

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL,  
WESTERN ZONE BENCH AT PUNE

Original Application 32/2021

Charan Ravindra Bhatt

...Applicant

Versus

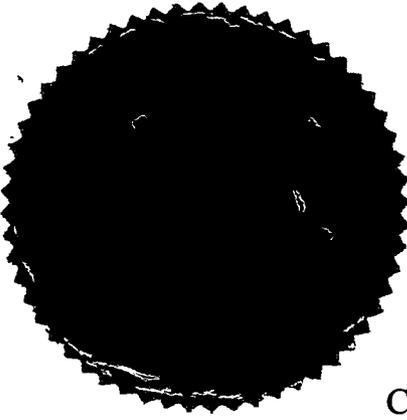
Vasai Virar City Municipal  
Corporation & Anr

...Respondents



**ADDITIONAL AFFIDAVIT IN REPLY ON BEHALF OF THE  
RESPONDENT NO 1 IS AS UNDER**

I, Mr. Ajinkya Bagade, Additional Municipal Commissioner, major of age, having office at VVCMC Head Quarters opposite Virar Police Station, bazar ward Virar (East) 401305, the Municipal Commissioner in the Respondent no 1 Municipal Corporation, herein after referred to



as the “ **Answering Respondent**” do hereby solemnly state and affirm as under.

I say that I am the Commissioner In the Respondent No 1 Corporation and hence I am competent to swear this Affidavit.

1. At the outset the answering Respondent states that the contents of the entire Original Application are denied save to the extent to which it is specifically admitted, nothing herein may be deemed to be admitted for lack of a specific traverse.
2. At the further outset the Answering Respondent states that the Respondent No 2 has already calculated the environmental compensation amounting to Rupees 113.58 Crores Dt. 28.01.2022 The same had been assailed before this Hon’ble Tribunal in Appeal No 26/2022. This Hon’ble Tribunal was pleased to dismiss the said Appeal on 24.11.2022. A Copy of the order of this Hon’ble Tribunal dated 24.11.2022 along with the impugned order is hereto annexed and marked as Annexure R-1( Colly) . Thus it is humbly submitted that the necessary action has already been taken against the Answering Respondent and nothing further remains for consideration in this Original Application.



3. The Contents of Paragraph 1 do not merit a reply as they are factual in nature.
4. With respect to the Contents of Paragraph 2 of the Original Application, it is denied that the Applicant is an environmental activist or that he works for the sustainability and protection of the of the environment as claimed. It is true to say that the Respondent No 1 Vasai Virar City Municipal Corporation was established on 03.07.2009, the rest of the contents of Para 2 do not merit a reply as they are factual in nature.
5. With respect to the contents of Paragraph 3 of the Original application, it is denied that the region of Vasai Virar has been subjected to severe pollution owing to setting up of several industries in the area. Further it is true to say that the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board vide it's letter dated 27.09.2012 granted the Answering Respondent consent to operate 7 Sewerage Treatment Plants.
6. The Contents of Paragraph 4 of the Original Application are denied in its entirety except for, it is true to say that the Applicant made an RTI Application dated 30.06.2019, it is further true that, the Answering



Respondent replied to the same on 05.07.2019 through the Public Information Officer, Vasai Virar City Municipal Corporation. It is true that as on 05.07.2019 there was only 1 functional STP, with a Capacity of 15MLD, the same as of today is operating to its full capacity i.e. 30 MLD. Further, it is denied that 184 MLD of sewage water is being released in the water bodies and ocean situated near the Municipal Corporation. It is denied that the same is creating pollution in the water bodies and is drastically affecting the environment or is creating oceanic and aquatic pollution as alleged. It is denied that untreated sewage is being released in the nearby water body as alleged.

7. It is submitted that the State Government sent a proposal to the Central Government under the UIDSST (Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Satellite Towns) scheme On Dt. 17/02/2014 wherein the basic infrastructure is provided to selective satellite cities, a DPR (Detailed Project Report) was sent, whereby the entire city has been divided in 20 zones out of which DPR for 7 zones costing Rupees 557.68 Crores was submitted to the Central Government under the recommendation of the State Government. Out of the Total amount of Rupees 557.68 crores DPR of underground Sewerage System, CPHEEO Department of the Central



Government had appraised an amount of Rupees 100.6517 Crores in the first phase for the work of Virar region, STP 1 ad STP 2 under the Scheme, however the Ministry of Urban Development sanctioned an amount of Rupees 66.22 Crores for Virar STP 2 for which the work has already been completed and has been functional since July 2017. It is further submitted that DPR costing Rupees 1231.96Crores was submitted to the Central Government Through MMRDA a copy of the said letter is here to marked and annexed as **Annexure-R2**. The same was for the approval on 17.02.2014 for the remaining 6 STPs for which the approval is awaited. It is submitted that in the sanctioned scheme of Rupees 66.22 Crores work of 66km collection system and 30 MLD STP was proposed for the betterment of the City, the additional 15 KM of the collection system was funded by the Answering Respondent through its own funds and has further constructed inlet of a capacity of 52 MLD considering the future demand, thus the Answering Respondent is taking utmost efforts for increasing the coverage of the underground drainage .

8. It is further submitted that the SAAP (State Annual Action Plan) of the year 2017-2018 an amount of Rupees 170 Crores was approved, accordingly DPR for Nalasopara East Area Zone 3 was prepared and submitted to



Ministry of Urban Development, Maharashtra under AMRUT Scheme. Which was later given Technical section by Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran (MJP) and approval was given by shasan nirnay (शासन निर्णय) No. Amrut-2023/प्रा.क्र.65/नावि-33 on dated 06/03/2023 by Urban Development Department, Maharashtra. A copy of the letter dated 06/03/2023 is hereto Annexed and marked as **Annexure-R-3**. However It is stated that, the said funds were not sanctioned by the State Government as the same was diverted to MMRDA .

9. It is further submitted that as per the norms of the CPHEEO (Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization), underground drainage system is to be provided in the areas where the supply of water is 135 LPCD and above, at present, within the limits of the Answering Respondent, water is supplied at the rate of 80-90 LPCD. In rural areas water supply is made through open bore well, and by tankers, thus, in such areas drainage scheme will not be feasible as per the CPHEEO norms at this stage. The Answering Respondent further states that, in such areas, the Public and private latrines are provided and the city has been declared as Open Defecation Free since the year 2018, under the Swacch Bharat programme with Government support about 173 public latrines and 56



community latrines and 10607 individual latrines with septic tanks are constructed within the Corporation Area.

10. The Contents of Paragraph 5 are denied, It is true that the Answering Respondent is required to provide STP, it is submitted that the construction of 6 more STPs as per the various Scheme's of Central & State Govt. has been stalled due lack of funding from the Central and the State Governments respectively, with over 90 % of the funds to be provided by them and only 10% to be arranged by the Answering Respondent, leaves it with a serious financial crunch. Further the Answering Respondent states that it is a relatively newly formed body which was established in the July 2009 the Answering Respondent submits that, after abolition of Octroi and LBT, only house tax remains a major source of income for the Answering Respondent, a majority of the amount is spent on basic amenities such as health, MSW, and water supply, and infrastructural development. In such a situation, the Answering Respondent finds itself in an extremely difficult position to execute a project which requires such a huge amount of funds. The Answering Respondent is also Annexing tables describing it's income and expenditure, from which it would be clear that it would be extremely difficult for the Answering Respondent to independently fund and carry out



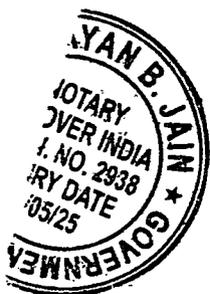
the implementation of these projects without the help and support of the Central and the State Governments. Total income of the Corporation for the year 2020- 2021 was Rupees 1032,38,17,121/- and the year 2020-2021 was Rupees 897,27,38,516.60/- and the Expenditure for the year 2021- 2022 was Rupees 1362,70,49,101.05/- and the year 2021-2022 was Rupees 1059,14,38,382.34/- The Table of Income and Expenditures is hereto annexed and marked as Annexure R-4.

11. It is further submitted that, the DPR of the proposed STP zone -3 having a capacity of 100 MLD at a cost of Rupees 492.31 Crores in Nalasopara East under Amrut 2.0 Scheme which has been approved by the Central Government, the status of which as per the Amrut 2.0 portal is here to annexed and marked as Annexure-IV. The Answering Respondent further states that it submitted a letter dated 24.06.2022 to the Collector Palghar demanding land at Survey No 411/A1, 411/A2, 411/A4 & 411/B situated in village Gaas, Nalasopara West for the installation of the STP project. Further it is also submitted that the Answering Respondent has also submitted DPR for STP Zone-4 costing Rupees 353.44 Crores to the State Government, which is expected to be forwarded shortly to the Central Government a copy of AMRUT 2.0 Portal showing current status (i.e.



under State Review) of STP Zone-4 is here to annexed and marked as **Annexure-R-5**.

12. Contents Of Paragraph 5, 6 & 7 are denied, it is denied that the Answering Respondent has been negligent. It is submitted that at present the total amount of water supply from the Pelhar, Surya Scheme 1&3 and Usgaon is 230 MLD excluding water loss, the amount of water supplied in the city is 196.35 MLD on a daily basis out of which 156.28 MLD Sewerage is being generated in the city. It is stated that the Answering Respondent has made it compulsory for the new developers to construct their own STP in their premises and reuse the treated water for the purpose of gardening and flushing, accordingly during the passing of the Building Plan of the developers at about 40 places 101 STPs having a capacity of 59.50 MLD are proposed out of which work of 21 STPs with a capacity of 28MLD are completed and is functional and work of 46 STPs with capacity of 31.50 MLD is under progress. Further it is stated that there are a total of 1,06,695 septic tanks covering a total 5,99,115 properties and their waste, from these septic tanks approximately 47 MLD sewerage is being treated, ( WHICH METHOD OF TREATMENT IS USED) and it is stated that it is only after treatment, that the water is disposed of in soak pits / Nallah. Thus



approximately a total of 113 MLD sewage is being treated within the limits of the Answering Respondent.

1	STP at Bolinj (zone -2)	30 MLD
2	STP's at Township project	28 MLD
3	Treatment of 1,06,695 Septic tanks of private ho. societies	47 MLD
4	Treatment of Public and community toilet	08 MLD
	<b>Total</b>	<b>113MLD</b>

13. Thus, the Answering Respondent states that, it is true to say that directions were issued by Respondent No. 2 on 21.07.2016, 04.08.2017 and 25.10.2018 further the Answering Respondent states that as referred to earlier the Respondent No. 2 has issued directions against the Answering Respondent on 28.02.2022 Which was been assailed in Appeal No. 26/2022 Vasai Virar City Municipal Corporation V/s Maharashtra Pollution Control Board.

14. Contents of Paragraphs 8 ,9, 10 are denied as it is vague, the Applicant cannot make statements which are not specific the Applicant has failed to plead the area within the green zone. Further without prejudice, it is



submitted that, the Applicant is seeking a challenge to the reservations under the Maharashtra Regional Town Planning Act, the same is not a Schedule-I legislation and thus not amenable to the jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Tribunal.

15. Contents of Paragraph 11, 12 & 13 are denied, The Answering Respondent further states that, with respect to the allegation that the Answering Respondent furnished false information in its letter dated 22.11.2017 is denied, the Answering Respondent states that since there were no successful bidders, and the Answering Respondent had received only 1 bid for the same and could not go ahead with the task of design, installation and supply of Air Quality Monitoring System. The Answering Respondent further states that, the Respondent No. 2 Maharashtra Pollution Control Board has already installed one Air Quality Monitoring system at Navghar (West) and another installation work is underway near Bolinj. The Answering Respondent further states that it has taken various methods for curbing of air pollution by installation of LPG Crematoriums for a pollution less cremation of bodies. There are 2 Mechanized sweeping machines which operate throughout the day for curbing dust pollution. The Answering Respondent is in the process of adopting the 'Miyawaki



method' of urban a forestation, for bringing down air pollution and increasing oxygen levels in the vicinity. Respondent has kept a target of plying 27 Electric Busses for public transporting under NCAP in the financial year and which is proposed to be increased to 57 by the year 2026. The Answering Respondent has further initiated the work of installing 31 Air Purifying machines and installing mist water fountains at 14 locations to curb air pollution, to provide cleaner air in areas that are crowded and prone to air pollution. Thus the Answering Respondent has initiated the work of containing air pollution in the near future and is making all sincere efforts in that endeavor.

16. It is stated that Contents of Paragraph 14 are denied, it is stated that The Answering Respondent further states that they have taken various measures for effective disposal of Solid waste. The entire area of the Corporation has been divided into 20 zones for the purpose of effective collection of MSW. There are a total of 219 tricycles for the purpose of collection of garbage. Some of the garbage is collected through tippers which are 120 in number handcarts which are 208 in number. The Answering Respondent also has 2 mechanized sweeping machines. And There are a total of 25,000 waste bins having a capacity of 240 Litres each for the purpose of collection of



waste. There are a total of 65 compactors and 45 dumpers for the purpose of transportation from the primary source to the Treatment Plant. The answering Respondent further states that there are a total of 20 tractors deployed for the purpose of collection and disposal of green waste i.e tree barks, leaves etc. Thus the Answering Respondent ensures and provides the service of door to door collection of solid waste, and has deployed safai karmacharis to that effect. A total of about 600 Tons of garbage is generated within the limits of the Answering Respondent every day, the Solid waste is then taken to the Gokhivare Plant for windrow processing, two segregating trammel machines of 300 TPD each are processing daily waste and are fully operational. Thus the Answering Respondent is taking all measures for effective collection and disposal of solid waste.

Following are the measures taken by Answering Respondent for Treatment of MSW.

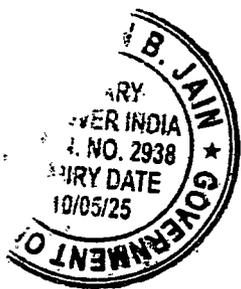
- a) Since last decade answering respondent has taken various efforts and provided 19.33 hectares of land for dumping and treatment process. This land is sufficient for future demand and treatment process. On start of the treatment process, the land will be vacated automatically and will cater future demand.



- b) In 2008 M/s. Hanjer Biotech Energies Ltd. had signed an agreement with Answering Respondent for 300 TPD waste processing plant at Gokhivare site, but waste processing plant was operational only from period of 2010 to Nov 2013 only, post that waste processing plant became non- functional due to occurrence of the fire on the plant site and company's internal issues.
- c) The Ministry of Urban Development Dept. of Government of India sanctioned the DPR of Rs.31.72 Crores through order dated 14/01/2011. Under this project Sanitary landfill cell of 26000 sq.mt was completely developed in year 2016 under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Satellite Town (UIDSST/UIDSMT) and the project is completed.
- d) Waste processing and Waste segregation plant were closed from November 2013 due to fire. Answering Respondent under the guidance of BARC has taken the pilot project of Methanation at dumping site. The project was executed and commissioned under the guidance of BARC in 2014. In this process the GI vent slotted pipe network is erected on site and through header pipe the gas is collected and burnt in gas burner. Sanitary landfill is constructed and owned by Answering Respondent.



- e) The plant required shifting after removal of methane and hence accordingly the process is continued till May 2017. The plant is not operated in monsoon due to heavy rainfall and in winter due to low temperature, so Answering Respondent has provided windrows in methane removed areas. Hence the process was stopped further.
- f) Due to some disadvantages stated above non-operation of Methane plant during monsoon and winter Answering Respondent at has decided to go for windrows formation at dumping site which helps in early decomposition process. The area covered by methane plant is now provided with windrows for rapid and proper decomposition. Culture is also spread over the MSW both for rapid decomposition and odor removal at dumping site.
- g) Answering Respondent has adopted windrow composting method for processing 100 TPD MSW which is now in operation.
- h) Answering Respondent has prepared Detail Project Report (DPR) for Solid Waste Management as per Rule 2002 further in accordance of the Revised SWM Rules is prepared by corporation through consultant. The DPR costing Rs. 413 crores is submitted to Govt. of Maharashtra for approval in August 2015, this Detail Project Report covered the



detailed plan of the compliances of the Solid Waste Treatment of the existing waste and legacy waste with adoption of the Material Recovery Facility (MRF) for the legacy waste. As per instructions of GoM. DPR is resubmitted on 12/2/2019 and further revised DPR of Rs. 147 Crores submitted on 29/08/2019 to State High Power Committee (SHPC). On 12/01/2021 revised DPR of Rs.129.54 Crores submitted to UDD, GOM for approval. The said DPR was submitted for the approval of the GOM, but still approval is awaited.

- i) Answering Respondent vide resolution No. 12 Dated 19/12/2013 has already made resolution for execution of solid waste management project on BOT basis. Accordingly the tender for Bio-mining was floated four times by Answering Respondent in 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020 respectively. But received no response from the bidders. Further, Letter of Intent for Supply, Erection and Commissioning of 10(Nos.) Segregating Trommel Machines each of 300 TPD capacity for processing legacy solid waste was issued on 14/01/2021. At present 2(Nos.) Segregating Trommel Machines each of 300TPD capacity installed for processing legacy and fresh municipal solid waste at Gokhivare dumping site and are operational. For processing



legacy solid waste 2- JCBs, 4-Small Poclains, 2-Large Poclains and 1 Dozer machines are deployed.

j) Answering Respondent had also floated a tender on dt.28/08/2021 for Selection of Concessionaire for Setting up of State of Art 2 lines of 30 Tons per Hour (TPH) Material Recovery Facility at Gokhivare Landfill Site in Vasai – Virar City. The scope of work will include Pre-Processing, segregation and recovery of fresh Municipal Solid Waste. The Concessionaire shall also be responsible for clearance reclamation of the dumpsite located at the Gokhivare as well as refurbishment of Existing SLF. As a part of the project the bidder will construct a Leachate collection system and install a Leachate Treatment plant to process leachate from fresh waste as well as the legacy waste. But the concessionaire had not responded for above tender. Hence on 22/10/2022 Re-tendered. Technical Bid is opened on Dtd. 09/01/2023. In the meanwhile on Dtd.14/02/2023 GoM released Circular regarding projects implementation under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) – 2.0. It is being guided in the given circular to Prepare DPR of project through listed Consultant in Annexure-1 of the Circular and to obtain Technical Sanction (T.S.) from Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran (MJP) and State Level Technical



Committee (SLTC). Accordingly Answering Respondent has submitted its DPR to MJP to obtain Technical Sanction (T.S.) on dtd. 28/02/2023. For the same VVCMC has paid Rs. 57.75 Lakhs as a T.S. Fees to MJP on dtd. 20.03.2023. Technical Sanction (T.S.) obtained on Dtd. 05/04/2023 and further tender process is being implemented by Answering Respondent. After obtaining TS from MJP, Answering Respondent has opened 2 nd Envelop (i.e. Financial Bid) of above tender on dtd. 10/04/2023 and further procedure is under process.

- k) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MOHUA), GOI has sanctioned Funds under SBM-2.0, of Rs. 46.94 Cr. for Legacy Waste Remediation vide reference no. F.No. 1/5/2022-SBM-I (Computer No. 9122444), Dtd. 21/03/2022. Also Under SBM 2.0, VVCMC has submitted its City Solid Waste Action Plan (CSWAP) for 5 Years of Rs. 209.9 Cr. for approval and sanctioning of funds. Answering Respondent has taken utmost efforts for the compliance of SWM Rule 2016 in its jurisdiction. And is very considerate about its responsibilities towards environment protection. Answering Respondent has taken as well as taking all possible steps in compliance of the SWM rules.



17. The rest of the Contents of the entire OA is denied, The Answering Respondent submits that in view of the Pending Writ Petition No. 124/2019 before the Hon'ble Bombay High Court and in view of the order of the MPCB vide its order dated 28.01.2022 which was upheld by this Hon'ble Tribunal and the Hon'ble Apex Court Nothing further remains in this present Original Application and it deserves to be dismissed with costs.



*S. Shankar*  
Advocate For Respondent No 1

*[Signature]*  
Authorized Representative for  
Respondent No 1

**Additional Commissioner**  
Vasai-Virar City Municipal Corporation

Solemnly Affirmed at Virar

On this 2<sup>nd</sup> Day of May 2023

**BEFORE ME**

SERIAL NO: 1752  
DATE 2 MAY 2023

*[Signature]*  
**NAYAN B. JAIN**  
ADVOCATE & NOTARY  
5, Vartak Hall, 1st Floor, Agashi Road,  
(C. S. Road), Virar (W), Dist. Palghar,  
Tel. (off) (022) - 2502859

Item No. 3

(Pune Bench)

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
WESTERN ZONE BENCH, PUNE**

(By Video Conferencing)

Appeal No. 26/2022(WZ)

Vasai Virar City Municipal Corporation

.....Appellant

Versus

Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

...Respondent

Date of hearing: 24.11.2022

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE DINESH KUMAR SINGH, JUDICIAL MEMBER  
HON'BLE DR. VIJAY KULKARNI, EXPERT MEMBER**

Appellant : Mr. Shivshankar Swaminathan, Advocate

Respondent : Ms. Manasi Joshi, Advocate

**ORDER**

1. This appeal has been preferred against the order dated 28.01.2022 passed by the sole Respondent/MPCB, directing the Appellant to deposit a sum of Rs. 113.58 Crores as an environmental compensation for non-establishment of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP). The challenge is also made to the same order, directing the Appellant to deposit a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs per month from 01.04.2020 for non-compliance of legacy waste management. These calculations have been made in terms of the order dated 02.07.2020 passed in O.A. No. 606/2018.

2. The case of the Appellant is that the impugned order has been passed without giving opportunity of hearing which is in complete violation of the principle of natural justice and the amount of compensation being very exorbitant. The Central Government had launched its scheme to develop the City of Vasai Virar as a Satellite township in the year 2011 and had approved a scheme for setting up an

establishment of 7 Sewerage Treatment Plants (STP), having a total capacity of 198.50 MLD at a total cost of Rs. 557.68 Cr. The funding and budgeting of the same was to be in the ratio of 80:10:10 i.e. 80% of the funds was to be provided by the Ministry of Urban Development, 10% by the State Government and 10% by the local body. The Appellant received the first installment of funding of Rs. 14,90,08,000/- for setting up a Sewerage Treatment Plant located at Bolinj, having a total capacity of 30 MLD on 24.05.2012 and received the Consent to Establish and the Consent to Operate from the Respondent on 27.09.2012. After the successful establishment of one Sewerage Treatment Plant, the Appellant was constantly communicating with the Central Government as well as the State Government to provide further funds for setting up the Sewerage Treatment Plants. The Appellant did not receive any funds despite best efforts having been made by it. The Appellant received a show cause notice dated 06.03.2019 under Section 33-A of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, issued by the sole Respondent, alleging non-starting of STPs and with respect to the STP which was set up by them at Bolinj, Virar as its capacity ought to have been 30 MLD but the same was being operated at 15 to 18 MLD.

3. The Appellant responded to the said Show Cause Notice on 16.04.2019, where-in it is stated that the Appellant had submitted a proposal for establishing 20 STPs at a cost of Rs. 1400 Crores before the State Government for approval under the Satellite City Scheme. The State Government, in turn, submitted the Appellant's proposal to the Central Government for only 07 Zones at a total cost of Rs. 557.68 Crores. Out of the total amount of Rs. 557.68 Crores, the Central Public Health and Environment Engineering Organization (CPHEEO) gave an approval of Rs. 100.6517 Crores for the first phase of the work for STP-1 and STP-2.

However, the Central Government sanctioned only an amount of Rs. 66.22 Crores for the STP-2 work at Virar and the balance funds were not sanctioned, therefore, the work could not be completed. Thereafter, the Appellant received a direction from the Respondent under Section 33-A of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. On 25.04.2019, MPCB directed the Appellant to earmark an amount of Rs. 10.5 lakhs per day Minimum Liquid Discharge (MLD) i.e. one paise/litr. The Appellant again responded to the said direction vide letter dated 28.06.2019, reiterating there-in about major financial crunch caused due to non-approval of the funds by the Central and State Government and also highlighted the measures taken by it despite the lack of funds. Thereafter, the Appellant received a communication from the Respondent on 28.07.2021 with respect to non-compliance of the order dated 22.07.2020 passed by this Tribunal in Original Application No. 606/2018. The Appellant sent a reply of the said communication vide letter dated 30.09.2021, in which it had informed about all the measures being taken for effective disposal of solid waste as per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. The area of the Corporation has been divided into 20 (twenty) Zones for the purpose of effective collection of MSW. There are a total 219 tricycles for the purpose of collection of garbage. Some of the garbage is collected through tippers which are 120 in number and handcarts which are 208 in number. There are also 2 mechanized sweeping machines and there are a total of 25,000 waste bins having a capacity of 240 litres each for the purpose of collection of waste. There are a total of 65 compactors and 45 dumpers for the purpose of transportation from the primary source to the Treatment Plant. A total of 20 tractors deployed for the purpose of collection and disposal of green waste i.e. tree barks, leaves etc. A total of about 600 tons of garbage is generated within the limits of the Municipal

Corporation every day, which is taken to the Gokhivare Plant for windrow processing. Two segregating trammel machines of 300 TPD each are processing daily waste and are fully operational. The Appellant also communicated requirement of Rs. 129.54 Crores to the State Government through Detailed Project Report (DPR) but the approval was still pending for consideration. In this backdrop, it is prayed that the impugned order be quashed.

4. From the side of the Respondent, an affidavit dated 11.10.2022 has been filed, where-in it is stated that the Answering Respondent had earlier issued direction vide letter dated 28.07.2021 to Appellant in compliance with the NGT order dated 02.07.2020 in Original Application No. 606/2018 in the matter of Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and other Environmental issues and directed to deposit final compensation @ Rs.10 Lakh per month from 01.04.2020 till compliances towards Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and compensation @ Rs.10 Lakh Per month from April, 2021 till compliance towards the non-compliance of Legacy Waste Management, as the Appellant had not completed the bio-remediation work of the legacy waste before 07.04.2021.

5. It is further submitted that Shri Charan Ravindra Bhatt had filed an Original Application No. 32/2021 against the Appellant before this Tribunal in respect of failure in performing statutory obligations as well as for providing clean environment by scientific disposal of solid and liquid waste, which is pending before this Tribunal. The Tribunal had constituted a Joint Committee vide order dated 12.07.2021, comprising Central Pollution Control Board, State Pollution Control Board and District Magistrate, Palghar to ascertain the compliance status and after having found various violations, had recommended as follows:-

- a) JVCMC should comply with the direction of MPCB dated 25/04/2019 and deposit the compensation.
- b) VVCMC should expedite efforts for getting funds/generating funds for set up of Sewerage network and STPs and stop discharging untreated/partially treated sewage into water bodies.
- c) VVCMC should properly operate the existing STP at Bolinj, Virar to meet with standards prescribed by MPCB.
- d) VVCMC should expedite in getting set up proper processing and disposal facility for solid waste generated and legacy waste dumped at the Site.
- e) Buffalo farming in the area near Pelhar River should be asked to provide proper waste water/sewage treatment facility.
- f) VVCMC should expedite in execution of National Clean Air Plan for improving air quality in the Corporation area.
- g) MPCB may recover compensation as per directions dated 25/5/2019 requiring payment of compensation Rs.10 Lakhs per day."

6. Upon the recommendation of the said Committee, the Answering Respondent issued direction vide letter dated 28.01.2022 to the Appellant to pay final compensation of Rs.113.58 Crores towards the commencement or completion of the projects for setting up of Sewage Treatment Equipment. The Appellant has not complied with the said direction issued by the Answering Respondent vide letter dated 28.01.2022 as it has failed to commence Sewage Treatment Plant nor has it taken adequate measures for meeting up its responsibility to take care of Solid Waste Management nor that of Legacy Waste Management. Therefore, the Appeal needs to be dismissed.

7. We find that the Joint Committee has drawn following conclusions:-

**"9.1** At present, out of 156 MLD sewage generation, 50 MLD sewage (32 %) is being treated i.e. STP provided by Corporation (capacity-30 MLD & actual flow-22 MLD) and STPs for Building/society developed by Builder/Developers (28 MLD) whereas 106 MLD

untreated/partially treated sewage (68 %) is discharged into different drains/nalas across the city which meets either with Arabian sea through Vasai creek, Vaitarna River or directly to the Arabian Sea. The treatment at STP is also not proper as STP Outlet is not meeting with prescribed standards. Most of the sewage generated from Virar & Nalasopara City is discharged in Vaitarna Creek whereas sewage of generated from Vasai & part of Nalasopara City is discharged in Vasai creek. VVMC has not provided any sewage collection system and STPs in the area of the banks of the Pelhar river. Thus, most of the untreated/partially treated Sewage is discharged into water bodies causing contamination.

**9.2** BOD in Vaitarana River and Vasai Creek, at both locations each, are almost same i.e. about 10 mg/l whereas COD is about 100 mg/l. DO is more than 5 mg/l. There is also effect of sea backwater in to these creeks. BOD and COD shows contamination due to sewage in these Creeks. Vasai creek also receive treated/untreated sewage/wastewater through Ulhas River from Kalyan area.

**9.3** The Pelhar river is not perennial river. During the sampling, no overflow observed from Pelhar Dam/Lake to river and there was discharge of wastewater generation from Buffalo Farming/Tabelas & sewage from Corporation area, the water quality of Pelhar river is highly deteriorated. Generally, untreated sewage flows through this river when there is no flow from dam i.e. mostly in non-monsoon season.

**9.4** VVCMC submitted project proposals (DPR) through MMRDA for the fund (Rs. 1231.96 Core) under Satellite Cities scheme of Central Govt and through Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran (MLP) for funds (Rs. 170 Crore) under AMRUT scheme of Central Govt for STPs, however, these funds are not yet approved since long. It is mentioned that Financial closer is one of the most important factors in execution of such big project and without Government support it will not be possible for ULB to execute the project from their own funds, and VVCMC is not able to implement the project, hence, VVCMC has requested that Government of Maharashtra should help VVCMC in availing approvals and financial support for execution of sewage projects. Further, no work is started for proposed STPs.

**9.5** Presently approx. 600 MT/Day MSW is being dumped in an improper manner at the Site at Gokhivare, Vasai. There is approx. 1,21,000 Tons of legacy waste at dumpsite. VVCMC has installed two Trommel Machines (capacity 300TPD each) for the processing of fresh waste and two Trommel Machines having capacity 300 TPD each for the processing of legacy waste. Though, it is claimed that VVCMC has adopted windrow composting method for

processing of MSW 100 TPD, however, during visit the same was not in operation.

**9.6** The trammel machines were found operational for segregation of waste i.e. recyclable (plastic paper rubber glass etc), inert and wet waste for composting. It is informed that inert waste is disposed in Sanitary Land Fill Facility (SLF), Plastic waste is given to rag pickers and wet waste is used for windrows composting. However, composting could not be observed at the site and management of recyclable waste needs further improvement.

**9.7** There is no leachate collection and treatment system and therefore, leachate find its way into nearby Nala without any treatment which eventually meets Vasai Creek. A huge heap of MSW is observed at the site. Also foul smell nuisance is noticed in the premises and nearby area.

**9.8** It is observed from the manual AAQM & CAAQMS results that the concentration of PM10 and PM2.5 is more than NAAQS at four locations whereas the concentration is less than NAAQS at one location. It is observed that AQI varies from 55 to 81 in the Month-April 2021 to October 2021 and its air quality category is Satisfactory whereas AQI varies from 105 to 158 in the month of January, February, March & November and air quality category is Moderate.

**9.9** Vasai-Virar City Municipal Corporation has been included under Million Plus Cities in the state, and for improvement in City's Air Quality, Rs.32 crore has been disbursed under National Clean Air Program (NCAP) and the funds have been received by Vasai-Virar City Municipal Corporation and work of improvement of Air quality is under progress.

**9.10** In the jurisdiction of Vasai Virar City Municipal Corporation, there are no grossly polluting industries. However, Vasai Virar City Municipal Corporation has mainly non-polluting industries like Engineering, Electrical and Electronics, Automobile Service Center etc. MPCB has not permitted any discharge of effluent or air emissions without any treatment in the environment. Also, the units generating hazardous waste are having membership of CHWTSDF for scientific disposal of hazardous waste.

**9.11** Hon'ble Chairman of the Committee has directed VVCMC to submit report on action taken against the encroachment/ illegal construction as per monitoring mechanism of the action plan at District Magistrate level through District Committee and at State level by Chief Secretary.

**9.12** VVCMC has not submitted the compensation @ Rs. 10 lakh/day till date towards the compliance of directions of MPCB dated 25.04.2019.

8. The recommendations have already been reproduced by us in the affidavit of the Respondent.

9. Heard the arguments of the learned Counsel for the Appellant as well as learned Counsel for the Respondent and perused the record. The learned Counsel for the Appellant has relied upon the Judgment *Institute of Chartered Accountants of India vs. L.K. Ratna & Others* [(1986) 4 SCC 537]. The relevant para no. 17 is quoted herein below:-

*"It is then urged by learned counsel for the appellant that the provision of an appeal under Section 22-A of the Act is a complete safeguard against any insufficiency in the original proceeding before the Council, and it is not mandatory that the member should be heard by the Council before it proceeds to record its finding. Section 22-A of the Act entitles a member to prefer an appeal to the High Court against an order of the Council imposing a penalty under s. 21(4) of the Act. It is pointed out that no limitation has been imposed on the scope of the appeal, and that an appellant is entitled to urge before the High Court every ground which was available to him before the Council. Any insufficiency, it is said, can be cured by resort to such appeal. Learned counsel apparently has in mind the view taken in some cases that an appeal provides an adequate remedy for a defect in procedure during the original proceeding. Some of those cases are mentioned in Sir William Wade's erudite and classic work on "Administrative Law" 5<sup>th</sup> edn. But as that learned author observes, "in principle there ought to be an observance of natural justice equally at both stages", and*

*If natural justice is violated at the first stage, the right of appeal is not so much a true right of appeal as a corrected initial hearing: instead of fair trial followed by appeal, the procedure is reduced to unfair trial followed by fair trial.*

*And he makes reference to the observations of Megarry J. in *Leary v. National Union of Vehicle Builders*, [1971] 1 Ch.*

34. Treating with another aspect of the point, that learned Judge said:

*If one accepts the contention that a defect of natural justice in the trial body can be cured by the presence of natural justice in the appellate body, this has the result of depriving the member of his right of appeal from the expelling body. If the rules and the law combine to give the member the right to a fair trial and the right of*

*appeal, why should he be told that he ought to be satisfied with an unjust trial and a fair appeal? Even if the appeal is treated as a hearing de novo, the member is being stripped of his right to appeal to another body from the effective decision to expel him. I cannot think that natural justice is satisfied by a process whereby an unfair trial, though not resulting in a valid expulsion, will nevertheless have the effect of depriving the member of his right of appeal when a valid decision to expel him is subsequently made. Such a deprivation would be a powerful result to be achieved by what in law is a mere nullity; and it is no mere triviality that might be justified on the ground that natural justice does not mean perfect justice. As a general rule, at all events, I hold that a failure of natural justice in the trial body cannot be cured by a sufficiency of natural justice in an appellate body.*

*The view taken by Megarry, J. was followed by the Ontario High Court in Canada in Re Cardinal and Board of Commissioners of Police of City of Cornwall, [1974] 42 D.L.R. (3d) 323. The Supreme Court of New Zealand was similarly inclined in Wislang v. Medical Practitioners Disciplinary Committee, [1974] 1 N.Z.L.R. 29 and so was the Court of Appeal of New Zealand in Reid v. Rowley, [1977] 2 N.Z.L.R. 472."*

10. Having drawn attention to it, it has been vehemently argued by him that while passing the impugned order, the Respondent has not given opportunity of hearing to the Appellant, therefore, the order needs to be set aside on this very ground.

11. When we enquired from the learned Counsel for the Appellant as to whether the violations which have been recorded in the Joint Committee's report, were found to have been committed by it, there was clear acknowledgement on behalf of Appellant that the said violations did take place. We find that there is no averment in the affidavit made by the Appellant stating that these violations are erroneously recorded in the said report.

12. In view of the fact that the learned Counsel for the Appellant has nothing to say in respect of the violations found on the part of the Appellant, we find that it does not cause any prejudice to the Appellant,

even if a formal hearing is not given to it. We also notice that several notices were issued by the Respondent to the Appellant, which were responded also but in none of them was there any prayer made for opportunity of hearing to be given. It appears that in view of the Appellant having acknowledged the violations, it did not vehemently press for the hearing, yet we allowed the learned Counsel for the Appellant full opportunity of hearing today in respect of those violations, if they were being disputed by it. But it did not refute those violations even today, therefore, looking to the fact that these violations which have been recorded in the Joint Committee report, were found to have been done on the part of the Appellant, the calculation of the amount of compensation does not suffer from any infirmity. It may also be noted that the calculation, which has been made by the Respondent, is in accordance with the Judgment passed by this Tribunal, which have been cited above.

13. As regards the learned counsel for the Applicant having raised that there is no clarity with respect to the calculation of the amount of compensation for solid waste management, we find that it has been assessed @ Rs. 10 lakh per month, therefore, the amount can be easily calculated and we do not find any vagueness in that regard. We do not find any force in this appeal. Accordingly, the Appeal is rejected. No order as to cost.

Dinesh Kumar Singh, JM

Dr. Vijay Kulkarni, EM

November 24, 2022  
Appeal No. 26/2022(WZ)  
P.Kr



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
मुंबई महानगर प्रदेश विकास प्राधिकरण

No. UIDSST/GOI/Proposals/56/2014

17 February, 2014

To,  
✓ The Joint Secretary  
(Urban Development & Mission Director – JNNURM)  
Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India.  
Room No. 144 – C Wing,  
Nirman Bhavan, Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi – 110011

Subject: - Request for sanction of Projects of Vasai Virar Municipal Corporation.

Reference: - GoM letter no. UID-2014/ Cr.no-52/UD-33 dtd 17 Feb, 2013.

Respected Sir,

The Government of Maharashtra vide its above referred letter dtd 17<sup>th</sup> Feb, 2014 has approved and recommended the 2 projects of Vasai Virar Municipal Corporation under Urban Infrastructure development in Satellite Towns / Counter Magnets of million plus cities (UIDSST). The details of the Projects are as follows.

Sr. No.	City and Description of the Project	Cost of Project (Rs. In Cr)
	<b>Vasai Virar Municipal Corporation, Vasai Virar</b>	
1	Augmentation of Water Supply	1495.19
2	Underground Sewer System	1231.96
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2727.15</b>

Five copies of the DPR in soft and hard copy form, appraisal report and other details for the above mentioned projects are submitted for necessary approval and sanctioning of the projects.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

(Sameer Unhale)  
OSD, JNNURM

Encl: 5 copies of DPRs for the project stated above along with soft copies  
Other details as stated above

Copy for Information to:-

- Shri. Shree Kant Singh, IAS  
Principal Secretary-II, Urban Development Department (2)  
Government of Maharashtra, MUNFRA, CR-II, Inox Building, Nariman Point, Mumbai
- Municipal Commissioner, Virar (E), Dist. Thane

Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051.

EPABX : 2659 4000 • FAX : 2659 1264 • WEB SITE : <http://www.mmrda.mumbai.org>

## GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

No. UID- 2014/ C.R. 52/ UD-33  
 Urban Development Department,  
 5th Floor, G.T. Hospital,  
 In front of Crawford Market,  
 Mumbai 400 001,  
 Dated :-17 February, 2014.

To,

Shri. Sameer Unhale,  
 Officer on Special Duty (JNNURM),  
 Mumbai Metropolitan region development Authority (MMRDA)  
 Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai-400051

Subject :- JNNURM-UIDSST DPR for Augmentation of Water Supply &  
 Under Ground Sewerage System of Vasai-Virar Municipal  
 Corporation.

Reference:- 1) Your letter No. OSD/SLNA/JNNURM/VVCMC/50/2014  
 dated 11 February, 2014.  
 2) Commissioner Vasai-Virar Municipal Corporation's letter  
 No. व.वि.श.म./आका/215/2014 dated 15 February, 2014

Sir,

I invite your kind attention to the above referred letter. I am directed to inform you that the State Govt. has accorded its approval to the aforesaid Project proposals and further recommendation to Ministry of Urban Development of Government of India. You are directed to kindly forward the following proposals to Government of India for sanction and necessary action.

Sr. No.	Municipal Corporation	Scheme	Cost of the Proposal
1.	Vasai-Virar Municipal corporation	Augmentation of Water Supply	Rs. 1495.19 crore
2.	Vasai-Virar Municipal corporation	Under Ground Sewerage System	Rs. 1231.96 crore

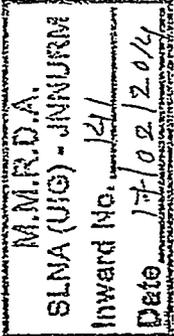
Thanking You.

Yours faithfully,

  
 (Nilesh Potdar)  
 Section Officer,

Urban Development Department

Copy To,  
 Commissioner, Vasai-Virar Municipal Corporation, Virar(E).



  
 17/2/14

03022014/1102201417022014.

**SLNA Appraisal Report**  
**Detailed Project Report for UIDSST from Maharashtra**

1	Name of the Project	Under Ground Sewerage System for Vasai Virar City Municipal Corporation.
2	Project Cost	Rs.1232cr.
3	Name of the Project Agency	Vasai Virar City Municipal Corporation.
4	SLNA Scrutiny and Revision of DPR	The Vasai Virar City Municipal Corporation has revised the DPR incorporating the observations of SLNA communicated vide ref no; No. OSD/SLNA/JNNURM/VVCMC/ 25/2014 Dated: Jan 23, 2014.
5	Project Application Form	Application form duly filled is submitted with the DPR.
6	Compliance to GOI Toolkit	The DPR is prepared according to the format prescribed by the Mission Directorate.
7	Conformation with the CDP	Sewerage sector is identified as a priority and an investment of Rs1560cr Cr was envisaged in the CDP of the Vasai Virar City Municipal Corporation prepared in 2010-11.

**8. Salient Features of the project**

**a) Rationale:**

The Development along the northern threses hold of Greater Mumbai where the VVCMC is situated and surrounding areas are going on rapid scale. This area urgently requires disposal system of wastewater as there is no system existing in this area. The water supply to VVCMC at present is about 130 Mld. A project is sanctioned under the Maharashtra Nagarothan Abhiyan of 100 Mld is under process. Currently VVCMC has no sewage treatment capacity. The work pertaining to Zone -2 was sanctioned under UIDSST and 30ML STP is in progress of the sanctioned cost of Rs.66 cr. and the execution is in progress. This Zones 1,3 to 7 considered in this DPR do not have independent and separate sewerage system as such the domestic untreated sewage directly gets mixed with the regular storm water which further joins the creek ,thus polluting the ground as well as River/ creek waters.

State Government has allotted additional 185 Mld of water from Surya River as source and a proposal of Bulk WATER SUPPLY PROJECT INITIATED BY THE MMRDA is under consideration of MOUD, GOI. The Project scope is wholly depends on the supply of 185 Mld additional water from Surya Source. The estimated sewerage flow will be established after providing the 185 Mld additional water from the Surya source & other sources proposed.

**b) Scope:**

The VVCMC Urban Area is divided in to 7 sewerage zones. The work pertaining to Zone -2 was earlier sanctioned under UIDSST and presently in progress .The present project involves Under Ground Sewerage Scheme of Zones 1,3,4,5,6& 7 i.e. Providing Collection and Conveyance network 306km , 9 Sewerage Pump Houses, pumping Machineries & pumping mains , Construction of 6 Nos Sewerage Treatment Plants catering to 198.50Mld. Provision

has been made for procurement of high pressure Jetting machines 12 nos, but restricted to 6. Providing SCADA system to efficiently manage the net work. Project also seeks to start the recycling of Treated waste water of 40 Mld for non potable use. Provision is also made for Misc works, Admin Bldg, Lab, Road and landscaping, street lighting, signage etc.

**c) Design and Cost:**

The VVC Municipal Corporation has carried out various surveys and investigations including topographical surveys and soil investigation of the project area. Relevant soil inv reports are appended with DPR. The sewerage net work is designed using the computer software SEWER CAD. The population projections are adopted for the years 2016, 2031 & 2046. The population projection is done based on the trend of growth of whole city. The minimum pipe size provided is 150mm. Man holes are proposed at every 20-30 meters & at every change in direction. Circular Manholes of 1.2mt to 1.5Mt dia are proposed i/c RCC precast Manholes. Design peak flow factor of less than 3mt/sec is considered in the design. The values of coefficient in Manning's formulae for Cement concrete pipes/Plastic smooth are adopted as 0.013/0.011. There are 9 Pumping stations with 6 STPs. The designs and detailed cost estimates based on 2012-2013 DSR of MJP including BOQs for all components of the project are prepared. The design norms, pipe material and hydraulic calculations for various components of the project have been incorporated in the project report. SCADA is proposed for effective / efficient management of the project.

The summary of major component wise cost is given below:

Sr. No.	Description	Estimated Cost (Rs In cr)
1.	Working Survey	0.25
2	Collection & Conveyance System(306 kms)	590.05
3.	Raw water raising main	46.91
4.	Pumping Stations (9Nos)	17.15
5.	STPs (6Nos-198.5MI-26.5+55+36+15+44+22)	271.80
6.	Out fall	6.83
7.	Reuse of treated water	191.57
8	Misc Works such as Compound wall, SG Rooms, Meter Rooms etc.	2.05
9	SCADA	14.57
10	Shifting Utilities	18.87
11	Staff Quarters, Purchase of Vehicles & Training staff	3.67
12	Admin Building	10.88
13	Lab at STP	1.34

14	Road works	4.95
15	Land scaping & Gardening	0.88
16	Retro reflective sign boards & Street lighting	0.66
17	High Pressure jetting Machine( limited to 6 @ Rs.60 Lakhs per each ))	3.60
18	Environmental Management plan	4.27
	Total	1190.30
	Add contingencies 3%	35.71
	Add Admin Charges @ 0.5%	5.95
	Grand Total	1231.96 Say 1232

**d). Institutional Frame work:**

As the project involves a Sewerage collection and Conveyance, pumping station, pumping main, pumping machineries & STP, the works are in the nature of Civil & Electrical, Mechanical Engineering, which will be carried out by contracting out the works through tenders. The work of SCADA is a specialized works for which tenders will be invited based on the pre qualification. The execution of works will be supervised with the help of Project Management Consultant, in line with the already approved projects and works will be subsequently operated and maintained by employing experienced Management Agencies by the VVC Municipal Corporation.

**e). Financial Structuring:**

The V V C MC has proposed the total cost of the project under the UIDSST JNNURM. The cost of Rs.1232 Cr. is to be funded in the proportion of 80:10:10 respectively by GoI; GoM and VVC Municipal Corporation as per the UIDSST norms.

Project cost Rs. cr	GOI Share (80%) Rs. cr	GOM Share (10%) Rs. cr	ULB Share (10%) Rs. cr
1232	985.60	123.20	123.20

V V C Municipal Corporation will contribute their share from its own funds/ loans from financial institutions as per exigency.

**f). Phasing:**

The V V C Municipal Corporation proposes to carry out the works in DPR through multiple construction packages duly inviting tenders. The execution of this project is expected to take 36 months for completion including testing and commissioning of the STPs/ SPS.

**g). O & M Planning:**

The estimates of annual O & M cost for the project components are prepared, which the V V C Municipal Corporation expects to meet from its sewerage Benefit tax and sale of treated waste water to non domestic use and industrial purposes as well as from other revenue sources. Moreover, the V V C Municipal Corporation expects to use its own staff for this purpose as the system becomes part of whole & SCADA is proposed to optimize the Man power deployment.

**h).Financial Viability and Sustainability:**

The V V C Municipal Corporation already proposed to levy sewage benefit tax to meet part of expenditure and also explore the possibilities of sale of treated waste water for non domestic use in order to enhance its revenue collection. The V V C Municipal Corporation has proposed telescopic tariff structure for different types of uses, which is expected to meet substantial part of the revenue expenditure on sewerage scheme.

**i).Benefit Assessment:**

With the implementation of this project, the V V C Municipal Corporation expects to achieve the task of providing the basic services to the citizen & thereby achieve hygienic environment and well being of about .1.7million citizens by 2033. The implementation of sewerage system will enhance hygienic environment and also reduce the dependency on traditional methods such as septic tanks etc and the environmental protection of the sensitive ecology. Introduction of recycle & reuse of treated effluent for non domestic / industrial use indirectly save the consumption of Drinking water.

**9.Brief Comments:**

This project is a part of the long term Master Plan for sewerage system which is taken up phase wise in this DPR is, as planned by the V V C Municipal Corporation.

**10. Third Party Technical appraisal:** Third party Technical appraisal from IIT Bombay is also obtained. The VVCMC will have to comply the observations of the IIT Bombay before execution of the project.

**11. Recommendation:**

The DPR is recommended for submission to the UIDSST Mission for considering approval.

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SLNA Appraisal Report  
Detailed Project Report for UIDSST from Maharashtra

1	Name of the Project	Augmentation of Water Supply System for Vasai Virar City Municipal Corporation.
2	Project Cost	Rs1495.19cr.
3	Name of the Project Agency	Vasai Virar City Municipal Corporation.
4	SLNA Scrutiny and Revision of DPR	The Vasai Virar City Municipal Corporation has revised the DPR incorporating the observations of SLNA communicated vide ref no; No. OSD/SLNA/JNNURM/VVCMC/ 43/2014 Dated: Feb 07, 2014.
5	Project Application Form	Application form duly filled is submitted with the DPR.
6	Compliance to GOI Toolkit	The DPR is prepared according to the format prescribed by the Mission Directorate.
7	Conformation with the CDP	Water Supply sector is identified as a priority and an investment of Rs.1974.cr Cr was envisaged in the CDP of the Vasai Virar City Municipal Corporation prepared in 2010-11.

**8. Salient Features of the project**

**a) Rationale:**

The Development along the northern thresh hold of Greater Mumbai where the VVCMC is situated and surrounding areas are going on rapid scale. This area is urgently in need of drinking water supply system as the present system is inadequate to cope with the demand and needs augmentation. The water supply to VVCMC at present is about 130 Mld. Currently VVCMC has no water supply project sanctioned under UIDSST. A project of 100Mld under the Maharashtra Nagarothan Abhiyan from the source Surya is approved and under process.

GOM has allotted additional 185 Mld of water from Surya River as source and a proposal of Bulk WATER SUPPLY PROJECT INITIATED BY THE MMRDA is under consideration of Mission Directorate,MOUD,GOI. As per the proposal the MMRDA will be constructing a MBR of 38.Ml at Kashidkopar for VVCMC and VVCMC will be laying the transmission and distribution lines, construction of ESRs & GSRs in this DPR. The Project scope would also depends on the supply of 185 Mld additional water from Surya Source. The VVCMC is in the process of acquiring additional water sources.

**b) Scope:**

The VVCMC Area is divided in to 62 DMA for water supply design. There are 29 ESR s located in VVCMC area.29 Additional ESRs and 4 GSRs are now proposed for facilitating assured supply of water to all area in this DPR.MS internal transmission mains of dia 250mm to 2000mm are proposed for a length of 119 km on gravity. The distribution system is with DI K-7 pipes of various dia of 1093kmincluding augmentation of existing lines. Provision is made to wards establishing control room, SCADA, awareness campaign, shifting of utilities, construction of staff quarters etc.

PTO.

**c) Design and Cost:**

The VVC Municipal Corporation has appointed consultants & carried out various surveys and investigations including topographical surveys and soil investigation of the project area. Relevant soil inv reports are appended with DPR. The VVCMC is divided in to 62 DMA and each DMA is designed to assure minimum pressure available. The Water supply net work is designed using Water Gem software of Bentley. The population projections are adopted for the years 2016, 2031 & 2046. The population projection is done based on the trend of growth of whole city. The System is designed for population of year 2046. Minimum pipe size provided is 100mm. The minimum pressures of 12 are maintained for council area (Urban) and 7 for village areas. ESRs of 0.5Mi to 2.5 Mi are proposed as per the requirement of the DMA.

The summary of major component wise cost is given below:

Sr. No.	Description	Estimated Cost (Rs In cr)
1.	Working Survey	1.30
2	Transmission Net Work with MS pipes (119km)	399.14
3.	Water Distribution Network (1093km pipelines and & Providing and fixing 1,12,000 Water meters)	945.29
4.	Storage reservoirs (29 ESRs + 4 GSRs)	68.56
5	Misc Works such as Compound wall, SG Rooms, Meter Rooms etc.	2.37
6	SCADA	19.95
8	Shifting Utilities	4.01
9	Communication strategy, Public awareness campaign	0.50
10	Quarters for operational Staff	3.51
	Total	1444.63
	Add contingencies 3%	43.34
	Add Admin Charges @ 0.5%	7.22
	Grand Total	1495.19 Say 1495

**d).Institutional Frame work:**

As the project involves a Laying of MS, DI Pipelines, construction of ESRS, GSRS and the works are in the nature of Civil & Electrical, Mechanical Engineering, which will be carried out by contracting out the works through tenders. The work of SCADA is a specialized works for which tenders will be invited based on the pre qualification. The execution of works will be supervised with the help of Project Management Consultant, in line with the already approved projects and works will be subsequently operated and maintained by the VVC Municipal Corporation. The project is expected to complete with in 24 months.

e). **Financial Structuring:**

The V V C MC has proposed the total cost of the project under the UIDSSST. The cost of Rs.1495.19Cr. is to be funded in the proportion of 80:10:10 respectively by GoI, GoM and VVC Municipal Corporation as per the UIDSSST norms.

Project costRs. cr	GOI Share (80%) Rs. cr	GOM Share (10%) Rs. cr	ULB Share (10%) Rs. cr
1495	1196	149.50	149.50

V V C Municipal Corporation will contribute their share from its own funds/ loans from financial institutions as per exigency.

f). **Phasing:**

The V V C Municipal Corporation proposes to carry out the works in DPR through multiple construction packages duly inviting tenders. The execution of this project is expected to take 36 months for completion including testing and commissioning of the ESRs/GSRs.

g). **O & M Planning:**

The corporation proposes engage experienced, qualified agencies for Management of the services .The estimates of annual O & M cost for the project components are prepared, which the V V C Municipal Corporation expects to meet by progressively rising Water tariff to Domestic, Commercial & Industrial consumers. Moreover, the V V C Municipal Corporation expects to reduce the NRW / losses .SCADA is proposed to optimize the Man power deployment and efficient management.

h). **Financial Viability and Sustainability:**

The V V C Municipal Corporation already proposed to progressively increasing the Water Tariff to Domestic, Commercial & Industrial consumers to meet part of expenditure. The V V C Municipal Corporation has proposed telescopic tariff structure for different types of uses, The IRR is 12.5% and over all EIRR is 14%.

i). **Benefit Assessment:**

With the implementation of this project, the V V C Municipal Corporation expects to achieve the task of providing the basic services of providing adequate drinking water to the citizen & thereby achieve hygienic environment and well being of about 1.7million citizens by 2033. The implementation of Augmentation of water supply will enhance hygienic environment and also reduce the dependency on ground water sources. The development activities will also get boost, when adequate Water supply is assured to citizen.

**9.Brief Comments:**

This project is a part of the long term Master Plan for Augmentation of Water supply system which is taken up phase wise and this DPR is, as planned by the V V C Municipal Corporation. The VVCMC will have to plan the implementation in phases on the availability of the water as well as Funds.

**10. Third Party Technical Appraisal:** The IIT Bombay has done the Technical Appraisal of the DPR and have recorded some observations. The VVCMC will have to comply the observations before execution of the projects in this DPR.

**11. Recommendation:**

The DPR is recommended for submission to the UIDSSST Mission for considering approval.

केंद्र शासन पुरस्कृत अमृत २.० अभियान  
वसई-विरार महानगरपालिकेच्या मलनिःस्सारण  
प्रकल्पास प्रशासकीय मान्यता देण्याबाबत.  
(रु. ४३१.२८ कोटी)

महाराष्ट्र शासन  
नगर विकास विभाग  
शासन निर्णय क्रमांक अमृत-२०२३/प्र.क्र.८५/नवि-३३  
मंत्रालय, मुंबई-४०० ०३२  
दिनांक : ०६ मार्च, २०२३

संदर्भ :-

१. केंद्र शासनाने केंद्र पुरस्कृत अमृत २.० अभियानाच्या ऑक्टोबर, २०२१ मध्ये निर्गमित केलेल्या मार्गदर्शक सुचना
२. नगर विकास विभाग, शासन निर्णयक्र: अमृत २०२२/प्र. क्र.१४१/नवि - ३३, दिनांक १४जुलै, २०२२.
३. नगर विकास विभाग, शासन परिपत्रक क्र: अमृत २०२२/प्र.क्र.२०३/नवि - ३३, दिनांक १६सप्टेंबर, २०२२.
४. पाणी पुरवठा व स्वच्छता विभाग, शासन निर्णय क्र: ग्रापाधो-२०२१/ प्र.क्र.१२२/ पापु-०६, दिनांक २९ जून, २०२२
५. मुख्य अभियंता, महाराष्ट्र जीवन प्राधिकरण, ठाणे विभाग यांचे तांत्रिक मान्यतेचे आदेश क्र.मजीप्रा/मु.अ.ठाणे/वसई-विरार महानगरपालिका मलनिःस्सारण योजना (नालासोपारा ईस्ट झोन -३)/तांशा-१/३४७८, दिनांक ३० डिसेंबर, २०२२.
६. अमृत २.० अभियानांतर्गत गठीत करण्यात आलेल्या राज्यस्तरीय तांत्रिक मान्यता समितीच्या दिनांक ०३ फेब्रुवारी, २०२३ रोजीच्या झालेल्या बैठकीचे इतिवृत्त.

प्रस्तावना :-

केंद्र शासन पुरस्कृत अमृत २.० अभियानाची संदर्भाधीन अ.क्र.२ येथील शासन निर्णयान्वये सन २०२१-२२ वर्षापासून राज्यामध्ये अंमलबजावणी करण्यात येत आहे. सदर अभियानांतर्गत पाणीपुरवठा, सरोवरांचे पुनरुज्जीवन व हरित क्षेत्र विकास इ. पायाभूत सुविधांची निर्मिती राज्यातील सर्व नागरी स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये करण्यात येणार आहे आणि यापूर्वीच्या अमृत अभियानांतर्गत समाविष्ट असलेल्या राज्यातील ४४ शहरांमध्ये मलनिःस्सारणाची सुविधा उपलब्ध करून देण्यात येणार आहे. त्यानुसार सदर अभियानांतर्गत राज्याच्या रु. १८२३६.३९ कोटी प्रकल्प किंमतीच्या राज्य जलकृती आराखड्यास (फक्त Capex किंमत) केंद्र शासनाने मान्यता दिलेली आहे. यामध्ये वसई-विरार महानगरपालिकेच्या मलनिःस्सारण प्रकल्पाचा समावेश असून संदर्भाधीन क्र. ५ अन्वये मुख्य अभियंता, महाराष्ट्र जीवन प्राधिकरण, ठाणे यांनी दिलेल्या तांत्रिक मान्यतेनुसार त्यास राज्यस्तरीय तांत्रिक समितीच्या दिनांक ०३ फेब्रुवारी, २०२३ रोजीच्या बैठकीत मंजूरी दिलेली आहे. सदर प्रकल्पास प्रशासकीय मान्यता देण्याची बाब शासनाच्या विचाराधीन होती.

## शासन निर्णय :-

०१. केंद्र शासन पुरस्कृत अमृत २.० अभियानांतर्गत वसई-विरार महानगरपालिकेच्या रु. ४३१.२८ कोटी प्रकल्प किंमतीच्या मलनिःस्सारण प्रकल्पास परिच्छेद क्र. २ मध्ये नमूद केलेल्या विवरणपत्रात नमूद केल्यानुसार या शासन निर्णयाद्वारे प्रशासकीय मान्यता देण्यात येत आहे. सदर प्रकल्पाच्या वित्तीय आकृतिबंध पुढीलप्रमाणे :-

(रु.कोटीमध्ये)

नागरी स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेचे नाव	प्रकल्प किंमत	केंद्र शासनामार्फत अनुज्ञेय अनुदान (प्रकल्प किंमतीच्या २५ %)	राज्य शासनामार्फत अनुज्ञेय अनुदान (प्रकल्प किंमतीच्या ४५ %)	नागरी स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेचा हिस्सा (प्रकल्प किंमतीच्या ३० %)
१	२	३	४	५
वसई-विरार महानगरपालिका	४३१.२८	१०७.८२	१९४.०८	१२९.३८

०२. वसई-विरार महानगरपालिकेच्या मलनिःस्सारण प्रकल्पातील घटक व त्यांचे अंदाजित किंमतीचे विवरण पुढीलप्रमाणे आहे.

Sr.No.	Name of Sub Work	Amount in Rs.
A	<b>Civil Works</b>	
1	Survey	780934
2	Collection System	940026736
2 a)	Property Connection	256120017
2 b)	Road Restoration	168317843
3	Sewage Pumping Main	141659555
4	Sewage Pumping Station (SPS & IPS)	190150831
5	Sewage Treatment Plant (Cap 103 MLD)	1024544708
6	Treated Outfall at STP	11513031
7	Recycle Water	99694479
8	Miscellaneous Works	22995929
9	Shifting of utilities	47169185
10	Jetting machine	19815000
11	Trial for 1 year	31000000
	Total of (Part A)	2953788248
B	<b>Electro-Mechanical Works</b>	
12	Electro-Mechanical Works	668753876
	Total of (Part B)	668753876
	Total Cost (Part A+ Part B)	3622542124
	Add for GST 18 %	652057582
	Add 1 % Technical Scrutiny Charges	36225421
	Add 1 % labour Insurance on PWD Items	1944782
	Total Gross Cost	4312769910
	SAY	431.28 Cr.
	प्रकल्प पूर्ण करण्याचा कालावधी	कार्यादेश दिनांका पासून २४ महिने

०३. वसई-विरार महानगरपालिकेच्या सदर मलनिःस्सारण प्रकल्पाची Opex किंमत वसई-विरार महानगरपालिकेने उभारणे आवश्यक आहे. सदर प्रकल्प पूर्ण करण्याचा कालावधी २४ महिने राहिल.

०४. वसई-विरार महानगरपालिकेच्या मलनिःस्सारण प्रकल्पास खालील अटींच्या अधीन राहून प्रशासकीय मंजूरी देण्यात येत आहे: -

- ४.१ सदर प्रकल्पासाठी कार्यान्वयन यंत्रणा वसई-विरार महानगरपालिका राहिल.
- ४.२ प्रकल्पासाठी स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेचा हिस्सा वसई-विरार महानगरपालिकेमार्फत भरण्यात यावा.
- ४.३ केंद्र शासनाच्या मार्गदर्शक सूचना व राज्य शासनाच्या संदर्भाधीन शासन निर्णयानुसार सदरप्रकल्पाची अंमलबजावणी करणे कार्यान्वयन यंत्रणेस बंधनकारक राहिल.
- ४.४ राज्य शासनाने संदर्भाधीन क्र. २ व ३ नुसार विहित केलेल्या कार्यपध्दतीनुसार सदर प्रकल्पाची निविदा प्रक्रिया व अंमलबजावणी विहित कालावधीमध्ये पूर्ण करणे संबंधित कार्यान्वयन यंत्रणेवर बंधनकारक राहिल. तसेच या प्रकल्पासाठी डी. आय. पाईप्ससह सर्व प्रकारच्या पाईप्सचा देखील निविदेत समावेश करण्यात यावा.
- ४.५ महाराष्ट्र जीवन प्राधिकरणाने केंद्र पुरस्कृत अमृत २.० अभियानातील पाणीपुरवठा व मलनिःस्सारण प्रकल्पांसाठी निर्गमित केलेल्या आदर्श निविदा पुस्तिकेनुसार प्रसिध्द करणे बंधनकारक राहिल.
- ४.६ सदर प्रकल्पाच्या कामाचे कार्यादेश प्रशासकीय मंजूरीच्या आदेशापासून ४५ दिवसांच्या आत देण्यात येतील याची कार्यान्वयन यंत्रणेने दक्षता घ्यावी.
- ४.७ केंद्र शासन पुरस्कृत अमृत अभियानांतर्गत केंद्र शासनाने विहित केलेल्या सुधारणांची (Reforms) पूर्तता विहित कालावधीत पूर्ण करणे संबंधित अभियान शहरास बंधनकारक राहिल.
- ४.८ निधी वितरणाची कार्यपद्धती : केंद्र शासन पुरस्कृत अमृत २.० अभियानाच्या मार्गदर्शक सूचनेनुसार केंद्र शासन हिश्याचा निधी हा तीन टप्प्यात (२० % + ४० % + ४० %) वितरीत केला जाणार आहे. त्यानुसार केंद्र शासनाकडून वितरीत निधीच्या प्रमाणात राज्य हिश्याचा निधी केंद्र हिस्सा वितरीत करताना सोबत वितरीत केला जाईल.
- ४.९ अमृत अभियानांतर्गत मंजूर प्रकल्पासाठी स्वहिश्याचा निधी उभारताना नागरी स्थानिक स्वराज संस्थांनी त्यांना प्राप्त होणाऱ्या वित्त आयोगाच्या निधीशी सांगड (Convergence) घालणे आवश्यक राहिल. यासाठी त्यांनी वित्त आयोगातून मिळणारा निधी चिन्हांकीत करून ठेवावा.
- ४.१० सदर अभियानाच्या मार्गदर्शक सूचनांनुसार सदर प्रकल्पासाठी वितरीत करण्यात येणारा निधी हा कार्यात्मक साध्यांवर (Functional Outcome) आधारित असणार

- आहे. तसेच, सदर कार्यात्मक परिणामाची पूर्तता न झाल्यास सदर प्रकल्पास निधी वितरीत करण्यात येणार नाही. सदर बाबींची पूर्तता करण्याची संपूर्ण जबाबदारी आयुक्त, वसई-विरार महानगरपालिका यांची राहिल.
- ४.११ सदर प्रकल्पासाठी केंद्र व राज्य शासनाच्या हिश्याचा प्रथम हप्त्याचा निधी कार्यादेश निर्गमित केल्यानंतर वसई-विरार महानगरपालिकेस वितरीत करण्यात येईल. त्यानुसार केंद्र शासनाने विहित केल्यानुसार उपयोगिता प्रमाणपत्र केंद्र शासनास सादर केल्यानंतर व कार्यात्मक साध्यांची पूर्तता केल्यानंतर पुढील हप्त्याचा केंद्र हिश्याचा व त्याप्रमाणात राज्य हिश्याचा निधी वितरीत करण्यात येईल.
- ४.१२ अभियानाच्या वित्तिय आकृतीबंधानुसार केंद्र व राज्य शासनाने वितरीत केलेल्या निधीच्या प्रमाणात नागरी स्थानिक स्वराज संस्था हिश्याचा निधी उभा करून सदर खर्चाचे उपयोगिता प्रमाणपत्र केंद्र शासनाने विहित केलेल्या प्रपत्रात शासनास सादर करणे संबंधित नागरी स्थानिक स्वराज संस्थेवर बंधनकारक असणार आहे.
- ४.१३ सदर प्रकल्पासाठी निधी वितरीत करताना दिलेल्या सूचनांनुसार, सदर प्रकल्पासाठी केंद्र व राज्य शासनाने वितरीत निधीच्या प्रमाणात वसई-विरार महानगरपालिकेने स्वतंत्र बँक खाते उघडून त्यामध्ये निधी ठेवणे अनिवार्य राहिल. सदर प्रकल्पासाठी वितरीत केलेला निधी त्याच प्रकल्पासाठी वापरणे बंधनकारक असून त्याचा वापर इतर प्रयोजनार्थ केल्यास सदर बाब ही गंभीर वित्तिय अनियमितता समजण्यात येईल.
- ४.१४ राज्य शासनामार्फत नागरी स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेसाठी प्रकल्प मंजूर झाल्यानंतर, मूळ प्रकल्प किंमतीमध्ये पाणीपुरवठा व स्वच्छता विभागाच्या शासन निर्णय क्र. ग्रापाधो-२०२१/प्र.क्र.१२२/पापु-०६, दिनांक २९ जून, २०२२ मध्ये नमुद कारणा व्यतिरिक्त वाढ झाल्यास त्याची संपूर्ण जबाबदारी संबंधित कार्यान्वयन यंत्रणेची राहिल. राज्य शासनामार्फत त्या करिता कोणतेही वाढीव अनुदान उपलब्ध केले जाणार नाही.
- ४.१५ सदर प्रकल्पाची अंमलबजावणी विहित कालावधीत पूर्ण करण्याची सर्वस्वी जबाबदारी ही संबंधित कार्यान्वयन यंत्रणा, प्रकल्प व्यवस्थापन सल्लागार व प्रकल्प व्यवस्थापन विकास व व्यवस्थापन सल्लागार यांची संयुक्तरीत्या राहिल.
- ४.१६ प्रकल्पाचे काम सुरु झाल्यानंतर प्रकल्प व्यवस्थापक सल्लागाराने कामाची गुणवत्ता व देयके प्रमाणित केल्यानंतर उपलब्ध निधीच्या मर्यादेत कामाची देयके १५ दिवसांत संबंधित कंत्राटदारास देण्याची जबाबदारी संबंधित कार्यान्वयन यंत्रणेची राहिल.
- ४.१७ अमृत २.० अभियानांतर्गत मार्गदर्शक सूचनेनुसार संदर्भाधिन क्र.०३ नुसार सदर प्रकल्पासाठी प्रकल्प व्यवस्थापक सल्लागाराची नेमणूक करावी. त्यामध्ये नमुद

केल्यानुसार प्रकल्प व्यवस्थापक शुल्क अदा करावे तसा ठराव संबंधीत नागरी स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेने करणे बंधनकारक राहिल.

४.१८ सदर प्रकल्प पूर्ण करण्यासाठी संबंधित वैधानिक संस्थांची आवश्यक असलेली सर्व ना हरकत प्रमाणपत्रे तसेच प्रकल्पाच्या उपांगातील सर्व आवश्यक जागा उपलब्ध करुन घेण्याची कार्यवाही प्रकल्पाचे कार्यादेश देण्यापूर्वी करण्यात यावी.

४.१९ वसई-विरार महानगरपालिकेस यापूर्वी युआयडीएसएसएमटी/ अमृत अथवा इतर कोणत्याही योजनेतर्गत मंजूर करण्यात आलेल्या प्रकल्पातील उपांगे व या प्रकल्पातील उपांगे यामध्ये द्विरुक्ती (Duplication) होत नसल्याची खातरजमा करण्याची जबाबादारी संबंधीत नागरी स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था, या प्रकल्पाचे व्यवस्थापन सल्लागार व महाराष्ट्र जीवन प्राधिकरण यांची राहिल.

०५. केंद्र शासन पुरस्कृत अमृत २.० अभियांनाच्या केंद्र शासनाने निर्गमित केलेल्या सर्व मार्गदर्शक सुचना वसई-विरार महानगरपालिकेच्या मलनिःस्सारण प्रकल्पास लागू राहतील.

सदर शासन निर्णय महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या [www.maharashtra.gov.in](http://www.maharashtra.gov.in) या संकेतस्थळावर उपलब्ध करण्यात आला असून त्याचा संकेतांक २०२३०३०६१२४११७२०२५ असा आहे. हा आदेश डिजीटल स्वाक्षरीने साक्षांकित करुन काढण्यात येत आहे.

महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांच्या आदेशानुसार व नावाने,

SHRIKANT  
C ANDGE

Digitally signed by SHRIKANT C ANDGE  
DN: cn=SHRIKANT C ANDGE,  
o=Mantralaya, ou=URBAN  
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT,  
email=shrikantandge@nic.in, c=US  
Date: 2023.03.17 10:26:54 +05'30'

(श्रीकांत आंडगे)

उप सचिव, महाराष्ट्र शासन

प्रति,

१. मा. मुख्यमंत्री यांचे अप्पर मुख्य सचिव, मंत्रालय, मुंबई
२. मा. उप मुख्यमंत्री यांचे सचिव, मंत्रालय, मुंबई
३. मा.मंत्री (पाणीपुरवठा व स्वच्छता) विभाग यांचे खाजगी सचिव.
४. अप्पर मुख्य सचिव, वित्त विभाग यांचे स्वीय सहायक.
५. अप्पर मुख्य सचिव, नियोजन विभाग यांचे स्वीय सहायक.
६. प्रधान सचिव, पाणीपुरवठा विभाग यांचे स्वीय सहायक.
७. प्रधान सचिव, नगरविकास विभाग(२) यांचे स्वीय सहायक.
८. सदस्य सचिव, महाराष्ट्र जीवन प्राधिकरण, मुंबई.
९. आयुक्त तथा संचालक, नगरपरिषद प्रशासन संचालनालय, मुंबई.
१०. कार्यकारी संचालक, महाराष्ट्र नागरी विकास अभियान संचालनालय, मुंबई
११. विभागीय आयुक्त, कोकण विभाग.
१२. जिल्हाधिकारी, ठाणे.
१३. जिल्हा प्रशासन अधिकारी, ठाणे.
१४. आयुक्त, वसई-विरार महानगरपालिका.
१५. निवडनस्ती, नवि-३३.

वसई विरार शहर महानगरपालिका  
मार्च 2021 अखेर जमा खर्च अहवाल



लेखाशिर्ष	जमा अंदाजपत्रकीय रक्कम	प्रत्यक्ष रकमा	फरक	लेखाशिर्ष	खर्च अंदाजपत्रकीय रक्कम	प्रत्यक्ष रकमा	फरक
आरंभिची शिल्लक	7,262,205,010.71	7,262,205,010.71	-	भाग एक			
सर्वसाधारण महसुली लेखा	2,182,827,000.00	2,037,077,254.66	(145,749,745.34)	सर्वसाधारण महसुली लेखा खर्च	758,732,000.00	589,121,486.00	(169,610,514.00)
अ) नगरपालिका कर व दर				अ) सामान्य प्रशासन वसुलीचा खर्च			
ब) विशेष अधिनियम खालील वसुली	697,676,000.00	713,652,412.50	15,976,412.50	ब) सार्वजनिक सुरक्षितता	449,676,000.00	398,831,871.00	(50,844,129.00)
क) नगरपालिका मालमता उपयोजिता	827,879,000.00	297,099,430.00	(530,779,570.00)	क) आरोग्य व सोयी	5,273,022,000.00	4,634,313,480.50	(638,708,519.50)
ड) अनुदाने अंशदाने	4,144,688,000.00	3,827,456,313.00	(317,231,687.00)	ड) लोकशिक्षण व सामाजिक कार्यक्रम	108,088,000.00	37,639,985.00	(70,448,015.00)
फ) संकिर्ण	853,486,000.00	987,681,572.88	134,195,572.88	फ) संकिर्ण	311,079,000.00	201,765,660.58	(109,313,339.42)
भाग एक	8,706,556,000.00	7,862,966,983.04	(843,589,016.96)	भाग एक	6,900,597,000.00	5,861,672,483.08	(1,038,924,516.92)
महसुली जमा				भाग एक			
भाग 2				महसुली खर्च	4,989,329,000.00	2,139,883,296.70	(2,849,445,703.30)
भांडवली जमा	1,346,713,000.00	744,309,895.00	(602,403,105.00)	भाग 2			
भाग 3				भांडवली खर्च	1,382,524,000.00	971,182,736.82	(411,341,263.18)
असाधारण आणि ऋण निलंब लेखा	1,590,812,000.00	1,716,540,243.24	125,728,243.24	भाग 3			
एकूण जमा (भाग एक+दोन+तीन)	11,644,081,000.00	10,323,817,121.28	(1,320,263,878.72)	असाधारण आणि ऋण निलंब लेखा	13,272,450,000.00	8,972,738,516.60	(4,299,711,483.40)
वर्ग जमा रकमा	4,242,956,000.00	2,702,862,221.00	(1,540,093,779.00)	एकूण खर्च (भाग एक+दोन+तीन)	4,242,956,000.00	2,702,862,221.00	(1,540,093,779.00)
वर्ग जमा रकमांसह एकूण जमा	15,887,037,000.00	13,026,679,342.28	(2,860,357,657.72)	वर्ग खर्च रकमा	17,515,406,000.00	11,675,600,737.60	(5,839,805,262.40)
				वर्ग खर्च रकमांसह एकूण खर्च	5,633,836,010.71	8,613,283,615.39	(2,979,447,604.68)
जमा रकमा वर्ग जमा रकमा व शारीरिक शिल्लकेसह एकूण	23,149,242,010.71	20,288,884,352.99	(2,860,357,657.72)	अखेर शिल्लक			
				अखेर शिल्लकेसह एकूण	23,149,242,010.71	20,288,884,352.99	(2,860,357,657.72)

453

वसई विरार शहर महानगरपालिका  
31 मार्च 2022 अखेर जमा खर्च अहवाल जमा सन 2021/2022



(आकडे लाखात)

लेखाशिर्ष	जमा अंदाजपत्रकीय रक्कम	प्रत्यक्ष रकमा	फरक	लेखाशिर्ष	खर्च अंदाजपत्रकीय रक्कम	प्रत्यक्ष रकमा	फरक
आरंभिची शिल्लक	8,611,681,885.53	8,599,905,639.82	(11,776,245.71)	भाग एक			
सर्वसाधारण महसुली लेखा	2,533,215,000.00	2,136,589,868.00	(396,625,132.00)	सर्वसा. महसुली लेखा खर्च (अ+क)	1,087,047,000.00	785,518,791.60	(301,528,208.40)
अ) नगरपालिका कर व दर	910,705,000.00	644,326,687.00	(266,378,313.00)	अ) सामान्य प्रशासन वसुलीया खर्च			
याणी पट्टी				ब) सार्वजनिक सुशिक्षिता	500,432,000.00	403,676,095.00	(96,755,905.00)
ब) विशेष अधिनियम खालील वसुली	2,046,355,600.00	2,124,515,714.78	78,160,114.78	क) आरोग्य व सोयी	6,249,869,000.00	5,037,913,225.00	(1,211,955,775.00)
क) नगरपालिका मालमत्ता उपयोगिता व सेवा यांचेपासून उत्पन्न	647,052,000.00	407,393,335.00	(239,658,665.00)	ड) लोकशिक्षण व सामाजिक कार्यक्रम	93,371,000.00	26,123,524.00	(67,247,476.00)
ड) अनुदाने अंशदाने	4,001,466,000.00	4,239,333,772.00	237,867,772.00	फ) संकिर्ण	407,481,000.00	235,931,542.28	(171,549,457.72)
फ) संकिर्ण	951,237,000.00	840,538,367.20	(110,698,632.80)	भाग एक			
ग) एक				महसुली खर्च	8,338,200,000.00	6,489,163,177.88	(1,849,036,822.12)
वसुली जमा	11,090,030,600.00	10,392,697,743.98	(697,332,856.02)	भाग 2			
भाग 2				भांडवली खर्च	5,446,961,700.00	2,367,687,104.00	(3,079,274,596.00)
भांडवली जमा	1,113,881,000.00	744,528,775.00	(369,352,225.00)	भाग 3 सर्वसाधारण			
भाग 3 सर्वसाधारण				असाधारण आणि ऋण निलंब लेखा	1,754,222,000.00	1,667,509,711.66	(86,712,288.34)
असाधारण आणि ऋण निलंब लेखा	1,825,706,000.00	2,424,725,483.07	599,019,483.07	जल मल प्रवाह निर्धा	133,000,000.00	67,078,388.80	(65,921,611.20)
जल मल प्रवाह निर्धा	190,617,000.00	65,097,099.00	(125,519,901.00)	असाधारण आणि ऋण निलंब लेखा			
असाधारण आणि ऋण निलंब लेखा	14,220,234,600.00	13,627,049,101.05	(593,185,498.95)	एकूण खर्च (भाग एक+दोन+तीन)	15,672,383,700.00	10,591,438,382.34	(5,080,945,317.66)
एकूण जमा (भाग एक+दोन+तीन)				अखेर शिल्लक	7,159,532,785.53	11,635,516,358.53	4,475,983,573.00
जमा रकमा व प्रारंभिक शिल्लकेसह	22,831,916,485.53	22,226,954,740.87	(604,961,744.66)	अखेर शिल्लकेसह एकूण	22,831,916,485.53	22,226,954,740.87	(604,961,744.66)

2  
10-1-20



Annexure  
5



Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs  
Government of India

amrut.mohua.gov.in/cwbp-sewage-project-view/QSOeJlI-VWdySmwKt3FfbFAzcmNOLt09

# AMRUT 2.0 Collaboration P

- HOME
- CWBP
- CWAP
- Project Monitoring

Project title

Vasai Virar Sewerage Project zone 4

Project description

Construction of STP & Under ground sewerage system for Zone 4 Nalasop area.

### Components

- Sewage treatment
- Sewer network
- Used water recycling / reuse
- Pumping station
- Transportation of septage from septic tank
- Others

### Features

- PPP
- Underground network
- Technology upgradation
- Last mile connectivity
- Decentralized septage management
- Others

Sewage treatment would involve  Setting up a new STP  Enhancing existing STP capacity

Sewer network would involve  Replacement of existing sewer network  Laying of new sewer network  Both

Quantity of water to be recycled or reused (in ML/D)  No. of pumping stations to be added

### Project Changes History

Project information updated	
Status: Pending City Action → Ready for Submission	10/06/2022 @ 12:39 PM
Read more.	
Project information updated	
Status: Pending City Action	10/06/2022 @ 12:37 PM
Project submitted to State	
Status: Ready for Submission → Under State Review	11/06/2022 @ 11:03 AM
Project information updated	
Status: Pending City Action → Ready for Submission	11/06/2022 @ 11:03 AM
Project submitted to State	
Status: Ready for Submission → Under State Review	11/06/2022 @ 02:26 PM
Project information updated	
Status: Ready for Submission	11/06/2022 @ 02:34 PM
Project information updated	
Status: Pending City Action → Ready for Submission	11/06/2022 @ 02:15 PM
Project information updated	
Status: Pending City Action	11/06/2022 @ 02:13 PM
Project submitted to State	
Status: Ready for Submission → Under State Review	10/06/2022 @ 06:18 PM
Project information updated	
Status: Ready for Submission	10/06/2022 @ 06:08 PM
Read more.	
Project added to Ready for Submission list	
Status: Draft → Ready for Submission	10/06/2022 @ 04:09 PM
Project information saved	
Status: Draft	09/06/2022 @ 04:26 PM