPs process, equipment and operations.

Abbreviation / Acronym	Full Term
AUWSP	Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme
ASP	Activate Sludge Process
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CDP	City Development Plan
CPHEEO	Central Public Health and Environment Engineering Organization
CWR	Clear Water Reservoir
CSP	City Sanitation Plan
DPR	Detail Project Report
GIS	Geographical Information System
Gol	Government of India
Go HP	Government of Himachal Pradesh
kW	Kilo Watt
kWH	Kilo Watt Hour
LPCD	Liters Per Capita Per Day
MLD	Million Liters per Day
MI	Million Liter
M	Meter
mm	Millimeter
MBAR	Multi Baffled Anaerobic Reactor
NRCD	National River Conservation Directorate
NRCP	National River Conservation Programme
O&M	Operation & Maintenance
OHSR	Overhead Service Reservoir
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department

  
**Public Information Officer  
-cum-Executive Engineer  
Jal Shakti Division Haroli**

Abbreviation / Acronym	Full Term
QA&QC	Quality assurance & quality control
SLSC	State Level Selection Committee
SPS	Sewage Pumping Station
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
SBR	Sequential Batch Reactor
UD&HD	Urban Development & Housing Department
ULB	Urban Local Body/Bodies
WSP	Waste Stabilization Ponds

  
Public Information Officer  
-cum-Executive Engineer  
Jal Shakti Division Haroli

**Executive Summary**

Conservation of water bodies are utmost important in India due to increasing demand of water requirements, and water shortage is an emerging scenario especially during summer season. Rivers, lakes, ponds, streams and wells are the sources of freshwater. Ponds are amongst the most diverse fresh water habitats that support many species including more uncommon, rare and even threatened species. Furthermore, pond is an ecosystem itself and it is formed from the cohabitation of plants, animals, microorganisms and its surrounding environment. Apart from the water requirements for domestic purposes, most of the manufacturing is also heavily depended on water. Many of the small water bodies in our surrounding have already disappeared leading to water shortage and biodiversity loss in the region. Therefore, initiatives must be undertaken to protect the existed ponds to safeguard the environment as well as the human wellbeing.

Jal Shakti Vibhag Himachal Pradesh under the esteemed guidance of Honorable Minister Jal Shakti Vibhag has taken initiative to perform a Proposal to retrieve and revive pond in Haroli constituency of Una Distt of Himachal Pradesh and to propose specific pond management activities that will ensure sustainable conservation of the pond. As upon the request, a one-month research study has been conducted, and this report contains detailed information on history, geography, biodiversity and environmental issues of the pond. A sustainable conservation approach to retain the cultural, social, and ecological significance of pond through transforming the pond bank as a wayside eco-tourism spot and biodiversity Garden with the participation of local community is also proposed in the report.



**Public Information Officer  
-cum-Executive Engineer  
Jal Shakti Division Haroli**

## INTRODUCTION


Ponds are the simplest surface water bodies which are closest to the heart of human being and of considerable ecological, social and cultural significance in every locality. On a world scale, ponds and small lakes dominate both the area of freshwaters and the number of basins too. Collectively, they have an overwhelmingly greater significance in human affairs than large lakes, and contribute greatly to the freshwater storage of organic matter.

Ponds are built in the past to hold water for agriculture and domestic uses. These water bodies not only provide drinking water, support livelihoods and biodiversity but also control runoff and act as natural rainwater recharging structures.

Most of the surface water in India faces vast quantity and quality threat. Many ponds have been degraded or lost, mainly due to anthropogenic activities such as change in agricultural activities, expansion of urban areas and pollution. Ponds have become more eutrophic owing to excessive nutrient additions and as a result they have often changed from macrophyte dominated and clear water states to turbid states, dominated by phytoplankton or floating water hyacinth or *Salvinia*.

With about 1.2 billion people having no access to drinking water and about 2.4 billion lacking basic sanitation, the symptoms of emerging global water crisis are too obvious. It is projected that the population under water stress will rise from 450 million at present to 2.7 billion by 2025 and Indian subcontinent is already being classified as the 'water stressed' region, meaning that water needs exceed its availability (CPHEEO, 2013).

Historically, these water bodies have met water demands of the population for centuries and a community management system had sustained them for a long period of time. However, now water crisis is very severe in highly populated urban areas, and rural areas also witness water shortage during summer season.

  
Public Information Officer  
-cum-Executive Engineer  
Jal Shakti Division Haroli

These small water bodies are an intrinsic part of the eco system. A lake or pond is the water body which holds certain volume of water generally in all seasons of the year. They have traditionally served the function of fulfilling the water requirements of the local community for drinking, household uses like washing, agriculture, and fishing and also for religious and cultural purposes. Moreover, they also host a wide variety of flora and fauna.

Therefore, it is significant to protect and conserve water bodies such as ponds, streams, lakes etc. not only to meet the water demands of human beings but also to protect endemic and endangered biodiversity depend on these water bodies. It is the time to initiate efforts to restore, conserve, manage and maintain water bodies in our region.

### **SIGNIFICANCE OF CONSERVATION OF PONDS**

A pond ecosystem is a fundamental unit in ecology that is formed from the cohabitation of plants, animals, microorganisms, and a surrounding environment. It refers to a community of freshwater organisms largely dependent on each other for surviving and maintaining a life cycle. Ponds are an important part of our culture also; partly because of their intrinsic historical value. Their sediment records can reveal us about our ancestors' way of life. Ponds are 'local water bodies' and play a crucial role in maintaining and encouraging the link between people and wildlife. They also provide many opportunities for education and experimental research across a widerange of subjects.

Ponds are vital for many rare and endangered species, both at regional and national levels. The networks of ponds support meta-populations of many aquatic species, including amphibians, invertebrates and wetland plants. Ponds are particularly important at the landscape scale: they have shown to contribute as much as to regional biodiversity as rivers or lakes, and they provide stepping-stones and increased connectivity between other freshwater habitats.

**Public Information Officer  
-cum-Executive Engineer  
Jal Shakti Division Haroli**

Dulehra pond is located at Puthupanam Ward (4<sup>th</sup> ward), Poothrikka Panchayat in Una

istrict, HP. It was a major source of water to the local community, especially for agricultural and domestic purposes, till a few decades back. The water body had greater ecological and cultural significances in the past. However, it has lost its original ecology and pristine form due to invasive aquatic algal/weed growth and accumulation of wastes. To conserve the pond, the community members as well as the Panchayath has conducted pond cleaning drive several times in the past in various years; however, most of them were found unsuccessful as a sustainable solution. The present condition of the pond is worse, and is at verge of destruction.

### ACTIVITIES AND OBJECTIVES

This pre-project study aims at finding out information on **Dulehra pond** regarding its geographical details, history, cultural heritage, biodiversity and major environmental threats to propose a sustainable conservation of Dulehra pond. The study activities and objectives are specified as follows:

#### ACTIVITIES

- To conduct a land survey of the Dulehra pond and its surrounding area (only public land) and to generate geographical data of the pond
- To study the quality of water in the pond and also of the fauna and flora
- To conduct a community survey to explore various stakeholders of the pond
- To study the history, past and present usage pattern of the pond
- To study the nature of pollution of the pond and its sources

#### OBJECTIVES

- To propose a detailed project for the retrieval and maintenance of the pond with a sustainable management and governance **plan Improve the quality of the water discharged from Lake Hancock by reducing Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) to the lake.**
- Preserve, and where feasible, enhance the natural greenway /wildlife corridor

**Public Information Officer  
-cum-Executive Engineer  
Jal Shakti Division Haroli**

(Peace River /Green Swamp) through Polk County.

- Maintain the exceptional wildlife values of Lake Hancock.
- Enhance the diversity of the fishery of the lake.
- Provide habitat compatible public access for nature-based recreational activities and commercial fishing.

## METHODOLOGY

**STUDY PERIOD:** The study was conducted for a period of one month from Nov10 to Dec 2023.

**Land survey:** Using DGPS, contours, depth and size of the pond, nature of the bottom of the pond and relevant maps were generated.

**Biodiversity Studies:** The pond area and its adjoining areas were thoroughly explored for floral diversity and recorded. Regular and repeated observations did in this area for a period of 2 weeks continuously, for the faunal diversity studies.

**Community survey:** A survey was conducted among the local residents and other stakeholders in order to explore the history, usage pattern, other interests etc.

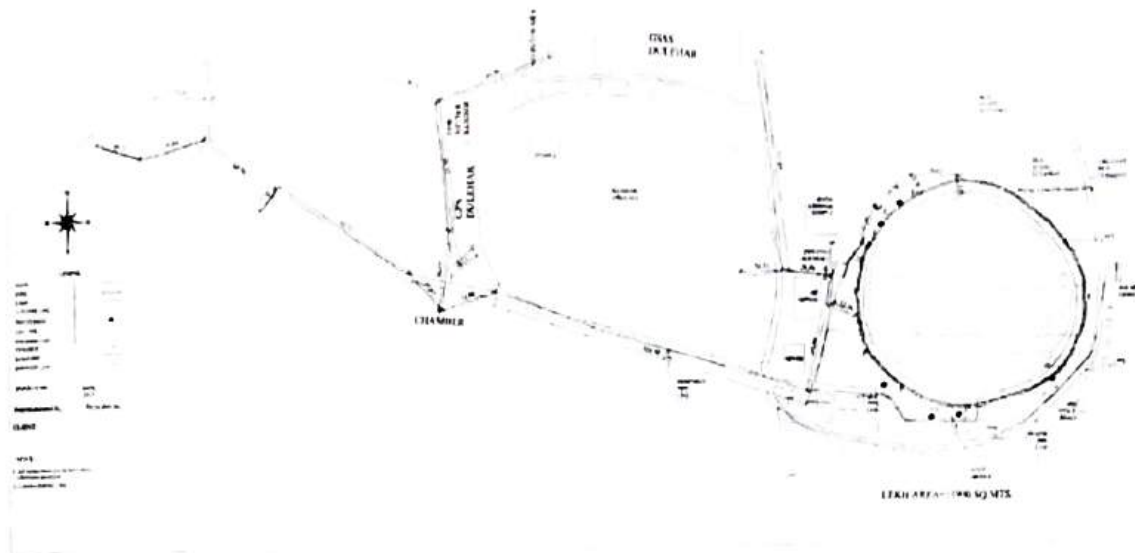
## ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE POND

As per the opinion of the stakeholder community pollution of the water body is the main issue of the pond and the main reason for that is the nearby community.

  
Public Information Officer  
-cum-Executive Engineer  
Jal Shakti Division Haroli

## GEOGRAPHY

## GEOGRAPHICAL DETAILS



Site plan of Pond

## WATER QUANTITY AND QUALITY

## WATER QUANTITY

Dulehra Pond is mainly a rain water harvesting source in the region. Mostly the water in the pond is stagnant though there is an outlet in the South - Eastern side that flows towards the Agricultural field and then leads to another stream. This is connected to a big canal and it joining to the Periyar River. However because of its location as a head pond, the surface and ground water flow towards lower gradient line reaches the pond and that may be the reason for its perennial nature. Also the water near the canal increases the water level of pond during summer season.

Dulehra pond is a perennial source of water in that area. Among the survey respondents, all of them said that there is no water level fluctuation in the pond. It is because of the continuous flow of water through the outlet during the Monsoon season and presence of

## ENVIRONMENTAL THREATS AND REASONS FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE POND

In water bodies are nowadays considered as the best place to release sewage and dump solid wastes. The abandonment of water bodies and development as a waste dumping site happens simultaneously. If the water body is on the sides of a road, people will make it as a habit to throw their household wastes into it or wastes get blown away into the pond by wind. There are lot of reports available on such types of waste dumping including that of slaughter house wastes. However, Dulehra Pond is saved from such a habit of the passerby community, till this time. The pond area has minor pollution only from community. The main pollution is from the industries Near the pond. The dust and chemicals from the factory cover whole area when they are working. The next pollutants are plastic and cloths from the peoples who are used pond to bathing and washing.

### The following suggestions were raised by various groups:

- The all four sides of the pond should be constructed
- The pond premises should be made beautiful.
- The water should be kept clean. Bathing and swimming for children should be allowed.
- There will be no use of rejuvenating the Pond as the pond is severely contaminating by the surrounding factory.
- Panchayat should implement the project, and then only it will be maintained properly.

## PART II

### PROPOSAL FOR DULEHRA Pond CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:

#### BACKGROUND

Public Information Officer  
cum-Executive Engineer  
Jal Shakti Division Haroli

community. Scientific studies were conducted to keep the ecological significance of the pond and developed detailed plan including civil constructions and biodiversity conservation programmes. Thus the present proposal is developed.

## AIM

To conserve DULEHRAPOND as a sustainable model for conservation of surface water resources and develop as a leisure spot through active community participation.

## OBJECTIVES

- To conserve the pond as a sustainable model for conserving natural resources especially surface water resources and local biodiversity, ensuring all its traditional uses
- To develop the location as a leisure point with community participation
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## PROPOSALS

The proposals are developed imbibing the principles of sustainable development, minimizing the resource utilization, ensuring sustainability with least energy inputs and low maintenance cost (nature's way!!) and benefitting local community at large and catering a larger community with natural rustic experiences.

**Pond Conservation:** Cleaning and maintaining water quality; conserving aquatic and neighbouring terrestrial biodiversity; waste management provisions; renewable energy resources (solar lamps, biogas etc.); provisions; retaining provisions of water usage for agricultural purposes; and ensuring self-maintenance of water quantity and quality.

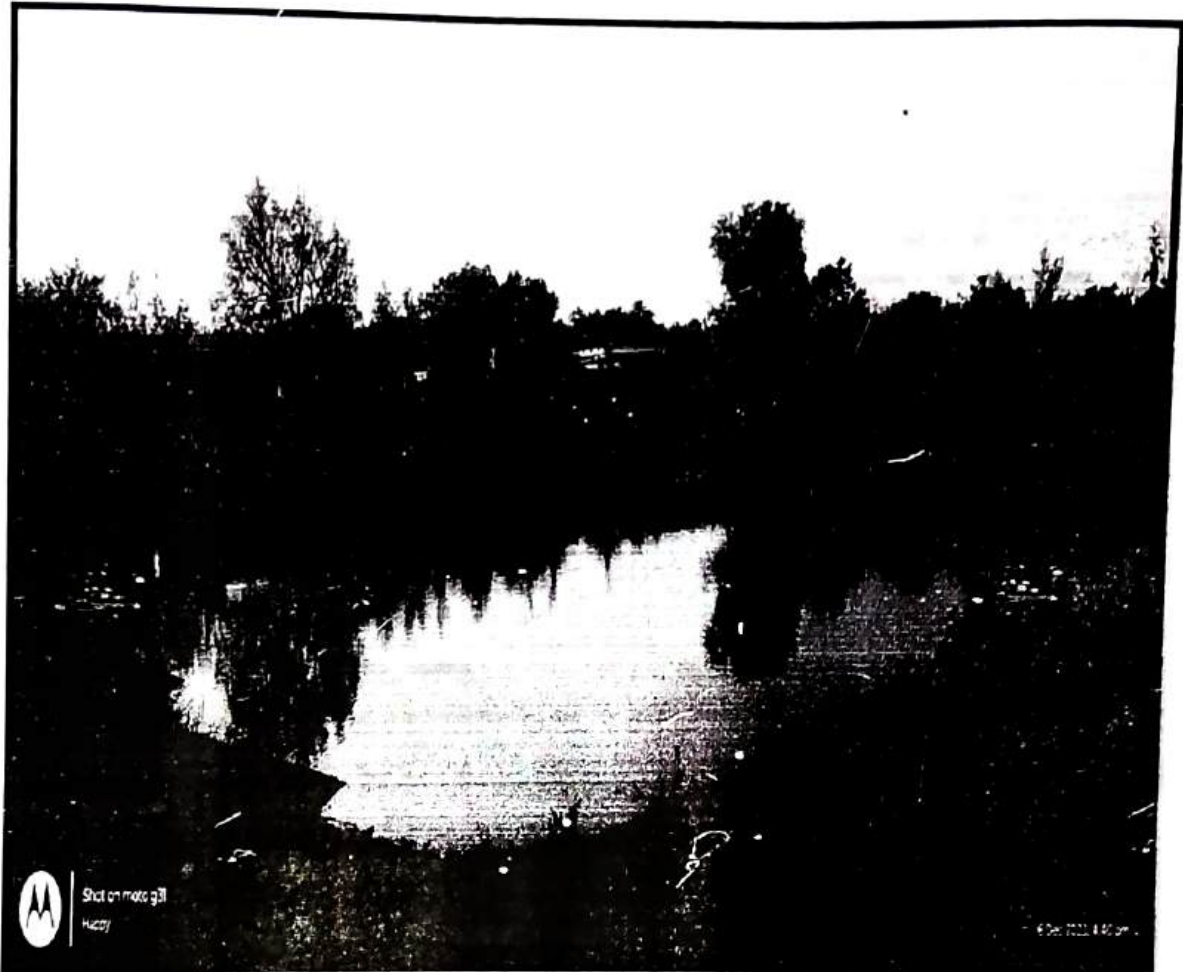
Leisure Point: Participatory and without harming pond environment in any manner, but

# :- DETAILED PROJECT REPORT: -

Name of Work: Rejuvenation and Restoration of **Gondpur Jai Chand Pond** for conservation and ground water recharge based on Natural Treatment System with STATE of ART Technology in Tehsil Haroli and Distt. Una Himachal Pradesh



## DPR



Total Estimated Cost: Rs. 3430975.00 (34.31 Lakh)

31,98,278/-

Prepared by

**EXECUTIVE ENGINEER**  
**JAL SHAKTI VIBHAG, DIVISION Haroli,**  
**CIRCLE Una, (Hamirpur ZONE),**  
**HIMACHAL PRADESH**

Public Information Officer  
 -cum-Executive Engineer  
 Jal Shakti Division Haroli

November, 2024

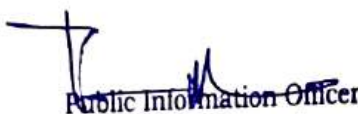
DPR\_Gondpur\_Una

Page No 1

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O&M	Operation & Maintenance
OHSR	Overhead Service Reservoir
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
QA&QC	Quality assurance & quality control

  
 Public Information Officer  
 -cum-Executive Engineer  
**Jal Shakti Division Haroli**


Abbreviation /  
Acronym

## Full Term

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SLSC	State Level Selection Committee
SPS	Sewage Pumping Station
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
SBR	Sequential Batch Reactor
UD&HD	Urban Development & Housing Department
ULB	Urban Local Body/Bodies
WSP	Waste Stabilization Ponds

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Public Information Officer  
-cum-Executive Engineer  
Jal Shakti Division Haroli

**Executive Summary**

Conservation of water bodies are utmost important in India due to increasing demand of water requirements, and water shortage is an emerging scenario especially during summer season. Rivers, lakes, ponds, streams and wells are the sources of freshwater. Ponds are amongst the most diverse fresh water habitats that support many species including more uncommon, rare and even threatened species. Furthermore, pond is an ecosystem itself and it is formed from the cohabitation of plants, animals, microorganisms and its surrounding environment. Apart from the water requirements for domestic purposes, most of the manufacturing is also heavily depended on water. Many of the small water bodies in our surrounding have already disappeared leading to water shortage and biodiversity loss in the region. Therefore, initiatives must be undertaken to protect the existed ponds to safeguard the environment as well as the human wellbeing.

Jal Shakti Vibhag Himachal Pradesh under the esteemed guidance of Honorable Minister Jal Shakti Vibhag has taken initiative to perform a Proposal to retrieve and revive pond in Haroli constituency of Una Distt of Himachal Pradesh and to propose specific pond management activities that will ensure sustainable conservation of the pond. As upon the request, a one-month research study has been conducted, and this report contains detailed information on history, geography, biodiversity and environmental issues of the pond. A sustainable conservation approach to retain the cultural, social, and ecological significance of pond through transforming the pond bank as a wayside eco-tourism spot and biodiversity Garden with the participation of local community is also proposed in the report.

  
Public Information Officer  
-cum-Executive Engineer  
**Jal Shakti Division Haroli**

## INTRODUCTION

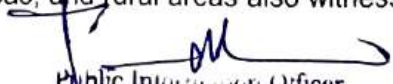
Ponds are the simplest surface water bodies which are closest to the heart of human being and of considerable ecological, social and cultural significance in every locality. On a world scale, ponds and small lakes dominate both the area of freshwaters and the number of basins too. Collectively, they have an overwhelmingly greater significance in human affairs than large lakes, and contribute greatly to the freshwater storage of organic matter.

Ponds are built in the past to hold water for agriculture and domestic uses. These water bodies not only provide drinking water, support livelihoods and biodiversity but also control runoff and act as natural rainwater recharging structures.

Most of the surface water in India faces vast quantity and quality threat. Many ponds have been degraded or lost, mainly due to anthropogenic activities such as change in agricultural activities, expansion of urban areas and pollution. Ponds have become more eutrophic owing to excessive nutrient additions and as a result they have often changed from macrophyte dominated and clear water states to turbid states, dominated by phytoplankton or floating water hyacinth or *Salvinia*.

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Historically, these water bodies have met water demands of the population for centuries and a community management system had sustained them for a long period of time. However, now water crisis is very severe in highly populated urban areas, and rural areas also witness water shortage during summer season.

  
Public Information Officer  
-cum-Executive Engineer  
Jal Shakti Division Haroli

GONDPUR Jai Chand Pond is located at Gondpur in Haroli constituency of Una district, HP. It was a major source of water to the local community, especially for agricultural and domestic purposes, till a few decades back. The water body had greater ecological and cultural significances in the past. However, it has lost its original ecology and pristine form due to invasive aquatic algal/weed growth and accumulation of wastes. To conserve the pond, the community members as well as the Panchayath has conducted pond cleaning drive several times in the past in various years; however, most of them were found unsuccessful as a sustainable solution. The present condition of the pond is worse, and is at verge of destruction.

## ACTIVITIES AND OBJECTIVES

This pre-project study aims at finding out information on **GONDPUR Pond** regarding its geographical details, history, cultural heritage, biodiversity and major environmental threats to propose a sustainable conservation of GONDPUR Pond. The study activities and objectives are specified as follows:

### ACTIVITIES

- To conduct a land survey of the GONDPUR Pond and its surrounding area (only public land) and to generate geographical data of the pond
- To study the quality of water in the pond and also of the fauna and flora
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- To study the nature of pollution of the pond and its sources

### OBJECTIVES

- To propose a detailed project for the retrieval and maintenance of the pond with a sustainable management and governance **plan** **Improve the quality of the water discharged from Lake Hancock by reducing Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) to the lake.**
- Preserve, and where feasible, enhance the natural greenway /wildlife corridor

  
Public Information Officer  
-cum-Executive Engineer  
Jal Shakti Division Haroli

(Peace River /Green Swamp) through Polk County.

- Maintain the exceptional wildlife values of Lake Hancock.
- Enhance the diversity of the fishery of the lake.
- Provide habitat compatible public access for nature-based recreational activities and commercial fishing.

## METHODOLOGY

**STUDY PERIOD:** The study was conducted for a period of one month from Nov 10 to Dec 2023.


**Land survey:** Using DGPS, contours, depth and size of the pond, nature of the bottom of the pond and relevant maps were generated.

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**Community survey:** A survey was conducted among the local residents and other stakeholders in order to explore the history, usage pattern, other interests *etc.*

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE POND

As per the opinion of the stakeholder community pollution of the water body is the main issue of the pond and the main reason for that is the nearby community.

  
Public Information Officer  
-cum-Executive Engineer  
Jal Shakti Division Haroli

## WATER QUANTITY AND QUALITY

### WATER QUANTITY

GONDPUR Pond is mainly a rain water harvesting source in the region. Mostly the water in the pond is stagnant though there is an outlet in the South - Eastern side that flows towards the Agricultural field and then leads to another stream. This is connected to a big canal and it joining to the Peripheral River. However, because of its location as a head pond, the surface andground water flow towards lower gradient line reaches the pond and that may be the reason for its perennial nature. Also, the water near the canal is increase the water level of pond during summer season.

GONDPUR pond is a perennial source of water in that area. Among the survey respondents, all of them said that there is No water level fluctuation in the pond. It is because of the continuous flow of water through the outlet during the Monsoon season and presence of water during summer season in the nearest canal.

### WATER QUALITY

GONDPUR Pond is known for its pristine environment and pure water, till recent times. Local people used the pond for bathing, swimming and agricultural purposes mainly. But later with the abandonment of paddy cultivation pond was neglected. A tar mixing factory neighboring the pond makes pollution in the pond and surrounding area.

As part of this study water samples were collected from the pond from different levels and regions of the pond and the results are given in Table 3.2. All the samples showed excess level of Coliform bacteria, indicating severe faecal contamination. The presence of *E. coli* in all the tested samples also denotes heavy levels of faecal matter in the water. The phosphate levels are also high which is due to the effluents from the factory as well as other chemical contaminants like soap, detergents, etc., which favors the growth of algae.

The turbidity caused by the increased plankton growth reduces the sunlight penetration and the light only penetrates to shorter distance. This in turn reduces the level of oxygen in the

contaminating by the surrounding factory.

- Panchayat should implement the project, and then only it will be maintained properly.

## PART II

### PROPOSAL FOR GONDPUR POND CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:

#### BACKGROUND

The management and conservation of freshwater resources has traditionally focused upon running water and larger water bodies. In comparison small water bodies, such as ponds, have long been over-looked. Recently, however, there has been growing realization that these small patches are highly important not only for the biodiversity but also for the range of socio-economic activities linked to them. Ponds play a critical role in the global carbon cycle. Furthermore, they host a high and unique biodiversity particularly significant at the regional scale, when compared to other freshwater systems. Ponds have significant ecological functions and are recognized social and economic uses; this arises the need for their conservation.

Gondpur Pond is an ancient pond in UNA district, Himachal Pradesh. Till recent years, local people used it regularly for bathing, swimming, and laundry purposes and also for irrigating the nearby paddy fields. But later with the abandonment of paddy cultivation the pond was totally neglected. The major source of pollution in the area was the Industrial development which works in the nearby region of the pond. But even in such a dilapidated condition the water level of the pond remained almost same throughout the year, without flooding in the rainy season and drying in the summer season, which maintained its perennial nature.

As part of biodiversity enhancement and ecological restoration in Haroli-  
 order to propose a full-fledged plan to make the pond as a model for conservation of traditional  
 DPR\_Gondpur\_Una

Public Information Officer  
 Executive Engineer  
 Jal Shakti Division Haroli

er resources in a participatory manner and develop the location as an informal environmental education center. Jal Shakti Division Una Under Jurisdiction of Jal Shakti Circle Una was assigned the task to revive the pond for the intended uses. Involving extensive studies covering various ecological, cultural and social aspects. The study revealed that the local community is very much attached to the pond and their lone wish is to re-establish the pond to its original legacy and beauty. Public Unanimously demanded to restore the pond to its past glory which will provide the erstwhile services again to the local community. Scientific studies were conducted to keep the ecological significance of the pond and developed detailed plan including civil constructions and biodiversity conservation program. Thus, the present proposal is developed.

## AIM

To conserve GONDPUR POND as a sustainable model for conservation of surface water resources and develop as a leisure spot through active community participation.

## OBJECTIVES

- To conserve the pond as a sustainable model for conserving natural resources especially surface water resources and local biodiversity, ensuring all its traditional uses
- To develop the location as a leisure point with community participation
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## PROPOSALS

The proposals are developed imbibing the principles of sustainable development, minimizing the resource utilization, ensuring sustainability with least energy inputs and low maintenance cost (natures' way!!) and benefitting local community at large and catering a larger community with natural rustic experiences.



Katwal Legal &lt;katwallegal@gmail.com&gt;

**Complaint seeking a vigilance inquiry into conflict of interest, bid cartelisation, fabrication of the Detailed Project Report, and prima facie misappropriation of public funds in the work “Rejuvenation and Restoration of Pubowal Pond based on Natural Treatment System with State-of-art Technology in Tehsil Haroli, District Una (H.P.)” (estimated cost Rs. 2,05,91,200/-) executed under Jal Shakti Vibhag, Division Haroli, under the Bulk Drug Park “Water Sustainability” scheme — and request for an Action Taken Report.**

1 message

Katwal Legal &lt;katwallegal@gmail.com&gt;

Thu, May 14, 2026 at 5:02 PM

To: Director General of Police <dgp-hp@nic.in>, sp-una-hp <sp-una-hp@nic.in>, adg-acb-hp@nic.in, indussecy-hp@nic.in, iphsecy-hp@nic.in, Tilak Raj Sharma <trsharma4@gmail.com>, js-mowr@nic.in  
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**Date:** 14 May 2026

To,

**The Director-cum-Inspector General of Police,  
State Vigilance & Anti-Corruption Bureau,  
Government of Himachal Pradesh,  
Shimla – 171002.**

**Subject: Complaint seeking a vigilance inquiry into conflict of interest, bid cartelisation, fabrication of the Detailed Project Report, and prima facie misappropriation of public funds in the work “Rejuvenation and Restoration of Pubowal Pond based on Natural Treatment System with State-of-art Technology in Tehsil Haroli, District Una (H.P.)” (estimated cost Rs. 2,05,91,200/-) executed under Jal Shakti Vibhag, Division Haroli, under the Bulk Drug Park “Water Sustainability” scheme — and request for an Action Taken Report.**

Respected Sir,

1. I, Rohit Katwal, resident of the above address, am a public-spirited citizen of District Una. Through applications made under the Right to Information Act, 2005, I have obtained from the Jal Shakti Vibhag the complete official file of the captioned work (running into approximately seven hundred pages), together with the records of similar “pond rejuvenation” works executed under the same scheme. On a careful examination of these official records, and on a personal inspection of the site, the documents disclose, *prima facie*, a serious and organised effort to defraud the public exchequer. I therefore lodge this complaint in public interest and pray for a vigilance inquiry.
2. **The work in question.** The captioned work is a sub-head under the Bulk Drug Park “Water Sustainability” scheme, for which an umbrella Administrative Approval of Rs. 11,75,00,000/- was accorded by the Directorate of Industries, Government of Himachal Pradesh, vide Office Order dated 27.09.2024. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the Pubowal Pond work is dated January 2024 and carries a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 2,05,91,200/-. The executing department is the Jal Shakti Vibhag, Division Haroli. The General Abstract of Cost of the said DPR distributes the estimate over fourteen Annexures, as set out below:

S.No.	Description of item / sub-head of work	Reference	Amount (Rs.)
1	Construction of PCC Wall to protect steps and railing	Annexure-A	79,64,546
2	Construction of walkways	Annexure-B	6,96,385
3	Construction of Edge wall for road protection	Annexure-C	2,91,148
4	Sustenance of water level in Pond	Annexure-D	10,99,245
5	Side slopes stabilisation and stone pitching	Annexure-E	6,78,703
6	Development of Riparian Zone	Annexure-F	13,33,416
7	Construction of Cascading and Aeration system	Annexure-H	8,11,876
8	Establishment of Constructed Wetland for Raw Wastewater Treatment	Annexure-I	17,64,807
9	Construction of Mounds for Flora and Fauna	Annexure-J	9,65,664

S.No.	Description of item / sub-head of work	Reference	Amount (Rs.)
10	Landscaping, Peripheral Lights, Sound system, all-weather LED Screen etc.	Annexure-K	19,16,018
11	Construction of Meditation Hut	Annexure-L	7,71,331
12	Construction of Floating Wetlands	Annexure-M	12,06,857
13	Construction of Re-Use Outlet	Annexure-N	1,89,396
14	Operation and Maintenance of Pond for one year	Annexure-O	3,02,064
	<b>Total of Annexures (A to O)</b>		<b>1,99,91,456</b>
	Add: Contingency charges @ 3%		5,99,744
	<b>Grand Total (Say)</b>		<b>2,05,91,200</b>

3. **PRINCIPAL ALLEGATION — Conflict of interest and self-dealing (the DPR author is the execution agency).** As per information available with and furnished by the Jal Shakti Vibhag, the Detailed Project Report for this work was prepared by one Sh. Dinesh Kumar. The work was thereafter awarded to, executed by, and paid to M/s Rebound Enviro Tech Pvt. Ltd. (CIN U44000UP2016PTC077351), of which Sh./Dr. Dinesh Kumar is the Director. The official records further disclose an individual proprietary contractor, “Sh. Dinesh Kumar” holding PAN BUEPK6627C, operating within the same family of works. It is therefore alleged that the very person/interest that authored the Government’s own cost estimate also secured the execution contract and received the public money against it. The DPR is the independent yardstick against which a contractor’s bid and bills are required to be checked; here the contractor authored that very yardstick (we do not have the tender details. As of 14.05.2026 all tender related information for Haroli and Una is missing from old tender sections and archives of Jal Shakti Vibhag, but we have taken this information from jal shakti Vibhag that DPR contract was given to executing agency itself). This destroys the independence of the estimate at its root and constitutes a textbook conflict of interest amounting to criminal misconduct by the public servants who permitted it. I pray that the Bureau establish, from the departmental records, the identity and beneficial ownership behind the preparation of the DPR and the award of the contract, and the precise relationship between M/s Rebound Enviro Tech Pvt. Ltd., Sh./Dr. Dinesh Kumar, and the holder of PAN BUEPK6627C.

4. **Bid cartelisation and collusion among the bidders.** The Summary for Technical Evaluation of the captioned tender records three bidders: (i) M/s Rebound Enviro Tech Pvt. Ltd.; (ii) M/s Dogra Construction Co. Pvt. Ltd., whose Managing Director is Sh. Pawan Singh Dogra; and (iii) M/s S.S. Engineering Corporation, Noida (U.P.). The records establish, prima facie, that these were not independent competitors but a cartel:

(a) In its own statutory tender submission (its performance/experience certificate), M/s Rebound Enviro Tech Pvt. Ltd. has named Sh. Pawan Singh Dogra as one of its past “clients” — the said Sh. Pawan Singh Dogra being the Managing Director of the co-bidder M/s Dogra Construction Co. Pvt. Ltd. Two “competing” bidders thus carry an admitted, documented prior commercial relationship of contractor and client.

(b) Two of the three bidders are based in the State of Uttar Pradesh, although the work is a local work in Tehsil Haroli, District Una.

(c) The same PAN (BUEPK6627C) of Sh. Dinesh Kumar appears in the file of the captioned Pubowal Pond work as well as in the file of the adjoining “Gondpur Jaichand Pond” work, indicating that the same person/interest is positioned across multiple works under the same scheme head.

5. These facts, taken together, establish a prima facie case of bid-rigging and cartelisation. I pray that the same be examined under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, and that the bid-cartelisation aspect be referred to the Competition Commission of India under Section 3(3) of the Competition Act, 2002.

6. **The Detailed Project Report is a fabricated document, which vitiates the entire sanction.** The DPR is the foundational document upon which both the Technical Sanction and the Administrative Approval rest. The DPR in this case is not a genuine site study; it is a plagiarised, copy-pasted document. In particular:

- (a) It contains text describing “Lake Hancock”, “Polk County” and the “Peace River / Green Swamp” — all of which are located in the State of Florida, United States of America, and have no connection whatsoever with Tehsil Haroli or District Una.
- (b) It contains the names “Puthupanam Ward” and “Poothrikka Panchayat”, which are panchayats located in the State of Kerala.
- (c) The technical glossary of the DPR consists of urban sewage-treatment-plant terminology (Sewage Treatment Plant, Moving Bed Bio-Reactor, Sequential Batch Reactor, CPHEEO, and the like), which is wholly unrelated to a rural groundwater-recharge pond.

7. Since the DPR is fabricated, the “study” that purportedly justified the need, the scope and the cost of the work was never genuinely conducted. It follows that the Technical Sanction and the Administrative Approval were obtained by misrepresentation. A sanction obtained upon a fabricated foundational document is vitiated at its very root. Consequently, the entire expenditure of Rs. 2,05,91,200/- stands vitiated and is, in law and in substance, unauthorised expenditure on a sham project — *irrespective of the arithmetical precision with which any individual bill may have been drawn* — because the authority to incur the expenditure was itself procured by fraud. This ground, by itself and independent of every other ground in this complaint, warrants a full vigilance inquiry and recovery.

8. **Specific financial and procedural irregularities.** In addition to and independent of the foregoing, the official records disclose the following specific irregularities, each of which is verifiable from the file:

- (i) **Padded and dressed-up unit rates.** The excavation in the estimate is billed at Rs. 523.45 per cubic metre under a rate analysis titled “Blasting Work / Soft Rock” in which every component that would actually be required for blasting — special gelatine, detonators, safety fuse wire, hole-driller and blaster — is entered at quantity 0.0000, the only non-zero input being unskilled labour (beldar). It is thus a labour-only digging cost dressed up as rock-blasting, applied across multiple Annexures, on flat alluvial farmland where no rock-blasting is possible. Likewise, “Bio-Media” (essentially graded washed stone) is billed at Rs. 2,680.35 per cubic metre, “wire crates filled with boulders” at Rs. 2,251.20 per cubic metre, and cement concrete 1:3:6 at Rs. 6,447.45 per cubic metre — rates which are several times the legitimate Schedule of Rates for the materials actually involved.
- (ii) **Zero-quantity decoy line items.** The Bill of Quantities embeds line items at quantity zero with a pre-loaded rate — for example, “Secondary Fountain – 0.00 Nos. @ Rs. 1,50,000/-” in Annexure-H — so that the rate stands “on the file” and is available to be activated at the billing stage.
- (iii) **Suspected substitution of material.** A sum of Rs. 60,54,252/- is billed under Annexure-A as “Cement Concrete 1:3:6” for 939.02 cubic metres in the boundary/protection wall, whereas photographs of the site taken on 13.05.2026 show the said wall constructed in ordinary stone masonry, a materially cheaper item. The difference, on this single line, is of the order of Rs. 30–35 lakh.
- (iv) **Grossly disproportionate and unverifiable lump-sum items.** “Construction of Meditation Hut” is billed at Rs. 7,71,331/- for a structure measuring only 3 metres by 3 metres (9 square metres) — i.e. about Rs. 85,700 per square metre; an “all-weather LED Screen with Sound system” is billed at Rs. 7,50,000/- as a single “1 Job” line carrying no make, model or specification; “Floating Wetlands” at Rs. 12,06,857/- and “Main Fountain” at Rs. 4,50,000/- are each single undescribed supply lines; and “manure” (Rs. 4,61,160/-, 720 cubic metres) and “good earth” (Rs. 2,43,288/-, 720 cubic metres) are supply items incapable of any subsequent physical verification.
- (v) **Fabricated supporting quotation.** The rate for the fountain and pumps is “supported”

by a quotation from M/s D.B Concretes / “Complete Environmental Solutions”, Roorkee, District Haridwar (Uttarakhand), dated 26.12.2023, the subject line of which reads “fountain and pumps” while the body of the very same letter refers to the “SUPPLY AND INSTALLATION OF LABORATORY EQUIPMENTS” — demonstrating that the supporting quotation is itself a copy-pasted document.

(vi) **Reversed sequence of sanction.** The umbrella Administrative Approval is dated 27.09.2024, whereas the Notice Inviting Tender (No. 368-94, dated 09.01.2024) for this work was issued, and the bids opened, on 20.01.2024 — that is, the tender process was conducted and concluded approximately eight months before the Administrative Approval was accorded.

(vii) **Abnormally short tender window.** The Notice Inviting Tender dated 09.01.2024 provided only an eleven-day window up to the bid opening on 20.01.2024, for a work valued at over Rs. 2 crore — a window plainly inadequate for genuine competitive participation.

(viii) **The payments made.** The Treasury records show that public money was disbursed to the execution agency as follows:

Treasury Voucher (HPTR-5)	Date of disbursement	Beneficiary	Amount (Rs.)
DDO 741-00, E.E., JSV Division Haroli (STO Haroli, UNA-02)	16.12.2024	M/s Rebound Enviro Tech Pvt. Ltd. (PAN AAHCR6805J) — tax deduction column shown as NIL	1,19,84,370
DDO 741-00, E.E., JSV Division Haroli	20.08.2025	M/s Rebound Enviro Tech Pvt. Ltd. (PAN AAHCR6805J)	43,16,293
		<b>Total disbursed to M/s Rebound Enviro Tech Pvt. Ltd. (approx. 79% of the sanctioned estimate)</b>	<b>1,63,00,663</b>

(ix) **Site reality.** Photographs of the Pubowal Pond taken on 13.05.2026 — that is, about seventeen months after the first major payment was released — show that the engineered “Natural Treatment System” components for which the project was sanctioned (the Constructed Wetland with rootzone media, the Cascading aeration structure, and the Floating Wetlands) are not visible on the ground. What exists is an ordinary beautified pond with an iron railing, a paver-block path, lamp posts, a basic fountain and a small hut. The technology that the public paid for does not appear to exist.

9. **The same modus operandi has been replicated across other works.** The identical DPR template, the identical “State-of-art Technology” branding and the identical contractor pattern recur in the adjoining “Gondpur Jaichand Pond” work (estimated cost approximately Rs. 34 lakh), and the records also refer to a further “Dulehra Pond” work. Significantly, the per-square-metre cost of the constructed wetland at Pubowal Pond is of the order of nine times that at Gondpur Jaichand Pond, even though the constructed wetland at Gondpur Jaichand is physically larger — which by itself demonstrates that the Pubowal estimate is not founded on any genuine engineering costing. This points to an organised modus operandi spanning multiple works under the same scheme head, and the inquiry ought to be extended accordingly.

10. **Prayer / relief sought.** In the light of the foregoing, I respectfully pray that this Hon’ble Bureau be pleased to:

- i. Register and conduct a vigilance inquiry into the captioned work “Rejuvenation and

Restoration of Pubowal Pond”;

- ii. Establish, from the departmental records, the identity and beneficial ownership behind the preparation of the DPR and the award of the execution contract, and the precise relationship between M/s Rebound Enviro Tech Pvt. Ltd., Sh./Dr. Dinesh Kumar, and the holder of PAN BUEPK6627C;
- iii. Examine the entire chain of sanction — the DPR, the Technical Sanction and the Administrative Approval — and the role and culpability of every officer and authority who prepared, recommended, vetted, sanctioned or approved the same at each stage;
- iv. Examine the role of the bidders M/s Rebound Enviro Tech Pvt. Ltd., M/s Dogra Construction Co. Pvt. Ltd. and M/s S.S. Engineering Corporation, and refer the bid-cartelisation aspect to the Competition Commission of India;
- v. Cause the Measurement Book and all Running Account Bills to be produced and physically verified and forensic audited against the work actually existing at site, through an independent technical agency, and cause an independent re-valuation of the work actually done;
- vi. Quantify and recover the public money found to have been misappropriated, and proceed against all persons — public servants and private parties alike — found culpable, under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, and the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023;
- vii. Extend the inquiry to the connected “Gondpur Jaichand Pond” works executed under the same scheme head based on same fraudulent DPR; and
- viii. Furnish to me, the complainant, an Action Taken Report on this complaint.

11. **Declaration.** I solemnly state that the contents of this complaint are based upon official documents obtained by me under the Right to Information Act, 2005, and upon my personal inspection of the site; that they are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief; and that this complaint is made bona fide and in public interest, and not from any personal motive or grievance. I am ready and willing to produce the supporting documents and to assist the inquiry in every manner required.

Images attached for ready reference.





**-:DETAILED PROJECT REPORT:-**  
 Name of Work: Rejuvenation and Restoration of Pubowal Pond  
 based on Natural Treatment System with State-of-art  
 Technology in Tehsil Haroli and Distt. Una Himachal Pradesh



**DPR**



Total Estimated Cost: Rs. 2,05,91,200.00 (205.91 Lakh)

*Prepared by*

**EXECUTIVE ENGINEER**  
**JAL SHAKTI VIBHAG, DIVISION UNA-I,**  
**CIRCLE UNA, UNA (HAMIRPUR ZONE),**  
**HIMACHAL PRADESH**

JANUARY, 2024

*Public Information Officer*  
*cum-Executive Engineer*  
*Jal Shakti Division Haroli*

Abbreviation / Acronym	Full Term
SLSC	State Level Selection Committee
SPS	Sewage Pumping Station
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
SBR	Sequential Batch Reactor
UD&HD	Urban Development & Housing Department
ULB	Urban Local Body/Bodies
WSP	Waste Stabilization Ponds

Ponds are vital for many rare and endangered species, both at regional and national levels. The networks of ponds support meta-populations of many aquatic species, including amphibians, invertebrates and wetland plants. Ponds are particularly important at the landscape scale: they have shown to contribute as much as to regional biodiversity as rivers or lakes, and they provide stepping-stones and increased connectivity between other freshwater habitats.

Haroli pond is located at Puthupanam Ward (4<sup>th</sup> ward), Poothrikka Panchayat in Una district.

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cum-Executive Engin  
Page 8  
Pankaj Division Hi

DPR\_Rejuvenation and Restoration of Pubowal Pond -----

HP. It was a major source of water to the local community, especially for agricultural and domestic purposes, till a few decades back. The water body had greater ecological and cultural significances in the past. However, it has lost its original ecology and pristine form due to invasive aquatic algal/weed growth and accumulation of wastes. To conserve the pond, the community members as well as the Panchayath has conducted pond cleaning drive several times in the past in various years; however, most of them were found unsuccessful as a sustainable solution. The present condition of the pond is worse, and is at verge of destruction.

### Glossary of Terms

Following is a glossary of terms used in this report, including abbreviations and acronyms commonly used in relation to STPs process, equipment and operations.

Abbreviation / Acronym	Full Term
AUWSP	Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme
ASP	Activate Sludge Process
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CDP	City Development Plan
CPHEEO	Central Public Health and Environment Engineering Organization
CWR	Clear Water Reservoir
CSP	City Sanitation Plan
DPR	Detail Project Report
GIS	Geographical Information System
Goi	Government of India
Go HP	Government of Himachal Pradesh
KW	Kilo Watt
KWH	Kilo Watt Hour
LPCD	Liters Per Capita Per Day
MLD	Million Liters per Day
MI	Million Liter
M	Meter
mm	Millimeter
MBAR	Multi Baffled Anaerobic Reactor
NRCD	National River Conservation Directorate
NRCP	National River Conservation Programme
O&M	Operation & Maintenance
OHSR	Overhead Service Reservoir
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
QA&QC	Quality assurance & quality control

Public Information Officer  
 Senior Executive Engineer  
 Shakti Division Haroli

**R.B Concretes**

COMPLETE ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS  
R-1 First Floor Harshit Complex,  
Opposite Nehru Stadium, Roorkee  
Dist: Haridwar, Uttarakhand, India  
Pincode - 247667

Enq. No. 539

Date: 26-12-2023  
rbc.rke@gmail.com

TO  
THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,  
Jal Shakti Vibhag, Division Una-I, Dist. Una, H.P.

**Sub: OFFER FOR SUPPLY AND INSTALATION OF fountain and pumps**

Dear Sir;

This has reference to the undersigned had with your good self on dated 26.12.23 regarding your requirement of **SUPPLY AND INSTALATION OF LABORATORY EQUIPMENTS.**

In this connection, we are pleased to enclose herewith our detailed offer along with commercial terms and conditions for your ready reference and necessary action.

We are offering you good quality products along with country wide after sales & Service support.

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF COST						
Name of Work: Rejuvenation and Restoration of Pubowal Pond based on Natural Treatment System with State-of-art Technology in Tehsil Haroli and Distt. Una Himachal Pradesh						
S. No.	Description of Items	Qty.	Unit	Rate	Amount	Remarks
1	Construction of PCC Wall to protect steps and Railling.	1	Job	7964546.00 ✓	7964546 ✓	Annexure-A P-21
2	Construction of walkways.	1	Job	696385.00 ✓	696385 ✓	Annexure-B P-21
3	Construction Edge wall for Road protection.	1	Job	291148.00 ✓	291148 ✓	Annexure-C P-31
4	Sustenance of water level in Pond.	1	Job	1099245.00 ✓	1099245 ✓	Annexure-D P-31
5	Side slopes stabilisation and stone pitching.	1	Job	678703.00 ✓	678703 ✓	Annexure-E P-31
6	Development of Riparian Zone.	1	Job	1333416.00 ✓	1333416 ✓	Annexure-F P-31
7	Construction of Cascading and Aeration system.	1	Job	811876.00 ✓	811876 ✓	Annexure-H P-41
8	Establishment of constructed Wetland for Raw wastewater Treatment.	1	Job	1764807.00 ✓	1764807 ✓	Annexure-I P-41
9	Construction of Mounds for Flora and Fauna.	1	Job	965664.00 ✓	965664 ✓	Annexure-J P-56
10	Construction of Landscaping, Peripheral Lights, sound system, all weather LED Screen etc.	1	Job	1916018.00 ✓	1916018 ✓	Annexure-K P-61
11	Construction of Meditation Hut.	1	Job	771331.00 ✓	771331 ✓	Annexure-L P-61
12	Construction of Floating Wetlands.	1	Job	1206857.00 ✓	1206857 ✓	Annexure-M P-61

Yours faithfully,

1827

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**(Rohit Katwal)**

96, Basant Vihar, Near Rakkar Colony,

District Una, Himachal Pradesh – 174303

Mobile: 7018013195 | Email: [katwallegal@gmail.com](mailto:katwallegal@gmail.com)

Reference Document Attached:

RTI Reply related to Rejuvenation and Restoration of Pubowal Pond based on Natural Treatment System with State-of-art Technology in Tehsil Haroli, District Una (H.P.) [https://1drv.ms/b/c/05c0247fec419f1a/IQCcDs72aOP7QoU6lrU6AFMXAYffe\\_av3rsXzSglJxilyZQ?e=NEcUYf](https://1drv.ms/b/c/05c0247fec419f1a/IQCcDs72aOP7QoU6lrU6AFMXAYffe_av3rsXzSglJxilyZQ?e=NEcUYf)



UnTouched Copy of Pubowal Pond.pdf

*Rohit Singh*