

# **Joint Committee Inspection Report**

**In the Matter of**

**ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 150/ 2023 (CZ)**

**“In ref : Newspaper article published in Dainik Bhaskar daily dt. 16.10.2023 regarding dumping of sweeping waste/ dust at the bank of Kaliasot Dam in Dist.- Bhopal”**

**Versus**

**Respondents**

**w.r.t.**

**Hon’ble National Green Tribunal (Central Bench)  
Order dated 17.10.2023**

**Date of Visit: 15 December, 2023**

**Location: Near Kaliasot Dam  
District- Bhopal, M.P.  
BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL**

**NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL, CENTRAL BENCH**

**In  
Original Application No. 150/ 2023**

**In the Matter of:**

**“In ref : Newspaper article published in Dainik Bhaskar daily dt. 16.10.2023 regarding dumping of sweeping waste/ dust at the bank of Kaliasot Dam in Dist.- Bhopal”**

**Versus**

**Respondent**

**INDEX**

| <b>S. No.</b> | <b>Particulars</b>  | <b>Page No.</b> |
|---------------|---|-----------------|
| 1.            | Factual status and Action Taken Report by the Joint Committee in compliance of Hon’ble NGT order dated 17.10.2023 in O.A. 150 Of 2023           | <b>1-4</b>      |
| 2.            | <b>Annexure 1</b><br>Copy of Hon’ble NGT order dated 17.10.2023 in O.A. 150 Of 2023   | <b>5-16</b>     |
| 3.            | <b>Annexure 2</b><br>Google Location showing dumping of MSW and C&D waste near the Kaliasot river   | <b>17</b>       |
| 4.            | <b>Annexure 3</b><br>Photographs taken during Joint Committee Inspection on 15.12.2023 & photographs taken after cleaning of site on 28.12.2023 | <b>18-21</b>    |
| 6.            | <b>Annexure 4</b><br>The copy of letter issued to Nagar Nigam, Bhopal by MPPCB for immediate action on the issue                                | <b>22-23</b>    |
|               |   |                 |

Bhopal  
Date: .02.01.2024

Submitted By:

MPPCB  
Regional Office, Bhopal

**Factual Status & Action Taken Report by the Joint Committee as directed by the Hon'ble NGT (CZ) with Order dated 17.10.2023 in the matter of O.A. No. 150/ 2023**

**A. BACKGROUND**

The O.A. No. 150 of 2023(CZ) filed as Hon'ble Tribunal has taken Suo moto cognizance on file in the above Original Application based on the news item published in Dainik Bhaskar daily dated 16.10.2023 regarding dumping of sweeping waste / dust at the bank of Kaliasot Dam in Dist. Bhopal. The concern is raised by the Hon'ble Tribunal in the Order dated 17.10.2023 on illegal encroachment in the catchment area of the water body by regular dumping of sweeping dust from the road side at the bank of Kaliasot Dam and leveling it illegally by Municipal Corporation, acting in violation of Environmental Rules.

Hon'ble NGT (CZ) in its Order dated 17.10.2023 has further directed in Para 14, 15, 16 & 17 as:

*“14. We further constitute a committee consisting of :*

- i. One representative from the Central Pollution Control Board*
- ii. One representative from the Central Ground Water Authority*
- iii. One representative nominated by the Member Secretary, Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board.*
- iv. One representative from the Collector, Bhopal*

*15. The Committee is directed to visit the place, examine the facts, take remedial measures and submit the factual and action taken report within four weeks. The State PCB will be the nodal agency for coordination and logistic support.*

*16. A copy of the order and copy of the report/photo containing filling of the land/lake be sent to the Principal Secretary, Urban Development Department, State of MP with direction to see the matter personally and to ensure that the land filling within the Kaliasot Dam by dumping sweeping dust must be removed immediately and remedial measures must be taken and the boundaries of the Kaliasot Dam must be protected by the barbed wiring and pillars so that no further dumping should be done at the place.*

*17. State Pollution Control Board is directed to assess the environment compensation and to issue notice and further action taken report be submitted before the next date of listing.”*

The copy of order dated 17.10.2023 passed by Hon'ble NGT is enclosed as **Annexure-1**.

In compliance of the order passed by Hon'ble NGT, dated 17.10.2023 in OA No. 150/ 2023 (CZ), following officers were nominated by the concerned departments to visit the site in question and submit a present factual status report before the Hon'ble NGT:

1. Shri Ashutosh Goswami, SDM Kolar, Bhopal
2. Dr. V.K. Kulshreshtha, Scientist C, Central Ground Water Authority, Bhopal
3. Dr. Ranu Chouksey Verma, Scientist C, Central Pollution Control Board, Regional Directorate, Bhopal
4. Dr. Arti Agarwal, Scientist, Regional Office M.P. Pollution Control Board Bhopal

The members of the Joint Committee held a meeting in the Regional Office, Bhopal of Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board on 15.12.2023 to discuss on facts related to OA 150/ 2023 and finalize the TOR of the inspection of site in question.

In pursuance of the above order, joint inspection of Kaliyasot Dam area, at banks of Kaliyasot River near Suraj Nagar across Neelbad road, Dist.: Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh was carried out on 15.12.2023 by the constituted joint committee. During the visit, a representative from Municipal Corporation, Bhopal Shri Rajeev Saxena, (Health Officer, Municipal Corporation Bhopal) accompanied the joint committee at the site.

## B. INTRODUCTION

The Kaliyasot is a river in Northern India, and a tributary of the river Betwa. The river originates from Kaliyasot Dam at Bhopal as over flow of the dam and flows south-east. During its travel from origin to the destination (before joining R. Betwa at Bhojpur) traverses a distance of about 29 Kms. The flow in the river from origin up to Bhojpur is very meagre except for the monsoon season



### **C. FACTUAL STATUS OF ISSUES RAISED IN THE ORIGINAL APPLICATION**

The joint committee has visited the Kaliasot Dam, nearby areas, backwater area of Kaliasot dam around Suraj Nagar to identify the place of dumping of sweeping dust along with Mr. Rajeev saxena. During the inspection of the area under question, the observations made by the committee are outlined below:

1. Despite the concern raised in the newspaper article about the illegal dumping of road sweeping dust, no road sweeping dust was found dumped at the site during the inspection on 15.12.2023. Shri Rajeev Saxena has shown the place where the sweeping dust was dumped and informed that after the publication of news, the sweeping dust was immediately removed from the place.
2. Shri Saxena informed that there is total 04 nos. of Mechanical Sweeping Machines (MSM) in the city. Only 01 no. MSM runs in the area only once in a week during night. The sweeping dust collected from the roads of this area is sent to the nearby Nagar Nigam transfer point located at Garbage Transfer Station at Bhadbhada.
3. The committee noted that the unsegregated Municipal Solid Waste and C&D Waste had dumped near the backwater area of Kaliasot dam. The committee has observed foul bed smell at the site which is itself showing that illegal dumping of MSW Waste was going on at the site.
4. Illegal dumping of C&D Waste was observed along both the road side of the Neelbad road passing through the Suraj Nagar area.
5. However, on dumping of MSW at the site it was assured by Shri Rajeev Saxena that the site will be cleaned within 02 days' time.
6. As information collected from Bhopal Nagar Nigam regarding generation of Solid waste in the area, Suraj Nagar area comes under Zone 21 & Ward 26 is having population of around 3900; and daily solid waste generation from the area is approx. 2 TPD. Bhopal Nagar Nigam has deputed 01 no. garbage collection vehicle for door-to-door solid waste collection from the area.

| <b>S. No.</b> | <b>Particulars</b>   | <b>Details</b>                  |
|---------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1.            | Total MSW generation of Bhopal City                            | Approx. 850 TPD                 |
| 2.            | Total Treatment Capacity available                             | 987 TPD                         |
| 3.            | Total no. of Garbage Collection Vehicles                       | 469                             |
| 4.            | Population of Suraj Nagar area                                 | 3915                            |
| 5.            | Suraj Nagar Zone & Ward  | Zone 21, Ward No. 26            |
| 6.            | Total waste generation from Suraj Nagar area                   | Approx. 2 TPD                   |
| 7.            | No. of Garbage Collection Vehicles deputed in Suraj Nagar area | 01                              |
| 8.            | GPS Facility available   | All Garbage Collection Vehicles |

The geographical location, photographs & visual observation were recorded during inspection. The google map and photographs are enclosed as **Annexure - 2&3**.

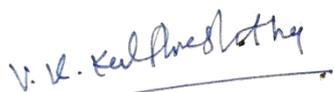
#### **D. ACTION TAKEN**

M.P. Pollution Control Board issued a letter vide letter no. 2532 dated 15/12/2023 to Municipal Corporation Bhopal for removing of MSW and C&D Waste. The copy of the letter is enclosed as **Annexure-4**.

The site was re-visited on 28.12.2023 and it was found that the solid waste dumped at the site was cleared by Municipal Corporation Bhopal and sent to the facility for treatment.

#### **E. RECOMMENDATION**

1. Municipal Corporation Bhopal should keep strict vigil on MSW collection vehicles and must ensure that there should be no unauthorized dumping of collected MSW waste.
2. Municipal Corporation Bhopal shall properly handle, manage and dispose the solid waste generated and shall ensure compliance with the provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and C&D Waste Management Rules, 2016.
3. Municipal Corporation, Bhopal may depute staff to vigil on the nearby area of Kaliasot dam and impose penalties for any improper disposal of solid waste, polythene and C&D waste in and around the banks of dam/ unauthorized sites.
4. The district administration shall ensure that there should not be any encroachment on the bank of river. The demarcation and protection of flood plain zones keeping them free from encroachment should be ensured.



**(Dr. V.K. Kulshreshtha)**  
Scientist-C

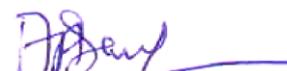
Central Ground Water Authority, Bhopal



**(Ashutosh Goswami)**  
SDM Kolar, Bhopal



**(Dr. Ranu C. Verma)**  
Scientist-C  
CPCB, RD-Bhopal



**(Dr. Arti Agarwal)**  
Scientist  
Regional Office, MPPCB, Bhopal



at the bank of the Kaliasote Dam causing loss to the environment and public health..

2. A blatant violation of environmental rules and a substantial issue of environment has been raised.
3. It is to be noted that the right to the people to live in the healthy environment with minimum disturbance of ecological balance and without avoidable hazard to them and to their cattle, homes and agriculture land and undue affection of air, water and environment. It is for the Government for the Nation and not for the Court to decide whether the deposit should be exploited at the cost of ecology and environmental consideration or the industrial requirement should be otherwise satisfied. It may be perhaps possible to exercise greater control and vision over the operation and strike a balance between preservation and utilization, that could indeed be a matter for an expert body to examine and on the basis of appropriate advise, the Government should take a policy decision and formally implement the same and for the purpose it is for the expert committee to examine as to whether the ponds and water bodies can be converted into commercial complex and can these operations be permitted on the cost of environmental damage.
4. We may further quote the decisions of Hon'ble Supreme Court in case of N.D. Jayal & Anr. Vs. Union of India & Ors. reported in (2004) 9 SCC 362 dealing with the matter of Tehri Dam observed as follows:

“22. Before adverting to other issues, certain aspects pertaining to the preservation of ecology and development have to be noticed. In Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India, and in M C Mehta v. Union of India, it was observed that the balance between environmental protection and developmental activities could only be maintained by strictly following the principle of sustainable development.' This is a development strategy that caters the needs of the present without negotiating

the ability of upcoming generations to satisfy their needs. The strict observance of sustainable development will put us on a path that ensures development while protecting the environment, a path that works for all peoples and for all generations. It is a guarantee to the present and a bequeath to the future. All environmental related developmental activities should benefit more people while maintaining the environmental balance. This could be ensured only by the strict adherence of sustainable development without which life of coming generations will be in jeopardy.

*In a catena of cases we have reiterated that right to clean environment is a guaranteed fundamental right. May be in different context, the right to development is also declared as a component of Article 21 in cases like Samata v. State of Andhra Pradesh and in Madhu Kishore v. State of Bihar.*

5. The right to development cannot be treated as a mere right to economic betterment or cannot be limited to as a misnomer to simple construction activities. The right to development encompasses much more than economic well being, and includes within its definition the guarantee of fundamental human rights. The 'development' is not related only to the growth of GNP. In the classic work – 'Development As Freedom' the Nobel prize winner Amartya Sen pointed out that the issue of development cannot be separated from the conceptual framework of human right'. This idea is also part of the UN Declaration on the Right to Development. The right to development includes the whole spectrum of civil, cultural, economic, political and social process, for the improvement of peoples' well being and realization of their full potential. It is an integral part of human right. Of course, construction of a dam or a mega project is definitely an attempt to

achieve the goal of wholesome development. Such works could very well be treated as integral component for development.

6. Therefore, the adherence of sustainable development principle is a sine qua non for the maintenance of the symbiotic balance between the rights to environment and development. Right to environment is a fundamental right. On the other hand right to development is also one. Here the right to 'sustainable development' cannot be singled out. Therefore, the concept of 'sustainable development' is to be treated an integral part of 'life' under Article 21. The weighty concepts like inter-generational equity State of Himachal Pradesh v. Ganesh Wood Products, public trust doctrine M C Mehta v. Kamal Nath, and precautionary principle (Vellore Citizens), which we declared as inseparable ingredients of our environmental jurisprudence, could only be nurtured by ensuring sustainable development.
7. To ensure sustainable development is one of the goals of Environmental Protection Act, 1986 (for short 'the Act') and this is quiet necessary to guarantee 'right to life' under Article 21. If the Act is not armed with the powers to ensure sustainable development, it will become a barren shell. In other words, sustainable development is one of the means to achieve the object and purpose of the Act as well as the protection of 'life' under Article 21. Acknowledgment of this principle will breathe new life into our environmental jurisprudence and constitutional resolve. Sustainable development could be achieved only by strict compliance of the directions under the Act. The object and purpose of the Act - "to provide for the protection and improvement of environment" could only be achieved by ensuring the strict compliance of its directions. The concerned authorities by exercising its powers under the Act will have to ensure the acquiescence of sustainable development. Therefore, the directions

or conditions put forward by the Act need to be strictly complied with. Thus the power under the Act cannot be treated as a power simpliciter, but it is a power coupled with duty. It is the duty of the State to make sure the fulfillment of conditions or direction under the Act. Without strict compliance, right to environment under Article 21 could not be guaranteed and the purpose of the Act will also be defeated. The commitment to the conditions thereof is an obligation both under Article 21 and under the Act. The conditions glued to the environmental clearance for the Tehri Dam Project given by the Ministry of Environment vide its Order dated July 19, 1990 has to be viewed from this perspective.

8. When natural resources are exploited in a big way for big projects by State with all sincerity and good intentions for general common benefit, social conflicts arise as a natural adverse consequence. Generally the conflicts arise between marginal farmers, peasants and other landless persons who survive on natural resources and those who are better off, rich or affluent and who desire to undertake agriculture and industry. When river projects for dams are undertaken to generate electricity and improve irrigation facilities, conflicts arise between people living up-stream who have to necessarily lose their source of living and habitat and those living down-stream who need water and electricity for their homes, industries and agricultural fields. When such social conflicts between different social groups i.e. up-stream population and down-stream population, between rural population and urban population, between poor surviving on natural resources and others needing natural resources for further development arise what should be the duty and priorities of the State and its authorities who have undertaken the projects? When such social conflicts arise between poor and more

needy on one side and rich or affluent or less needy on the other, prior attention has to be paid to the former group which is both financially and politically weak. Such less advantaged group is expected to be given prior attention by Welfare State like ours which is committed and obliged by the Constitution, particularly by its provisions contained in the Preamble, Fundamental rights, Fundamental duties and Directive Principles, to take care of such deprived sections of people who are likely to lose their home and source of livelihood.

9. In the case of *M.C. Mehta Vs. Union of India* reported in (2004) 12 SCC 166, the Hon'ble Apex Court has held as follows:

“45. The natural sources of air, water and soil cannot be utilized if the utilization results in irreversible damage to environments. There has been accelerated degradation of environment primarily on account of lack of effective enforcement of environmental laws and non-compliance of the statutory norms. This Court has repeatedly said that the right to live is a fundamental right under Article 21 of the Constitution and it includes the right to enjoyment of pollution-free water and air for full enjoyment of life. (See *Subhash Kumar v. State of Bihar*)

46. *Further, by 42nd Constitutional Amendment, Article 48- A was inserted in the Constitution in Part IV stipulating that the State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forest and wildlife of the country. Article 51A, inter alia, provides that it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forest, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures. Article 47 which provides that it shall be the duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health is also relevant in this connection. The most vital necessities, namely, air, water and soil, having regard to right of life under Article 21 cannot be permitted to be misused and polluted so as to reduce the quality of life of others. Having regard to the right of the community at large it is permissible to*

*encourage the participation of Amicus Curiae, the appointment of experts and the appointments of monitory committees. The approach of the Court has to be liberal towards ensuring social justice and protection of human rights. In M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, this Court held that life, public health and ecology has priority over unemployment and loss of revenue. The definition of 'sustainable development' which Brundtland gave more than 3 decades back still holds good. The phrase covers the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their own needs. In Narmada Bachao Andolan v. Union of India & Ors., this Court observed that sustainable development means the type or extent of development that can take place and which can be sustained by nature/ecology with or without mitigation. In these matters, the required standard now is that the risk of harm to the environment or to human health is to be decided in public interest, according to a "reasonable person's " test. [See Chairman Barton : The Status of the Precautionary Principle in Australia : (Vol. 22) (1998) (Harv. Envtl. Law Review, p. 509 at p.549-A) as referred to in para 28 in AP Pollution Control Board vs. Prof. M.V. Nayuder.”*

10. The matter of encroachment on the water bodies was taken up by the Principal Bench of this Tribunal and in Appeal No. 54 of 2018 (heard on 22.06.2021 & uploaded on 30.07.2021) it was observed, as follows:

*“292. We know and can take judicial cognizance of the fact that entire country is facing a tremendous scarcity of drinking and potable water almost everywhere and, in fact, it is a global phenomenon. It is this reason which required Regulators/Statutory Authorities to act responsibly for protection of environment and ecology and in particular, wetland/water bodies. They are expected to function in a more responsible and accountable manner and deeper study ought to have been made, before allowing any construction activities in vicinity of a wetland/water body, more so when project site is abutting*

*the wetland itself.*

293. *Importance of water no one can deny.*

294. *It cannot be doubted that water though cover three-fourth of earth, still drinking and potable water is in great scarcity. Manmade ventures are the basic cause for this situation. Protection of wetland assumed international importance at very late stage. However, serious concern at global level is writ large from the fact that in 1991, Convention in Ramsar was held only to discuss protection of wetland. Some important wetlands across the world were identified therein. Signatory countries vowed to protect wetland by taking all necessary measures including stringent actions.*

295. *This is a matter of common knowledge that people residing in urban areas had turned cities into jungles of concrete. Nature has lost its place, healthy and clean environment has been compromised in the name of development. The consequences are air pollution, scarcity of drinking water, extreme heat and cold, lack of raining etc. Earlier's comfortable life in such cities has become a nightmare. Resourceful people are now resorting to other areas on the outskirts or near such cities where they can enjoy proximity with nature. This attempt or desire is nothing but costing heavy to nature. It is a concerted effort by greedy elite class to cause destruction of nature in un-probed areas, which have remained untouched till date, but now are being frequently occupied by them.*

296. *These constructions near water bodies or forest areas etc. are not as a necessity to provide shelter to homeless needy people or development to economy in general but virtually a part of luxury life for those who can afford. The elite class and its greed, in the name of development, has already destroyed cities and now moving towards the areas, rich in natural flora and fauna including forests, lakes, rivers, streams i.e., different type to water bodies and wetlands. In the name of stay in the lap of nature, in reality they are causing damage and destructing nature.*

297. *In fact, commercial or residential construction projects*

*do not need vicinity of wetlands or water bodies etc., as a necessity but Promoters/PPs/Developers normally choose such sites so as to increase salability and commercial value of their projects/constructions.*

298. *Various statutory authorities which were constituted to serve as a watchdog for protection of these places, rich in natural flora and fauna, are not very sincere and serious in protection but working only technically. They are liberal in allowing these activities instead of adopting strict and stringent measures necessary for protection. We can see destruction of Aravalli Hills in National Capital Delhi itself, and disappearance of several small chains of hills in many States. When we come to the garden city of Bengaluru itself, the facts have already been noted that in the past there were hundreds of lakes in the city which are now reduced to just two figures. Most of the lakes have been reclaimed, encroached or otherwise usurped by the so called development activities.*

299. *The concept of wetlands, as we already said, is not a mere water contained water body but its interface and surrounding i.e., the catchment area/buffer zone/zone of influence etc., which, if allowed to be used for purposes other than wetland connected activities, may erode/damage or extinct the entire wetland itself. Whenever, commercial and other activities i.e., other than what can be termed as activities for protection and preservation of wetlands and its surroundings, are allowed to be taken near or abutting wetland, it has to be ensured that certain area from the periphery of wetland is reserved and no commercial or development activities should be allowed thereon otherwise wetland/water bodies will suffer adversely. How much area should be reserved or be declared non-development area around a wetland/ water body has to be determined looking to various aspects relating to concerned wetland/water bodies. A universal determination may not be proper. It is true that provisions may be made declaring certain minimum area within which no development activities can be allowed so as to protect wetlands/water bodies but this minimum area is not the maximum and restriction over further area, if any required, will depend upon the nature of wetland/water*

bodies, its vegetation, flora, fauna and other activities connected therewith which may be found necessary for its protection and preservation. With that view of the matter, in Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010 and 2017, instead of using the term –Buffer Zone, the term –Zone of Influence has been used which is obviously a wider term than –BufferZone.

300. When we talk of maintaining greenbelt surrounding a wetland/water body, it does not mean a public recreation place like public park, open space etc. It means a place reserved for natural wetland's own activities untouched by any PP/ Developer for taking it as a part of its project.

301. In Indians sub-continent, with the passage of time, for one or the other reasons or sometimes compelling reasons, when inhabitants were ruled by people from outside Indian sub-continent, the Rulers ignored or missed dictates of Vedic Literature and propagate to the people also. The result is, with passage of time, nature has got worst affected and deteriorated quality and contents significantly.

302. Problem of environment today is a Global phenomenon. The irresponsible and unmindful development has proved an enemy to environment. It has increased pollution everywhere compelling Global leaders to take recourse for protection of environment, if necessary, by framing strict and stringent provisions, but fact remains, that condition of environment today is extremely alarming.

303. In the Tribune 23<sup>rd</sup> June, 2006, it was published that 70 percent of all available water in India is polluted. Even, Supreme Court realised the pace with which even wetland were eroding and disappearing in **M.K. Balakrishnan vs. Union of India (Supra)** and found need of immediate action. It directed Government of India to apply Rule 4 of Wetlands Rules, 2010 to 2,01,503 wetlands identified and mentioned in –National Wetland Inventory & Assessment, to avoid any further extinction of wetlands.

304. Therefore, protection of wetlands in all seriousness is a matter of great concern. It cannot be done in a technical or

*formal manner but require sincere, wholesome and comprehensive effort to protect not only territorial boundary of water or periphery of wetland but the entire surrounding of wetland necessary for its preservation.*

*305. When we look into the matter objectively and apprehend what is latent, we have no manner of doubt that any economic activity which is a part of a civic amenity of any particular project cannot be allowed either in a wetland or within its –Zone of Influence which would include buffer zone also. PP, even if has ownership of some land abutting a wetland, the area of such land of PP which comes within the –Zone of Influence including buffer zone cannot be allowed to be used or developed for the purpose of the Project. It has to be left as it is, as a part of wetland itself and needs be protected as a greenbelt i.e., only trees etc., can be planted but for that purpose also Horticulture and Forest Expert’s opinion has to be obtained so that characteristic of specific flora and fauna of the area is not disturbed and coherence is maintained.”*

11. Accordingly, following persons should be arrayed as respondent :
  - a. State of Madhya Pradesh through Collector Bhopal.
  - b. Municipal Commissioner, Bhopal.
  - c. Central Pollution Control Board integrated office at Bhopal
  - d. Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board.
  - e. Madhya Pradesh Water Board.
12. Issue notice to the respondents. Returnable within four weeks.
13. Respondents are directed to submit their reply within six weeks through e-filing portal, preferably in the form of searchable PDF/ OCR Support PDF and not in the form of Image PDF.
14. We further constitute a committee consisting of :
  - i. One representative from the Central Pollution Control Board
  - ii. One representative from the Central Ground Water Authority
  - iii. One representative nominated by the Member Secretary, Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board.

- iv. One representative from the Collector, Bhopal
15. The Committee is directed to visit the place, examine the facts, take remedial measures and submit the factual and action taken report within four weeks. The State PCB will be the nodal agency for coordination and logistic support.
16. A copy of the order and copy of the report/photo containing filling of the land/lake be sent to the Principal Secretary, Urban Development Department, State of MP with direction to see the matter personally and to ensure that the land filling within the Kaliasote Dam by dumping sweeping dust must be removed immediately and remedial measures must be taken and the boundaries of the Kaliasot Dam must be protected by the barbed wiring and pillars so that no further dumping should be done at the place.
17. State Pollution Control Board is directed to assess the environment compensation and to issue notice and further action taken report be submitted before the next date of listing.
18. The report in the matter be filed by the Committee/MPPCB through email at [ngtczbbho-mp@gov.in](mailto:ngtczbbho-mp@gov.in) preferably in the form of searchable PDF/OCR Support PDF and not in the form of Image PDF.

List it on **4<sup>th</sup> January, 2024.**

**Sheo Kumar Singh, JM**

**Dr. Afroz Ahmad, EM**

17<sup>th</sup> October, 2023  
O.A. No. 150/2023 (CZ)  
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**Google Location showing dumping of MSW and C&D near Kaliasot Dam**

**Photographs taken during joint committee visit on  
15/12/2023**





## Photographs taken on 28/12/2023 after clearing the site





Latitude: 23.205359  
Longitude: 77.369028  
Elevation: 509.05±3.11 m  
Accuracy: 4.92 m  
Time: 28-12-2023 15:45:43

NoteCam @ iOS



क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय,  
मध्य प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड,  
पर्यावरण परिसर, ई-05, अरेरा कालोनी, भोपाल

Phone-0755-2466392, Fax: 0755-4278342 E-Mail:-romppcb\_bpl@rediffmail.com

क्रमांक 2532 /क्षे.का/प्रनिबो/2023 भोपाल, दिनांक 15/12 /2023  
प्रति,

आयुक्त,  
नगर पालिक निगम,  
कुशाभाऊ ठाकरे परिसर,  
आई.एस.बी.टी.,  
भोपाल (म.प्र.)-462023

विषय:- सूरज नगर स्थित कलियासोत डेम के बेक वॉटर बॉडी क्षेत्र में अनाधिकृत रूप से डम्प नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट तथा कंस्ट्रक्शन एण्ड डिमोलीशन वेस्ट को हटाने के संबंध में।

संदर्भ:- माननीय एन.जी.टी. भोपाल बैंच में प्रचलित प्रकरण ओ.ए. 150/2023 (News articale dumping of sweeping waste/dust at the bank of kaliyasoat Dam) के अंतर्गत पारित आदेश दिनांक 17.10.2023 के अनुपालन में गठित समिति द्वारा दिनांक 15.12.2023 को किया गया निरीक्षण।

उपरोक्त विषयांतर्गत लेख है कि माननीय एन.जी.टी. भोपाल बैंच में प्रचलित प्रकरण ओ. ए. 150/2023 के अंतर्गत पारित आदेश दिनांक 17.10.2023 के अनुपालन में केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, सेन्ट्रल ग्राउण्ड वाटर बोर्ड, म.प्र. प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड एवं कलेक्टर कार्यालय, भोपाल गठित समिति द्वारा दिनांक 15.12.2023 को कलियासोत डेम क्षेत्र का निरीक्षण किया गया। निरीक्षण दौरान नगर निगम के स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी श्री राजीव सक्सेना, भी उपस्थित थे। निरीक्षण में पाया गया कि:-

- सूरज नगर स्थित कलियासोत डेम के बेक वॉटर बॉडी क्षेत्र में नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट डम्प था एवं स्थल पर दुर्गन्ध भी व्याप्त थी।
- कलियासोत डेम के बेक वॉटर बॉडी क्षेत्र में तथा सूरज नगर क्षेत्र के पास सूरज नगर मुख्य मार्ग के किनारों पर कुछ मात्रा में कंस्ट्रक्शन एण्ड डिमोलीशन वेस्ट डम्प पाया गया।

लेख है कि वर्षा जल के साथ उपरोक्त अपशिष्ट बहकर कलियासोत डेम के जल में मिलने की संभावना हो सकती है। अतः कृपया उपरोक्त के संबंध में निम्नानुसार कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित करावें :-

1. कलियासोत डेम के बेक वॉटर बॉडी क्षेत्र सूरज नगर से नीलबड़ के मार्ग की ओर कब्रिस्तान के निकट पुराना मार्ग कलियासोत डेम डूब क्षेत्र (भदभदा से नीलबड़ का मार्ग) में डम्प नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट को स्थल से हटवाकर निर्धारित ठोस अपशिष्ट डम्प साईट पर डिस्पोजल किया जावे।

2. सूरज नगर मुख्य मार्ग के किनारों पर डम्प कंस्ट्रक्शन एण्ड डिमोलीशन वेस्ट का निपटान कंस्ट्रक्शन एण्ड डिमोलीशन वेस्ट मैनेजमेन्ट रूल्स 2016 के अनुसार करावें।

कृपया उपरोक्त कार्यवाही से इस कार्यालय को 07 दिवस में अवगत करावें। कृपया इससे संबंधित फोटोग्राफ एवं वीडियो भी उपलब्ध करावे ताकि जानकारी माननीय एनजीटी के समक्ष प्रस्तुत की जा सकें।

(बृजेश शर्मा)  
क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी

क्रमांक 2533 /क्षे.का/प्रनिबो/2023  
प्रतिलिपि:-

भोपाल, दिनांक

15/12 /2023

1. सदस्य सचिव, म.प्र. प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, भोपाल की ओर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।
2. डायरेक्टर (पर्यावरण) विधि, म.प्र. प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, भोपाल की ओर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

(बृजेश शर्मा)  
क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी

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