

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
ORIGINAL APPLICATION No. 836/2024

In the matter of:

Sarita Dwivedi

Applicant

Vs.

State of U.P. & Ors.

Respondents

Index

Sr. No.	Particulars	Page No.
1.	Joint Committee Report in compliance to Hon'ble NGT order dated 25.04.2025, in O.A No. 836/2024.	
2.	Annexure- 1 A copy of Hon'ble NGT order dated 25.04.2025.2024 in O.A No. 836/2024.	
3.	Annexure- 2 A copy of letter dated 21.05.2025 issued by UPPCB to CPCB RD-Lucknow.	
4.	Annexure- 3 A copy of action taken report dated 17.02.2025 filed by DM Lucknow, in O.A No. 836/2024.	
5.	Annexure- 4 A copy of Indicative Guidelines for Restoration of Water Bodies.	



Adv. Rajkumar
(On behalf of Central Pollution Control Board)

Place: Delhi

Dated: 03.07.2025

JOINT COMMITTEE REPORT IN COMPLIANCE TO HON'BLE NGT ORDER DATED 25.04.2025 IN THE MATTER OF OA NO.836/2024 TITLED, SARITA DWIVEDI VS STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH AND ORS

1. Background:

Hon'ble NGT, Principal Bench, New Delhi vide order dated 25.04.2025 in the matter of Original Application No 836 of 2025, Sarita Dwivedi Vs State of Uttar Pradesh and Ors directed as follows;

“...2. Learned counsel appearing for Project Proponent-M/s Omaxe Limited stated that all the ponds have been restored to original position and rejuvenated. He relied on the report dated 29.03.2025 submitted by In-charge officer (Estates) Lucknow Nagar Nigam from Deputy Collector, Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow which is placed on record as Annexure-I to the affidavit filed on behalf of District Magistrate, Ghaziabad and it is on page 584 of the report.

3. However, we find that the fact required to be verified as to whether the ponds in question have been restored to their original condition and rejuvenated. For this purpose, we constitute a Joint Committee comprising Integrated Regional Office, CPCB, Lucknow (hereinafter referred to as 'CPCB') and Member Secretary, UPPCB who shall visit the site, verify the facts about present status of ponds in question and submit a report within one month. CPCB shall be the nodal authority for compliance and coordination.

4. List on 04.07.2025 for further consideration...”

A copy of the referred order of Hon'ble NGT is enclosed as **Annexure-1**.

2. Compliance of Hon'ble NGT order dated 25.04.2024:

In compliance to directions of Hon'ble NGT vide order dated 25.04.2024, UPPCB has nominated Shri J. P. Maurya, Regional Officer and CPCB has nominated Shri Arvind Kumar, Sc. 'C', CPCB, RD, Lucknow as member for Joint Committee constituted by Hon'ble NGT. Copy of nomination letter received from UPPCB is enclosed as **Annexure-2**.

Accordingly Joint Committee comprising of following officials conducted site visit on 11.06.2025

1. Shri Arvind Kumar, Sc. 'C', CPCB, RD, Lucknow
2. Shri J. P. Maurya, Regional Officer, Regional Office UPPCB, Lucknow

During the site visit on 11.06.2025, the Joint Committee relied on the survey and demarcation of ponds conducted by the internal committee constituted by the District Magistrate, Lucknow, for assessing the current status of the ponds in question. This internal committee comprising officials from the Municipal Corporation, Lucknow, Revenue Department (Sarojini Nagar), Lucknow Development Authority, and the Regional Office of UPPCB was formed in compliance with the Hon'ble NGT's order dated 02.09.2024 in the said matter. The Internal Committee conducted a survey and demarcation at the site of M/s Omaxe Limited and submitted its report to the ADM, Lucknow, on **17.10.2024**. As mentioned in the internal committee's report, the following Gata numbers 1211 (0.019 ha), 1250 (0.076 ha), 1251 (0.025 ha), 1653 (0.038 ha), and 1681 (0.202 ha) — are recorded under Account Number 274 of Khatauni 1452-1430 of Village Aurangabad Khalsa, Pargana Lucknow, Tehsil Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow, and are classified as ponds in the revenue records. Subsequently, an affidavit incorporating these findings was filed by the District Magistrate, Lucknow, before the Hon'ble NGT on 17.02.2025 (copy enclosed as **Annexure-3**).

Observation:

On the basis of inspection and site visit by Joint Committee, observations of Joint Committee are tabulated below:

I. Gata No. 1211

Area in Hectare (as per revenue department)	Observation
0.0190 (Latitude, Longitude: 26.757079, 80.921352)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During joint committee visit it was observed that Municipal Corporation Lucknow has demarcated Gata No.1211 as Pond. In this regard a display board is also installed at demarcated area. • The pond side walls were found lined with bricks and having the paved path around

the periphery. Pillars were also installed around the pond.

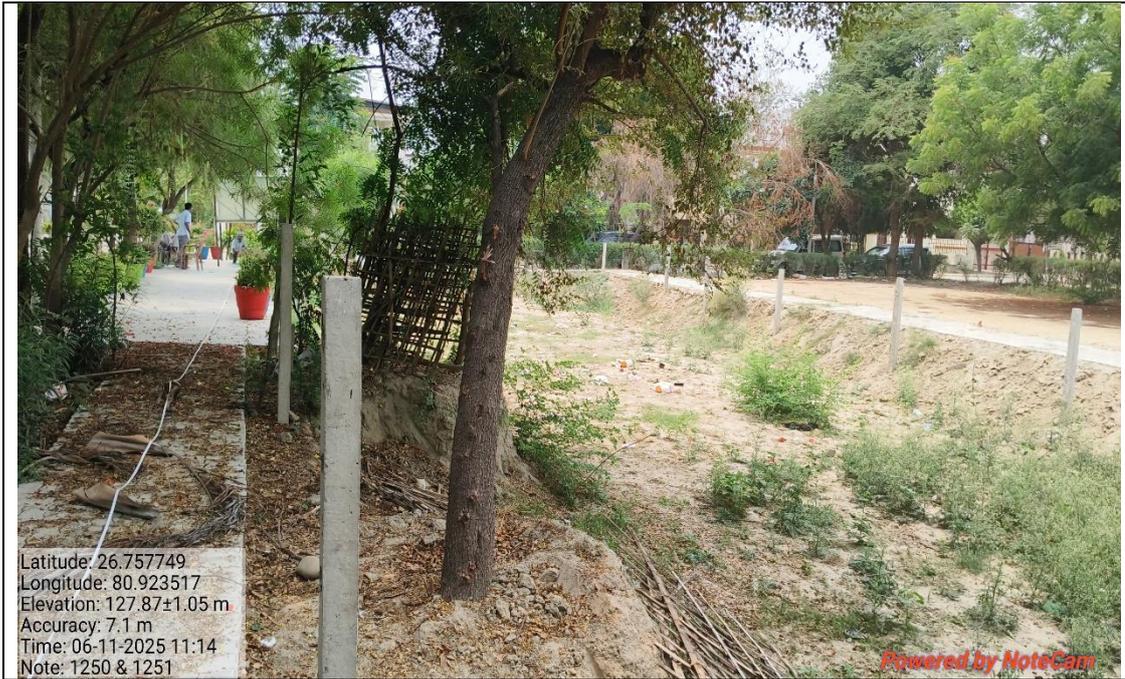
- During visit area of pond was observed approx. 0.0190 Hectare (190 square meter) and the average depth of pond was observed approx. 0.70 meter.
- The pond was found dry during visit.
- The pond is situated in park area.



Photographs of Gata No 1211

II. Gata No. 1250 & 1251

Area in Hectare (as per revenue department)	Observation
<p>Gata No 1250 having 0.0760 Hectare and Gata No 1251 having 0.0250 Hectare Land</p> <p>Total=0.101 Hectare</p> <p>(Latitude, Longitude: 26.757809, 80.923298)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● During joint committee visit it was observed that Municipal Corporation Lucknow has demarcated Gata No. 1250 and 1251 as Pond. In this regard a display board was installed at demarcated area but during visit display board was found fallen. ● As per Municipal Corporation Lucknow demarcation, Gata No. 1250 & 1251 are the adjacent to each other and developed as one common pond having total area approx. 0.101 hectare (1010 square meter) by the respective authorities. ● The Kaccha pond was developed with the paved path around the periphery. Pillars were also installed around the pond. ● The pond having average depth of 1.25 meter. ● The pond was found dry during visit. ● The pond is situated near park. ● Some trees are situated in pond.
 <p>Latitude: 26.757809 Longitude: 80.923298 Elevation: 127.87±1.12 m Accuracy: 2.1 m Time: 06-11-2025 11:08 Note: 1250 & 1251</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Powered by NoteCam</i></p>	



Photographs of Gata No 1250 & 1251

III. Gata No. 1653 & 1681

Area in Hectare (as per revenue department)	Observation
Gata No 1653 having 0.0380 Hectare and Gata No 1681 having 0.2020 Hectare Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During joint committee visit it was observed that Municipal Corporation Lucknow has demarcated Gata No. 1653 and 1681 as Pond. In this regard a

<p>Total=0.24 Hectare</p> <p>(Latitude, Longitude: 26.754684, 80.925616)</p>	<p>display board is also installed at demarcated area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per Municipal Corporation Lucknow demarcation, Gata No. 1653 & 1681 are the adjacent to each and developed as one common pond having total area 0.24 Hectare (2400 square meter) by the respective authorities • The Kaccha pond was developed and having the paved path around the periphery. Pillars were also installed around the pond. • The pond having average depth of 1.0 m. • The pond was found dry during visit. • Herbs are grown in pond.
 <p>Latitude: 26.754684 Longitude: 80.925616 Elevation: 128.37±1.16 m Accuracy: 2.3 m Time: 06-11-2025 11:24</p>	



3. Finding of Joint Committee:

1. It is evident from above observation that area of above five ponds in question is demarcated and physically restored. However, aquatic ecosystem of pond is not rejuvenated.
2. During the inspection, no formal records were found for the exact depth of the ponds. However, based on visual observations, the depth of the ponds was estimated to range between 0.70 meters to 1.25 meters. It was observed that all the ponds were dry at the time of the visit.

3. Display boards regarding information of ponds are also placed in respective pond. However, during visit, one display board of Gata no 1250 & 1251 was found fallen.

4. Recommendations:

Based upon the observation following is recommended:

1. Fencing around demarcated ponds may be done by Municipal Corporation, Lucknow to preserve the ponds, prevent from any further encroachment and for safety of the resident.
2. Municipal Corporation, Lucknow should maintain the display board having the information about the ponds.
3. Municipal Corporation, Lucknow should rejuvenate the aquatic eco-system of ponds and maintain the flora-fauna & serenity of the water body (Pond). CPCB guideline namely "Indicative Guidelines for Restoration of Water Bodies" June, 2019 may be referred and the guidance therein, as applicable depending on the relatively small size of waterbodies in the present matter, may be used for the protection and rejuvenation (**Annexure-4**).
4. The Municipal Corporation Lucknow should ensure the conservation and protection of ponds.

Arvind Kumar
04/07/2025
(Arvind Kumar)

Sc. 'C', CPCB, Regional Directorate,
Lucknow

J. P. Maurya

(J. P. Maurya)
Regional Officer, Regional office
UPPCB, Lucknow

SK

Member Secretary
UPPCB

Item No. 07

Court No. 2

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

Original Application No. 836/2024

Sarita Dwivedi

Applicant

Versus

State of U.P. & Ors.

Respondents

Date of hearing: 25.04.2025

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SUDHIR AGARWAL, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ARUN KUMAR TYAGI, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE DR. A. SENTHIL VEL, EXPERT MEMBER**

Applicant: None for the applicant.

Respondents: Mr. Amit Shukla, Advocate for UPPCB Respondent No.2 (through VC).
Mr. Raj Kumar, Advocate for CPCB-Respondent No.3 (through VC).
Mr. Mukesh Verma and Ms. Vatsala Tripathi, Advocates for LDA.
Mr. Ashwin Kr. Nair, Ms. Niharika Shukla and Ms. Ayushi Sharma,
Advocates for Respondent No. 6.

ORDER

1. A letter for seeking adjournment on personal ground has been circulated by Ms. Priyanka Swami, Advocate appearing on behalf of State of U.P.

2. Learned counsel appearing for Project Proponent-M/s Omaxe Limited stated that all the ponds have been restored to original position and rejuvenated. He relied on the report dated 29.03.2025 submitted by In-charge officer (Estates) Lucknow Nagar Nigam from Deputy Collector, Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow which is placed on record as Annexure-I to the affidavit filed on behalf of District Magistrate, Ghaziabad and it is on page 584 of the report.

3. However, we find that the fact required to be verified as to whether the ponds in question have been restored to their original condition and rejuvenated. For this purpose, we constitute a Joint Committee comprising Integrated Regional Office, CPCB, Lucknow (hereinafter referred to as '**CPCB**') and Member Secretary, UPPCB who shall visit the site, verify the facts about present status of ponds in question and submit a report within one month. CPCB shall be the nodal authority for compliance and coordination.

4. List on 04.07.2025 for further consideration.

Sudhir Agarwal, JM

Arun Kumar Tyagi, JM

Dr. A. Senthil vel, EM

April 25th, 2025
Original Application No. 836/2024
AB



उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD



पत्रांक संख्या-H28436/सी-5/212/0.A.No-836/25

दिनांक 21-5-25

सेवा में,

क्षेत्रीय निदेशक,
केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड,
पिकप भवन, विभूति खण्ड, गोमती नगर,
लखनऊ।

विषय: मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में योजित ओ0ए0 संख्या-836/2024 सरिता द्विवेदी बनाम स्टेट ऑफ यू0पी0 व अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 25.04.2025 के अनुपालन के संबंध में।

महोदय,

कृपया उपरोक्त विषयक मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में योजित ओ0ए0 संख्या-836/2024 सरिता द्विवेदी बनाम स्टेट ऑफ यू0पी0 व अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 25.04.2025 (छायाप्रति संलग्न) का संदर्भ ग्रहण करने का कष्ट करें। उपरोक्त पारित आदेश के सुसंगत अंश निम्नवत् है:-

".....3. However, we find that the fact required to be verified as to whether the ponds in question have been restored to their original condition and rejuvenated. For this purpose, we constitute a Joint Committee comprising Integrated Regional Office, CPCB, Lucknow (hereinafter referred to as 'CPCB') and Member Secretary, UPPCB who shall visit the site, verify the facts about present status of ponds in question and submit a report within one month. CPCB shall be the nodal authority for compliance and coordination.
4. List on 04.07.2025 for further consideration....."

उपरोक्त पारित आदेश दिनांक 25.04.2025 में मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण द्वारा क्षेत्रीय निदेशक, केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ एवं सदस्य सचिव, उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ द्वारा स्थलीय निरीक्षण कर एक माह के अन्दर वैरिफिकेशन रिपोर्ट दाखिल किये जाने हेतु निर्देशित किया गया है।

उक्त प्रकरण में राज्य बोर्ड की ओर से क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, चतुर्थ तल, बी-ब्लाक, पिकप भवन, विभूति खण्ड, गोमती नगर, लखनऊ मोबाइल नं0-7839891465, ई-मेल rolucknow@uppcb.in को नामित किया जाता है।

भवदीय,

Digitally signed by
SANJEEV KUMAR SINGH
Date: 21/05/2025
10:06:08 सचिव

प्रतिलिपि: क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ को इस निर्देश के साथ प्रेषित कि संबंधित विभाग से समन्वय स्थापित करते हुए मा0 एन.जी.टी., नई दिल्ली द्वारा पारित आदेश का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित कराते हुए कृत कार्यवाही की आख्या ससमय मा0 अधिकरण में दाखिल किया जाना सुनिश्चित करें।

सदस्य सचिव

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Item No. 07

Court No. 2

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

Original Application No. 836/2024

Sarita Dwivedi

Applicant

Versus

State of U.P. & Ors.

Respondents

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**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SUDHIR AGARWAL, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ARUN KUMAR TYAGI, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE DR. A. SENTHIL VEL, EXPERT MEMBER**

Applicant: None for the applicant.

Respondents: Mr. Amit Shukla, Advocate for UPPCB Respondent No.2 (through VC).
Mr. Raj Kumar, Advocate for CPCB-Respondent No.3 (through VC).
Mr. Mukesh Verma and Ms. Vatsala Tripathi, Advocates for LDA.
Mr. Ashwin Kr. Nair, Ms. Niharika Shukla and Ms. Ayushi Sharma,
Advocates for Respondent No. 6.

ORDER

1. A letter for seeking adjournment on personal ground has been circulated by Ms. Priyanka Swami, Advocate appearing on behalf of State of U.P.
2. Learned counsel appearing for Project Proponent-M/s Omaxe Limited stated that all the ponds have been restored to original position and rejuvenated. He relied on the report dated 29.03.2025 submitted by In-charge officer (Estates) Lucknow Nagar Nigam from Deputy Collector, Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow which is placed on record as Annexure-I to the affidavit filed on behalf of District Magistrate, Ghaziabad and it is on page 584 of the report.

3. However, we find that the fact required to be verified as to whether the ponds in question have been restored to their original condition and rejuvenated. For this purpose, we constitute a Joint Committee comprising Integrated Regional Office, CPCB, Lucknow (hereinafter referred to as 'CPCB') and Member Secretary, UPPCB who shall visit the site, verify the facts about present status of ponds in question and submit a report within one month. CPCB shall be the nodal authority for compliance and coordination.

4. List on 04.07.2025 for further consideration.

Sudhir Agarwal, JM

Arun Kumar Tyagi, JM

Dr. A. Senthil vel, EM

April 25th, 2025
Original Application No. 836/2024
AB

IN THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 836 OF 2024

SARITA DWIVEDI

...APPLICANT

VERSUS

STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH.

...RESPONDENT

INDEX

S. NO	PARTICULARS	PAGE NO.
1.	ACTION TAKEN REPORT ON BEHALF OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE LUCKNOW, IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE HON'BLE NGT ORDER DATED 08-01-2025, ALONGWITH THE SUPPORTING AFFIDAVIT.	3-7
2.	ANNEXURE-1 Copies of the <i>Khatauni</i> (revenue records) pertaining to Gata Nos. 1211, 1250, 1251, 1653, and 1681, alleged to have been illegally occupied by M/s Omex City.	8-17
3.	ANNEXURE-2 A copy of the report dated 17.10.2024, submitted by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow, in pursuance of the Office Order dated 20.09.2024 (No. 555/DLRC/2024).	18-22
4.	ANNEXURE-3 Letter of Committee constituted along with Photographs of the pond sites,	

illustrating the current status of restoration/rejuvenation work being carried out under the supervision of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Sarojini Nagar, and other concerned officials.	23-32
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THROUGH

Priyanka...

Date: 17.02.2025

Place: New Delhi

PRIYANKA SWAMI

ADVOCATE

Standing Counsel for STATE, Uttar Pradesh

F-13, JANGPURA, NEW DELHI 110014

E-mail: advpriyankaswami@gmail.com

IN THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 836 OF 2024

SARITA DWIVEDI

...APPLICANT

VERSUS

STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH.

...RESPONDENT

**ACTION TAKEN REPORT ON BEHALF OF DISTRICT MAGISTRATE
LUCKNOW, UTTAR PRADESH IN COMPLIANCE OF THE ORDER DATED
08.01.2025, ALONG WITH SUPPORTING AFFIDAVIT.**

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

1. That That it is submitted that the petition/application preferred before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal principally alleges that the developer company, M/s Omex City, has illegally occupied the land bearing Gata Nos. 1211, 1250, 1251, 1653, 1681—recorded as ponds—within the township known as Aurangabad Khalsa and Ramaniya Estate, situated near Shaheed Path, Lucknow, by unlawfully constructing plots, parks, and roads. The copies of the Khatauni (revenue records) for these lands are being annexed herewith as **Annexure No. A-1**.
2. That in compliance with the order dated 02.09.2024 passed by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, New Delhi, in O.A. No. 836/2024 (titled *Sarita Dwivedi vs State of Uttar Pradesh and Others*), a Joint Committee was constituted vide Office Order dated 20.09.2024 bearing No. 555/DLRC/2024, for the survey and marking of lands recorded as pond land in the revenue records situated at Village Aurangabad Khalsa, Tehsil Sarojini Nagar. The said Committee was tasked with visiting the location to verify the status of the pond lands and to identify any unauthorized encroachments or constructions thereon, if found.
3. That it is most respectfully submitted that, in pursuance of the aforesaid Office Order dated 20.09.2024, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow, submitted his detailed report on the subject matter on 17.10.2024. A copy of the report dated 17.10.2024, as prepared and submitted by the Sub-

Divisional Magistrate, Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow, is being annexed herewith as **Annexure No. A-2.**

4. That it is submitted that the above-mentioned report, after its preparation, was duly placed before the Hon'ble Tribunal on the date of hearing, i.e., 22.10.2024, thereby apprising the Hon'ble Tribunal of the Committee's findings regarding the lands in question.
5. That the instant case was heard by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal on 08.01.2025, and on the said date, the Hon'ble Tribunal was pleased to pass the order dated 08.01.2025. The operative portion of the said order is quoted hereinbelow for the kind perusal of this Hon'ble Tribunal:

"2. We have gone through the affidavit filed by the District Magistrate, Lucknow. In the affidavit the District Magistrate has mentioned that the demarcation has been carried out on 28.12.2024 in respect of all the 5 ponds but he has not mentioned as to what further steps taken for restoration/rejuvenation of the ponds.

3. The District Magistrate, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh is directed to file an affidavit at least 3 days before the date of hearing fixed mentioning in details the steps taken for restoration/ rejuvenation of the ponds in question."

6. That, in compliance with the aforesaid order dated 08.01.2025 passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal, a site inspection was conducted by the Revenue Team in collaboration with the officials of the Municipal Corporation, Lucknow, with respect to the land bearing Gata Nos. 1211 (0.0190 hectare), 1250 (0.0760 hectare), 1251 (0.0250 hectare), 1653 (0.0380 hectare), and 1681 (0.2020 hectare), recorded as pond land situated at Village Aurangabad Khalsa, Pargana Bijnaur. The updated status of the work undertaken on the ponds in question is as follows:

Sl.No.	Gata Nos.	Area (Hect.)	Status of Progress of Work	Specifications
1	1211	0.0190	Vacant as a pond.	Used as a place for Chhath Puja.
2	1250	0.0760	Pond digging work is in progress.	Adjacent to Gata No. 1251.
3	1251	0.0250	Pond digging work is in progress.	Adjacent to Gata No. 1250.
4	1653	0.0380	The cleaning work of the pond at the site has been completed; the work of embankment and pathway construction is in progress.	Adjacent to Gata No. 1681.
5	1681	0.2020	The cleaning work of the pond at the site has been completed; the work of embankment and pathway construction is in progress.	Adjacent to Gata No. 1653.

7. That it is most respectfully submitted that, in compliance with the order dated 08.01.2025, for ensuring the restoration/rejuvenation of the ponds in question, a four-member Committee has been constituted under the leadership of the concerned Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM-Sarojini Nagar). This Committee has been entrusted with the responsibility for overseeing and expediting the restoration and rejuvenation works related to the ponds in Gata Nos. 1211, 1250, 1251, 1653, and 1681. Letter of committee alongwith Photographs of the on-site progress at the subject ponds are being annexed herewith as **Annexure No. A-3**

8. That, in view of the aforesaid facts and circumstances narrated hereinabove, it is most humbly submitted before this Hon'ble Tribunal that substantial compliance with the orders of the Hon'ble Tribunal has already been undertaken, and the rejuvenation work concerning the pond lands is presently ongoing. The District Administration of Lucknow remains committed to fully restoring these ponds to their original condition in the interest of environmental protection and public welfare. In these premises, it is earnestly prayed that this

Hon'ble Tribunal may be graciously pleased to take the instant affidavit on record. It is further requested that, in light of the progress made thus far, this Hon'ble Tribunal may kindly consider disposing of the instant petition or passing any other order as deemed fit in the interest of justice and expediency.

THROUGH

Priyanka...

Date: 17.02.2025

Place: New Delhi

PRIYANKA SWAMI
ADVOCATE

Standing Counsel for STATE, Uttar Pradesh
F-13, JANGPURA, NEW DELHI 110014
E-mail:advpriyankaswami@gmail.com



IN THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 836 OF 2024



SARITA DWIVEDI

...APPLICANT

VERSUS

STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH.

...RESPONDENT

AFFIDAVIT

I, Vishak G., aged about 37 years s/o Sh. S.V. Ganapathy Iyeris presently posted as DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, LUCKNOW, UTTAR PRADESH having an office at LUCKNOW, UTTAR PRADESH.

1. That I am posted as stated above and well conversant with the facts of the present case and as such competent to swear this affidavit before this Tribunal.
2. That the accompanying report has been drafted by our counsel upon my instructions.
3. That the contents of the accompanying report are true and correct, and the knowledge has been derived from official records and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

DEPONENT

VERIFICATION

Oath Commissioner

Oath Commissioner

Oath Commissioner at 05:40 P.M

Verified on solemn affirmation at Lucknow on this 10 day of February 2025, that the contents of the foregoing affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and no part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.



DEPONENT

संलग्नक - 4
Annexure - 1

555



उद्धरण खतीनी (शासकीय)

उद्धरण क्रमांक : 21889820250254

ग्राम क्रमांक : 218898 ग्राम का नाम (परगना) : औरंगाबाद खालसा (तखनऊ) तहसील : सरोजनी नगर जनपद : तखनऊ
फसली वर्ष : 1425-1430 (01 जुलाई, 2017 से 30 जून, 2023) भाग : 1 (1) खाता संख्या : 00274

श्रेणी : 6-1 / अकृषिक भूमि - जलमय भूमि ।

खातेदार का विवरण

खातेदारी प्रारम्भ होने का विवरण

भूमि का विवरण

खातेदार का अंश

खसरा/गाटा संख्या	(2) नाम/पिता-पति-सरक्षक-प्रबंधक का नाम / जाति कोड / आधार नं० (अन्तिम चार अंक) अथवा पीन नं० (6-9 स्थान के अंक) / पता / जन्मतिथि (अवयस्क हेतु)	(3) न्यायालय का नाम / कम्प्यूटरीकृत वाद संख्या अथवा आदेश संख्या / आदेश का दिनांक / जात का आधार	(4) वर्ष	(5) गाटा (यूनीक कोड)	(6) गाटे का कुल क्षेत्रफल (हे.)	(7) हिस्से में	(8) क्षेत्रफल में (हे.)	(9) खातेदार द्वारा देय भू-राजस्व
1211	1) तालाव//			1211(2188981211000061)	0.0190	1) 1/1	1) 0.0190	0.00
कुल गाटे- एक		कुल क्षेत्रफल- शून्य दशमलव शून्य एक नौ शून्य (हेक्टेयर)	कुल भू-राजस्व - शून्य दशमलव शून्य शून्य रुपये	कुल अंश का क्षेत्रफल - शून्य दशमलव शून्य एक नौ शून्य (हेक्टेयर)				
नामान्तरण / परिवर्तन का विवरण		खारिज किया गया		दर्ज किया गया				
(10) न्यायालय का नाम / कम्प्यूटरीकृत वाद संख्या अथवा आदेश संख्या / आदेश का दिनांक / नामान्तरण का आधार / डिजिटल हस्ताक्षर नाम / डिजिटल हस्ताक्षर दिनांक	(11) नाम / पिता-पति- सरक्षक-प्रबंधक का नाम / जाति कोड / आधार नं० (अन्तिम चार अंक) अथवा पीन नं० (6-9 स्थान के अंक) / पता / जन्मतिथि (अवयस्क हेतु)	(12) गाटे का खसरा नम्बर / यूनीक कोड	(13) क्षेत्रफल (हे.)	(14) नाम / पिता-पति-सरक्षक-प्रबंधक का नाम / जाति कोड / आधार नं० (अन्तिम चार अंक) अथवा पीन नं० (6-9 स्थान के अंक) / पता / जन्मतिथि (अवयस्क हेतु)	(15) गाटे का खसरा नम्बर / यूनीक कोड	(16) क्षेत्रफल (हे.)		

(17) भूमि के सम्बन्ध में विचाराधीन राजस्व वाद/वादों की कम्प्यूटरीकृत संख्या :

(18)बंधक-मुक्त होने की तिथि

(18.1)बंधक होने की तिथि (बन्धा बरवा बैंक का नाम/कोड बंधक का दिनांक/धनराशि/आवेदन संख्या/खातेदार(पिता-पति-संरक्षक)):

(18.2)बंधक-मुक्त होने की तिथि (बन्धा बरवा बैंक का नाम/कोड बंधक-मुक्त का दिनांक/धनराशि/आवेदन संख्या/खातेदार(पिता-पति-संरक्षक)):

पूर्व बंधकों का विवरण

Debit Description: Secured by: INDAL PAL (REYENTIE KANNOONCO)

बैंक खाते संख्या: 1540 2025 11 5343 बैंक का नाम: सर्वोदयी नगर

④ यह उद्धरण खताने इन्कॉर्पोरेटड डिपॉजिटरी सिस्टम द्वारा बैंक की पृथक् है तथा एका डिपॉजिटरी इन्फॉर्मेशन प्रोवाइडर द्वारा प्रकाशित है।

मुद्रित कर्ता : AJAY SHUKLA बहलीव : सर्वोदयी नगर
मुद्रित दिनांक एवं समय: 15-02-2025 11:53:43
④ Non Applicable For Online Payments ④ उपरोक्त उद्धरण खताने का एंटी-फ्रॉडिंग लिंकर/qr_code/links/links/gov.in Website पर साफर ओथरा QR Code स्कैन करके क्रिया या संकटा है।



556





उद्धरण खतौनी (शासकीय)

उद्धरण क्रमांक : 21889820250255

ग्राम क्रमांक : 218898 ग्राम का नाम (परगना) : औरंगाबाद खालसा (तखनऊ) तहसील : सरोजनी नगर जनपद : लखनऊ
 फसली वर्ष : 1425-1430 (01 जुलाई, 2017 से 30 जून, 2023) भाग : 1 (1) खालसा संख्या : 00274
 श्रेणी : 6-1 / अकृषिक भूमि - जलमय भूमि ।

खातेदार का विवरण

खातेदारी प्रारम्भ होने का विवरण

भूमि का विवरण

खातेदार का अंश

संख्या	(2) नाम/पिता-पति-संरक्षक-प्रबंधक का नाम / जाति कोड / आधार नं० (अन्तिम चार अंक) अथवा पैन नं० (6-9 स्थान के अंक) / पता / जन्मतिथि (अवयस्क हेतु)	(3) न्यायालय का नाम / कम्प्यूटरीकृत वाद संख्या अथवा अदेश संख्या / अदेश का दिनांक / जोत का आधार	(4) वर्ष	(5) गाटा (पूनीक कोड)	(6) गाटे का कुल क्षेत्रफल (हे.)	(7) हिस्से में	(8) क्षेत्रफल में (हे.)	(9) खातेदार द्वारा देय भू-राजस्व
1250	1) तालाब//			1250(2188981250000061)	0.0760	1) 1/1	1) 0.0760	0.00
कुल गाटे- एक		कुल क्षेत्रफल- भूज दशमलव भूज सात ऊ: भूज (हेक्टेयर)		कुल भू-राजस्व - भूज दशमलव भूज भूज रूपये		कुल अंश का क्षेत्रफल - भूज दशमलव भूज सात ऊ: भूज (हेक्टेयर)	0.0760	

नामान्तरण / परिवर्तन का विवरण

खारिज किया गया

दर्ज किया गया

(10) न्यायालय का नाम / कम्प्यूटरीकृत वाद संख्या अथवा अदेश संख्या / अदेश का दिनांक / नामान्तरण का आधार / डिजिटल हस्ताक्षर नाम / डिजिटल हस्ताक्षर दिनांक	(11) नाम / पिता-पति-संरक्षक-प्रबंधक का नाम / जाति कोड / आधार नं० (अन्तिम चार अंक) अथवा पैन नं० (6-9 स्थान के अंक) / पता / जन्मतिथि (अवयस्क हेतु)	(12) गाटे का खसरा नम्बर / पूनीक कोड	(13) क्षेत्रफल (हे.)	(14) नाम / पिता-पति-संरक्षक-प्रबंधक का नाम / जाति कोड / आधार नं० (अन्तिम चार अंक) अथवा पैन नं० (6-9 स्थान के अंक) / पता / जन्मतिथि (अवयस्क हेतु)	(15) गाटे का खसरा नम्बर / पूनीक कोड	(16) क्षेत्रफल (हे.)
(17) भूमि के सम्बन्ध में विचाराधीन राजस्व वाद/वादों की कम्प्यूटरीकृत संख्या :						

556

(18) बंधक/बंधक-मुक्त होने की स्थिति
(18.1) बंधक होने की स्थिति (संस्था अथवा बैंक का नाम/कोड/बंधक का दिनांक/धनराशि/आवेदन संख्या/खातेदार(पिता-पति-संरक्षक)) :

(18.2) बंधक-मुक्त होने की स्थिति (संस्था अथवा बैंक का नाम/कोड/बंधक-मुक्त का दिनांक/धनराशि/आवेदन संख्या/खातेदार(पिता-पति-संरक्षक)) :

(19) अभ्युक्ति :

पूर्व आदेशों का विवरण

Date Digitally Signed by: INDAL PAL (REVENUE KANOONGO)

दिनांक/समय/स्थान: 15-02-2025 11:55:24 तरसोत : सरोजनी नगर
❶ यह उद्घरण खतीनी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक डिजिटली सिस्टम द्वारा तैयार की गयी है तथा डाटा डिजिटल हस्ताक्षर द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित है।

मुद्रित कर्ता : AJAY SHUKLA तरसोत : सरोजनी नगर
मुद्रित दिनांक एवं समय: 15-02-2025 11:55:24
❶ Not Applicable For Online Prints ❷ उपरोक्त उद्घरण खतीनी का वैधिकीकरण <https://upbhulekh.gov.in> Website पर जाकर अथवा QR Code Scan करके किया जा सकता है।



558
739



उद्धरण खतौनी (शासकीय)

उद्धरण क्रमांक : 21889820250256

ग्राम क्रमांक : 218898 ग्राम का नाम (परगना) : औरंगाबाद खालसा (लखनऊ) तहसील : सरोजनी नगर जनपद : लखनऊ
फसली वर्ष : 1425-1430 (01 जुलाई, 2017 से 30 जून, 2023) भगा : 1 (1) खालसा संख्या : 00274

श्रेणी : 6-1 / अकृषिक भूमि - जलमग्न भूमि ।

खतौदार का विवरण		खतौदारी प्रारम्भ होने का विवरण		भूमि का विवरण		खतौदार का अंश			
खसरा/गाटा संख्या	(2) नाम/पिता-पति-संरक्षक-प्रबंधक का नाम / जाति कोड / आधार नं0 (अन्तिम चार अंक) अथवा पैन नं0 (6-9 स्थान के अंक) / पता / जन्मतिथि (अवयस्क हेतु)	(3) न्यायालय का नाम / कम्प्यूटरीकृत वाद संख्या अथवा आदेश संख्या / आदेश का दिनांक / जाति का आधार	(4) वर्ष	(5) गाटा (यूनीक कोड)	(6) गाटे का कुल क्षेत्रफल (हे.)	(7) हिस्से में	(8) क्षेत्रफल में (हे.)	(9) खतौदार द्वारा देय भू-राजस्व	
1251	1) तालाब//			1251(2188981251000061)	0.0250	1) 1/1	1) 0.0250	0.00	
कुल गाटे- एक कुल क्षेत्रफल- शून्य दशमलव शून्य दो पाँच शून्य (हिकेपर)		कुल भू-राजस्व - शून्य दशमलव शून्य शून्य रुपये		कुल अंश का क्षेत्रफल - शून्य दशमलव शून्य दो पाँच शून्य (हिकेपर)					
नामान्तरण / परिवर्तन का विवरण				खारिज किया गया		दर्ज किया गया			
(10) न्यायालय का नाम / कम्प्यूटरीकृत वाद संख्या अथवा आदेश संख्या / आदेश का दिनांक / नामान्तरण का आधार / डिजिटल हस्ताक्षर नाम / डिजिटल हस्ताक्षर दिनांक				(11) नाम / पिता-पति-संरक्षक-प्रबंधक का नाम / जाति कोड / आधार नं0 (अन्तिम चार अंक) अथवा पैन नं0 (6-9 स्थान के अंक) / पता / जन्मतिथि (अवयस्क हेतु)	(12) गाटे का खसरा नम्बर	(13) क्षेत्रफल (हे.)	(14) नाम / पिता-पति-संरक्षक-प्रबंधक का नाम / जाति कोड / आधार नं0 (अन्तिम चार अंक) अथवा पैन नं0 (6-9 स्थान के अंक) / पता / जन्मतिथि (अवयस्क हेतु)	(15) गाटे का खसरा नम्बर / यूनीक कोड	(16) क्षेत्रफल (हे.)

(17) भूमि के सम्बन्ध में विचाराधीन राजस्व वादा/वादों की कम्प्यूटरीकृत संख्या :

5588

(18)बंधक/बंधक-मुक्त होने की स्थिति

(18.1)बंधक होने की स्थिति (संस्था अधवा बैंक का नाम/कोड/बंधक का दिनांक/धनराशि/आवेदन संख्या/खातेदार(पिता-मति-संरक्षक)) :

(18.2)बंधक-मुक्त होने की स्थिति (संस्था अधवा बैंक का नाम/कोड/बंधक-मुक्त का दिनांक/धनराशि/आवेदन संख्या/खातेदार(पिता-मति-संरक्षक)) :

पूर्व आदेशों का विवरण

Data Digitally Signed by: INDAL PAL (REVENUE KANOONGO)

दिनांक/समय/स्थान: 15-02-2025 11:55:34 बरसोबत : सरोवनी नगर

❶ यह उद्दरण खतौनी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक डिजीटली सिस्टम द्वारा तैयार की गयी है तथा डाटा डिजीटल हस्ताक्षर द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित है।

मुद्रित बर्ता : AJAY SHUKLA बरसोबत : सरोवनी नगर
मुद्रित दिनांक एवं समय : 15-02-2025 11:55:34
❶ Not Applicable For Online Penals ❷ उपरोक्त उद्दरण खतौनी का वेबसिकेशन <https://upbhulekh.gov.in> Website पर जाकर अधवा QR Code Scan करके किया जा सकता है।



569





उद्धरण खतौनी (शासकीय)

उद्धरण क्रमांक : 21889820250257

ग्राम क्रमांक : 218898 ग्राम का नाम (पुराना) : औरंगाबाद खालसा (लखनऊ) तहसील : सरोजनी नगर जनपद : लखनऊ
फसली वर्ष : 1425-1430 (01 जुलाई, 2017 से 30 जून, 2023) भाग : 1 (1) खालसा संख्या : 00274

श्रेणी : 0-1 / अकृषिक भूमि - जलमग्न भूमि ।

खातेदार का विवरण

खातेदारी प्रारम्भ होने का विवरण

भूमि का विवरण

खातेदार का अंश

खसरा/गाटा संख्या	(2) नाम/पिता-पति-संरक्षक-प्रबंधक का नाम / जाति कोड / आधार नं० (अन्तिम चार अंक) अथवा पैन नं० (6-9 स्थान के अंक) / पता / जन्मतिथि (अवयस्क हेतु)	(3) न्यायालय का नाम / कम्प्यूटरीकृत वाद संख्या अथवा आदेश संख्या / आदेश का दिनांक / जीत का आधार	(4) वर्ष	(5) गाटा (यूनीक कोड)	(6) गाटे का कुल क्षेत्रफल (हे.)	(7) हिस्से में	(8) क्षेत्रफल में (हे.)	(9) खातेदार द्वारा देय भू-राजस्व
1653	1) तालाव//			1653(2188981653000061)	0.0380	1) 1/1	1) 0.0380	0.00
कुल गाटे- एक		कुल क्षेत्रफल- शून्य दशमलव शून्य तीन आठ शून्य (हैक्टेयर)		कुल अंश का क्षेत्रफल - शून्य दशमलव शून्य तीन आठ शून्य (हैक्टेयर)		0.0380		

नामान्तरण / परिवर्तन का विवरण

खारिज किया गया

दर्ज किया गया

(10) न्यायालय का नाम / कम्प्यूटरीकृत वाद संख्या अथवा आदेश संख्या / आदेश का दिनांक / नामान्तरण का आधार / डिजिटल हस्ताक्षर नाम / डिजिटल हस्ताक्षर दिनांक	(11) नाम / पिता-पति-संरक्षक-प्रबंधक का नाम / जाति कोड / आधार नं० (अन्तिम चार अंक) अथवा पैन नं० (6-9 स्थान के अंक) / पता / जन्मतिथि (अवयस्क हेतु)	(12) गाटे का खसरा नम्बर / यूनीक कोड	(13) क्षेत्रफल (हे.)	(14) नाम / पिता-पति-संरक्षक-प्रबंधक का नाम / जाति कोड / आधार नं० (अन्तिम चार अंक) अथवा पैन नं० (6-9 स्थान के अंक) / पता / जन्मतिथि (अवयस्क हेतु)	(15) गाटे का खसरा नम्बर / यूनीक कोड	(16) क्षेत्रफल (हे.)

(17) भूमि के सम्बन्ध में विचाराधीन राजस्व वाद/वादों की कम्प्यूटरीकृत संख्या :

560

(18)बंधक/बंधक-मुक्त होने की स्थिति

(18.1)बंधक होने की स्थिति (संस्था अथवा बैंक का नाम/कोड/बंधक का दिनांक/धनराशि/आवेदन संख्या/खतोदार(पिता-पति-संरक्षक)):

(18.2)बंधक मुक्त होने की स्थिति (संस्था अथवा बैंक का नाम/कोड/बंधक-मुक्त का दिनांक/धनराशि/आवेदन संख्या/खतोदार(पिता-पति-संरक्षक)):

पूर्व आदेशों का विवरण

Data Digitally Signed by: INDAL PAL (REVENUE KANNOONGO)

दिनांक/समय/स्थान: 15-02-2025 11:55:43 वरसीत : सरौनजी नगर

● स्कू उदरपन खंडकी ई-इलेक्ट्रॉनिक डिजिटल सिग्नेचर द्वारा देयार की गयी है तथा खटा/खतोदार/खतोदार द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित है।

मुद्रित कर्ता : AJAY SHUKLA वरसीत : सरौनजी नगर

मुद्रित दिनांक एवं समय: 15-02-2025 11:55:43

● Not Applicable For Online Dhams ● उपरोक्त उद्देश्य खतोनी की वेबसाइट <https://upbhulekh.gov.in> Website पर जाकर अथवा QR Code Scan करके किया जा सकता है।



562





उद्धरण खतौनी (शासकीय)

उद्धरण क्रमांक : 21889820250258

ग्राम क्रमांक : 218898 ग्राम का नाम (परगना) : औरंगाबाद खालसा(लखनऊ) तहसील : सरोजनी नगर जनपद : लखनऊ
फसली वर्ष : 1425-1430 (01 जुलाई, 2017 से 30 जून, 2023) भाग : 1 (1) खालसा संख्या : 00274

श्रेणी : 6-1 / अकृषिक भूमि - जलमय भूमि ।

खातेदार का विवरण		खातेदारी प्रारम्भ होने का विवरण		भूमि का विवरण		खातेदार का अंश		
खसरा/गाटा संख्या	(2) नाम/पिता-पति-संरक्षक-प्रबंधक का नाम / जाति कोड / आधार नं० (अन्तिम चार अंक) अथवा पैन नं० (6-9 स्थान के अंक) / पता / जन्मतियि (अवयस्क हेतु)	(3) न्यायालय का नाम / कम्प्यूटरीकृत वाद संख्या अथवा आदेश संख्या / आदेश का दिनांक / जोत का आधार	(4) वर्ष	(5) गाटा (पूनीक कोड)	(6) गाटे का कुल क्षेत्रफल (हे.)	(7) हिस्से में	(8) क्षेत्रफल में (हे.)	(9) खातेदार द्वारा देय भू-राजस्व
1681	1) तालावा//			1681(2188981681000061)	0.2020	1) 1/1	1) 0.2020	0.00
कुल गाटे- एक कुल क्षेत्रफल- भूम्य दशमलव दो भूम्य दो भूम्य (हेक्टेयर)		कुल भू-राजस्व - भूम्य दशमलव भूम्य भूम्य रुपये		कुल अंश का क्षेत्रफल - भूम्य दशमलव दो भूम्य दो भूम्य (हेक्टेयर)				
नामान्तरण / परिवर्तन का विवरण		खारिज किया गया		दर्ज किया गया				
(10) न्यायालय का नाम / कम्प्यूटरीकृत वाद संख्या अथवा आदेश संख्या / आदेश का दिनांक / नामान्तरण का आधार / डिजिटल हस्ताक्षर नाम / डिजिटल हस्ताक्षर दिनांक	(11) नाम, पिता-पति-संरक्षक-प्रबंधक का नाम / जाति कोड / आधार नं० (अन्तिम चार अंक) अथवा पैन नं० (6-9 स्थान के अंक) / पता / जन्मतियि (अवयस्क हेतु)	(12) गाटे का खसरा नम्बर / पूनीक कोड	(13) क्षेत्रफल (हे.)	(14) नाम / पिता-पति-संरक्षक-प्रबंधक का नाम / जाति कोड / आधार नं० (अन्तिम चार अंक) अथवा पैन नं० (6-9 स्थान के अंक) / पता / जन्मतियि (अवयस्क हेतु)	(15) गाटे का खसरा नम्बर / पूनीक कोड	(16) क्षेत्रफल (हे.)		

(17) भूमि के सम्बन्ध में विचाराधीन राजस्व वाद/वादों की कम्प्यूटरीकृत संख्या :

563

(18)बंधक/बंधक-मुक्त होने की स्थिति

(18.1)बंधक होने की स्थिति (संस्था अधवा बैंक का नाम/कोड/बंधक का दिनांक/धनराशि/आवेदन संख्या/खातेदार(पिता-पति-संरक्षक)) :

(18.2)बंधक-मुक्त होने की स्थिति (संस्था अधवा बैंक का नाम/कोड/बंधक-मुक्त का दिनांक/धनराशि/आवेदन संख्या/खातेदार(पिता-पति-संरक्षक)) :

(19)अभ्युक्ति :

पूर्व आदेशों का विवरण

Data Digitally Signed by: INDAL PAL (REVENUE KANNOONGO)
दिनांक/समय/स्थान: 15-02-2025 11:55:52 तहसील : सरोजनी नगर

❶ यह उद्घरण खतोनी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक डिजीटरी सिस्टम द्वारा तैयार की गयी है तथा ज़रता डिजीटल हस्ताक्षर द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित है।

मुद्रित कर्ता : AJAY SHUKLA तहसील : सरोजनी नगर
मुद्रित दिनांक एवं समय: 15-02-2025 11:55:52
❶ Not Applicable For Online Printings ❶ उपरोक्त उद्घरण
खतोनी का वैसीफिकेशन <https://upbphulekh.gov.in> Website पर
जाकर अधवा QR Code Scan करके किया जा सकता है।



564



565
544

Annexur-2

संलग्नक-89

कार्यालय उप जिलाधिकारी, सरोजनी नगर, लखनऊ

पत्र सं०: 1084 / एसटी-एस0डी0एम0 / आख्या / 2024

दिनांक: 17.10.2024

अपर जिलाधिकारी (प्रशासन)
लखनऊ,

महोदया,

कृपया पत्रांक 555/डी0एल0आर0सी0/2024 दिनांक 20/09/2024 में मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण नई दिल्ली के समक्ष योजित मूल आवेदन सं० ओ0स० 836/2024 सरिता द्विवेदी बनाम स्टेट आफ उत्तर प्रदेश में पारित आदेश दिनांक 02/09/2024 के समादर के पर्यावरण संबंधी कानूनों के उल्लंघन के बिन्दु पर अग्रिम सुनवाई तिथि 22.10.2024 के क्रम में तालाब खाते में दर्ज भूमियों के सर्वेक्षण/चिन्हांकन संबंधी कार्यवाही हेतु गठित आन्तरिक कमेटी द्वारा चाही गई। उक्त के सम्बन्ध में आन्तरिक कमेटी द्वारा जांच आख्या प्राप्त की गई। तत्क्रम में आन्तरिक कमेटी द्वारा प्रेषित जांच आख्या दिनांक 17.10.2024 मय संलग्नक मूलरूप से आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

संलग्नक -उपरोक्तानुसार


17.10.24
(डा० सचिन कुमार वर्मा)
उप जिलाधिकारी
सरोजनी नगर लखनऊ

आवेदन, कृपया आपके कार्यालय पत्र संख्या 555/डी.एल.आर.सी./2024 दिनांकित 22.09.2024 का संदर्भ ग्रहण करने का कष्ट करें जो मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के समक्ष योजित मूल आवेदन सरिता देवी बनाम स्टेट आफ उत्तर प्रदेश व अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 02.09.2024 के समादर में पर्यावरण संबंधी कानूनों के उल्लंघन के विन्दु पर अग्रिम सुनवाई तिथि 22.10.2024 पर एक्सन टेकेन रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के निर्देश विषयक है। प्रकरण में तालाब खाते में दर्ज भूमियों के सर्वेक्षण/चिंहांकन सम्बन्धी कार्यवाही हेतु आपके उपरोक्त कार्यालय पत्रांक द्वारा गठित आन्तरिक समिति की जांच आख्या निम्नवत है-

मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के समक्ष योजित मूल आवेदन सरिता देवी बनाम स्टेट आफ उत्तर प्रदेश व अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 02.09.2024 निम्नवत है-

1. This Original Application under Sections 14 and 15 of National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 (hereinafter referred to as 'NGT Act, 2010') has been registered in exercise of suo-moto jurisdiction in view of laid down by Supreme Court in Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai Versus Ankita Sinha and Others, (2022) 13 SCC 401, on a letter petition dated 30.10.2023, sent by Sarita Dwivedi, resident of 403, Omaxe City, Raebareli Road, Lucknow.
2. Complainant has stated that M/s Omaxe Limited, having its Regional Office at Cyber Tower, 2nd Floor, Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow is developing a residential township in the name of 'Omaxe City' over land of different villages known as Aurangabad Khalsa and Ramaniya Estate, near Eldeco, Shahid Path, Lucknow. In developing the 1 above township the developer has encroached upon 5 natural ponds in the area details whereof are as under:

Sr. No.	Khasra No.	Area in Hectare	Nature of land recorded in Revenue Record	Present status/use of the land
1.	1211	0.0190	Pond	Plot and Pakl
2.	1250		Pond	Plot
3.	1251		Pond	Plot
4.	1653		Pond	Plot
5.	1681		Pond	Plot

3. Above ponds, it is alleged, have been converted into plots, parks and roads in an illegal manner causing damage to environment in utter violation of

environmental laws and in collusion with the authorities who have not taken any action in the matter despite information of the said illegality on the part of the developer.

4. From the allegations made in complaint, we are prima-facie of the view that a substantial question relating to environment has arisen out of the implementation of enactments mentioned in Schedule -I of NGT Act, 2010.
5. However, for verifying the facts we also find it appropriate to obtain a Factual Report for which we constitute a Joint Committee comprising District Magistrate, Lucknow, Uttar Pollution Central Pollution Control Board (hereinafter referred to as 'UPPCB') and Central Pollution Control Board (hereinafter referred to as 'CPCB').
6. Above Committee shall submit Report within one month with Registrar General of this Tribunal.
7. Central Pollution Control Board shall be the Nodal Agency for coordination and compliance of this order.
8. Besides other, Committee shall also examine and submit its report on the compliance of conditions of Environmental Clearance, and 2 consent granted by UPPCB to the said developer under the provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
9. Further we implead the following as respondents. I. II. III. IV. State of UP through Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary, Environment Forest and Climate Change, Lucknow UPPCB through its Member Secretary Central Pollution Control Board through his Member Secretary Lucknow Development Authority through Vice Chairman, Lucknow V. District Magistrate, Lucknow VI. M/s Omaxe Limited having its Regional Office at Cyber Tower, 2nd Floor, Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow
10. Office shall issue notices to all the respondents to enable them to file their response/replies within three weeks from the date of receipt of notice.
11. List for further consideration on 22.10.2024.

मा0 अधिकरण के आदेश दिनांक-02.09.2024 के विन्दु संख्या 05 के क्रम में पत्रांक-555/डी. एल.आर.सी./2024 कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी, लखनऊ दिनांकित 22.09.2024 के क्रम में आन्तरिक कमेटी का गठन किया गया जो निम्नवत् है-

1. तहसीलदार सरोजनीनगर, लखनऊ।
2. नगर आयुक्त, नगर निगम, लखनऊ द्वारा नामित अधिकारी एवं टीम।
3. सचिव, लखनऊ विकास प्राधिकरण, लखनऊ द्वारा नामित अधिकारी।
4. क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ।

उपरोक्त आन्तरिक कमेटी द्वारा की गई जांच की आख्या निम्नवत् है-

ग्राम- औरंगाबाद खालसा तह0 सरोजनीनगर, लखनऊ में मे0 ओमेक्स सिटी द्वारा भूमि क्रय करके अपनी आवासीय योजना विकसित की गई है, जिसका मानचित्र लखनऊ विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा परमिट सं0 20058 दिनांक 13.06.2005 व 20828 दिनांक 08.08.2009 को दो चरणों में मानचित्र स्वीकृत किया गया है। जिसमें प्रथम चरण ओमेक्स लिमिटेड का कुल क्षेत्रफल 41.26 हे0 व द्वितीय चरण रमणीय स्टेट डेवलपर्स प्रा0लि0 का कुल क्षेत्रफल 19.26 हे0 है। इन्ही विकसित आवासीय योजनाओं में ग्राम- औरंगाबाद खालसा, परगना लखनऊ, तहसील सरोजनीनगर, लखनऊ की खतौनी 1452-1430 के खाता संख्या 274 में दर्ज गाटा संख्याएं क्रमशः 1211/0.019, 1250/0.076, 1251/0.025, 1653/0.038, 1681/0.202 हे0 अवस्थित हैं जो राजस्व अभिलेखों में तालाब दर्ज हैं। उक्त के संबंध में राजस्व कर्मियों, नगर निगम तथा लखनऊ विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा संयुक्त जांच में ज्ञात हुआ कि उपरोक्त प्रश्नगत गाटाओं में गाटा संख्या 1211/0.019, 1250/0.076, 1251/0.025, 1653/0.038, 1681/0.202 लखनऊ विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा स्वीकृत ओमेक्स सिटी टाउनशिप के परिसर में होना पाया गया। उक्त भौतिक सत्यापन में प्रश्नगत गाटा संख्याओं की भौतिक स्थिति निम्नवत् है-

क्र.सं0	गाटा संख्या	क्षेत्रफल (हे0)	भूमि की श्रेणी	मौके की स्थिति
1.	1211	0.019	तालाब	रिक्त, गड्डे व झाड़ी के रूप में है।
2.	1250	0.076	तालाब	रिक्त, झाड़ी लगी हुई है।
3.	1251	0.025	तालाब	रिक्त, झाड़ी लगी हुई है।
4.	1653	0.038	तालाब	रिक्त, झाड़ी लगी हुई है।
5.	1681	0.202	तालाब	रिक्त, झाड़ी लगी हुई है।

इस प्रकार से समिति द्वारा किये गये स्थलीय निरीक्षण से स्पष्ट है कि, मौके पर अधिकांश भूमि पर झाड़ियाँ आदि लगी हुई है। किन्तु विकासकर्ता के मानचित्र में गाटा सं0 1211, 1250, 1251 पाकों के रूप में प्रदर्शित है तथा गाटा सं0 1653 व 1681 पर प्राथमिक विद्यालय के अंश भाग व टाऊनशिप की बाउण्ड्री तक प्रदर्शित है। मौके पर विद्यालय नहीं बना है। उपरोक्त समस्त भूमि मौके पर रिक्त है।

अग्रेतर अवगत कराना है कि लखनऊ विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा उ0प्र0 नगर योजना एवं विकास अधिनियम- 1973 की धारा-15क (2) के अनुसार मेसर्स ओमेक्स सिटी को निर्गत किये गये पूर्णता प्रमाण पत्र जारी दिनांक 21.04.2010 व 24.04.2010 में निम्न प्रतिबन्धों के साथ जारी किया गया है-

- शर्त सं0-3. नगर निगम को हस्तान्तरित से पूर्व योजना से संलग्न झील/ग्रीन बैल्ट का समुचित विकास कार्य पूर्ण करना होगा।
- शर्त सं0-4. नगर निगम की भूमि पर जारी अनापत्ति पत्र में अंकित शर्तों का अनुपालन पक्ष को सुनिश्चित करना होगा।

ज्ञातव्य है कि ग्राम औरंगाबाद खालसा नगर निगम लखनऊ की सीमा के अन्तर्गत है। ग्रम समाज की समस्त भूमियां नगर निगम में निहित सम्पत्ति है जिसका प्रबन्धन, अनुसूक्षण, पर्यवेक्षण नगर निगम लखनऊ द्वारा किया जाता है। प्रश्नगत गाटो के आस-पास आवासीय गतिविधियाँ विद्यमान हैं जिस कारण गेड़ मिलान की गाटा संख्याएं एवं आस-पास की चौहद्दी/गेड़े एक ही में समाहित हैं इस कारण से पैमाइश हेतु स्थायी बिन्दु का निर्धारण सम्भव नहीं हो सका। अतः नक्शा/खसरा के अनुरूप मौके पर कब्जे के आधार पर सत्यापन में प्रश्नगत गाटा संख्याओं की भौतिक स्थिति की जांच की गई है।

शिकायत के बिन्दु संख्या 5 में उल्लिखित कथन के सम्बन्ध में ओमेक्स सिटी डेवलपर्स द्वारा इस आशय का लिखित अभिकथन कमेटी के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया गया है कि उनके द्वारा ओमेक्स सिटी योजना के अन्तर्गत स्थित प्रश्नगत तालाबों पर न तो कोई अतिक्रमण किया गया है और न ही भविष्य में किया जायेगा। अपितु पूर्णता प्रमाण-पत्र में उल्लिखित शर्तों के अधीन ओमेक्स लिमिटेड द्वारा तालाब/झील इत्यादि की साफ-सफाई/विकास कार्य किया जायेगा।

आदेश दिनांक 02.09.2024 की बिन्दु संख्या 8 "Besides other, Committee shall also examine and submit it report on the compliance of conditions of Environmental Clearance, and consent granted by UPPCB to the said developer under the provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981." के सम्बन्ध में अवगत कराना है कि उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण बोर्ड लखनऊ के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय द्वारा जारी अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र संख्या 1715/एन०ओ०सी०-3188/07 दिनांक 20.01.2007 व 1716/एन०ओ०सी०-3189/07 दिनांक 20.01.2007 के बिन्दु संख्या 12 में मे० ओमेक्स सिटी व रमणीय स्टेट डेवलेपर्स प्रा०लि० द्वारा विकसित टारुनशिप में प्रत्येक चरण का कवरिंग एरिया 50हे० से कम होने के कारण ई०ओ०ए० नोटिफिकेशन-2006 सम्बन्धी अधिसूचना दिनांक 14.09.2006 के अन्तर्गत पर्यावरण मंत्रालय भारत सरकार से क्लीयरेन्स प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, का उल्लेख किया गया है।

इस प्रकार से कमेटी की संयुक्त जांच आख्या मय संलग्नक सादर अवलोकनार्थ प्रेषित है।
संलग्नक-: उपरोक्तानुसार।

H. L. 17/10/24
नायब तहसीलदार
नगर निगम, लखनऊ।

17/10/24
17-10-24
17-10-24

17/10/24
तहसीलदार
सरोजनीनगर, लखनऊ।

तहसीलदार-अर्जन
लखनऊ विकास प्राधिकरण, लखनऊ।

16/10/24
16/10/24
क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी
लखनऊ।

कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी, लखनऊ।

संख्या - 567 / डीएलआरसी / एन.जी.टी. / 2024

दिनांक - 20 जनवरी, 2025

आदेश

माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में दायर ओ0ए0संख्या-836/2024 सरिता द्विवेदी यनाम् उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य व अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 08.01.2025 के बिन्दु संख्या-3 में निम्नवत आदेश पारित किए गये हैं -

" The District Magistrate, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh is directed to file an affidavit at least 3days before the date of hearing fixed mentioning in detail the step taken for restoration/rejuvenation of the ponds in question. " उपरोक्त आदेश के समादर में ग्राम औरंगाबाद तालाब गाटा संख्या-1211,1250,1251,1653 व 1681 की बहाली/कायाकल्प (restoration/rejuvenation) कराये जाने हेतु उप जिलाधिकारी, सरोजनीनगर की अध्यक्षता में निम्नवत कमेटी का गठन किया जाता है :-

1. उप जिलाधिकारी, सरोजनीनगर, लखनऊ - अध्यक्ष
2. नगर आयुक्त, नगर निगम द्वारा नामित अधिकारी एवं टीम।
3. सचिव, लखनऊ विकास प्राधिकरण, लखनऊ द्वारा नामित अधिकारी।
4. क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ।

उपरोक्तानुसार गठित कमेटी से माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली द्वारा पारित आदेश दिनांक 08.01.2025 में दिये गये निर्देशों के अनुपालन में संयुक्त रूप से उल्लिखित भूमियों के संबंध में बहाली/कायाकल्प(restoration/rejuvenation) सम्बन्धी कार्यवाही करते हुए अनुपालन आख्या उपलब्ध कराना सुनिश्चित करेंगे।

(विशाल जी.)
जिलाधिकारी,
लखनऊ

प्रतिलिपि - निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित-

1. नगर आयुक्त, लखनऊ।
2. सचिव, लखनऊ विकास प्राधिकरण, लखनऊ।
3. क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ।
4. उप जिलाधिकारी/तहसीलदार-सरोजनीनगर, लखनऊ।

जिलाधिकारी,
लखनऊ



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572

गावा सं० 1211



उक्त तालाब भूमि गावा सं० 1211 का उपयोग स्थानीय निवासियों
द्वारा दूध पूजा स्थल के रूप में प्रयोग किया जाता है।

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गावा सं 1250, 57351
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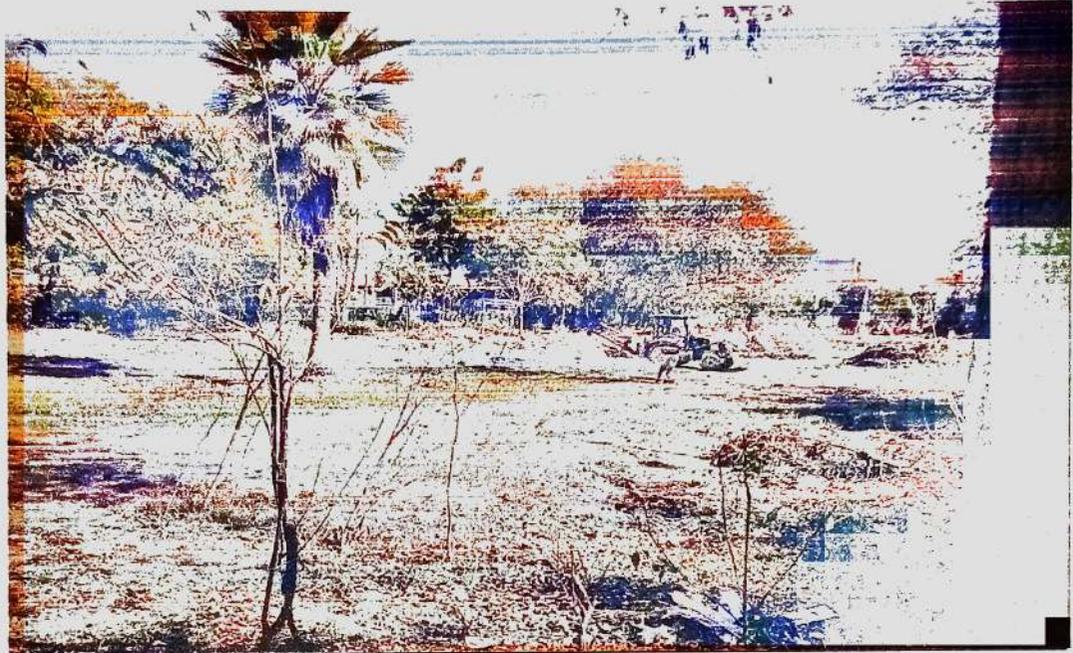
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गाय सं० 574/53, 1681
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जय न

गाव सं० ५७५, १२५१



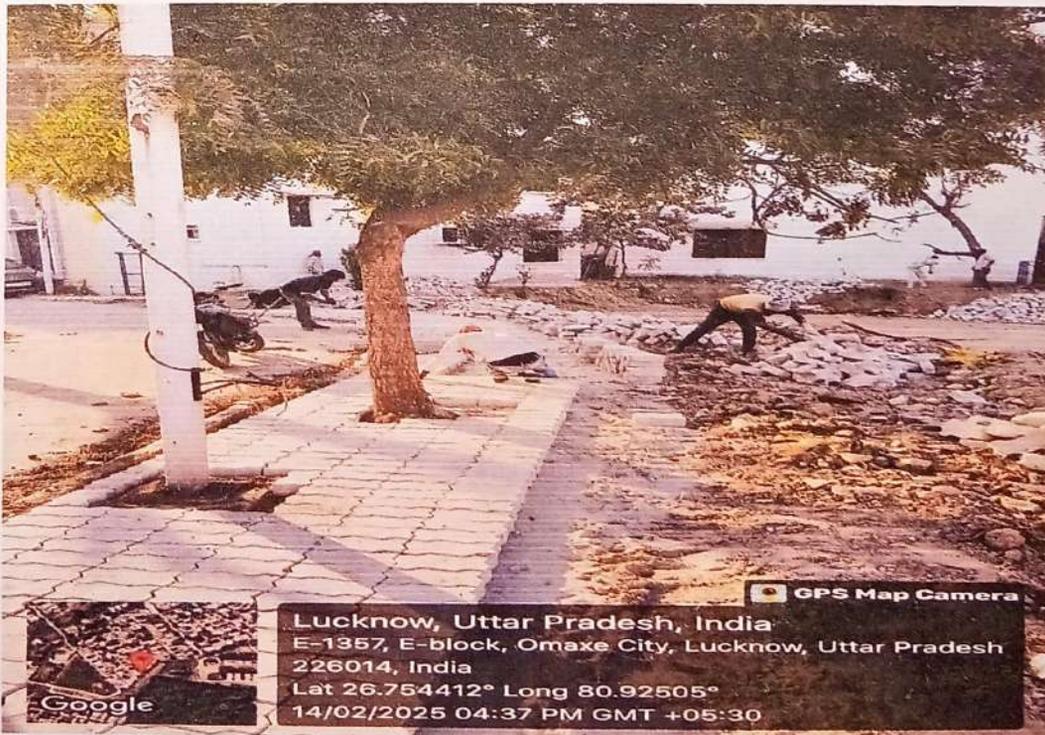
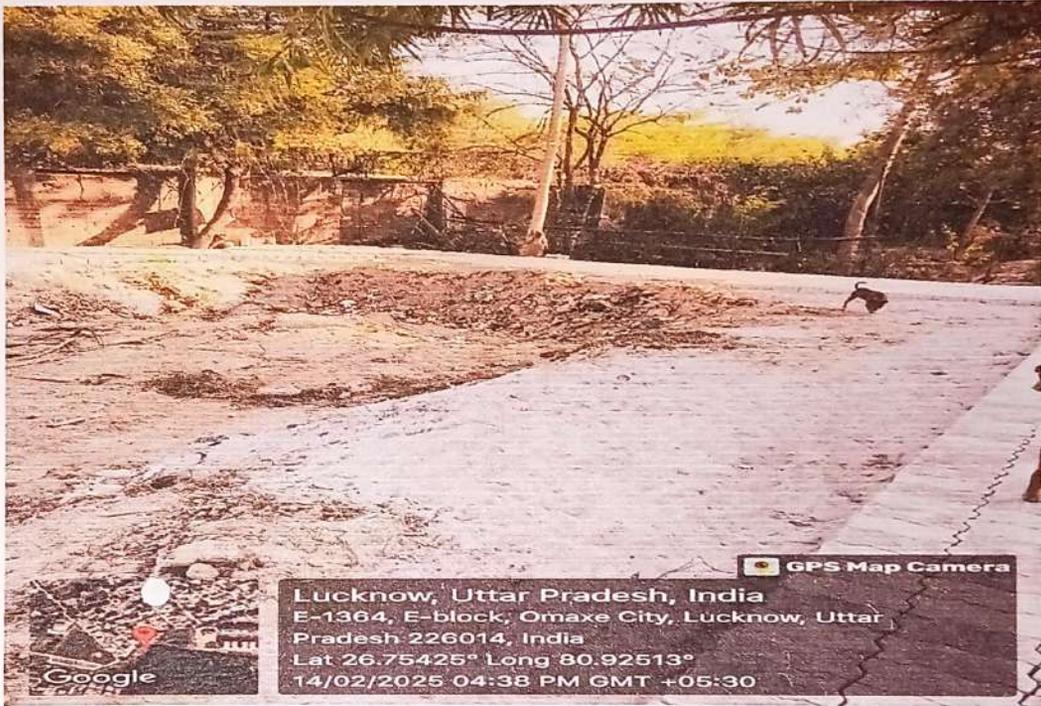
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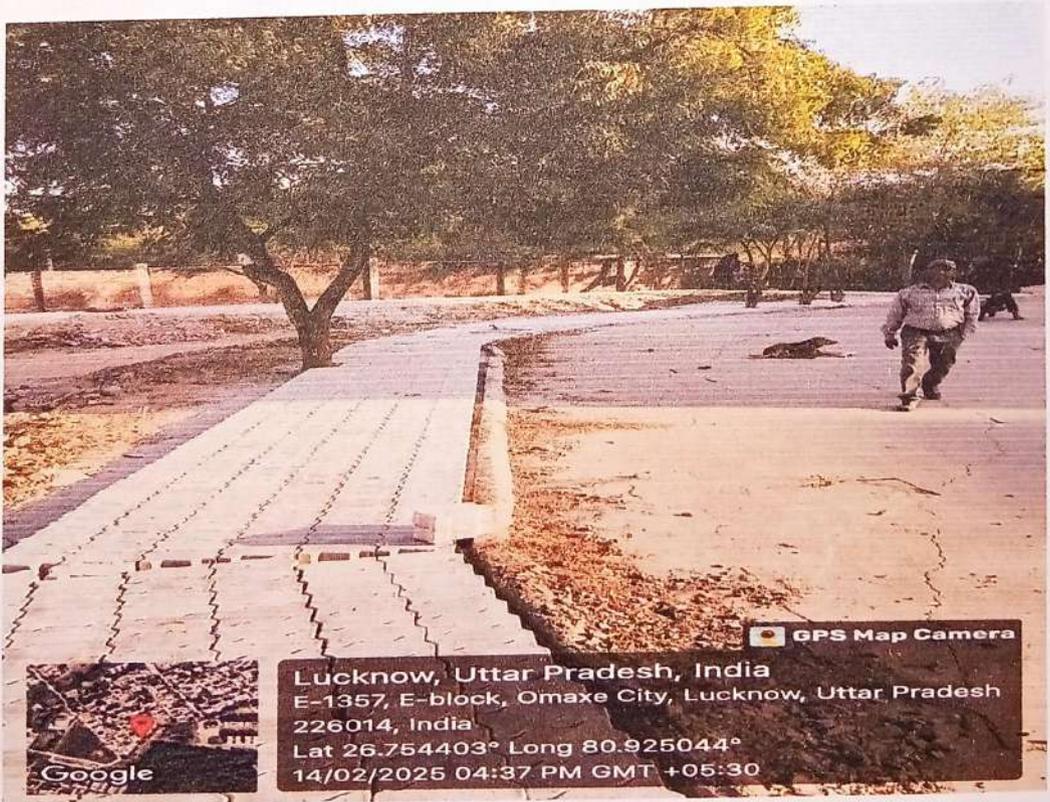
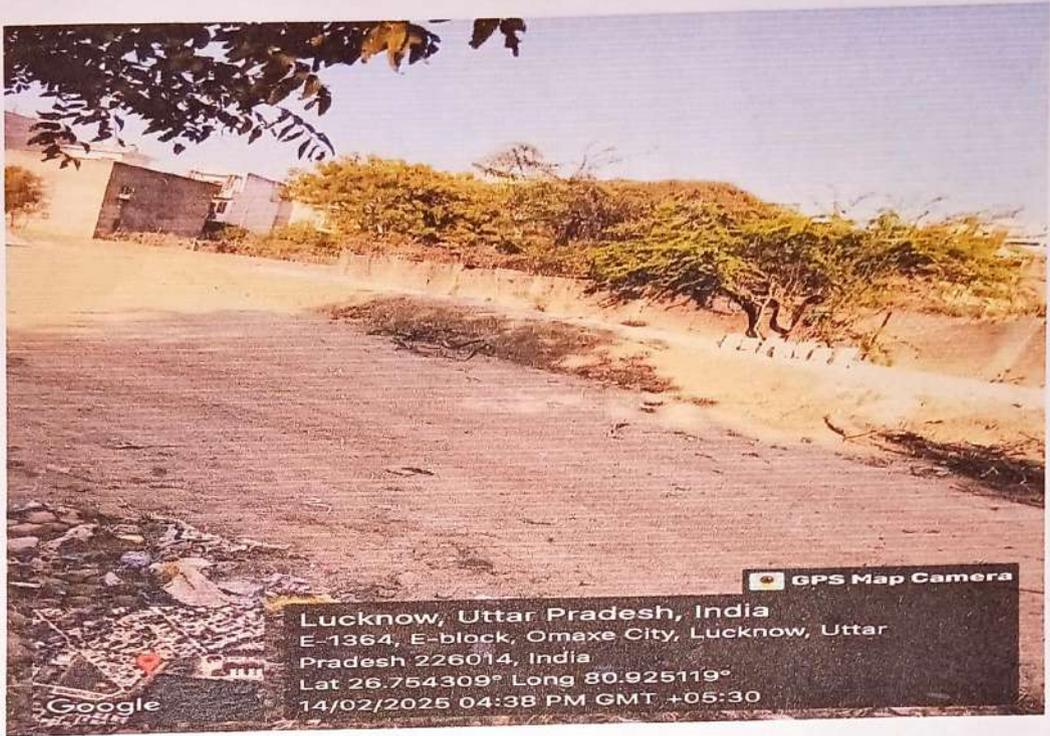


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1681



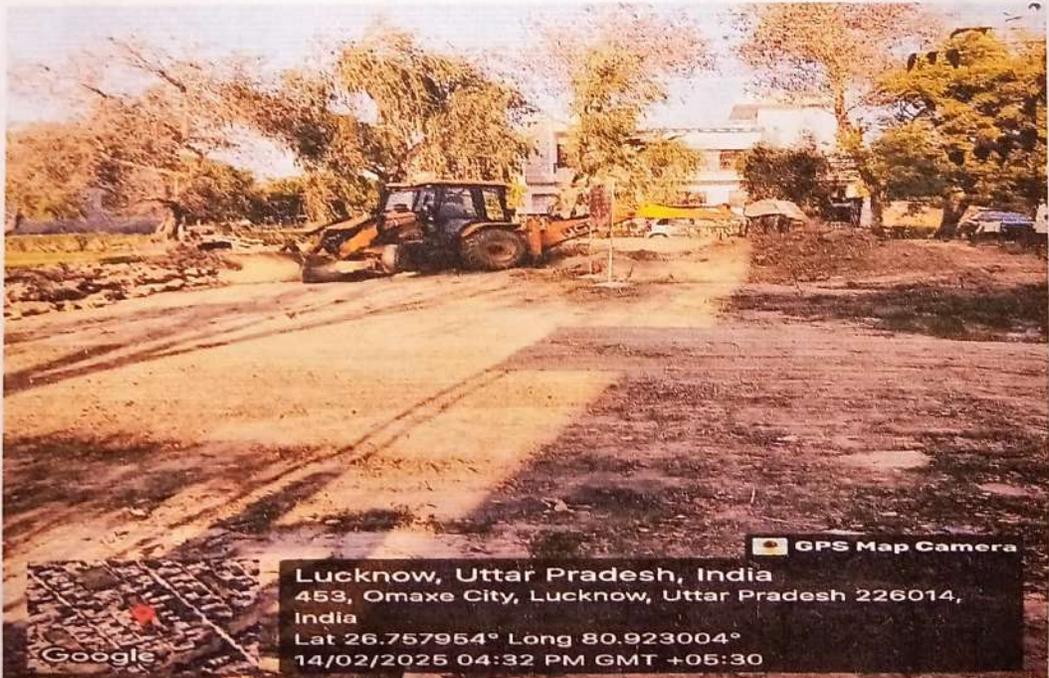
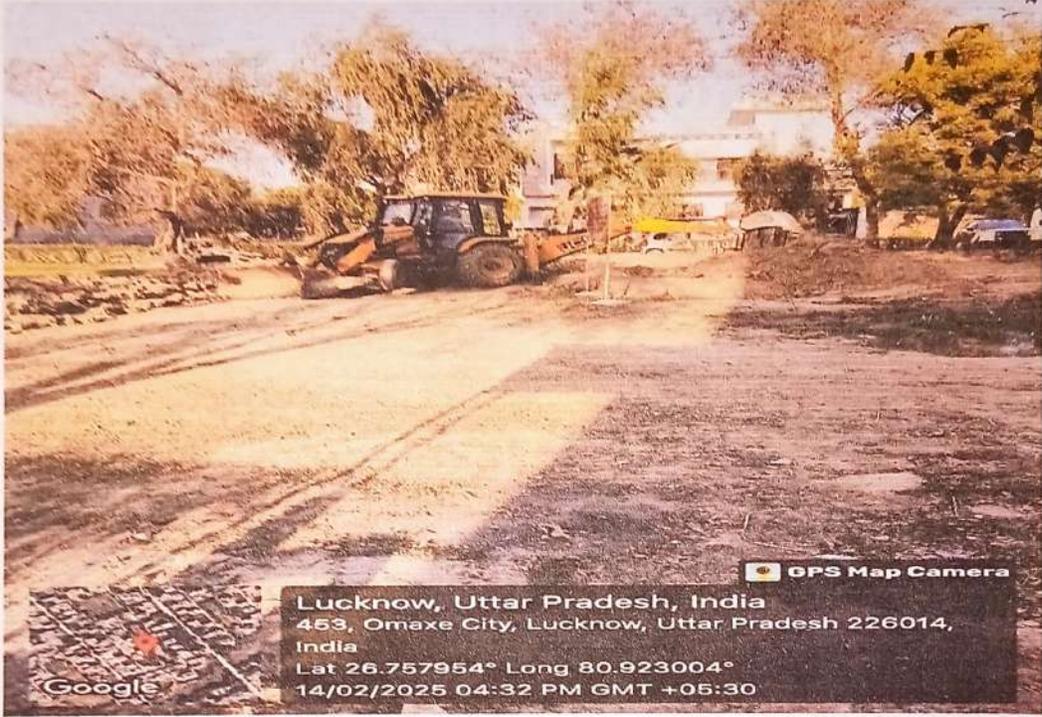
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गाटा सं 1250, 1251



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“Indicative Guidelines for Restoration of Water Bodies”

(in compliance to Hon’ble NGT Order dated 10.05.2019 in M.A.No. 26/2019 in OA.No. 325 of 2015)



Central Pollution Control Board

(Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India)

Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar

DELHI-10 032

(www.cpcb.nic.in)

June 2019

CONTENTS

S.No	Description	Page No.
1	Introduction	1
2	Recognition Phase	5
3	Restoration Phase	8
4	Protection Phase	16
5	Improvement Phase	23
6	Sustenance Phase	38
7	References	39
8	List of Figures	
	Figure 1. A Model Lake or Pond Restoration Technique	28
	Figure 2. Model Flow Chart for Restoration of Pond or Lake	29
	Figure 3. Model Flow Chart for Rejuvenation of Polluted Rivers	37
	Figure 4. Flow Chart Showing Criteria for Categorization of River Monitoring Location	48
	List of Annexures	
	Annexure-I: Water Quality Criteria-Designated Best Use	41
	Annexures-II: Criteria for categorization of river monitoring location	42

Indicative Guidelines for Restoration of Water Bodies (Polluted Lakes, Ponds and Rivers)

1 Introduction

Adequate availability of water of required quality is pre-requisite for survival and quality of human life. Surface water bodies like lakes, ponds, reservoirs, tanks and rivers were treated as community resource or asset over the centuries. In urban areas also such water bodies played an important role as a source of drinking water, absorption of flood water and a conduit for ground water recharge. They were being nurtured, protected, conserved and managed by the active participation of the local community without any code of conduct or rule. In turn, these water bodies have been catering the local human and livestock populations. The introduction of public water supply and ground water development through tube wells and hand pumps in the modern times, coupled with urbanization and industrialization induced pollution, a tectonic shift in the attitude of the people towards these water bodies has been witnessed. Both locals as well as the government have started neglecting this asset and have stopped caring, nurturing and conserving these community resources. Mushrooming urban, industrial and infrastructure development has further changed the status of these water bodies from community resources to a mere dumping ground or sink for solid wastes, construction debris, domestic sewage, industrial effluents, religious offering etc. resulting in severe degradation in the quality of such resources.

India has had abundant supply of water resources. However, from being a water abundant country India is gradually progressing towards water scarcity due to increasing population pressure, urbanization and uncontrolled growth. At present it is sustaining 18 per cent of world population with 4 per cent of global water

resources. Therefore, management of water resources has assumed great importance. Today availability of water resources is a major issue and is a big challenge facing our country.

In order to revive, restore and rehabilitate the traditional water bodies, the Government of India launched a Scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies which has multiple objectives like comprehensive improvement and restoration of water bodies thereby increasing tank storage capacity, ground water recharge, increased availability of drinking water, improvement in agriculture/horticulture productivity, improvement of catchment areas of tank commands, environmental benefits through improved water use efficiency by promotion of conjunctive use of surface and ground water, community participation and self-supporting system for sustainable management for each water body, capacity Building of communities in better water management and development of tourism, cultural activities, etc. by providing Central Grant to State Governments under a Pilot Scheme directly linked to agriculture during the remaining period of Xth Five Year Plan in January 2005. Keeping in view the benefits arising out of the implementation of the scheme, it was extended to XII Plan as well. Further, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA) since February, 2013 for conservation and management of identified lakes and wetlands in the 11 country in a holistic and integrated manner. Under the scheme financial assistance is provided to the concerned State Governments for undertaking various activities for conservation of wetlands and lakes, which also include a small component of lake front development and beautification, especially in urban lakes.

The National Water Policy (2012) formulated by MoWR, RD&GR advocates conservation, promotion and protection of water and highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through rain water harvesting, direct use of

rainfall and other management measures. Further, the Standing Committee on Water Resources (2012-13) in their 16th Report on “Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies” also substantiated that *encroachment on water bodies is threatening the existence of a large number of water bodies and throwing consequent challenges of depleting ground water resources, occurrence of devastating floods in urban areas as well as water scarcity. Afore-said Committee suggested steps required to remove encroachment and to restore the water bodies.*

In recent years several metro cities such as Mumbai and Chennai have witnessed unprecedented flood. Encroachment of river bed is one of the reasons of flooding since it reduces the desired waterway of the river. Inadequacies of flood protection works, reduction in the water holding capacity of natural reservoirs in the basin due to progressive siltation, breaching of river banks, raising of river bed caused by deposition of silt are also the reasons. Encroachments happen due to number of local factors, thus issue is to be looked into by concerned State Government as per the prevailing rules and regulations of the respective State/UT.

As per MoWR, RD & GR, total number of water bodies have declined in the States which may be attributed to (i) increase in population and density of population per square kilometer; (ii) change in land use pattern; (iii) shift from paddy based agriculture to cash crop cultivation; (iv) depletion of ground water; (v) rapid Urbanization; (vi) unplanned urbanization and development activities; (vii) boom in construction activity; (viii) new water bodies have been developed to meet the additional requirement of water for drinking water and irrigation arising due to increase in population; (ix) some of the water bodies mainly, wells in southern group of islands were lost due to submergence of coastal area during tsunami in 2004.

NITI Aayog based on a study warning that India is facing its 'worst' water crisis in history and that demand for potable water will outstrip supply by 2030 if remedial steps are not taken. Nearly 600 million people faced high to extreme water stress. Also, made predictions that twenty-one cities, including Delhi, Bengaluru, Chennai and Hyderabad will run out of groundwater by 2020, affecting 100 million people. If matters are to continue, there will be a 6% loss in the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 2050. Moreover, critical groundwater resources, which accounted for 40% of India's water supply, are being depleted at "unsustainable" rates and up to 70% of India's water supply is "contaminated" 'Therefore, *water resource available to the country should be brought within the category of utilizable resources to the maximum possible extent.*

Therefore, existing scenario necessitates formulation of guidelines for restoration of water bodies keeping in view (i) to make pollution free water bodies and to meet the desired water quality criteria; (ii) to preserve excess water during monsoon, (iii) to restore and augment storage capacities of water bodies (iv) to serve and enhance ground water recharge; (v) increased availability of water for different intended purposes etc., These guidelines are only indicative guidelines and limited to restoration of ponds, lakes, polluted rivers or streams and divided into two parts i.e., stagnated surface water bodies such as ponds, lakes and rolling surface water bodies such as rivers or streams. However, concerned stakeholders are advised to conduct detailed gap analysis to enable to include related action plans for restoration of water bodies for ensuring compliance to Hon'ble NGT order dated 10.05.2019. For understanding aspects relating to restoration of water bodies, the documents already published or issued by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR), Ministry of Housing and Urban Development also be referred as given at Sl. No. 7 References of these indicative guidelines.

This requires an understanding on the status of the water bodies, their suitable use, need for management and conservation so that they serve as a good

resource for future, potential strategies for long-term management especially in the urban areas, which are facing severe water shortage. It should include (i) Recognition Phase, (ii) Restoration Phase; (iii) Protection Phase; (iv) Improvement Phase and (v) Sustenance phase

2. Recognition Phase

Identification and recognition of the problem (inventory of existing and lost water bodies (due to encroachment, pollution, diversion etc.), analysis of cause of the problem and its effect and development of alternative solutions of problem as detailed below: -

2.1 Collection and maintenance of historical information relating to the water bodies

Based on the records available or remote sensing data or GIS maps, interaction with the public living in the vicinity of the water body, following information relating to the water bodies should be collected and records maintained by the concerned department in the State/UT: -

2.1.1 Stagnated water bodies such as ponds/lakes

A. Geographical details of the water body: - GPS Location and address of the water body, size or dimensions, area, elevation above mean sea level, ownership of the water body, boundaries with earmarking, map of water body (Digital map or remote sensing or satellite map over the years/National Wetland Atlas) with salient features

B. Hydrological description of the water body: - area, category of lake or pond (natural or man-made), average and maximum depth of stored water (during monsoon and non-monsoon period), total storage capacity, main source of water (rainfall/groundwater seepage/catchment

runoff/direct or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek), water permanence (permanent or intermittent), destination of excess water from pond or lake, purpose used to serve (like drinking water source, fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, recreational and aquatic sports, ground water recharge, act as a sink for sediments, habitat for noteworthy animal species, migratory birds or any other purpose), status of lakes or ponds in terms of % open water and aquatic vegetation.

C. *Catchment Description*

- Details on natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation.
- Major Towns, total population living around the water body, any sewage contribution from the towns, total sewage generation, total no. of existing STPs and their treatment capacities, if any.
- Major industrial clusters or estates contributing to pollution in water body, total no. of industries (sector-wise), sector-wise total industrial effluent generation, existing industrial effluent treatment capacity [(both captive and Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs)], if any.
- Total waste generation (waste like municipal solid waste, plastic waste, industrial hazardous waste, construction and demolition waste), existing provision for collection, transportation, treatment and disposal practices in the vicinity;
- Any other relevant information such as: - (i) Declared Wetland Ramsar sites, (ii) Bio-diversity details such as flora and fauna biodiversity (list of plant species, list of animal species, species of conservation significance (rare, endangered, threatened, endemic species), major plant invasive alien species and extent of invasion, major animal invasive alien species and extent of invasion.

2.1.2 River or streams

A. *Digital map* of river under consideration with its tributaries showing salient features.

B. *Geographical and Hydrological description of polluted river*

Origin of the river and confluence with any other water body, length of travel of the river before confluence with any other water body, velocity of flow (in m/sec), average cross-sectional area (in m²), average depth of flow (in m) during monsoon and non-mon-soon period, volume of flow or discharge (in m³/sec), tributaries of the river under consideration for restoration, GPS location details of all the tributaries and drains confluence with the river or stream; drains or channels contributing to river pollution;

C. *Catchment description*

- Purpose used to serve by the river or streams
- Major towns along the banks of the river, town-wise total population (with projection for the next 20 years), total water consumption (both supply by local or urban bodies and the ground water consumption), total sewage generation pattern, no. of STPs and the treatment capacity.
- Major industrial estates or clusters along the banks of the river, Industry-sector –wise no. of industries, total water consumption, total industrial effluent generation and existing mechanism for treatment of industrial effluent.
- GPS location details of STPs, CETPs and their capacities, if any
- Ground water status, its utilization and the quality.

- Agricultural practices and the control measures with respect to agricultural runoff.
- Flora and fauna including biodiversity etc.

Also, water being state subject, the State Government or Union Territory Administration should assign the task of maintaining historical records pertaining to each water body to concerned Department in the State/UT and also to designate one responsible Department to enable to take necessary remedial actions as and when situation demands.

2.2 Digital Mapping of all the collected information

All the collected information to be located on the map and such details to be periodically updated and maintained by the concerned department in the State/UT.

- 3. Restoration Phase** includes declaring the 'designated best use' in order to formulate strategies and to decide degree of treatment required for restoration of such water body, if required, selection of best solution to problems identified and application of the solution to the problems of the land which vary from case-to-case, to achieve the designated best use water goals as detailed below: -.

3.1 Designation of water body for its use by the State/UT

The landscape of India is dotted with large number of lakes, reservoirs and wetlands. Historically, the water bodies such as ponds or lakes have met water demands of the population for centuries and a community management system had sustained them for a long period of time.

In a water body or its part, water is subjected to several types of uses. Depending on the types of uses and activities, water quality criteria have been specified to determine its suitability for a particular purpose. Among the various

types of users there is one use that demands highest level of water quality or purity and that is termed as “Designated Best Use” in that stretch of water body. Based on this, water quality requirements have been specified for different uses in terms of primary water quality criteria. The Primary Water Quality Criteria for bathing water already prescribed under Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.

Every pond, lake, river or stream falling under the jurisdiction of the concerned Department of the State Government or UT Administration is required to declare for its ‘designated best use’ in order to formulate strategies and to decide degree of treatment required for restoration of such water body, if required. In the absence of such information, it would be difficult for the regulatory authorities to formulate the strategies to be prepared in case restoration of such water bodies is required.

Water being the State subject, such list of water bodies with designated best use with all the relevant information collected by the concerned Department of the State/UT Administration is required to be submitted to the concerned State Pollution Control Board (SPCB)/Pollution Control Committee (PCC), Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) as well as MoEF & CC, MoWR, RD & GR.

3.2 National Restoration Goals (Ponds, Lakes and Rivers)

‘Water quality criteria-designated best use’ water quality parameters as given at **Annexure-I** is required to be followed as ‘National Restoration Goals (for Ponds, Lakes or Rivers)’. However, this national restoration goals or criteria given at Annexure-I is only indicative and national restoration goals issued from time to time need to be followed for restoration of water bodies.

Monitored water quality of the water body (lakes and ponds) for relevant parameters (monitored at least 8 times in a year) (average mean value) is compared with the ‘National Restoration Goals’. In case of ponds or lakes, if the monitored water quality of the selected water body is complying at least i.e.,

6 out of 8 times to the designated best use water quality parameters, then such pond or lake is fit for the 'designated best use' and if not then requires remedial measures for its restoration. *This criterion is applicable only in case of ponds and lakes.*

*In case of rivers or streams, the criteria issued from time to time by CPCB for categorization of monitoring location need to be followed and accordingly, the strategies to be formulated for its restoration to achieve at least bathing water quality criteria. Criteria for categorization of river monitoring location is ~~are~~ given in **Annexure-II**. **This criterion is to screen the potential locations having pollution (w.r.t bathing water quality parameters i.e., BOD and Faecal Coliform only) and requires more comprehensive examination to identify all the possible sources of pollution.***

3.3 Steps to be followed for restoration of stagnated polluted ponds or lakes

Conservation and restoration requires a systematic and comprehensive plan to study selective and representative freshwater ecosystems. Details of the study should include the status of ponds or lakes or rivers, their suitable use, management and conservation so that they serve as a good resource for future use and formulation of strategies for long-term management especially in the urban areas.

3.3.1 World Lake Vision

The World Lake Vision has been developed by International Lake Environment Committee (ILEC), Japan (<https://www.ilec.or.jp/en/pubs/>), in collaboration with UNEP , aiming at illuminating the growing crisis in management of lake ecosystem, articulating principles to guide the transition towards managing lakes for their sustainable use and to provide a practical blueprint for ensuring long-term health of lakes and integrity of their survival and economic development. The Seven Principles of Sustainable Lake Management are:

- A harmonious relationship between humans and nature is essential for the sustainable use of lakes.
- A lake drainage basin is the logical starting point for planning and management actions for sustainable lake use.
- A long-term, preventive approach directed to preventing the causes of lake degradation is essential.
- Policy development and decision making for lake management should be based on sound science and best available information.
- The management of lakes for their sustainable use requires the resolution of conflicts among competing users of lake resources taking into account the needs of present and future generations and of nature.
- Citizens and other stakeholders should be encouraged to participate meaningfully in identifying and resolving critical lake problems.
- Good governance, based on fairness, transparency and empowerment of all stakeholders, is essential for sustainable lake use.

The restoration of any water body should be considered only based on the needs and its utilities. *General steps to be followed for restoration of water bodies includes following: -*

3.3.2 Assessment of water quality of the selected water body

Water quality of all the designated best use water bodies are required to be monitored for relevant parameters and as per frequency prescribed under 'guidelines for water quality monitoring 2017' by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC). *Wherever, frequency is not suggested, water bodies are required to be monitored following the standard protocols for collection of samples by the concerned department at least once in a month or but not less than 08 months in a year (covering pre and post-monsoon period)*

3.3.3 Need for restoration of water body

The monitored values of the water body is analyzed based on the criteria suggested under these guidelines or criteria issued from time to time by CPCB for identification of polluted lakes or ponds or rivers or streams and decision be taken for restoration of water body. The criteria suggested for river monitoring location is to use for initial screening and identification of potential hotspots on the river. A comprehensive examination of water quality is required for identifying sources.

3.3.4 Identification of sources of pollution, quantification and assessing detailed gap analysis

Following steps to be followed for identification of sources of pollution, its quantification and for carrying out detailed gap analysis

A. Desk Review and Reconnaissance Survey

Identification of various sources contributing to pollution in ponds or lakes—need to be carried out based on desk survey (available information or data/ google map/ historical records) and physical reconnaissance survey (based on physical visual observations, interactions with the local public etc.,) for identification and ascertaining the sources of pollution of ponds or lakes. All the possible sources of pollution should be identified which may be

- open channels or drainage channels contributing untreated sewage or untreated or partially treated effluent discharge from existing sewage treatment plant in the vicinity (or)
- any untreated industrial effluent discharges either from the individual industry or any common effluent treatment plant (CETP) located in the vicinity (or)

- improper disposal of solid waste (plastic waste/ municipal solid waste/industrial hazardous waste/sludges from septic tanks or sewage treatment plants (STPs) or hazardous waste disposal from common effluent treatment plants (CETPs) (or)
- Run off from nearby agricultural fields, if any.
- Social and cultural misuse of ponds or lakes by local communities especially for immersion of idols during festival seasons.
- Any open-defecation around the ponds or lakes by the people living in the vicinity due to lack of sanitary facilities in their dwellings or colonies and fencing all around such water body.
- Physical condition of weed growth and necessity for dredging- Aquatic plants growing in ponds and lakes are beneficial for fish and wildlife as they provide food, dissolved oxygen, and spawning and nesting habitat for fish and waterfowl. Aquatic plants can trap excessive nutrients and detoxify chemicals. However, dense growths (over 25% of the surface area) of algae and other water plants can cause (i) Fish kills; (ii) Fish flavor problems; (iii) Pond water odor problems; (iv) Drinking water taste problem and (v) Stunted fish growth.
- Silting or sediments in the ponds or lakes due to improper disposal of waste including construction and demolition waste or silt contribution from drainage channels which reduces storage capacity and accumulation of contaminated sludges.
- Status of aesthetic conditions around the water body
- Condition of the banks or bunds, spill over (provision to ensure smooth flow of excess floods on downstream especially during monsoon period) or flood channels including obstructions if any.

- Encroachment of waterbodies due to urbanization
- Condition of Eutrophication of lakes or ponds due to inadequate measures (due to indiscriminate discharge of Industrial effluents, runoff from agricultural fields, refuse and discharge of sewage, domestic wastes like food remnants, soaps, detergents cause depleted levels of dissolved oxygen in water lead to a situation where other aquatic life-forms cannot survive).
- Available In-situ available technological options for restoration of ponds or lakes (such as aeration, bio-remediation) in lakes or plants)

B. Detailed gap analysis

Detailed gap analysis to be made w.r.t municipal sewage, industrial effluent and waste management with a projection of at least 15 to 20 years, existing infrastructure for management of municipal sewage, industrial effluents and waste management in the catchment area of the water body under consideration for its restoration including volumetric flow details of all the channels or drains contributing to pollution in water body, as detailed below: -

- **Sewage management:** - Total population (with projected population at least for the next 20 years) living around the water body, total water consumption (taking into account both water supply by local/urban bodies as well as ground water consumption), total sewage generation (with projected generation quantities), total no. of existing STPs and their treatment capacities and the observed gap with regard to the sewage management (gap may be estimated in the catchment of waterbody).

- **Industrial effluent management:** - Industrial clusters or estates contributing to pollution in water bodies, total no. of industries, estimation of total water consumption by the industries, total industrial effluent generation, existing treatment capacity (both captive and common effluent treatment plants (CETPs), gap in industrial effluent management and the requirement for captive or common effluent treatment plants
- **Waste Management:** - waste-wise total waste generation, existing provisions for collection, transportation, treatment and disposal (in compliance to the concerned rules) with their capacities and waste-wise gap analysis and the requirements for their management

C. Identification of other associated issues which requires attention as a part of restoration of pond or lake

Apart from identification of all possible pollution sources, detailed gap analysis, additional measures required on case-to-case basis to be identified especially in case of ponds or lakes w.r.t the following aspects: -

- Buffer Zone development maintenance and the existing activities within the buffer zone.
- Feasibility for Bio-diversity park in case adequate land is available in the vicinity of ponds or lakes.
- Greenery development in the vicinity of the ponds or lakes.
- Introduction of recreation facilities such as paddle boats, building jetty.
- Machinery and the man power requirement for maintenance of

the restored water body.

- Existing provision for disposal of waste arising from the desiltation and de-weeding activity of a pond or lake.
- Awareness and training requirements.
- Any other related measures required also be analyzed for inclusion of such actions while making action plans for restoration of water body (E.g., aesthetic point of view, bins for rubbish management which may be generated due to visitors).

4. **Protection Phase** that takes care of the general health of the water body and ensures normal functioning. A long-term, preventive approach directed to preventing the causes of waterbody degradation is essential.

4.1 Preparation of action plans

Action plans to be prepared based on the historical information collected, desk review, reconnaissance survey conducted, detailed gap analysis for ensuring additional measures required for restoration of water body (vary from case-to-case) covering both direct and indirect measures with specific time targets and the organization responsible for implementation of action plans with budget estimates. Action plans should include covering following aspects: -

- A. Sewage Management:** - for management of sewage inflow if any (which is causing eutrophication of lake or pond) by having adequate infrastructure for treatment of sewage through adequate capacity of sewage treatment plants (STPs) or combination of other low cost treatment technologies for ensuring discharge norms notified under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and same should be ensured by an individual generator of sewage as well as by the concerned local or urban body.

B. Industrial effluent management: - for management of industrial effluent inflow by having adequate infrastructure for treatment of industrial effluent in the form of captive industrial effluent treatment plants or through common effluent treatment plants by the respective industry contributing to the pollution of water bodies and same also should be ensured by the respective State Industrial Development Corporations or State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) or Pollution Control Committee (PCC). Adoption of state-of-the technologies for production processes and for ensuring treatment of generated industrial effluent (feasibility adoption of zero liquid discharge).

C. Management of waste

- Adequate infrastructure should be ensured for management of wastes (such as municipal solid waste, industrial hazardous waste, construction and demolition waste, plastic waste, e-waste) in accordance with the respective provisions notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, by all the concerned.
- Periodic physical removal of improperly disposed wastes (such as municipal solid waste, construction and demolition waste, plastic waste, industrial hazardous waste, human and animal night soils) by the concerned local or urban body.

D. De-siltation

- Periodic removal of nutrient enriched accumulated sludges in ponds and lakes helps in ground water recharge potential, removal of contaminated sediments as well as increases storage capacity of lakes or ponds.

- Sediments removed from the ponds or lakes should be stored in a designated area (till moisture is completely drained out) at a suitable distance away from ponds or lakes and such dried sediments should be removed immediately so that sediments will not become a part of ponds or lakes once again especially in the event of any rain fall. Depending on the characteristics, such sediments after draining may be used as manure (complying to the manure quality prescribed under Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended from time to time or disposed of in accordance with the relevant provisions notified under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

E. De-weeding

- **Periodic dredging** (once in three months) of 80 % of dense and thickly covered aquatic plants viz., floating plants such as algae, duckweed, watermeal, water hyacinth; submerged plants such as milfoil, hydrilla, water lettuce, curly-leaf pondweed, clasping-leaf pondweed, coontail, sago pondweed, water lily, water shield etc., bottom sediment, and associated nutrients should be carried out. De-weeding methods include: -
 - **Preventive measures**
 - such as proper design and construction of ponds or lakes including levelling and smoothing of banks
 - **Manual or physical control measures**
 - Manual or physical control measures such as non-chemical and non-motorized measures be taken for removal of weeds (manual harvesting) using hand pulling, rakes, cutters, benthic barriers, drawdown, aeration, shading and weed rollers as these measures are typically very low, however, such measures

are labor intensive and are therefore better suited to small, less established weed populations. Hand pulling and raking may result in turbid or murky water and may create plant fragments that can subsequently spread to new sites.

➤ **Mechanical control measures**

- Using motor-driven under water weed cutters or floating weeds, rotovators essentially large-scale underwater rototillers for tilling up lake or pond sediments as well as to chop and loosen plant roots, or draglines (in case of underwater pond or lake dredging) (or) dry-land excavation machinery such as bulldozers (in case of drained ponds or lakes) shall be used (or)
- Limiting the amount of sunlight available to aquatic plants by floating black plastic sheeting on the water surface (or) use of dark-colored and nontoxic water dyes (such as nigrosine, aniline and aqua-shade)

- **Biological controls** i.e., introducing aquatic animals and plants that eat or compete with waterweeds. Herbivorous animals (those that eat plants) include a wide variety of insects, snails, crayfish, tadpoles, turtles, fish (sterile, triploid grass carp), ducks, geese, and swans which can be stocked in ponds or lakes to consume aquatic plant.

➤ **Application of common aquatic herbicides for control of lake or pond weeds**

Use of herbicides is not recommended as it may kill fish in ponds or lakes. Herbicides should be used in a controlled and systematic way under the supervision of the expert and general herbicides that may be used for weed control are as given below-

- *For Algae (microscopic, filamentous, Chara) control- Herbicides such as copper sulfate, copper chelates, endothall,, simazine)*
- *Submerged Plants (coontail, watermilfoil, pondweeds such as sago, curlyleaf, leafy) control- Herbicides such as Endothall, Diquat, simazine, fluridone may be used*
- *Free-floating plants (duckweed, watermeal) control:- Herbicides such as Diquat, simazine may be used*
- *Rooted-floating plants such as (waterlilies, spanerdock) control- Herbicides such as Glyphosate and 2,4,-D may be used*
- *Emergent plants (cattails, perennial grasses, and broadleaves) control: - Herbicides such as Glyphosate may be used*

F. Prohibition of discharges or disposal of waste or washing activity and action against violators

- Ban on discharge of industrial effluent or sewage or waste (such as municipal solid waste or industrial hazardous waste or plastic waste or construction and demolition waste or sludges from septic tanks/ STPs/CETPs) into lakes or ponds or drainage channels connected with ponds or lakes or open defecation in the vicinity as well as washing of clothes or wading of cattle
- Stringent actions be taken against violating industry by the SPCB/PCC as per provisions under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 as well as Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

- Levying of fine or Environmental Compensation on the violators for improper disposal of sewage or industrial effluent or wastes into lakes or ponds.

G. Stabilization of earthen bunds and the drainage channels as well as silt and soil erosion control measures

- Stabilization of earthen embankments, shore line protection with vegetative or rock riprap to avoid soil erosion and the inflow drainage channels with the stone revetment or pitching so as to avoid rapid seepage or leakages
- All the inflow drainage channels should be provided with suitable silt barriers or sediment traps or sediment detention basins at suitable intervals for control of silt especially during monsoon.
- Also, at all the outfalls of drainage channels, suitable strains or traps should be provided to control inflow of all the floating materials and periodic removal of floating materials should be ensured.

H. Protection drainage basin including preservation of drainage channels

A lake or pond drainage basin is the logical starting point for planning and management actions for sustainable lake or pond use. A long-term, preventive approach for preventing the causes of degradation is essential.

- Historically the drainage channels which used to carry natural runoff from the drainage basin and presently carrying either untreated municipal sewage or industrial effluent or both and contributing to pollution of water bodies eventually due to encroachment in view of urbanization. All such drainage channels need to be restored by interventions such as (i) stoppage of inflow of untreated municipal

sewage or industrial effluent. If required, interaction and diversion of untreated sewage or industrial effluent from such drainage channels by routing through properly designed dedicated sewerage network to ensure conveyance and for ensuring treatment and disposal through STPs/CETPs. Feasibility of in-situ treatment of treated sewage and industrial effluent within drainage channels and prior to the inflow into the water bodies also be explored by the concerned authorities.

- Major channels running from the larger watersheds should be identified based on the historical data and such drainage channels should be preserved and protected with suitable buffer land without any impervious cover. This aspect should be ensured by the State Local/ Urban Development/Town Planning authorities while planning or expansion of a locality.

I. Removal of encroachments and blockades

- The Stat Government or UT Administration should maintain records pertaining to the boundaries of each pond or lake in the respective State/UT and necessary steps should be taken and ensured removal of all encroachments in the water body spread area/water body boundary as and when required.
- Removal of encroachments in the drainage channels should be carried out periodically to facilitates enhancement in aeration naturally in the water body
- Refrain from granting any consent for establishment for large scale projects in the catchment areas.

- Pond or lake boundary should be provided with fence (permanent / temporary fencing) to avoid unauthorized entry.

J. Flood Control Measures

- Excess floods from drainage basin be controlled with a provision of properly designed 'spill way' with a provision of controlled gates for smooth flow of excess water or run off during monsoon.
- Remove all encroachments (lake bed, storm water drains) to prevent calamities related to floods and to facilitate inter connectivity of water bodies.
- Removal all blockades at inlet or outlets should be ensured to avoid stagnation or blockage of storm water.

5. Improvement phase that deals with overall improvement in the water body and its uses including resolution of conflicts among competing users of lake resources taking into account the needs of present and future generations and of nature.

5.1 Adoption of In-situ techniques for in-situ remediation of ponds or lakes

A. *Physical treatment approaches*

Aeration (using surface aerators or , submerged aerators or a combination of both may be used to increase the dissolved oxygen in the water body, which is used by microorganisms to degrade the pollutants. Aeration also aids in mixing the different thermal layers of the water body, resulting in de-stratification, exposing the lower-most layers to atmospheric air. The need and extent of aeration is calculated based on the water quality parameters, depth of water body, ambient temperatures, wind conditions

etc.). Apart from aeration, methods such as wastewater diversion, periodic de-weeding and sediment dredging, proper maintenance of drainage channels or feeder channels also helps in increase in dissolved oxygen)

B. Chemical treatment approaches

Flocculation using chemicals like alum and neutralizing chemicals especially during acidification (increase in pH level of the stagnated water body)

C. In-situ techniques

- *Using aquatic plants* (Macrophytes such as water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) and water lettuce (*Pistia stratiotes*), Whorl-leaf watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum verticillatum*), pondweed (*Potamogeton* spp.), common reed (*Phragmites communis*), cattail (*Typha latifolia*), duckweed (*Lemna gibba*) and canna (*Canna indica*)
- *Using aquatic animals* such as clams, snails and other filter-feeding shellfish
- *Using biological techniques* may be used to decompose, transform and absorb water pollutants. However, concentration and frequency of dosing of the microbial cultures is decided based on the volume of the water body, water quality parameters, ambient temperatures and extent of algal growth [as per literature (i) an enzyme namely Phycoplus and the nutrients are mixed thoroughly and sprayed into the pond within 2-3 weeks' time significance difference may be seen; (ii) treatment method based on hydroponics technique that cleans the lake by absorbing nutrients dissolved in the water and thereby supporting living species inside the lake; (iii) floating

treatment wetlands (FTW) which are artificial islands made of chemically inert materials, gravel having floating characteristics with plants that stay afloat on the lake or ponds such as wetland plants, water hyacinth, mosquito repellents and ornamental plants like cattails, bulrush, citronella, canna, hibiscus, fountain grass, flowering herbs, tulsi and ashwagandha) which helps in cleaning the lake or pond through hydroponics system, (iv) Introduction of mixture of nutrients to grow algae formed by diatoms (the most basic, single-cell life form found in water bodies) which helps in release of oxygen into water and in turn aerobic bacteria present in water body helps to break down the organic matter and convert the pollutants to base constituents and also reduces odors from the lakes or ponds. The diatoms are eaten by zooplanktons that are, in turn, consumed by fish].

5.2 Drainage basin management

- Drainage basin management includes control of non-point sources, structural and land treatment measures (regular monitoring of structures and systems and carrying out necessary rehabilitation and modernization programmes), interception and diversion of nutrients, sediments control (terracing, contour farming, grassed water ways, prior to reaching stagnated water body.
- Crop management, crop residue management and creation of shelter belts, good Irrigation practices, run off control provisions from agriculture runoff laden with excess fertilizers and pesticides

5.3 Green or Buffer Zone

- Buffer Zone around a lake or pond (at least 50 to 100 m periphery) should be maintained as green belt zone or no activity zone and no activity is allowed within the buffer zone by the concerned Departments in the State/UT. In case, any activity presently existing within the buffer zone (50 to 100 m), such as residential or commercial or industrial activity should take necessary measures to prevent discharge of any wastes into the water body.
- Within the buffer zone, no impervious cover is allowed and mainly plantation with a dense population of deeply rooted plants, trees, shrubs and grasses should be created so as to absorb nutrients (which promotes aquatic plant growth and a shift in the water quality) that comes directly from the anthropogenic activities.

5.4 Creation of biodiversity environment

In case the water body happens to be a site for the visit by migratory birds the number and type of trees by the side of the water body and water channels have also to be monitored to ensure adequate shelter as well as suitable environment for egg laying and propagation of bird species.

5.5 Monitoring of Implementation of action plans for restoration of ponds or lakes

The action plans are to be prepared and submitted to CPCB for seeking approval. The action-plan should include activity-wise action points, specific time lines, organization responsible for implementation, budget estimates as well as Program Evaluation and Review Technique (**PERT**) chart for implementation of action plans within the specified timelines, Upon approval of action plans for restoration

of ponds or lakes, thereafter, execution of action plans to begin and to be mentioned on monthly basis by the Monitoring Committee to be constituted under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary (Environment) of the respective State Government or Union Territory Administration. The monitoring committee should review the progress on implementation of the action plans at least once in three months and apprise the Chief Secretary of the State/UT periodically.

A model lake restoration technique is given at **Figure 1** and a model flow chart for restoration of Ponds or Lakes is given in **Figure 2**.

LAKE OR POND RESTORATION TECHNIQUES

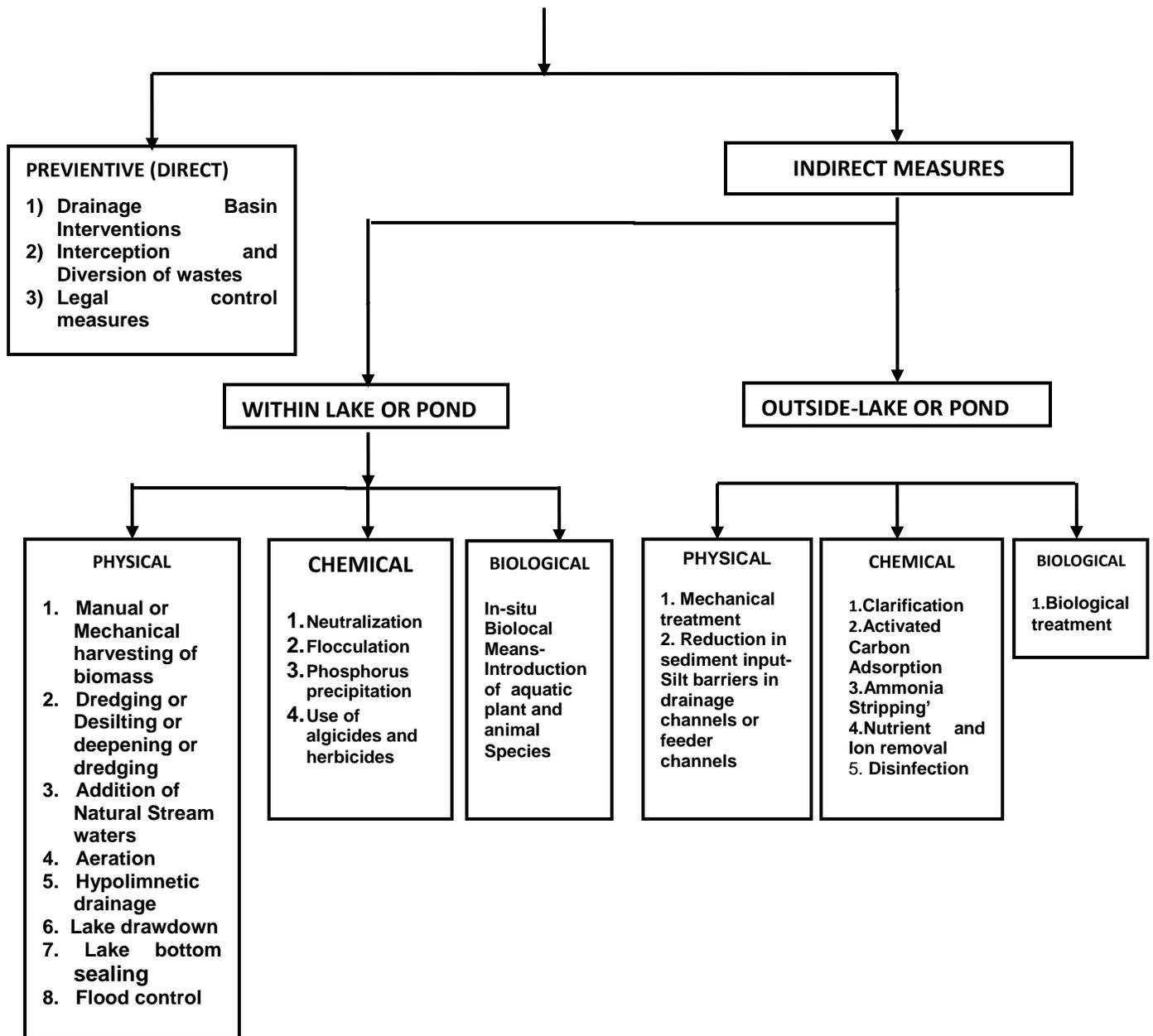


Figure 1. A Model Lake or Pond Restoration Technique

789

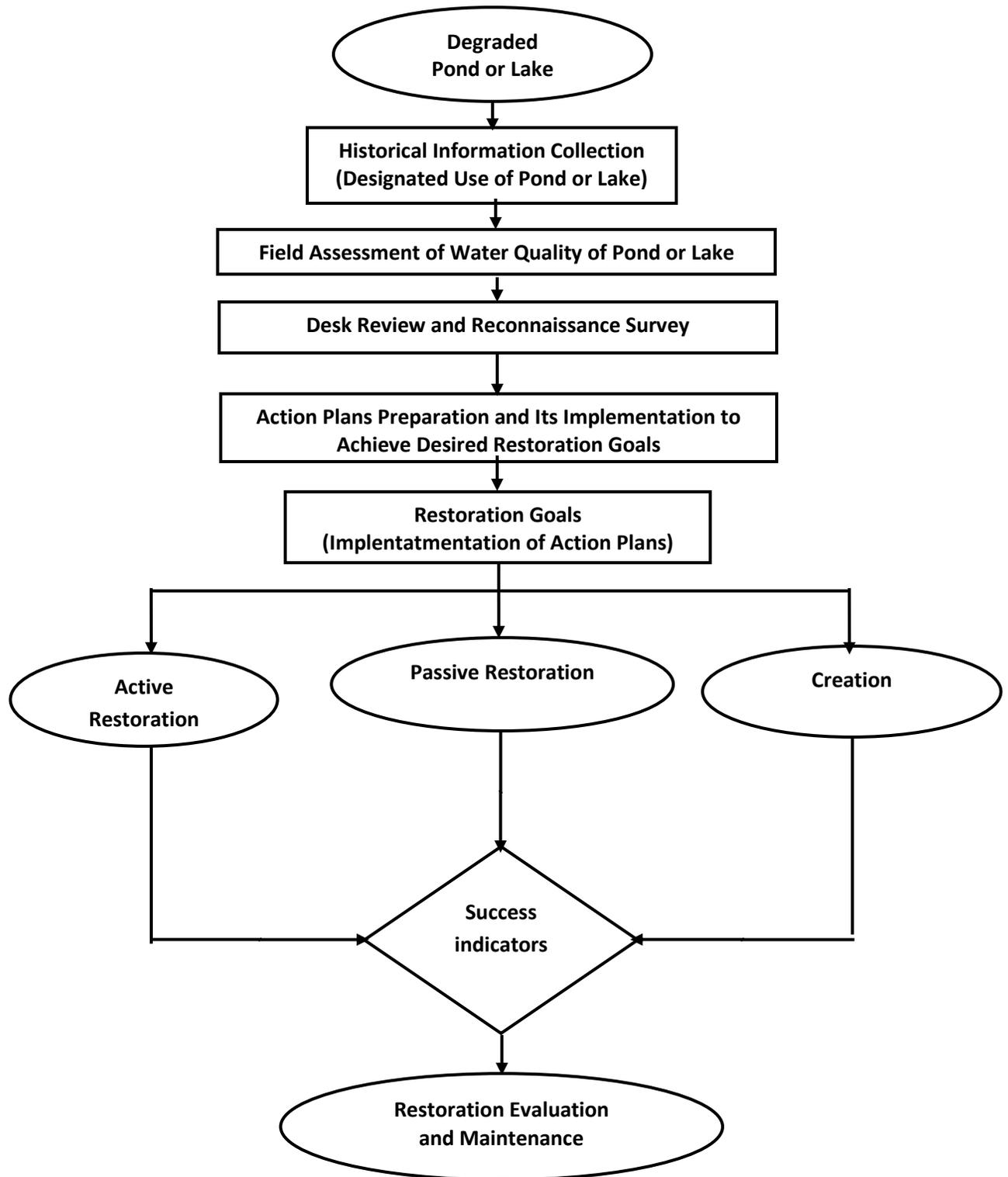


Figure 2. Model Flow Chart for Restoration of Pond or Lake

5.6 Steps involved in preparation of Action Plan for rejuvenation of polluted river stretches

A. Background Information (Refer to Sl. No. 2.1.2)

- (i) Digital map of identified polluted river with its tributaries
- (ii) Geographical and hydrological description of polluted river
- (iii) Catchment description- uses of river, towns, cities and villages, industries (sector-wise no. of industries), ground water status and its utilisation, agricultural practices, flora and fauna etc.

B. Water Quality of River and Its Tributaries

- (i) Water quality of river and its tributaries (at least for five years)
- (ii) Quality assigned as per modified Water Quality Criteria (**Annexure-I**)

C. Identification of Causes of Pollution in Catchment Area of the River

➤ Industrial Pollution

- (i) List of water polluting industries, industry sector-wise: water consumption, effluent generation and quantity of industrial effluent discharged into river
- (ii) Status on granting of Consent under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- (iii) Status on granting of authorization under the Hazardous & Other Waste (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 as amended (as applicable)
- (iv) Compliance status and action taken (Placing in public domain)
- (v) Final disposal mode of treated industrial effluents (i.e., disposal on land or drain or ZLD or drain connected to CETP etc.,)
- (vi) Performance status of captive Effluent Treatment Plants (if applicable)
- (vii) Existing Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) and their performance status.
- (viii) Regulation of small scale industries/tiny units'/service units discharging effluents/sludge disposal into drains/landfill or any other mode of disposal

➤ Ground water management

- (i) Status of ground water level-reserves in the catchment area of river under consideration
- (ii) Blocks identified as over exploited, critical, semi-critical and safe (as per Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) if any)

- (iii) Status of permissions granted by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) to the industries and other Development projects in the catchment area of river.
- (i) Compliance of conditions stipulated by CGWB and subsequently by SPCB.
- (ii) Ground water sources (Hand –pumps, Wells, Tube Wells) identified in the catchment area of the river and the characteristics (at least for the period of two years);
- (iii) Ground water sources (Hand –pumps, Wells, Tube Wells) identified as non-potable for human consumption in river stretch with Geo-genic/or polluted due to industries.
- (iv) Compliance on ground water charging imposed by Rain Water Harvesting Mechanism.
- (v) Existing mechanism for supply of potable water to the human population in the affected areas.
- (vi) Health deformities /clinical reports in polluted river stretch areas in view of ground water contamination.

➤ **Sewage treatment and disposal: -**

- (i) Cities, towns and villages located on the bank of river stretches discharging sewage effluents through drains into the river.
- (ii) Quantification and pollution load of sewage generated by a city/town/village.
- (iv) Status of septage management.
- (v) Listing of drains carrying sewage and trade effluents joining river and determining flow and characteristics with details of catchment contributing sources (drainage maps from major /minor irrigation development of State/or local body).
- (vi) Existing sewage treatment capacities and performance of Sewage Treatment Plants and their compliance Status
- (vii) Final mode of disposal of treated sewage as well as sludge management

➤ **Waste management in the catchment area of river: -**

- (i) Area-wise Hazardous waste generation, treatment and final mode of disposal and the existing infrastructure.
- (ii) Area-wise Status on municipal solid waste generation, treatment and final mode of disposal and the existing infrastructure
- (iii) Area-wise Status on bio-medical waste generation, treatment and final mode of disposal and the existing infrastructure
- (iv) Any other waste generation, treatment and final mode of disposal and the existing infrastructure

➤ **River catchment information**

- (i) Regulation of Flood Plain Zone
- (ii) Encroachment in Flood Plain Zone
- (iii) Plantation status
- (iv) Flow data of river/tributary

➤ **Gap Analysis and Identification of the problems in the identified polluted river catchment: -**

- (i) Sewage generation, existing infrastructure with treatment capacities and the observed gaps w.r.to infrastructure for sewage management
- (ii) Industrial effluent generation, existing infrastructure with treatment capacities and the observed gaps w.r.to infrastructure for industrial effluent management
- (iii) Waste generation, existing infrastructure with treatment capacities, designed life of the treatment and disposal facilities as applicable and the observed gaps w.r.to infrastructure for waste management
- (iv) Any other relevant issues

(Note: - All the details such as river and its tributaries, area-wise population, sources and water consumption quantities, sewage generation, existing infrastructure for sewage management and the gaps observed, area-wise industries (industry sector-wise no. of industries), sources of water and water consumption quantities (industry-sector-wise), industrial effluent generation, existing infrastructure for treatment (like Captive ETPs, CETPs), final mode of disposal of industrial effluents, waste generation and its management with existing infrastructure, characteristics of river and its tributaries, identified contaminated ground water resource areas has to be detailed in the map preferably a digital map)

D. The River Rejuvenation Action Plan:-

After having complete based information as detailed under earlier paras A to D above, Action Plans on each Activity with time-lines can be framed. The key components of action plan may follow the suggested points as given the Table below:

S. No	Key Activity and Components		Agency to perform the task	Proposed Specific Time Frame for implementation of action plan
1	Industrial Pollution Control			
	(a)	Inventorisation of water polluting industries	SPCB	
	(b)	Grant of consents	SPCB	
	(c)	Compliance verification	SPCB/ District Magistrate (DM)	
	(d)	Planning for CETP (as applicable)	SPCB+ State Industries Department or of Industries	
	(e)	Insisting on ZLD measures, recycling/reuse of treated industrial effluents	SPCB	
	(f)	Prohibition of disposal of effluents into drains except during rainy season subject to complying to effluent discharge norms for disposal in surface water.	SPCB + DM	
	(g)	Covering small and tiny units and not allowing discharge of effluents either individually or combined	SPCB+ Local Body/ Urban Body	
	(h)	Publishing list of defaulting industries in local newspapers and involving public in reporting deliberate discharges (without entering in the premises-backyard water and reporting running of industry against the closure orders.	SPCB + DM	
	(i)	Hazardous or Non Hazardous Waste Management Plan and no dumps anywhere except at identified locations	SPCB + DM	
	(j)	Reporting Non-Compliance of CGWB	SPCB +	

		conditions and closure of Non complying units.	CGWB	
	(k)	Levying compensation or fines for non-compliances as empowered to UPPCB under the Hon'ble NGT Order Dtd. 13/07/2017 in Ganga Matter in case of Tanneries.	SPCB	
	(l)	Other Action as relevant	SPCB + Concerned Agency of State	
2	Ground Water Protection			
	(a)	Declaration of Polluted Blocks	CGWB	
	(b)	Embargo on Water pollution /over-abstraction of industries as per block status	CGWB	
	(c)	Rain water harvesting	Local Body + DM	
	(d)	Identification of Geo-genic contamination (as applicable)	CGWB	
	(e)	Identification of industries discharging industrial effluent illegally and levying fine on such industries including closure of such industries	SPCB + CGWB	
	(f)	Remediation of contaminated ground water (due to discharge of industrial /sewage) with the recovered funds from the default industry	SPCB + CGWB	
	(g)	Capping of contaminated tube wells and Potable water supply through alternate measures in the affected areas of groundwater	Water Supply Department	
3	Sewage Management			
	(a)	Identification of cities, towns and villages discharging sewage into river/tributary	State Local and Urban Development and Executing Agencies	
	(b)	Identifying drains joining river and their quantification and characterizations of pollution load		
	(c)	Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for interception and diversion (I & D) of drains to sewage treatment plant (STP) for which suitable site to be identified and plan for utilization of treated sewage.		

	(d)	Execution of STP works and necessary infrastructure and ensuring household sewer connection for full utilization of STP		
	(e)	Regular cleaning of drains and prohibiting disposal of garbage/plastic and filthy material into drains including dairy waste		
	(f)	Restoration of natural drains for carrying only storm water (but not sewage)	Local and Urban Bodies + State Water Resources + State Irrigation Department + SPCB	
	(g)	Ensuring utilization of treated sewage for beneficial use such as agriculture, construction activity, washing/flushing/cleaning, industrial cooling etc.,	Local and Urban Bodies + State Irrigation Department + SPCB	
	(h)	Interception and Diversion of sewage from Drains and connectivity to STPs	Local and Urban Bodies	
4	Flood Plain Zone (FPZ) Protection			
	(a)	Demarcation of FPZ and not permitting encroachments	State Irrigation Department	
	(b)	Adopting good irrigation practices to conserve water	State Irrigation Department /DFO	
	(c)	Plantation and bio-diversity parks in FPZ	State Forest Department	
5	E-Flow			
	(a)	E-Flow determination/gauging	State Irrigation Department	
	(b)	Regulation of flow from barrages	State Irrigation Department	
6	Health Impact Assessment Reports-Treatment Services			

	(a)	Epidemiological survey in the catchment to find out water-borne diseases/ health issues	State Health Department	
	(b)	Providing treatment services to the diseased persons in the catchment area		
7	Education and Awareness			
	(a)	Regular involvement of educational institutions for creating awareness and conservation programmes	State Education Department with concerned Departments	
8	Funding for execution of Action Plans			
	(a)	Pooling of financial resources of state and central assistance	State Finance Commission/ MoUD and MoWR, RD & GR	

E. Monitoring of Implementation of Action Plans for Rejuvenation of Polluted River Stretches:-

- (i) In compliance with Hon'ble NGT Order dated 20/09/2018 (OA No. 673 of 2018), State/UT Level 'River Rejuvenation Committee (RRC)' constituted firstly has to ensure timely preparation of action plans (before 20/11/2018).
- (ii) Prepared actions plans need to be submitted to CPCB for random scrutiny as well as for approvals.
- (iii) Thereafter, execution of action plans to begin and to be mentioned on monthly basis by the 'RRC' under overall supervision of the Principal Secretary (Environment) of the respective State Government or Union Territory Administration.

A model flow chart for rejuvenation of polluted river is given in **Figure 3**

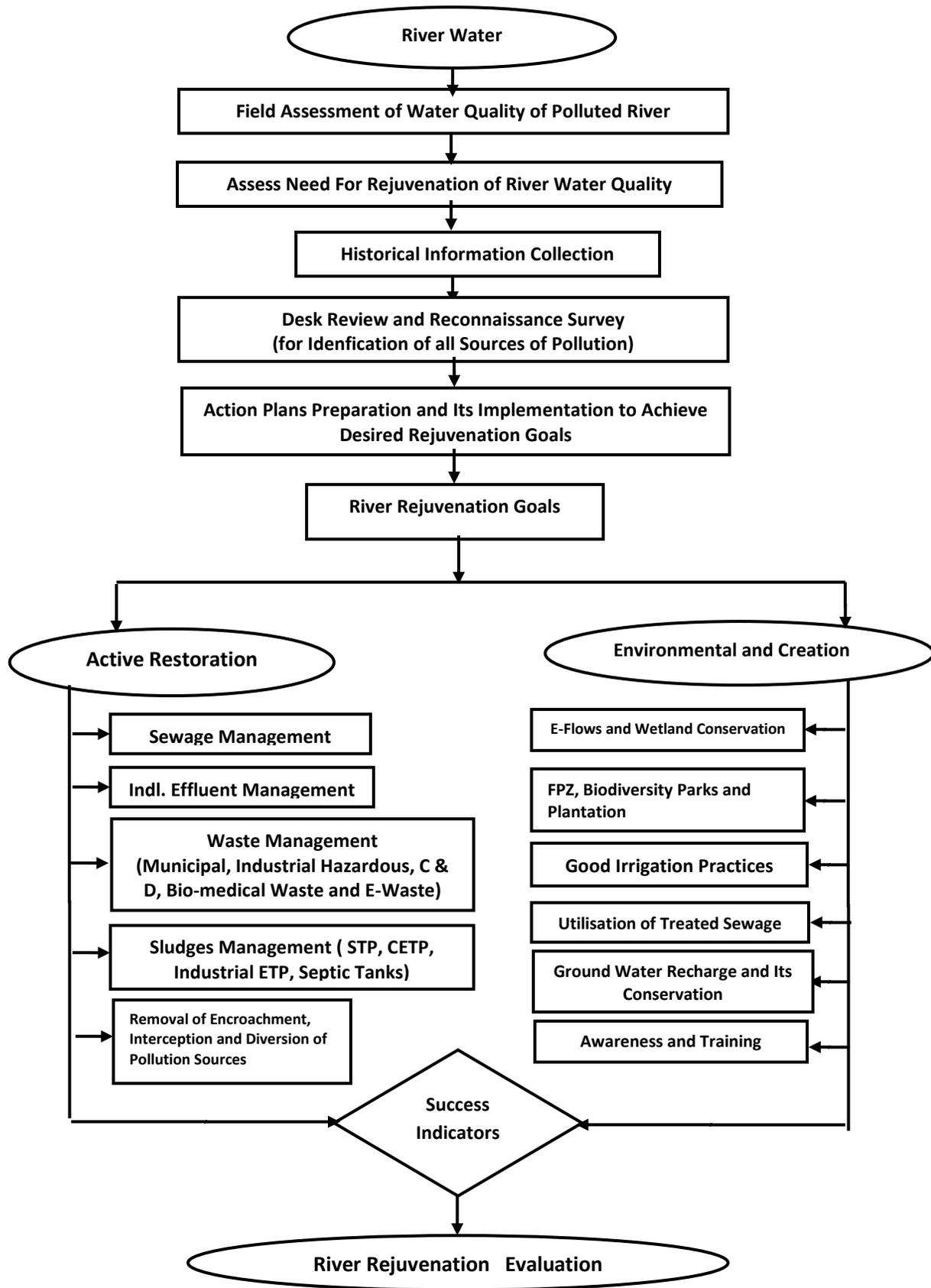


Figure 3. Model Flow Chart for Rejuvenation of Polluted Rivers

6. Sustenance Phase

Good governance, based on fairness, transparency and empowerment of all stakeholders, is essential to sustain the restoration efforts. Also, ownership of each waterbody should be decided, as most of them face indefinite sustenance due to multiplicity of administrative control and/or lack of specific action by singular authority. The in charge authority should treat the water body as 'natural resources', to act as the potential catalysts to better civic health, provide recreation, improve tourism, possibly meet water-needs of local people, etc. Such gains shall be attained only after the water bodies are treated on eco system based approach.

6.1 Awareness

Awareness for citizen's groups, resident welfare associations, local organizations, activist groups, green organizations, political organizations, educational institutions and government agencies in protection of the water bodies should be organized periodically by the concerned authorities through campaigns, electronic media in vernacular languages also be ensured by the concerned authorities

6.2 Training

Organizing periodic trainings through identified and reputed institutions for all the concerned on aspects relating to maintenance during post- restoration phase of the water body.

6.3 Promoting Public Participation

Promoting active public participation (with the help of schools, colleges and universities, NGOs) for identifying and resolving critical lake or pond problems as

well as periodic maintenance and restoration of water body from aesthetic and restoration point of view should be organized.

6.4 Dissemination of Information

Water quality of the pond or lake should be displayed at the main entrance of the pond or lake boundary and such water quality data also connected to the servers of concerned custodian State Department (s) as well as State Environment Department, respective State Pollution Control Board (SPCB)/Pollution Control Committee (PCC). Display boards also should be provided at all the salient points on '**Do's and Don'ts**' for the public.

6.5 Recreational Centre

Creation of pond or lakes can be converted into recreational centers with boating activities, walkways and benches for visitors on charge basis so as to generate revenue for operation and maintenance of the lake or pond areas

7. References

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Water Quality Criteria-Designated Best Use

Designated-Best-Use	Class of Water	Criteria
Drinking Water Source without conventional treatment but after disinfection	A	Total Coliforms Organism in MPN/100ml shall be 50 or less pH between 6.5 and 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 6mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20C 2mg/l or less
Outdoor bathing (Organised)	B*	Faecal Coliform in MPN/100ml: 500 (desirable) and 2500 (Maximum Permissible) Faecal streptococci in MPN/100 ml: 100 (desirable) and 500 (maximum Permissible) pH between 6.5 to 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen: 5mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 3 Day BOD, 27 ° C: 3mg/l or less
Drinking water source after conventional treatment and disinfection	C	Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 5000 or less pH between 6 to 9 Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20C 3mg/l or less
Propagation of Wild life and Fisheries	D	pH between 6.5 to 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or more Free Ammonia (as N) 1.2 mg/l or less
Irrigation, Industrial Cooling	E	pH between 6.0 to 8.5 Electrical Conductivity at 25 °C micro mhos/cm Max.2250 Sodium Absorption Ratio Max. 26 Boron Max. 2mg/l

* ***Class B as per Primary Water Quality Criteria for Bathing Water (Water Used for Organised Outdoor Bathing) as per Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986***

CRITERIA FOR CATEGORISATION OF RIVER MONITORING LOCATION

1. Introduction

Water Quality monitoring is an essential component to maintain and restore the wholesomeness of resources by way of prevention and control of pollution as prescribed under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. However, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution), Act, 1976 does not define the level of wholesomeness to be maintained or restored in different water bodies of the country. In view of the said reason, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has tried to define the wholesomeness of water in terms of safe human uses, and thus, taken human uses of water as base for identification of water quality objectives for different water bodies in the Country. It is considered ambitious to maintain or restore all natural water body at pristine level which is possible only by taking proper control measures. The level and degree of treatment required can be decided depending on the categorization of the polluted river locations/stretch, as per the criteria detailed below:-

2. Categorization of River Monitoring Location

The water quality data is required to be analyzed and primarily mean or average values of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Faecal Coliform (FC) need to be estimated. Then, based on the total score estimated for the parameters BOD (weightage- 70 %) and FC (Weightage- 30 %), based on the criteria, the monitoring location is categorized as 'polluted' location. The polluted monitoring locations in a continuous sequence are defined as 'polluted river stretch'. However, actual self-purification distance need to be estimated based on the requisite input parameters which depend on the case-to-case and the local conditions.

The monitoring locations may be categorized in five classes from Category I to Category –VI. i.e., critically polluted to Good or Fit for Bathing i.e., Category –I indicates 'critically polluted'; Category-II indicates 'severely polluted'; Category-III indicates 'moderately polluted', Category –IV indicates 'less polluted', Category – V indicates 'Good' or Fit for Bathing'

Above suggested criteria is intended only for categorization of the river monitoring locations. However, if any State/UT desires to identify any other water body such as lakes, tanks may also apply these criteria depending on the need and the requisite achievable goals for rejuvenation of such water bodies.

Table 1 to Table 3 gives the mean or average BOD/Faecal Coliform values or range and the corresponding scores as well as categorization of the monitoring location

Table 1. Observed Mean or Average BOD Value in mg/l and corresponding BOD Score

S. No	Mean or Average BOD (Weightage-70 %)	
	Mean or Average BOD (in mg/l)	BOD Score (X)
1	> 48	100
2	24-48	80
3	12-24	60
4	6-12	40
5	≤ 6	20

Table 2. Observed Mean or Average Faecal Coliform (in MPN/100 ml) and corresponding FC Score

S. No	Mean or Average Faecal Coliform (Weightage -30 %)	
	Mean or Average Faecal Coliform (in MPN/100 ml)	FC Score (Y)
(1)	> 5,00,000	100
(2)	5000 to 5,00,000	80
(3)	5000 to 50,000	60
(4)	500 to 5000	40
(5)	≤500	20

Table 3. Total Score and corresponding Category of River Monitoring Location

S. No	Total Score* (Z')	Category Priority Class of the Monitoring location	Category of Monitoring location
(1)	81-100	Category -I	Critically Polluted
(2)	61-80	Category--II	Severely Polluted
(3)	41-60	Category -III	Moderately Polluted
(4)	21-40	Category -IV	Less Polluted
(5)	≤ 20	Category -V	Good or Fit For Bathing

Note:

- (i) *Above criteria must be considered only for the river locations having monitored at least for 2 years and 8 observations in each year covering at least pre-monsoon and post-monsoon period;*

- (ii) *Above criteria is a preliminary screening criteria for categorizing monitoring locations. However, comprehensive assessment needs to be done by States/UTs to arrive at the extent of contamination;*
- (iii) *Please refer to the procedure for estimation of Total Score given in S.No 3.;*

- 2.1 Criteria for Category- I – Critically Polluted:** - If the Total score is 81-100, then the monitoring location is categorized as '**Critically Polluted**'.
- 2.2 Criteria for Category- II – Severely Polluted:** - If the Total score is 61-80, then the monitoring location is categorized as '**Severely Polluted**'
- 2.3 Criteria for Category- III-Moderately Polluted:** - If the Total score is 41-60, then the monitoring location is categorized as '**Moderately Polluted**'
- 2.4 Criteria for Category-IV –Less Polluted:** - If the Total score is 21-40, then the monitoring location is categorized as '**Less Polluted**'.
- 2.5 Criteria for Category -V-Good or Fit for Bathing:-**If the Total score is ≤ 20 , then the monitoring location is categorized as '**Good or Fit for Bathing**'.

*For easy understanding, flow chart given in **Figure 4** and steps for calculating the total score may also be referred in the subsequent paras:-*

- 3. Steps for calculating total score and categorizing of monitoring location : -**
 - (i) *Depending on the average BOD measured value, assign the BOD score (X) as given in **Table 1**.*
 - (ii) *Similarly depending on the average FC measured value, assign the FC Score (Y) as given in **Table 2**.*
 - (iii) *Total score (**Z**) is estimated as: BOD Score (**X**) X (Weightage of BOD i.e., 70 %) + FC Score (**Y**) X (Weightage for FC i.e., 30 %). and*
 - (iv) *Now compare calculated Total Score (Z) with the **Z'** Value given in the **Table 3** and the monitoring location is categorized suitably.*

For easy understanding following examples may be referred in the subsequent paras.

E.g. (1): At a particular monitoring location, the average values of BOD and the FC values are observed as 6 mg/l and 9000 MPN/100 ml respectively. Then, the total score is calculated as

- X is the BOD Score corresponding to the mean BOD value of 6 mg/l as per **Table 1** = 20
- Y is the FC Score corresponding to the average FC value of 9000 MPN/100 ml as per **Table 2** = 60
- Calculated Total Score (**Z**) = X X **Weightage of BOD** + Y X **Weightage of FC** i.e., $20 \times 0.7 + 60 \times 0.3 = 14 + 18 = 32$.
- Compare 32 value with the **Z'** values given in **Table 3** to decide on the **Priority** Category of the Monitoring Location. In this case, monitoring location is Category-IV i.e., 'Less Polluted',

E.g.(2): At a particular monitoring location, the average value of BOD and the FC values are observed as 2 mg/l and 45 MPN/100 ml respectively. Then, the total score is calculated as

- X is the BOD Score corresponding to the average BOD value of 2 mg/l as per **Table 1** = 20
- Y is the FC Score corresponding to the average FC value of 45 MPN/100 ml as per **Table 2** =20
- Calculated Total Score (**Z**) is calculated as = X X **Weightage of BOD** + Y X **Weightage of FC** i.e., $20 \times 0.7 + 20 \times 0.3 = 20$
- Compare 20 value with the **Z'** values given in **Table 3** to decide on the Category of the Monitoring Location. In this case, monitoring location is Category-V i.e., 'Good' or Fit for Bathing

E.g. (3): At a particular monitoring location, the average value of BOD and the FC values are observed as 2 mg/l and 550000 MPN/100 ml respectively. Then, the total score is calculated as

- X is the BOD Score corresponding to the average BOD value of 2 mg/l as per **Table 1** = 20

- *Y is the FC Score corresponding to the average FC value of 550000 MPN/100 ml as per **Table 2** = 100*
- *Calculated Total Score (**Z**) = **X** X **Weightage of BOD** + **Y** X **Weightage of FC** i.e., $20 \times 0.7 + 100 \times 0.3 = 44$.*
- *Compare 100 value with the **Z'** values given in **Table 3** to decide on the Category of the Monitoring Location. In this case, monitoring location is Category-III i.e., 'Moderately Polluted'*

E.g.(4): *At a particular monitoring location, the average value of BOD and the FC values are observed as 45 mg/l and 400 MPN/100 ml respectively. Then, the total score is calculated as*

- *X is the BOD Score corresponding to the average BOD value of 45 mg/l as per **Table 1** = 80*
- *Y is the FC Score corresponding to the average FC value of 400 MPN/100 ml as per **Table 2** = 20*
- *Calculated Total Score (**Z**) = **X** X **Weightage of BOD** + **Y** X **Weightage of FC** i.e., $80 \times 0.7 + 20 \times 0.3 = 62$.*
- *Compare 100 value with the **Z'** values given in **Table 3** to decide on the Category of the Monitoring Location. In this case, monitoring location is 'Category-II i.e., 'Severely Polluted'*

E.g (5): *At a particular monitoring location, the average values of BOD and the FC values are observed as 24 mg/l and 200000 MPN/100 ml respectively. Then, the total score is calculated as*

- *X is the BOD Score corresponding to the mean BOD value of 24 mg/l as per **Table 1** = 60*
- *Y is the FC Score corresponding to the average FC value of 200000 MPN/100 ml as per **Table 2** = 80*
- *Calculated Total Score (**Z**) = **X** X **Weightage of BOD** (70 %) + **Y** X **Weightage of FC** (30 %) i.e., $60 \times 0.7 + 80 \times 0.3 = 42 + 24 = 66$.*
- *Compare 90 value with the **Z'** values given in **Table 3** to decide on the Category of the Monitoring Location. In this case, monitoring location is Category-II i.e., 'Severely Polluted',*

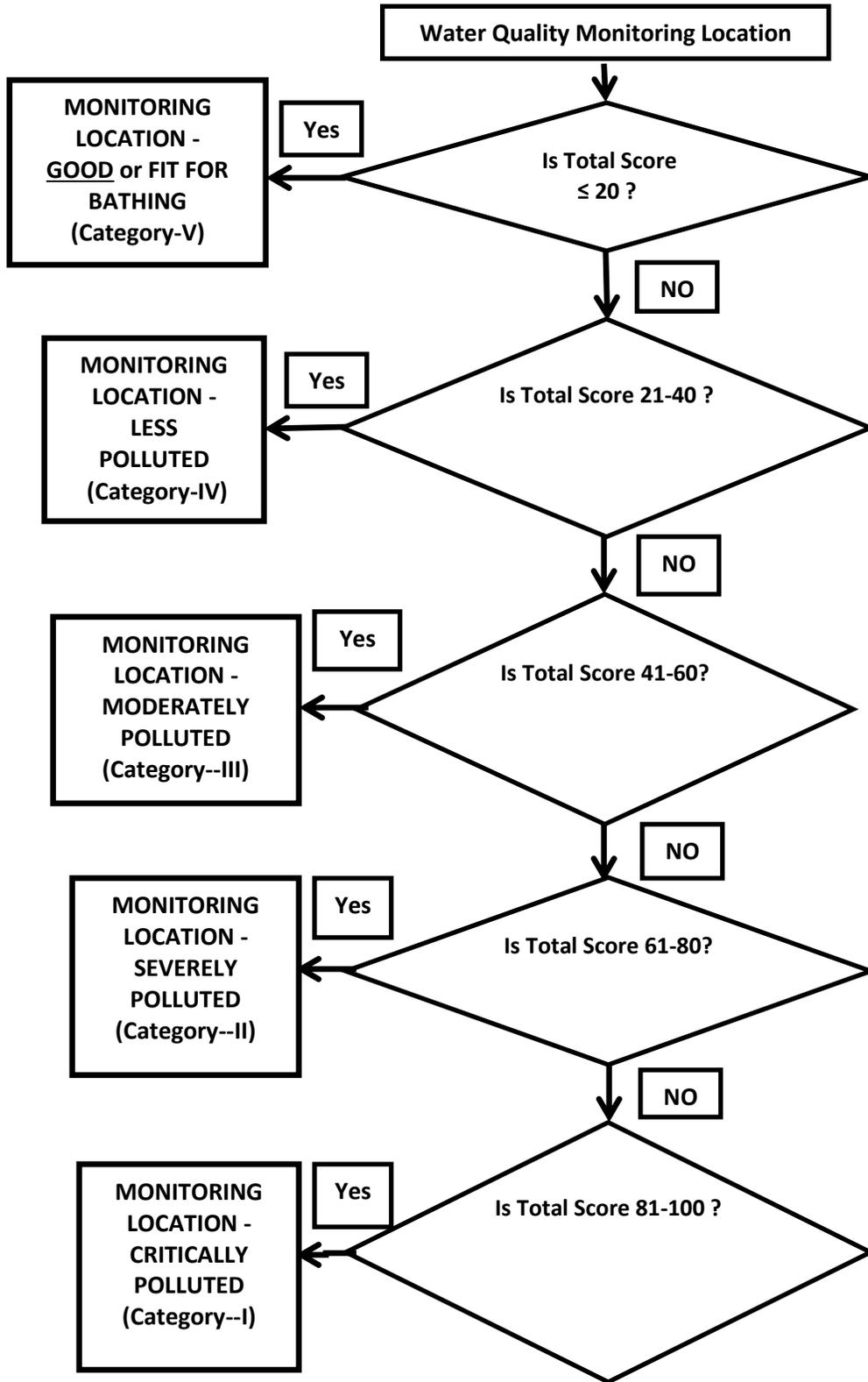


Figure 4. Flow Chart Showing Criteria for Categorization of River Monitoring Location