

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 621 OF 2025

IN THE MATTER OF:

News Item titled "*Climate Change imbalance in fertilizer use impacts soil's organic carbon: ICAR study*" appearing in The Hindu dated 10.11.2025.

To,

1. Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Through its Secretary, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001
Email: secy-agri@gov.in ...Respondent No. 1
2. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Through its Secretary, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi 110001.
Email: dg.icar@nic.in ...Respondent No. 2
3. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, through its Secretary, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jorbagh Road, New Delhi-110003.
Email: secy-moef@nic.in ...Respondent No. 3
4. Department of Agriculture, Uttar Pradesh, Krishi Bhawan, Madan Mohan Malviya Marg, Lucknow-226001.
Email: ravinder.ias@up.gov.in ...Respondent No. 4
5. Department of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare Haryana, Krishi Bhawan, Sector 21, Panchkula-134117.
Email: agriharyana2009@gmail.com ...Respondent No. 5
6. Department of Agriculture Farmers Welfare Punjab, Kheti Bhawan, Institutional Site No.204, Phase 6, Mohali, Punjab-160055.
Email: directoragriculturepunjab@gmail.com ...Respondent No. 6

INDEX

NDOH- 25.05.2026

S. No.	Particulars	Page No.
1.	Counter Affidavit filed on behalf of the Respondent No. 2 i.e., Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR);	1-8
2.	Annexure R-1: True copy of News Item titled "Climate Change imbalance in fertilizer use impacts soil's organic carbon: ICAR study" appearing in The Hindu dated 10.11.2025.	9-11
3.	Annexure R-2: True copy of order dated 02.12.2025 passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal;	12-14
4.	Proof of Service;	15

THROUGH

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 17.04.2026



[Ashish Tiwari]
Advocate for the Respondent No. 2 (ICAR)
B-3, Sagar Apartment
6, Tilak Marg, New Delhi-1
(M)9971382986
Email: law.aashish@gmail.com

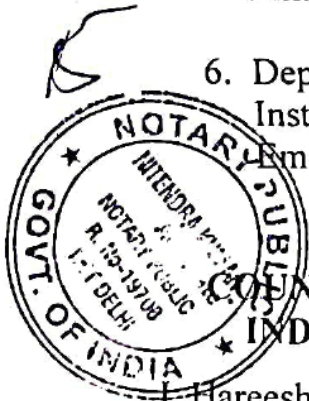
**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 621 OF 2025**

IN THE MATTER OF:

News Item titled "*Climate Change imbalance in fertilizer use impacts soil's organic carbon: ICAR study*" appearing in The Hindu dated 10.11.2025.

To,

1. Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Through its Secretary, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001
Email: secy-agri@gov.in ...Respondent No. 1
2. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Through its Secretary, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi 110001.
Email: dg.icar@nic.in ...Respondent No. 2
3. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, through its Secretary, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jorbagh Road, New Delhi-110003.
Email: secy-moef@nic.in ...Respondent No. 3
4. Department of Agriculture, Uttar Pradesh, Krishi Bhawan, Madan Mohan Malviya Marg, Lucknow-226001.
Email: ravinder.ias@up.gov.in ...Respondent No. 4
5. Department of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare Haryana, Krishi Bhawan, Sector 21, Panchkula-134117.
Email: agriharyana2009@gmail.com ...Respondent No. 5
6. Department of Agriculture Farmers Welfare Punjab, Kheti Bhawan, Institutional Site No.204, Phase 6, Mohali, Punjab-160055.
Email: directoragriculturepunjab@gmail.com ...Respondent No. 6



**COUNTER AFFIDAVIT ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT NO. 2 I.E.,
INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (ICAR);**

I, Hareesh Nair aged about 54 years, working as Legal Advisor, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001, do hereby solemnly affirm and state as follows:

1. That, I am duly authorized to submit this counter affidavit on behalf of the Respondent No. 2 in the above captioned matter and as such I am well acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case based on the records of the case and hence, competent to swear and file this counter affidavit.
2. That the present original application was filed and registered on 29.11.2025 suo motu on the basis of the News Item titled "*Climate Change imbalance in fertilizer use impacts soil's organic carbon: ICAR study*" appearing in The Hindu dated 10.11.2025.

True copy of News Item titled "*Climate Change imbalance in fertilizer use impacts soil's organic carbon: ICAR study*" appearing in The Hindu dated 10.11.2025 is annexed herein and marked as **Annexure R-1** [at page 9 to 11];

3. The present Original Application was listed before the Hon'ble Tribunal on 02.12.2025, wherein the Hon'ble Tribunal passed the following Order:
 2. *The news item is based on the study by ICAR, Indian Institute of Soil Sciences, Bhopal based on solid survey of 2,54,236 soil in 620 District covering 29 States, the report has been prepared. The study is of 6 years for 2017 published in England based International Journal Land Degradation and Development. The study has found that if organic carbon is low, then the deficiency of micro-nutrient is high, and if the organic carbon is high, the deficiency is low. Based on the study an 'agri-ecological base' map has been prepared to access the input of cropping system and the use of fertilizer on organic carbon. Scientists have prepared a map which can help in making policy decisions. It's found that whenever imbalanced fertiliser application was there, then the organic carbon contained in the soil had declined. Haryana, Punjab, and parts of Western Uttar Pradesh have intensified the fertiliser application, skewed towards urea and phosphorus. When applied scientifically, it had negative organic impact on soil. The study also indicates climate change also impact on organic carbon. High temperature leads to decline in soil organic carbon. The above study has led to a policy paper on 'agri-ecological base map' which is used for policy decision on scientific use of fertilizer in order to maintain the soil carbon and health of soil. NGT*



[Handwritten signature]

has taken up matters, i.e., OA No. 10/2025 and OA No. 694/2023 relating to use of fertilizer and contamination of ground water.

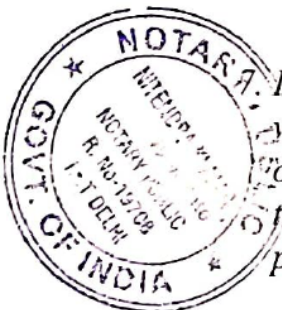
3. The above matter indicates violation of the Environment Protection Act, 1986 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
4. The news item raises substantial issues relating to compliance with the environmental norms and implementation of the provisions of scheduled enactment.
5. Power of the Tribunal to take up the matter suo-motu has been recognized by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of "Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai vs. Ankita Sinha & Ors." reported in 2021 SCC Online SC 897.

6. Hence, we implead the following as respondents in the matter:

- 1) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Through its Secretary, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001
- 2) Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Through its Secretary, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi 110001.
- 3) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, through its Secretary, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jorbagh Road, New Delhi-110003.
- 4) Department of Agriculture, Uttar Pradesh, Krishi Bhawan, Madan Mohan Malviya Marg, Lucknow-226001.
- 5) Department of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare Haryana, Krishi Bhawan, Sector 21, Panchkula-134117.
- 6) Department of Agriculture Farmers Welfare Punjab, Kheti Bhawan, Institutional Site No.204, Phase 6, Mohali, Punjab-160055.

Issue notice to the above respondents for filing their response/reply by way of affidavit before the Tribunal at least one week before the next date of hearing. If any respondent directly files the reply without routing it through his advocate, then the said respondent will remain virtually present to assist the Tribunal.

8. List on 26.02.2026.



[Handwritten Signature]

True copy of order dated 02.12.2025 passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal is annexed herein and marked as Annexure R-2 [at page 12 to 14];

4. Thereafter, formal notice was issued by this Hon'ble Tribunal to the Answering Respondent vide order dated 02.12.2025, directing it to file reply affidavit. In compliance thereof, the Answering Respondent is filing its Counter Affidavit herein.
5. It is submitted that the said study entitled "*Understanding spatial distribution variability of top soil organic carbon in cultivated soils of India as influenced by rainfall, elevation and temperature*" was published in international journal Land Degradation and Development. The study reported spatial distribution pattern of soil organic carbon (SOC) in cultivated areas and evaluated the relationship of SOC with average annual rainfall, elevation, and average annual maximum temperature of India.
6. The study was carried out collecting 254,236 geo-referenced and representative top-soil (0 to 15 cm depth) samples by carrying out survey work, analysing soil samples for SOC content and correlation SOC values with rainfall, temperature and elevation data.
7. The study showed that the SOC varied from 0.01% to 5.25% (mean + SD 0.64: +0.42) with the coefficient of variation value of 65.6%. The ordinary kriging-based interpolation map had varied patterns of SOC distribution in different states, agro-ecological regions, and crop-growing areas of India.

Study further showed that around 7.50%, 25.5%, and 43.5% of the area had SOC contents of <0.25%, > 0.25% to <0.50%, and > 0.50% to <0.75%, respectively. The contents of SOC in 10.8% and 12.7% of the area was >0.75% to < 1.00% and >1.0%, respectively. The SOC was significantly and positively correlated with elevation. It was significantly and negatively



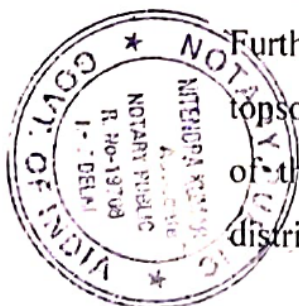
[Handwritten Signature]

correlated with average annual rainfall and with annual average maximum temperature.

9. That it is submitted that study identified some portions in northern Rajasthan and central Gujarat having very low SOC content ($< 0.25\%$). Whereas the soils with SOC contents of $> 0.25\%$ to $< 0.50\%$ were found to be distributed in different parts of Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Puducherry, and Tamil Nadu. About 43.5% of the area had SOC content of $> 0.50\%$ to $< 0.75\%$ and was found distributed in some portions of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Maharashtra, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Puducherry, and Tamil Nadu. The SOC content of $> 0.75\%$ to $< 1.0\%$ (in 10.8% of the area) was found to be distributed in various parts of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odisha, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala. About 12.7% of the area had SOC content of $> 1.0\%$ and was found distributed in different portions of Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim, Assam, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, West Bengal, Mizoram, Goa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala.

10. That very low SOC content ($< 0.25\%$) in northern Rajasthan and central Gujarat is ascribed to an arid climate, high temperatures, and erratic rainfall leading to reduced vegetation biomass and accelerated decomposition.

Further, intensive cropping and excessive tillage, along with the removal of topsoil due to wind erosion, are main causes for SOC depletion. About 33% of the study area had SOC content $< 0.50\%$. These areas were found distributed in the western, central, and south-eastern portions of the country.



[Handwritten Signature]

The low SOC content in these areas adversely impacts soil health by reducing the cycling of nutrients, deteriorating soil structure with low water-holding capacity, enhancing soil erosion, and lowering microbial activity.

11. It is submitted that the generated SOC distribution map of the country will act as reference information and help in taking appropriate policy decisions for managing/improving SOC content in various parts of the country.
12. The recommended practices for enhancing SOC in various portions of the country includes:
- a. residue recycling,
 - b. cover crops,
 - c. conservation agriculture,
 - d. intercropping,
 - e. relay cropping,
 - f. incorporation of legumes in cropping systems,
 - g. organic farming,
 - h. application of manures,
 - i. agri-horticulture and agroforestry,
 - j. sustainable intensification,
 - k. integrated farming system,
 - l. contouring,
 - m. crop diversification,
 - n. sand dune stabilization,
 - o. zoom land rehabilitation, and
 - p. reclamation of salt-affected soils.

These practices need to be integrated on an area-specific basis in different states and the central government programs related to agriculture development for their implementation.



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "S. Kumar", written over a horizontal line.

13. That the results of various long-term experiments carried out in different parts of the country under various soil-crop situation in different agro-ecological regions revealed that balanced (use of required amounts of inorganic fertilizers) or integrated (use of both organic and inorganic fertilizers) nutrient management help in maintaining or improving SOC contents, while imbalanced fertilizer application leads to decline in SOC level. Therefore, ICAR has been continuously providing recommendations to various stakeholders including farming community of various states of the country for adoption of soil test based balanced fertilizer application and integrated nutrient management approaches as opposed to imbalanced fertilizer application.

14. It is further submitted that the Answering Respondent (ICAR) shares the concern and submits as under:

a) It is submitted that soil organic carbon influences of nutrient availability in general and micronutrient availability in particular. Normally, soils with low soil organic carbon have lower micronutrient availability and thereby showing deficiency of micronutrient.

b) It is submitted that results of various long-term experiments carried out in different parts of the country under various soil-crop situation in different agro-ecological regions revealed that balanced (use of required amounts of inorganic fertilizers) or integrated (use of both organic and inorganic fertilizers) nutrient management help in maintaining or improving SOC contents. While, imbalanced fertilizer application leads to decline in SOC level.

Therefore, ICAR has been continuously providing recommendations to various stakeholders including farming community of various states of the country for adoption of soil test based balanced fertilizer



Laxmi

application and integrated nutrient management approaches. integrated nutrient management approaches as opposed to imbalanced fertilizer application.

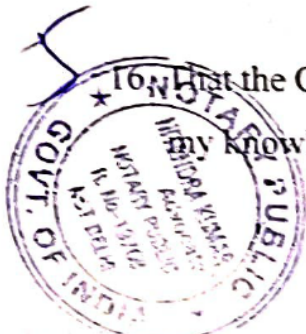
c) However, it is evident from the fertilizer consumption data of various States of the country that there are skewed fertilizer application by the farmers in different parts of the country, which has adverse impact on general soil health. Therefore, there is a need for adopting balanced fertilization strategies for better soil organic carbon and improved soil health.

d) Therefore, ICAR has been continuously providing recommendations to various stakeholders including farming community of various states of the country for adoption of soil test based balanced fertilizer application and integrated nutrient management approaches.

15. That the Answering Respondent No. 2 (ICAR) reserves its right to add, amend and file the revised counter affidavit if so instructed or directed by this Hon'ble Tribunal.

That the Contents of the above stated paras are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

6 APR 2026



Handwritten signature of Hareesh Nair.
हरीश नायर / HAREESH NAIR
डिप्टी सल्लाखार / Legal Adviser
भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद / ICAR
DEPONENT
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001

CERTIFIED THAT DEPONENT
Sh. No. ...
S. No. D/o ...
day of ... 2026
that the contents of the above
Affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge as derived from
the official records maintained by the Respondent No. 2 and nothing material has
been concealed therefrom.

Handwritten signature of Hareesh Nair.
हरीश नायर / HAREESH NAIR
डिप्टी सल्लाखार / Legal Adviser
भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद / ICAR
DEPONENT
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001

VERIFICATION
Verified at New Delhi on ... day of ... 2026
I Identified the dep.
has signed ...

Annexure R-1

Climate change, imbalance in fertilizer use impacts soil's organic carbon: ICAR study

Team of scientists study more than two lakh soil samples to find out impact of loss of natural soil carbon, suggests measures to Governments to address situation

Updated - November 10, 2025 01:40 am IST

A. M. JIGEESH



The team of scientists developed an 'agri-ecological base' map to assess the impact of cropping systems and the use of fertilisers on organic carbon. They covered 20 agro-ecological regions. File | Photo Credit: The Hindu

A detailed study conducted by eight scientists of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), including its Director General Mangi Lal Jat, has found that the unscientific use of fertilisers and climate change are contributing to degradation of organic carbon in arable areas of the country.

The study, primarily coordinated by the ICAR's Indian Institute of Soil Science in Bhopal, has used 254,236 soil samples of 620 districts covering 29 States to reach the conclusions. A research paper based on the six-year-long study started in 2017 has been published now in the England-based international research journal 'Land Degradation & Development.'

Talking to *The Hindu* about the research, coordinator of the project Arvind K. Shukla said organic carbon is not only part of the chemistry of the soil, but it covers all the aspects of

physics, chemistry and biology of soil. He said a study published by the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organisation about 25 years ago flagged this issue, but the samples were very low. "In this study, we have taken samples extensively, and the sample collection was well designed. We have covered both arable and barren land, mostly arable land," he said.

Effect of altitude on organic carbon

The study has found that if the organic carbon is low, then the deficiency of micronutrients in the soil is high, and if the organic carbon is high, the deficiency is low. The team used an earlier study that said rainfall and temperature determined organic carbon. "We correlated this across the country. We found that organic carbon is highly correlated with the elevation. If the elevation of the land is high, then the organic carbon content is high. But if we move from hills to low land, then the organic carbon content is low," he added.

Mr. Shukla said organic soil carbon is negatively correlated with temperature. "For example, in Rajasthan and Telangana, the temperature is very high and their organic carbon content is low," he added. The study noted that irrespective of the crops and cropping patterns, temperature, rainfall and elevation are the three important factors which decide the organic carbon concentration in the soil.

The team of scientists developed an 'agri-ecological base' map to assess the impact of cropping systems and the use of fertilisers on organic carbon. They covered 20 agro-ecological regions. "The cropping system is very, very important in deciding the organic carbon content within the regions. Wherever rice-based cropping systems or pulse-based systems are there, the organic carbon content is a bit higher than the areas that followed wheat and coarse-grain cropping systems. For rice, where we have to apply more water, the microbial activities are very high, helping in in sequestering more carbon in soil," Mr. Shukla added.

The scientists have prepared a map which can help in making policy decisions, particularly for the carbon credit and assessing the land degradation. They have also addressed questions such as rice food system has degraded the land and the extent of its degradation. "We found that wherever imbalanced fertiliser application was there, then the organic carbon contained in the soil had declined. Haryana, Punjab, and parts of Western Uttar Pradesh have intensified the fertiliser application, skewed towards urea and phosphorus, which was mostly scientific application, and it has negatively impacted organic carbon in the soil. But in States like Bihar, where balanced application of fertilisers can be seen, the situation is better," the scientist added.

Climate change will have an impact on organic carbon, the study noted. Rainfall will not have a significant impact, but with the temperature, it is highly negatively correlated. "If the temperature is rising, then there are chances that soil organic carbon will decline further in future, and that will not only impact soil health, but will also impact the carbon

absorption. If the carbon content is lower, then the heat absorption in the soil will be less, and there will be more heat reflection from the ground creating greenhouse gas effect. That will be dangerous," Mr. Shukla warned.

The scientists have suggested that the country should cover all the soils with crops and should try to establish a large number of plantations in the country. The first policy measure they have advocated was that wherever soils have very low carbon, less than 0.25%, the governments should promote organic carbon sequestration so that farmers can develop some sort of a cropping system, with increased irrigation facilities. "Second is carbon credit. We should give incentives to these farmers, who are able to trap more carbon dioxide from the soil, and they are converting it into organic carbon. Thirdly, we must find out different crop management options for climate change mitigation," he added.

Published - November 09, 2025 03:45 am IST

In Case You Missed It



India-Sri Lanka joint military exercise begins in Belagavi



Study identifies blood markers for early diabetes and...



India's forests hold the future



China's Xi pushes for global AI body at APEC in...



Legal aid not merely act of charity but moral duty: CJ...



Aditya-L1 gets a close look at eruptions from the sun



Yadgir farmers demand immediate relief for crop...



'Drone tech can help contain crop loss, promote...


[True Copy]

Annexure R-2

Item No. 08

Court No. 1

**BEFORE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

Original Application No. 621/2025

News Item titled "Climate Change imbalance in fertilizer use impacts soil's organic carbon: ICAR study" appearing in The Hindu dated 10.11.2025.

Date of hearing: 02.12.2025

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRAKASH SHRIVASTAVA, CHAIRPERSON
HON'BLE DR. A. SENTHIL VEL, EXPERT MEMBER
HON'BLE DR. AFROZ AHMAD, EXPERT MEMBER**

ORDER

1. This original application is registered *suo motu* on the basis of the news item titled "Climate Change imbalance in fertilizer use impacts soil's organic carbon: ICAR study" appearing in The Hindu dated 10.11.2025.

2. The news item is based on the study by ICAR, Indian Institute of Soil Sciences, Bhopal based on solid survey of 2,54,236 soil in 620 District covering 29 States, the report has been prepared. The study is of 6 years for 2017 published in England based International Journal Land Degradation and Development. The study has found that if organic carbon is low, then the deficiency of micro nutrient is high, and if the organic carbon is high, the deficiency is low. Based on the study an 'agri-ecological base' map has been prepared to assess the input of cropping system and the use of fertilizer on organic carbon. Scientists have prepared a map which can help in making policy decisions. It's found that whenever imbalanced fertiliser application was there, then the organic carbon contained in the soil had declined. Haryana, Punjab, and parts of Western Uttar Pradesh have intensified the fertiliser application, skewed towards urea and phosphorus. When applied scientifically, it had negative organic

impact on soil. The study also indicates climate change also has impact on organic carbon. High temperature leads to decline in soil organic carbon. The above study has led to a policy paper on ‘agri-ecological base map’ which is used for policy decision on scientific use of fertilizer in order to maintain the soil carbon and health of soil. NGT has taken up matters, i.e., OA No. 10/2025 and OA No. 694/2023 relating to use of fertilizer and contamination of ground water.

3. The above matter indicates violation of the Environment Protection Act, 1986 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

4. The news item raises substantial issues relating to compliance with the environmental norms and implementation of the provisions of scheduled enactment.

5. Power of the Tribunal to take up the matter *suo-motu* has been recognized by the Hon’ble Supreme Court in the matter of “*Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai vs. Ankita Sinha & Ors.*” reported in 2021 *SCC Online SC 897*.

6. Hence, we implead the following as respondents in the matter:

(1). Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Through its Secretary, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.

(2). Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Through its Secretary, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi 110 001.

(3). Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, through its Secretary, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jorbagh Road, New Delhi.

(4). Department of Agriculture, Uttar Pradesh, Krishi Bhawan, Madan Mohan Malviya Marg Lucknow – 226001.

- (5). Department of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare – Haryana, Krishi Bhawan, Sector 21, Panchkula.
- (6). Department of Agriculture Farmers Welfare – Punjab, Kheti Bhawan, Institutional Site No.204, Phase 6, Mohali, Punjab.
7. Issue notice to the above respondents for filing their response/reply by way of affidavit before the Tribunal at least one week before the next date of hearing. If any respondent directly files the reply without routing it through his advocate, then the said respondent will remain virtually present to assist the Tribunal.
8. List on 26.02.2026.

Prakash Shrivastava, CP

Dr. A. Senthil Vel, EM

Dr. Afroz Ahmad, EM

December 02, 2025
Original Application No. 621/2025
dv


[True Copy]



Service : Counter Affidavit filed on Behalf of the Respondent No. 2 (ICAR) in OA 621 of 2025 before the National Green Tribunal

1 message

Sahib Patel <adv.sahibpatel@gmail.com>

Fri, Apr 17, 2026 at 3:54 PM


To: secy-agri@gov.in, secy-moef@nic.in, ravinder.ias@up.gov.in, agriharyana2009@gmail.com, directoragriculturepunjab@gmail.com

Cc: Ashish Tiwari <law.aashish@gmail.com>

Dear Sir/Mam,

Please find attached Counter Affidavit filed on behalf of the Respondent No. 2 (ICAR) in above mentioned matter. Kindly accept the Proof of Service of the same.

For Mr. Ashish Tiwari, Advocate
[Counsel of the Respondent No. 2- ICAR]Regards,
Sahib Patel, Advocate
B-3, Sagar Apartments,
Tilak Marg, New Delhi- 110001

 **Counter affidavit OA 621 of 2025 NGT R2.pdf**
6275K