

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI  
O. A. No. 200 of 2014

In the matter of:

M. C. Mehta

... Applicant(s)

Versus

Union of India & Ors.

... Respondent(s)

**Next Date: 23.04.2026**

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Date: 22-04-26

Place: New Delhi

  
**ADVOCATE FOR THE RESPONDENT:**

Gigi. C. George, Advocate  
Standing Counsel (UOI)

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BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
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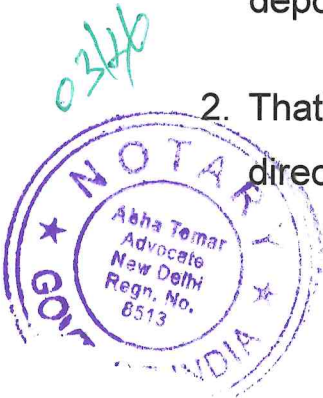
Union of India & Ors.

... Respondent(s)

**Affidavit on behalf the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti New Delhi in compliance of the order dated 15.12.2025 and 29.01.2026**

I, Anup Kumar Srivastava, S/o Late P. L. Srivastava, aged 59 years presently working as the Executive Director, Technical in the NMCG, D/o WR, RD & GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti, New Delhi do hereby solemnly affirm and state as under:

1. That I am the deponent herein and am duly authorized to swear this affidavit on behalf of NMCG. I am well conversant with the facts and circumstances of the present matter and competent to depose this affidavit.
2. That this Hon'ble Tribunal by the order dated 15.12.2025 had directed the NMCG to clarify the following: -



अनूप कुमार श्रीवास्तव/Anup Kumar Srivastava  
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जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग  
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भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली /Govt. of India, New Delhi

-3-

“ ...

5. The NMCG is required to clarify as to how, inspite of knowing the fact that Katri and Vasudev are rivers, the DPR has been sanctioned for tapping these rivers. It is also required to clarify whether it is in the scheme of the NMCG to tap and divert the rivers which have sewage load.

XXX

XXX

XXX

7. Therefore, NMCG is further required to clarify whether the fact disclosed by the JUIDCO that Joriya is classified as nallah was verified by them and also ascertain, if Joriya is a river or a nallah. Learned counsel appearing for the NMCG seeks four weeks' time to file the additional affidavit to clarifying the above aspects.”

3. That, the Hon'ble Tribunal in the order dated 29.01.2026 observed as following: -

“ ...

11. Learned counsel appearing for the NMCG has submitted that the tapping of storm water drains is only a temporary measure. If the tapping of the storm water drains is a temporary measure, then the time limit till when such tapping will continue should also be specified by the NMCG otherwise such tapping becomes a permanent measure inspite of using the “temporary measure”.

12. Learned counsel appearing for the NMCG further submits that in respect of the status of three rivers as mentioned in the proceedings dated 15.12.2025 be granted. Opposing the same, learned counsel appearing for the Applicant has pointed out that in the website of the NMCG the status of rivers of all the States along with their numbering and mapping has been disclosed, therefore, NMCG should not have any difficulty in ascertaining positing and filing the response.

13. Learned counsel appearing for the Applicant has further objected that if tapping of the storm water drain is a temporary measure then why a sum of Rs. 800 crores is spent for rivers Katri and Vasudev and Joriya nallah. Thus,



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*we require the NMCG to respond to the submissions made by the counsel for the Applicant by filing the affidavit within four weeks.”*

4. That the present affidavit is being filed in compliance with the above directions of this Hon'ble Tribunal and for placing on record certain additional factual and technical aspects concerning the pollution abatement strategy adopted for the rivers Katri, Vasudev and Joriya Nallah, and the role of NMCG under the *Namami Gange Programme (NGP)*.
5. That it is humbly submitted that an affidavit was earlier filed on 22.11.2025 in compliance with the observations and directions of this Hon'ble Tribunal contained in its order dated 04.11.2025, wherein the Hon'ble Tribunal, inter alia, expressed concern regarding the treatment of rivers and natural drains as nallahs for the purpose of interception and diversion, and emphasized the need for strict accountability of concerned authorities to prevent discharge of sewage into rivers.

In the said affidavit, it was submitted that, as per official classification, Joriya is a nallah, whereas Vasudev and Katri are non-perennial rivers originating from the upstream hilly regions and flowing through parts of Dhanbad Municipal Corporation before discharging into the Damodar River- a tributary of River Ganga. These waterbodies are not designated as drains.

However, owing to the inflow of untreated waste water from habitations located within their upstream catchments, these waterbodies presently function, particularly during the lean and

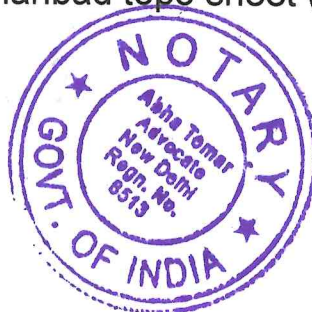


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dry periods, as primary carriers of waste water, thereby assuming the characteristics of major nallahs in functional terms. Accordingly, interception of their polluted flows has been proposed solely to address the existing waste water contribution from the upstream settlements and to prevent further pollution of the Damodar and, ultimately, the river Ganga.

6. That it is humbly submitted for consideration the Hon'ble Tribunal that the stream locally known as Joriya Nallah is also reported by the State to be carrying a considerable load of locally generated sewage from adjoining areas, particularly during non-monsoon periods, similar to Katri and Vasudev rivers. In this context, a meeting was held with State Government officials to ascertain the status of the Joriya **on 17.04.2026**. Submission made by the State therein the meeting is as under:

- a) The classification of Joriya has been verified based on the Survey of India Topographical Sheet, which is the authentic and nationally accepted reference for natural features.
- b) As per the legend of the topo sheet, the blue line marking Joriya corresponds to the category of "stream" and not a river.
- c) The topo sheet clearly distinguishes between:
  - Rivers (shown with defined river symbols and nomenclature)
  - Streams/seasonal channels (nullah/jhoria) shown with different symbols
- d) In the Dhanbad topo sheet (submitted), the feature marked as "Joriya":

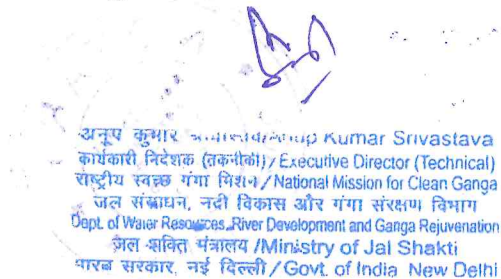


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- i. Is depicted as a narrow, seasonal flow channel
- ii. Matches the symbol of "stream" as per legend, not that of a perennial river. Does not exhibit characteristics of a river such as:
  - Defined wide channel
  - perennial flow system
  - riverine geomorphology
- e) Therefore, based on official cartographic evidence, Joriya is correctly classified as a "nallah/stream" and not a river.
- f) This classification is also consistent with ground conditions, where Joriya functions primarily as a storm water carrying channel with intermittent flow, typical of a nallah.
- g) The classification of Joriya as a nallah is technically correct, duly supported by Survey of India topo sheet evidence, where it is represented as a stream and not a river.
- h) Further, the revenue records will be scrutinized to ascertain the factual position and supporting documents will be made available to NMCG.

True copy of the minutes of the meeting dated 17.04.2026 and the State Government of Jharkhand letter dated 17.04.2026 are annexed and marked as **Annexure-1 & 2**, respectively.

7. That it is most respectfully submitted that a perusal of the Survey of India (SOI) Topographical map bearing **Topo Sheet No. F45C6**, particularly **Grid 1-B** thereof, clearly depicts the Joriya as 'Joriya Nala', thereby evidencing its classification as a nala rather than a river.



- 7 -

True copy of the SOI Topo Sheet No. (F45C6) is annexed and marked as Annexure-3.

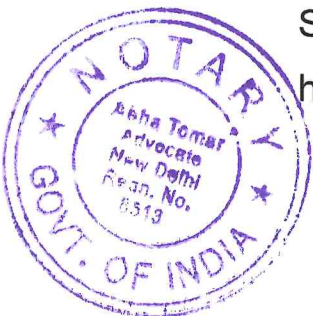
8. That it is humbly submitted for consideration of this Hon'ble Tribunal that laying a comprehensive closed sewerage network in towns and cities is a complex and time-consuming process that involves detailed planning, land availability, coordination with multiple utilities, and extensive civil works. In most urban areas, the development of a full-fledged underground sewerage network generally requires significant time for planning, approvals, construction, and household connections. The challenge becomes even greater in older settlements where houses are located in narrow lanes and sub-lanes, irregular layouts, or densely built areas. In such locations, providing conventional sewer lines and connecting each household becomes technically difficult, costly, and in some cases practically infeasible due to space constraints and encroachments. Accordingly, the Interception & Diversion (I&D) system serves as an intermediate or transitional arrangement to prevent untreated sewage from flowing directly into water bodies until a comprehensive sewerage network is developed. Once the underground sewerage network is fully completed and households are connected, sewage is conveyed directly through the network to the STPs. At that stage, the drains previously intercepted under the I&D system cease to carry sewage, and therefore the I&D infrastructure gradually becomes non-functional, as the sewage is already being managed through the formal sewerage network and treatment



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system. This important issue was also taken up by the NMCG in a meeting on 17.04.2026. Responding to this matter, State officials explained that-

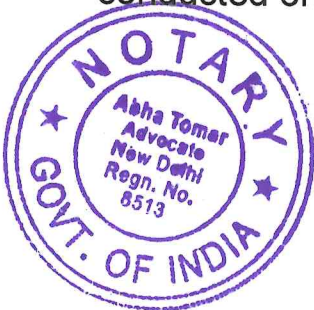
- a) It has been informed that the tapping of storm water drains through I&D arrangements is being implemented strictly as an interim and temporary measure, pending the development and full operationalization of the comprehensive sewerage network.
- b) As per the project planning for Dhanbad, the sewerage system has been divided into multiple zones, which have already received technical sanction. The proposal is presently under process for administrative approval, subject to the availability of requisite funds. Upon completion and commissioning of the sewerage network, along with the provision of household connections, the current practice of diverting sewage through storm water drains shall be progressively phased out.
- c) Accordingly, the I&D system is not envisaged as a permanent solution, but rather as a transitional arrangement aimed at addressing immediate environmental concerns. The primary objectives of this interim measure are to:
  - i. Prevent the direct discharge of untreated sewage into natural water bodies, and
  - ii. Reduce the pollution load in the receiving water bodies until a fully functional sewerage infrastructure is established.
- d) Further, it has been informed by the State that the Dhanbad Sewerage Phase-II Network, comprising five sewerage zones, has been technically sanctioned and is presently under



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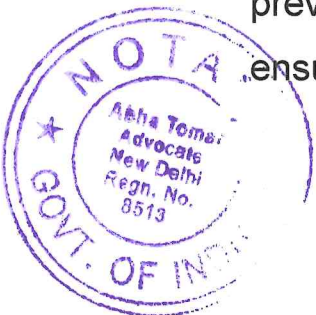
consideration for administrative approval. *The targeted timeline for completion of the said sewerage network is the year 2030.*

9. That it is respectfully submitted that it is the responsibility of the State and its concerned agencies to mobilize and arrange the requisite funds for the development of the sewerage network under the *AMRUT* Scheme or other Central/State sector schemes, and to ensure expeditious completion of the same. It is further submitted that the STPs constructed by the NMCG are required to be effectively integrated with the sewerage networks being laid by the State Authorities/Agencies, so as to ensure optimal utilization of the created treatment capacity and achievement of the intended environmental objectives.
10. That under the *NGP*, the DPR is prepared by the concerned State Government or Implementing Agency and submitted to NMCG for consideration. Upon receipt, the DPR is examined by NMCG and thereafter forwarded to an independent Third Party Assessment (TPA) agency for detailed technical and financial appraisal, including site visits, verification of design parameters, cost estimates and compliance with applicable norms. Based on the recommendations of the TPA, the DPR is considered and sanctioned by NMCG as per the prescribed approval process. In the present case, a third-party verification was undertaken by *Indian Institute of Technology-Roorkee*, including site visits conducted on 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> August 2022.



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नगर सरकार, नई दिल्ली / Govt of India, New Delhi

11. That as per the information contained in the DPR prepared and furnished by the State Implementing Agency, *BOD* levels in the rivers Katri and Vasudev have been assessed to be in the range of *152 mg/L to 206 mg/L*, which unequivocally establishes that the said rivers are presently carrying untreated sewage rather than natural riverine flows. As per the classification and guidelines issued by the *CPCB*, river stretches having *BOD* levels exceeding *30 mg/L* fall under *Priority Category-I*, requiring immediate and urgent intervention for pollution abatement. Accordingly, both Katri River and Vasudev River qualify as critically polluted river stretches.
12. That the project has been sanctioned for the construction of five STPs along with their associated infrastructure and is expected to be completed by **September, 2028**. These facilities have been planned in such a manner that they will integrate with the sewerage network being developed by the State Government. The sewage collected through the proposed sewerage network will be conveyed to these STPs for treatment. Under the approved project, the polluted flows of the said rivers are proposed to be intercepted and conveyed to the STP for treatment in accordance with prescribed effluent discharge standards. After treatment, the treated effluent shall be discharged back into the river downstream of the interception point. It is further submitted that the river water is neither diverted for any other use nor reused for any external purpose. The sole objective of the project is to prevent discharge of untreated sewage into the river and to ensure that only treated, pollution-free water is released back,



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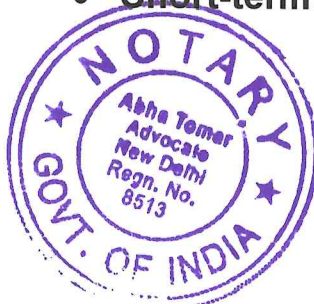
thereby improving water quality, restoring ecological balance and facilitating rejuvenation of the river. Further details are provided in table below:

**Table -1: I & D and STP works in Dhanbad town, Jharkhand, including Operation & Maintenance period of 15 years through Hybrid Annuity Based PPP Mode under Namami Gange Programme.**

Sl. No.	STP Facilities	Location	Drain Name	Targeted completion date	Remarks
1	18 MLD - STP 1	Sizuwa	Katri	Sep 2028	Under Execution
2	21 MLD - STP 2	Panderkenali	Vasudeo	Sep 2028	
3	75 MLD - STP 3	Petia	Matkuriya & Jeetpur Nalla	Sep 2028	
4	60 MLD - STP 4	Parasbaniya	Joriya	-	Land yet to be provided by the State
5	18 MLD - STP 5	Gobindpur	Baliyapur	-	

13. That **NMCG does not permit storm water drains or natural watercourses to carry sewage as a matter of policy.** The current adoption of the I&D approach is only a transitional and interim measure to protect rivers until the States achieve complete development of comprehensive sewerage coverage in the area adjoining the rivers. NMCG has adopted a biphasic transition policy as under:

- **Short-term:** I&D approach for immediate river protection;



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- **Long-term:** Comprehensive sewerage networks with 100% household connectivity, to be implemented by State agencies.
14. That for abatement of pollution of River Ganga and its tributaries, NMCG has adopted the I&D strategy as an interim solution, inter alia, for the following reasons:
- (i) To achieve **faster pollution abatement** in old and densely populated towns;
  - (ii) **Practical constraints in providing household sewer connections** in congested areas with narrow lanes and sub-lanes;
  - (iii) The need for **immediate relief to rivers**, which are vital water bodies used directly and indirectly by large populations.
15. That the adoption of the I&D approach does not dilute, defer or transfer the statutory obligation of the State of Jharkhand and its agencies to establish closed and comprehensive sewerage networks with 100% household connectivity. The long-term responsibility to eliminate sewage discharge into rivers and nallahs rests entirely with the Government of Jharkhand, *JUIDCO* and the ULBs.
16. That it is respectfully submitted that the clarifications contained herein are intended to demonstrate that the approach adopted under the *NGP* is fully aligned with orders of the Hon'ble Tribunal and does not dilute the statutory obligations of the State Government of Jharkhand and its agencies, ULBs or the *JSPCB*.



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भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली /Govt. of India, New Delhi

- 17. That the contents of this affidavit are derived from and supported by official records, project documents, inputs furnished by the concerned State Implementing Agency, and technical appraisal reports.
- 18. In light of the above submission, it is respectfully submitted that this Answering Respondent NMCG, shall abide by any order(s) or direction(s) passed by this Hon'ble tribunal in this Application.

**Deponent**  
 अनूप कुमार शrivastava  
 कार्यकारी निदेशक (तकनीकी) / Executive Director (Technical)  
 राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन / National Mission for Clean Ganga  
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 भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली / Govt. of India, New Delhi

22 APR 2026

**VERIFICATION:**

Verified at New Delhi on this ..... day of April, 2026 that the averments and facts stated herein above are true and correct to my knowledge and belief and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

Date:  
Place: New Delhi



**Deponent**  
 अनूप कुमार शrivastava  
 कार्यकारी निदेशक (तकनीकी) / Executive Director (Technical)  
 राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन / National Mission for Clean Ganga  
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 भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली / Govt. of India, New Delhi

*Sahil, Adv.*  
 I certify the deponent ~~has~~ *has* signed in my presence

Certified that the foregoing statement was declared on solemn affirmation before me which has been read over to the deponent who has admitted

It is as correct Notary DELHI

22 APR 2026

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फा.नं. Pr-12015/1/2025-TECH CONSTRUCTION NMCG

(भारत सरकार)  
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय  
जल संसाधन विभाग, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग  
राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन

प्रथम तल, एमडीसी नेशनल स्टेडियम  
इंडिया गेट, नई दिल्ली 110002 -  
Dated: 21/04/26 April 2026


**Subject: Minutes of the Meeting on actionable points for NMCG/State of Jharkhand as per the Hon'ble NGT order dated 29.01.2026 in the matter of O. A. No. 200/2014 – M C Mehta Vs. Union of India.**

This has reference to the meeting held on 17<sup>th</sup> April 2026 at NMCG, New Delhi, under the Chairmanship of Executive Director (Projects), NMCG, to discuss the actionable points for NMCG/State of Jharkhand as per the Hon'ble NGT order dated 29.01.2026 in the matter of O. A. No. 200/2014 – M C Mehta Vs. Union of India

2. In this regard, I have been directed to communicate the Minutes of the Meeting for your kind information and further necessary action.

3. This is issued with the approval of competent authority, NMCG.

Encl: As above

  
21/04/26  
(Vijay Kumar Yadav)  
Civil Engineer (Construction), NMCG

To,

1. The Project Director, SMCG Cell, Urban Development & Housing Department, 4th Floor, Project Bhawan, Dhurwa, Ranchi-834004

Copy to,

1. The Municipal Commissioner, Kolkata Municipal Corporation 5, S.N. Banerjee Road, Kolkata 700013
2. The Principal Secretary, Urban and Housing Department, GoJ.

**Internal Distribution,**

PS to DG / ED (P) NMCG

Minutes of Meeting (MoM)

**Minutes of the Meeting on actionable points for NMCG/State of Jharkhand as per the Hon'ble NGT order dated 29.01.2026 in the matter of O. A. No. 200/2014 – M C Mehta Vs. Union of India.**

**Date:** 17<sup>th</sup> April 2026

**Venue:** Conference Hall, NMCG

**Chair:** Shri Brijendra Swaroop, Executive Director (Projects), NMCG

**Participants:** Officials from NMCG, JH-SMCG, JH-SUDA, and JUIDCO (list attached as *Annexure I*)

1. Status of the rivers Basudev, Katri, and Joriya nallahs-

The Hon'ble Tribunal observed that the rivers Basudev, Katri and Joriya are being treated as nallahs while NMCG has admitted that the Katri and Basudev are rivers. Also, on the website of NMCG, the status of rivers of all the States along with their numbering and mapping has been disclosed. The Hon'ble Tribunal directed that 'NMCG is required to clarify as to how, inspite of knowing the fact that Katri and Vasudev are rivers, the DPR has been sanctioned for tapping these rivers. It is also required to clarify whether it is in the scheme of the NMCG to tap and divert the rivers which have sewage load. NMCG is further required to clarify whether the fact disclosed by the JUIDCO that Joriya is classified as nallah was verified by them and also ascertain, if Joriya is a river or a nallah.'

**State's Response:** It has been informed by state that:

a) Since a comprehensive sewerage network is presently not available in Dhanbad, the wastewater generated in the city has no structured system for collection and conveyance to treatment facilities. In the absence of such infrastructure, the existing natural drainage channels/ rivers—most of which are non-perennial in nature—tend to carry predominantly wastewater during the non-monsoon period, with little to no natural flow.

To address this issue as an interim measure, Interception and Diversion (I&D) works have been implemented on these rivers and drains. Through this approach, the wastewater flowing in these channels is intercepted at identified locations and diverted to nearby Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) for appropriate treatment. After undergoing treatment in accordance with prescribed

environmental standards, the treated effluent is then discharged downstream of the interception points.

This arrangement ensures that untreated or partially treated wastewater does not directly enter the Damodar River, which is an important tributary of the Ganga River. By preventing the discharge of polluted water into these major river systems, the intervention helps in mitigating environmental pollution and contributes to the larger objective of river conservation until a full-fledged sewerage network is developed and made operational in Dhanbad.

b) Katri and Basudev are marked as rivers. Even though Katri and Vasudev are classified as rivers, they act as nallas carrying locally generated sewage, during non-monsoon season.

The Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels of Katri River and Vasudev River have been assessed to be in the range of 152 mg/L to 206 mg/L, which unequivocally establishes that the said rivers are presently carrying untreated sewage and polluted flows instead of clean river water.

That as per the guidelines and classification of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), river stretches having BOD levels exceeding 30.0 mg/L are categorized under Priority Category-I, requiring immediate and priority attention for pollution abatement. Accordingly, both Katri and Vasudev rivers fall under critically polluted river stretches.

Under the proposed project, the polluted flows of the river(s) are proposed to be intercepted and diverted through Interception and Diversion (I&D) works and conveyed to the Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) for treatment in accordance with the prescribed effluent discharge standards. After treatment, the treated effluent shall be discharged back into the river downstream of the interception point.

The river water is neither diverted for any other use nor reused for any external purpose. The sole objective of the project is to ensure the discharge of treated and pollution-free water into the river, thereby improving water quality, restoring ecological balance, and facilitating rejuvenation of the river.

c) The classification of Joriya has been verified based on the Survey of India Topographical Sheet, which is the authentic and nationally accepted reference for natural features.

d) As per the legend of the topo sheet, the blue line marking Joriya corresponds to the category of "stream" and not a river.

e) The topo sheet clearly distinguishes between:

- Rivers (shown with defined river symbols and nomenclature)
- Streams/seasonal channels (nullah/jhoria) shown with different symbols

e) In the Dhanbad topo sheet (submitted), the feature marked as "Joriya":

i. Is depicted as a narrow, seasonal flow channel

ii. Matches the symbol of "stream" as per legend, not that of a perennial river. Does not exhibit characteristics of a river such as:

- Defined wide channel
- perennial flow system
- riverine geomorphology

f) Therefore, based on official cartographic evidence, Joriya is correctly classified as a "nallah/stream" and not a river.

g) This classification is also consistent with ground conditions, where Joriya functions primarily as a storm water carrying channel with intermittent flow, typical of a nallah.

h) The classification of Joriya as a nallah is technically correct, duly supported by Survey of India topo sheet evidence, where it is represented as a stream and not a river.

Further, the revenue records will be scrutinized to ascertain the factual position and supporting documents will be made available to NMCG.

## 2. Tapping of storm water drains-

The Hon'ble Tribunal held that tapping of storm water drains in the catchment of River Ganga and its tributaries may alter the natural seasonal variations in the flow and will also alter the ecological flow of River Ganga. The Tribunal directed that if tapping of storm water drains is a temporary measure, then the time limit till when such tapping will continue should also be indicated by the

NMCG; failing which, such tapping may be treated as permanent and in contravention of the Ganga Authority Notification, 2016.

**State's Response:** It has been informed that the tapping of storm water drains through Interception & Diversion (I&D) arrangements is being implemented strictly as an interim and temporary measure, pending the development and full operationalization of the comprehensive sewerage network.

As per the project planning for Dhanbad, the sewerage system has been divided into multiple zones, which have already received technical sanction. The proposal is presently under process for administrative approval, subject to the availability of requisite funds. Upon completion and commissioning of the sewerage network, along with the provision of household connections, the current practice of diverting sewage through storm water drains shall be progressively phased out.

Accordingly, the I&D system is not envisaged as a permanent solution, but rather as a transitional arrangement aimed at addressing immediate environmental concerns. The primary objectives of this interim measure are to:

- i. Prevent the direct discharge of untreated sewage into natural water bodies, and
- ii. Reduce the pollution load in the receiving water bodies until a fully functional sewerage infrastructure is established.

Further, it has been informed by the State that the Dhanbad Sewerage Phase-II Network, comprising five sewerage zones, has been technically sanctioned and is presently under consideration for administrative approval. The targeted timeline for completion of the said sewerage network is the year 2030.

### 3. Performance of existing STPs & sewage conveyance-

The Hon'ble Tribunal directed the State of Jharkhand to file the status of performance of STPs in the concerned Districts and the timeline to set up the sewerage network for channelizing the sewage to these STPs.

**State's Response:** State will provide the status of performance of STPs in concerned Districts.

**Annexure I – List of Participants**

1. Shri Brijendra Swaroop, Executive Director (Projects), – In Chair
2. Shri Anup Kumar Srivastava, Executive Director (Technical)
3. Shri Rahul Dwivedi, Director (Projects), NMCG
4. Shri Suraj Kumar, Program Director, JH SMCG
5. Shri Suraj Oraon, Assistant Director, SUDA
6. Dr. Pravin Kumar, Director (Technical), NMCG
7. Shri Rajat Gupta, Sr. Waste Management Specialist
8. Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav, Civil Engineer, NMCG
9. Shri Rachit Andley, Project Manager, NMCG
10. Shri Ajitabh, Consultant Legal, NMCG
11. Shri Bibhuti Kumar, SMCG, Jharkhand
12. Shri Santosh Chaube, DGM, JUIDCO
13. Shri Radhakant, Project Manager, JUIDCO

**JHARKHAND URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED**

(A Government of Jharkhand Undertaking)  
JUIDCO Bhawan, Kutchery Chowk, Ranchi-834001  
E-MailId - pdt.juidco@gmail.com, juidcolimited@gmail.com  
CIN: U45200JH2013SGC001752  
Ph no. - 0651-2243203



**JUIDO Ltd/ Dhanbad Sewerage/Phase I/monitoring/PMC/3862/2024/1534 Dated 17/4/26**

To

**The Director,**  
National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG)  
New Delhi

**Respected Sir,**

With reference to the mail subject, the point-wise reply is submitted as under:

**1. Regarding temporary nature of tapping of storm water drains**

It is respectfully submitted that:

- The tapping of storm water drains (Interception & Diversion – I&D) is being implemented **strictly as an interim/temporary measure** until the complete sewerage network is developed and becomes fully functional.
- As per project planning in Dhanbad, the sewerage zones have already been **technically sanctioned**, and the process of **administrative approval is under progress**, subject to availability of funds.
- Once the sewerage system is commissioned and house connections are completed, **the dependency on storm water drain tapping shall be discontinued in a phased manner.**
- Therefore, the I&D system is **not a permanent arrangement**, but a transitional solution to:
  - i. Prevent direct discharge of untreated sewage into natural water bodies
  - ii. Reduce pollution load immediately until full sewerage infrastructure is established

**2. Clarification whether Joriya is a river or a nallah**

In this regard, it is submitted that:

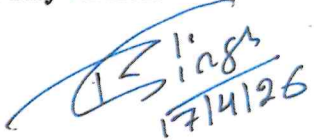
- a) The classification of Joriya has been **verified based on the Survey of India Topographical Sheet**, which is the **authentic and nationally accepted reference for natural features.**
- b) As per the **legend of the topo sheet**, the blue line marking Joriya corresponds to the category of **“stream”** and not a river.

- c) The topo sheet clearly distinguishes between:
- **Rivers** (shown with defined river symbols and nomenclature)
  - **Streams/seasonal channels (nullah/jhoria)** shown with different symbols
- d) In the Dhanbad topo sheet (submitted), the feature marked as “Joriya”:
- i. Is depicted as a **narrow, seasonal flow channel**
  - ii. Matches the **symbol of “stream” as per legend**, not that of a perennial river. Does not exhibit characteristics of a river such as:
    - Defined wide channel
    - perennial flow system
    - riverine geomorphology
- e) Therefore, based on **official cartographic evidence**, Joriya is correctly classified as a **“nallah/stream” and not a river**.
- f) This classification is also consistent with ground conditions, where Joriya functions primarily as a **storm water carrying channel with intermittent flow**, typical of a **nallah**.

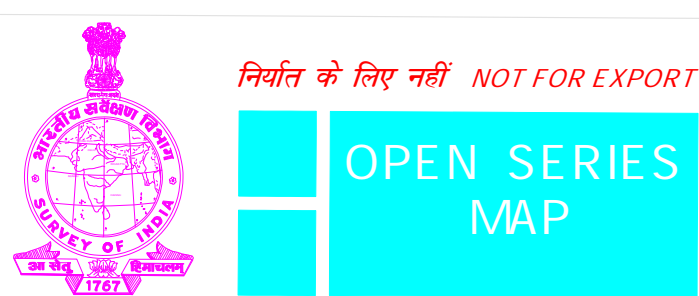
In view of the above:

1. The tapping of storm water drains is a **temporary, transitional arrangement**, which will be discontinued after completion of the sewerage system.
2. The classification of **Joriya as a nallah is technically correct**, duly supported by **Survey of India topo sheet evidence**, where it is represented as a **stream and not a river**.
3. The Project Dhanbad Sewerage Phase II Network with 5 zone has been technically sanctioned and is under administrative approval. The Expected date of Completion is 2030

Hence, the submissions made earlier by JUIDCO are **factually correct and duly verified**.

  
17/11/26  
Radhakant Singh  
Project Manager

# Annexure - 3



OPEN SERIES MAP

## No. F 45C 6

Scale 1:50,000

F 45C 1 (73/5)	F 45C 5 (73/5)	F 45C 9 (73/5)
F 45C 2 (73/2)	F 45C 6 (73/6)	F 45C 10 (73/10)
F 45C 3 (73/3)	F 45C 7 (73/7)	F 45C 11 (73/11)

भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग

SURVEY OF INDIA

1st Edition 2010

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### CONVENTIONAL SYMBOLS

Express highway with lat with bridge with distance stone	
Roads, metalled, according to importance	
Roads, double carriageway, according to importance	
Unmetalled road. Cart track. Pack-track with pass. Foot-path.	
Streams, with track in bed, unfordable. Canal.	
Dams: masonry or rock-filled, earthwork. Weir.	
River, dry with water channel, with island & rocks. Tidal river.	
Submerged rocks. Shoal. Swamp. Reeds.	
Wells lined, unlined. Tube-well. Spring. Tanks: perennial, dry.	
Embankments: road or rail, tank. Broken ground.	
Railways, broad gauge: double, single with station, under construction.	
Railways, other gauges: double, single with distance stone, etc.	
Mineral line or tramway. Kin. Cutting with tunnel.	
Contours with sub-features. Rocky slopes. Cliffs.	
Sand features (Yhat, Zhan, Hills, etc.) (Cliff, etc.)	
Towns or Villages: walled, detached. Fort.	
Huts: permanent, temporary. Tower. Antenna.	
Temple. Chhatra. Church. Mosque. Ghat. Tomb. Green.	
Lighthouse. Lightship. Buoy. Lighted, unlighted. Anchorage.	
Mine. Vine or trellis. Grass. Scrub.	
Palms: palmyra, other. Plantain. Conifer. Bamboo. Other trees.	
Areas: cultivated, wooded, surveyed tree.	
Boundary, international.	
state, demarcated, undemarcated.	
district, subdivision, taluk or taluk forest.	
Boundary pillars: surveyed, uncollocated.	
Heights: triangulated station, point, approximate.	
Bench-mark: geodetic, tertiary, canal.	
Post office: Telegraph office. Overhead tank.	
Rail house or inspection bungalow. Circuit house. Police station.	
Camping ground. Forest reserved, protected.	
Special names: administrative, locality or tribal.	
Hospital. Dispensary. Veterinary. Hospital / Dispensary.	
Aerodrome. Helipad. Tourist site.	
Power line, with pylons surveyed, with poles unsurveyed.	

### REFERENCES

NH 32 National Highway No. 32. City Shimmy.

CCZ Central Coastal Limited. PWD Public Works Department.

SER State Electricity Board.

NOTES :-

Heights are in metres and above Indian mean sea level.

Contours are approximate.

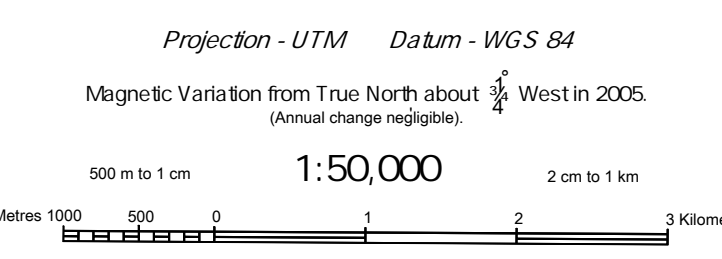
A relative height, or represents the approximate height, in metres, between the top and bottom of a steep slope.

The administrative boundaries in this sheet have been surveyed as pointed out by the local officials on the ground, but have not been verified by the Governments concerned.

Forest boundaries in this sheet have been surveyed as pointed out by the local officials on the ground, but have not been verified by the Divisional Forest officer.

COMPILATION INDEX

A	Compiled from 1:25,000 survey, 1980-81. Updated for major details during 2000-06.
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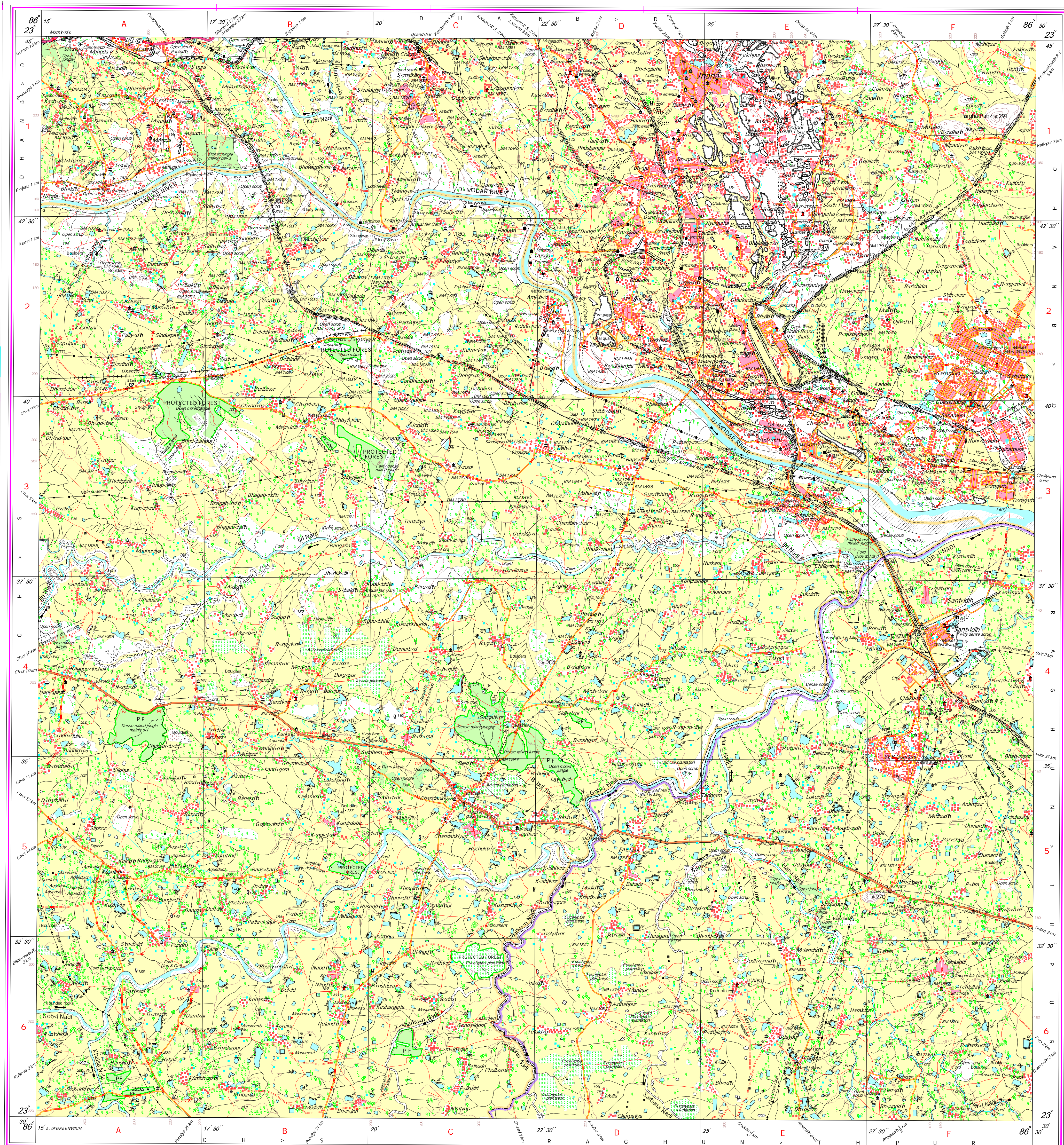


For further details about this map, please contact  
Director  
West Bengal & Sikkim Geo-Spatial Data Centre,  
Survey of India, 13, Wood Street,  
Kolkata.

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