

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
NEW DELHI (PRINCIPAL BENCH)  
ORIGINAL APPLICATION No. 745/2023

IN THE MATTER OF:

Ms. Mamta Sharma

...Applicant

VERSUS

Gram Panchayat Arrana & Ors.

.....Respondents

REPLY ON BEHALF OF THE APPLICANT TO RESPONDENT NO. 7's/  
ADDITIONAL CHIEF SECRETARY, PANCHAYATI RAJ DEPARTMENT  
ADDITIONAL AFFIDAVIT DATED 23.04.2025

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*M Sharma*

Filed by

Dated: 22.07.2025  
Place: Arrana, Aligarh, UP

M Sharma  
Mamta Sharma  
(Applicant)

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**MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:**

1. That the present Reply is being filed by the Applicant, i.e., Ms. Mamta Sharma ("*Applicant*"), in response to the Additional Affidavit filed by the Additional Chief Secretary, Panchayati Raj Department, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh ("*Respondent No. 7*") dated 23.04.2025 ("*Additional Affidavit*"), in the captioned matter.
2. The present Application has been filed by the Applicant *inter alia* seeking appropriate directions from this Hon'ble Tribunal to the Respondents for the following:
  - (i) to stop the illegal flow of drain water falling into Gata No. 38, Village Arrana, Tehsil Khair, District Aligarh so as to prevent the drain water from polluting the yellow soil and ground water;
  - (ii) to create a lawful and appropriate drainage system such that the polluted drain water is taken outside the residential area, by mending the flow of the drains towards the larger drain running parallel to the National Highway and dispose the said drain water in a safe place after treating the same post study of environmental impact in a scientific manner;
  - (iii) to clear the entire liquid and solid waste from Gata No. 38, Village Arrana, Tehsil Khair, District Aligarh and to restore the said land to its original position to prevent the adverse effects of the same on the nearby village inhabitants; and
  - (iv) to take appropriate remedial actions to restore the clean environment of the Applicant's locality and to move the solid and liquid waste away from the

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residential area to an appropriate location to avoid adverse impact on health of the village inhabitants.

3. At the outset, it is submitted that the Additional Affidavit has been filed based solely on the information provided by the District Panchayati Raj Officer, Aligarh ("DPRO")/Respondent No. 3, without any consultation or verification from the Applicant. The contents of the Additional Affidavit are merely reiterating the narrative of the DPRO/Respondent No. 3 & Gram Pradhan/Respondent No. 1 and do not reflect an independent application of mind or consideration of the Applicant's submissions. Moreover, even the documents submitted along with this Additional Affidavit have already been filed by the Respondents in their earlier submissions.
4. That the Applicant denies and disputes all the contentions and allegations made in the Additional Affidavit, save and except what has been specifically admitted herein. Any omission on part of the Applicant to deal with any particular contention or allegations of the Respondent No. 7 should not be construed as an admission/acceptance thereof by the Applicant. The Applicant craves leave of this Hon'ble Tribunal to rely on the facts and submissions placed before this Hon'ble Tribunal in the captioned Application without expressly reiterating the same for the sake of brevity.
5. The Applicant humbly submits that the Additional Affidavit is baseless, fallacious, misconceived and not maintainable. It is to be noted that to avoid prolixity, the Applicant is filing a para-wise Reply to the Additional Affidavit filed by the Respondent No. 7 and craves leave of this Hon'ble Tribunal to file additional and further submissions to the Additional Affidavit at a later stage, if required.
6. Before proceeding to specifically deal with and controvert the allegations and/or contentions and/or submissions in the Additional Affidavit, the Applicant is setting out its Preliminary Submissions, which clearly establishes the malicious intent of Respondents.

#### PRELIMINARY SUBMISSIONS

- I. The sewage treatment water pond cannot be constructed near residential area and specifically not at a distance of 5 – 6 metres from the Applicant's house
7. It is most humbly submitted that although the Respondents have submitted different distance between the Applicant's house and the boundary of the sewage pond, ranging

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right from 150 metres to 250 metres. However, the distance between the Applicant's house and the sewage pond boundary is actually approximately 5 – 6 metres. The same is further substantiated from the findings of the Joint Committee Report dated 07.08.2024/Inspection Report, wherein at Point No. 2 it has been clearly recorded by the Joint Committee that the Applicant's house is situated at approximately 10 - 12 metres from the edge of the pond, which is substantially lesser than alleged 150 – 250 metres. However even assuming that the measurements of the Joint committee are accurate (*though the same is vehemently denied*), it is submitted that as per Indian Standards 5611-1987 which contains the *Code of Practice For Construction of Waste Stabilization Ponds* (annexed as Annexure 3 to the Petitioner's Rejoinder to the Reply submitted by UPPCB at Pg. 287), it is stipulated in Point 5 that *the pond site should be as far away as practicable from habitation taking into account possible future development of the area. No pond should be located less than 200 m and preferably 500 m from residential colonies.*

8. Furthermore, as per Para 7.1.3.14 (*Protection against Health Hazard*) of the Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems, 2013, as published by Central Public Health & Environmental Engineering Organisation, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India (annexed as Annexure 2 to the Petitioner's Rejoinder to the Reply submitted by UPPCB at Pg. 286), sewage farms **must be separated from residential areas by atleast 300 m horizontal distance**. It further states that the public health aspect of sewage farming should be considered from the viewpoint of exposure of farm workers to sewage and that of the consumers of the farm product.
9. In any case, it is submitted that the Respondents are deliberately confusing between the sewage system and drainage system and are using the two interchangeably. It is submitted that drainage system is built on the side of the road and is above ground, meant for primarily collecting fresh water and rain water, whereas the sewage system is an underground network of tunnels/pipelines meant for collection of sewage (*which is essentially mixture of both grey and black water*). In this regard, it is pertinent to highlight that Swachh Bharat Mission Advisory on On-Site and Off-Site Sewage Management Practices specifically defines 'Sewerage System' as *the underground conduit for the collection of sewage is called Sewer. A network of sewer appurtenances intended for the collection and conveyance of sewage generated from each of the properties to a sewage pumping station for pumping to sewage treatment plant for further treatment and disposal is called sewerage system.*

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10. In addition to the above, it is pertinent to highlight that the Chief Secretary, State of Uttar Pradesh in its Affidavit dated 11.09.2024 filed before this Hon'ble Tribunal in compliance of order dated 24.05.2024 in O.A. No. 593/2017, wherein this Hon'ble Tribunal is seized of the issue of liquid waste management as per orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in W.P. No. 375 of 2012 in the matter of *Paryavaran Suraksha v. Union of India*, has expressly submitted at Para Nos. 4 & 6 that sewage should not be allowed to reach the drain which is meant for carrying the storm water and that the present liquid waste management systems in the State of Uttar Pradesh lacks scientific approach of sewer network and household connectivity with the sewer line. The relevant extract of such submissions of Chief Secretary in O.A. No. 593/2017, is reproduced hereinbelow, for ease of reference of this Hon'ble Tribunal:

*"4. Regarding liquid waste the characteristic is universal across the globe. Many countries have solved this problem of sewage. The world over it is built as a closed loop system and the sewage from toilet is captured in sewer line through which it is taken to the main trunk sewer line from where it reaches the sewage pumping station. From the Sewage Pumping Station it is pumped to the STP for treatment. Sewage should not be allowed to reach the drain which is meant for carrying the storm water. As it increases the volume and dilutes the sewage. The raw sewage has Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) around 250, which is needed in order to run the STPs optimally. So, when we tap or intercept the drain and pump sewage along with water from drain to STP, this on one hand increases the volume and dilutes the sewage, which is not good for proper functioning of the STP.*

*....*

*6. The present liquid waste management systems lacks scientific approach of sewer network and household connectivity with the sewer line and are rather designed to treat sewage discharged in drains under Interception and Diversion of drains approach where the storm and industrial waste water also gets mixed with the sewage making the existing capacities for the treatment inadequate, resulting in to discharge of untreated sewage in the surface water through drains. The sewage treatment projects, majorly funded by Government of India under various schemes like AMRUT & Namami Gange, presently do not focus on construction of sewer lines and household connections as integrated projects....."*

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11. As is clear from the above, the drains that have been constructed in Village Arrana, are admittedly being utilised for transferring sewage generated from households to the pond in Gata No. 38. That the Respondent No. 7 has specifically stated at various instances that the grey water (*however such drains are also carrying black water*), which forms part of sewage, is being transported from households through the drains into the pond in Gata No. 38, the details of the same are provided hereinbelow, for case of reference of this Hon'ble Tribunal:
- (a) **Para No. 8 of Additional Affidavit:** *.....grey water presently conveyed through the drains is not environmentally harmful so long as it remains non-stagnant;*
- (b) **Para No. 12 of Additional Affidavit:** *The greywater discharged from the houses in Village Panchayat Arrana, Development Block Khair, District Aligarh, flows through a drain into the filter chambers. As the water passes through an inclined screen bar, solid particles are trapped, preventing them from entering the filtration system....*
12. In this regard, it is respectfully submitted that the untreated grey water/sewage water being dumped in the pond illegally constructed on Gata No. 38, is dehors the provisions of law and violates express provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 ("*Water Act*") and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 ("*Environment Act*") thereby leading to gross water and environment pollution as well as creating nuisance and posing as a health hazard to the inhabitants of the village.
13. It is submitted that in light of the above submissions, it is clear that no sewage water treatment pond can be established at a distance of mere 5 - 6 metres from residential houses and have to mandatorily be situated at a distance of atleast 300 metres from the residential colony/houses, that too after taking into consideration future settlements. However, as can be seen from the conduct and approach of all the concerned state authorities, the said minimum distance policy has not been adhered to and moreover, repeated attempts have been made by the Respondents to portray that the Applicant's house is situated at a distance of atleast 250 metres from the boundary of pond. This clearly indicates the malafide intent of the Respondents, as by repeatedly stating such grossly inaccurate data with regard to the distance between the Applicant's house and the pond, the Respondents clearly depict that they are well aware that such a sewage treatment pond cannot be established so near a residential house and therefore, deceptively adopted the most beneficial route of lying on affidavit, in order to justify their illegal actions.

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14. In that view, it is most humbly requested from this Hon'ble Tribunal to forthwith direct the Respondents to stop illegal dumping of untreated sewage water in the pond on Gata No. 38 and to either identify a site, which is situated at a distance of minimum 500 metres from the residential houses/colony OR to restore the flow of the drain towards the National Highway, where such sewage water gets collected in 2 (two) large U type underground drains/tunnels.

**II. Deliberate and wilfull non-compliance of various recommendations/findings of specialized state authorities/committees by the Respondents**

15. It is submitted that Junior Engineer, Rural Engineering Department, an official having specialized knowledge regarding engineering of drains, pond and sewage system, by way of its Inspection Report dated 10.01.2022 noted that Public Works Department (PWD) has constructed a big drain along the Aligarh – Palwal National Highway, for draining out the sewage water of village Arrana. However, the drain now being constructed by the Gram Pradhan, which should slope towards the big drain constructed along the National Highway, is instead sloping towards the LMC land, i.e., Gata No. 38, but there is no further way out for the drain, moving away from the LMC land. The said Inspection Report dated 10.01.2022 is annexed as *Annexure IA 1 (Colly)* along with Applicant's IA No. 431 of 2024 in the captioned matter.
16. Furthermore, another inspection was carried out jointly by Assistant Development Officer (Panchayat), Block – Khair (ADO) and Junior Engineer, Rural engineering Department on 01.04.2022, wherein once again the state officials noted that the drain being constructed by the Gram Pradhan should have sloped towards the large open drain along the National Highway, however, the same is being constructed with a slope towards the LMC land, i.e., Gata No. 38, which is right in front of Mrs. Mamta Sharma's house, i.e., the Applicant herein. The Joint Inspection Report further specifically notes that there is no further way out for the sewage water to drain away from this LMC land. The said Joint Inspection Report dated 01.04.2022 is annexed as *Annexure IA 2* along with Applicant's IA No. 431 of 2024 in the captioned matter.
17. In this regard, it is most humbly submitted that despite express recommendation of the Junior Engineer, Rural Engineering Department and the ADO (Panchayat), the Respondent No. 1, i.e., Gram Pradhan, deliberately and wilfully disregarding the said recommendations, continued constructing such unapproved and engineeringly unsound drain with slope towards Gata No. 38, with the only intent to dump such untreated

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sewage water in front of a residential house. It is submitted that such deliberate disobedience to recommendations of government officials, whose key responsibility and skill set is to ascertain whether a certain road/highway/drain/flyover is engineeringly sound or not, clearly depicts that the Respondent No. 1 has ulterior motives, one which does not align with discharge of his official duties as a Gram Pradhan, but as a person out to fulfil his vendetta against the Applicant in his personal capacity, whilst abusing his position and powers as a Gram Pradhan, a statutory position.

18. In addition to the above, in compliance of this Hon'ble Tribunal's Order dated 16.07.2024, a Joint Committee was formed consisting of Superintending Engineer, Rural Engineering Department, Aligarh; Assistant Environmental Engineer, UPPCB, Aligarh; District Panchayati Raj Officer, Aligarh and District Development Officer, Aligarh. The said Joint Committee was tasked to carry out an inspection of the sewage treatment pond in Gata No. 38, which was carried out on 07.08.2024 and the findings thereof have been submitted before this Hon'ble Tribunal, which are annexed at Page Nos. 271 – 274 of the pleadings in the captioned matter. The recommendations of the Joint Committee, which consists of officials who have specialized knowledge and experience in rural waste water management, recommended the following:
- (a) The waste dumped on Gata No. 38 should be disposed of away from the residential area in accordance with the provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 ("*Waste Management Rules*"), through Material Recovery Facility ("*MRF*"). The disposal should be carried out as per the Waste Management Rules by the village head and village secretary of Arrana.
  - (b) The pond can be used for water conservation during the monsoon in the village, for which a separate drainage system should be established.
  - (c) The untreated domestic wastewater dumped into the pond should be first treated and then used for irrigation purposes.
  - (d) The black and grey domestic wastewater generated in village Arrana should be separated and treated as required through bio-remediation, STP, or leach pits. After that, the treated water should be used for irrigation by coordinating with the farmers of village Arrana. For this purpose, a separate drainage system should be constructed.
  - (e) The area around the mentioned pond should be properly cleaned, and sufficient plantation of shady trees should be done.

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19. That as is clear from the recommendation of the Joint Committee, it was clearly recommended that the waste illegally dumped in Gata No. 38 ought to be disposed off away from the residential area, in compliance of the provisions of the Waste Management Rules through MRF. In this regard, it is pertinent to highlight that MRF is a specialized plant that are designed to separate different types of recyclable waste from mixed waste streams, making it easier to recycle and reuse these materials. However, as is evident, no such process has ever been carried out by the Gram Pradhan and/or Gram Sachiv. Furthermore, the recommendations specifically state that the pond can only be used for the purposes of harvesting rainwater and that the sewage water from domestic households ought to be separated and treated through bio-remediation, sewage treatment plants or leach pits, before being utilized by the farmers for agricultural purposes. However, just to show paper compliance of alleged treated water being utilized by the farmers, the Respondents, especially Respondent No. 1 has submitted that such process is being carried out.

III. There has been no change in land use with respect to Gata No. 38

20. It is submitted that the Respondent No. 7 has stated in Para 22(f) of its Additional Affidavit that allegedly the Gata No. 38 land was previously a yellow soil land, however, once the villagers started dumping solid waste and the sewage started flowing into Gata No. 38, the pond magically widened, due to which it had to be necessarily converted into a sewage water pond. In this regard, the Respondent No. 7 has relied upon the Gram Panchayat meeting that allegedly took place on 28.04.2022, wherein with mutual understanding and consent of the village inhabitants, it was decided by the Gram Panchayat that such yellow soil land will now be converted into a sewage water pond.
21. It is pertinent to highlight that minutes of such Gram Panchayat meeting surprisingly record that the sewage water pond should be made in a manner such that plants and trees can be planted and the village inhabitants can walk in the morning and evening to safeguard their health. The relevant extract of the minutes of the meeting dated 28.04.2022 are reproduced hereinbelow, for ease of reference of this Hon'ble Tribunal:

“कि तालाब इस तरह बनना चाहिए कि उसके आस पास पेड़ पौधे भी लग सके और गाँव की जनता वहाँ सुबह शाम टहल कर स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा कर सके।”

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In this view, it is clear that the alleged consent given by the villagers was based on misinformation and misrepresentation by the Respondent No. 1, i.e., Gram Pradhan and hence is *void ab initio*. Accordingly, on this aspect alone, the alleged consent and the decision taken in the meeting ought to be set aside and the intentions of the Respondent No. 1 be questioned and challenged, as this decision has been reached and consent obtained through unlawful means.

22. In this regard, it is submitted that the land in Gata No. 38 was a yellow soil land, which has been admitted by the Respondents as well and is currently also a yellow soil land as per the official details of the Revenue Department and falls under category 6-4, which is non cultivable due to other reasons. This is evident and further substantiated from the certified copy of the Khatauni/Land records of Gata No. 38, obtained by the Applicant on 22.07.2025. Accordingly, it is clear that no land use change has been carried out, as is being alleged by the Respondent No. 7 and the Respondents are illegally dumping sewage water in such yellow soil land/Gata No. 38. Certified copy of Khatauni record of Gata No. 38 are annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure-1**.
23. In addition to the same, it is pertinent to note that different land types have been given different codes in order to identify and understand their type and utility. The Revenue Department of the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, has identified land into various categories and allotted them codes accordingly, which are provided hereinbelow for ease of reference of this Hon'ble Tribunal:

Sr. No.	Land Type	Description of the Land Type
1.	1	Such land is cultivated by the Government or village assembly or other local authority which has been entrusted with the management of the land under Section 117-A of the U.P. Public Works and Land Sales Act, 1950.
2.	1-A	Land which is in the possession of transferable landholders.
3.	1A(a)	Empty
4.	1-B	Such land which is held by individuals under the Government Grant Act.
5.	2	Land which is in the possession of non-transferable landholders.
6.	3	Land that is in the possession or control of the tenants.

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7.	4	Land which is in the possession of the occupants without any income in the event that the name of any person is not already recorded in column 4 of the Khasra.
8.	4-A	Additional land acquired under U.P. Maximum Holding Ceiling Imposition Act - (a) which is held by a lessee for an interim period under the provisions of U.P. Holding C.A.A.
9.	4-A(b)	Other Lands.
10.	5-1	Cultivable land - new fallow (fallow land)
11.	5-2	Cultivable land - old fallow (Paratikdim)
12.	5-3-A	Arable Wasteland - Timber Forests.
13.	5-3-b	Cultivable wasteland - Forests that contain other types of trees, thickets of bushes, shrubs etc.
14.	5-3-c	Cultivable wastelands, permanent pasturelands and other grazing lands.
15.	5-3-D	Cultivable wasteland - thatched grass and bamboo huts.
16.	5-3-E	Other cultivable wastelands.
17.	5-A(a)	Forest land on which forest rights have been granted under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act - 2006 - for agriculture
18.	5-A(b)	Forest land on which forest rights have been granted under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act - 2006 - for population
19.	5-A(c)	Forest land on which forest rights have been granted under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act - 2006 - for community forest rights
20.	6-1	<b>Non-agricultural land - submerged land.</b>
21.	6-2	Non-agricultural land - sites, roads, railways, buildings and other lands used for non-agricultural purposes.
22.	6-3	Graveyards and cremation grounds (Marghats), except those graveyards and cremation grounds which are situated on land of landholders or in inhabited areas.
23.	6-4	<b>Which is not cultivated due to other reasons.</b>
24.	7	Land which is in the possession or ownership of the tenants.
25.	9	Such occupants of the land who have taken possession of the land without the consent of the person mentioned in column 4 of the Khasra.

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24. Accordingly, as is clear from the above, if solid and/or liquid waste was being dumped in Gata No. 38 from several decades, thereby rendering it as a submerged land, then the same would reflect in the revenue records of the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh and Gata No. 38 would have been a 6-1 category land. However, as is clear from the Gata No. 38 official records (*annexed hereinabove*), the said land is a 6-4 category land, i.e., which is not cultivated due to other reasons.
25. Furthermore, the land bearing Gata No. 38 is classified as reserved category land under the provisions of Section 77(2) of the Uttar Pradesh Revenue Code, 2006. As per the said statutory provision, the category of such land is not amenable to change, and any attempt to alter its use or classification is impermissible under law and liable to be set aside as illegal and *void ab initio*.
26. In addition to the above, what is beyond comprehension is the submission that gram panchayat members with mutual consent decided to change the land category use of a piece of government land from yellow soil to sewage water pond. Upon perusing such submissions, which is quite unsettling to say the least, the only conclusion that can be drawn is that such ignorant plea has been taken by the Respondents, as no land use change has infact been carried out as per the provisions of law and now in absence of any justified reason or plea, the Respondents have resorted to such cretinous submission to cover their gross violation of express provisions and procedures established under relevant laws. In that view, submissions of Respondents in this regard ought to be set aside and disregarded by this Hon'ble Tribunal.

#### PARA WISE REPLY

27. That the contents of Para No. 1 of the Additional Affidavit insofar as relating to reproducing the relevant extract of this Hon'ble Tribunal's order dated 18.03.2025 in the captioned matter is a matter of record and needs no response.
28. That the Additional Affidavit has been wrongly and incorrectly numbered and Para No. 1 is immediately succeeded by Para No. 5. Accordingly, in absence of Para Nos. 2 - 4, no response is made to the same.
29. That the contents of Para Nos. 5 and 6 of the Additional Affidavit insofar as pertaining to the fact that the Respondent No. 7 being directed by this Hon'ble Tribunal *vide* its order dated 18.03.2025 in the captioned matter, to file an Additional Affidavit detailing

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the existing position and action/remedial measures to be taken, are a matter of record and needs no response.

30. That the contents of Para No. 7 of the Additional Affidavit are wrong and vehemently denied, except the population figures based on 2011 Census. It is humbly submitted that the current population figures of the village as provided by the Respondent No. 7 are unsubstantiated and unreliable, as no documentary evidence has been placed on record to support the stated population data. It is pertinent to note that the Respondent No. 7 has failed to furnish any official records substantiating the same. Furthermore, with regards to the data and alleged increased population as provided below the Table, captured in Annexure 1 & 2 of the Compliance Report filed by the Additional Chief Secretary dated 15.03.2025 (*annexed at Page 414*), it is unclear as to how this data has been obtained and whether the same has been verified by any concerned authority or the state government. Accordingly, in light of the doubtful veracity of such document and absence of any verified authoritative data, the figures presented cannot be accepted as accurate or credible and appear to be merely speculative in nature and therefore, ought to be dismissed by this Hon'ble Tribunal.
31. That the contents of Para No. 8 of the Additional Affidavit are wrong and vehemently denied. It is submitted that the figures stated in this para are entirely speculative and unsupported by any documentary evidence or technical data. In this regard it is submitted that the Respondent No. 7 has submitted the following:
- (i) **Population of the village – 2067 persons (unsubstantiated);**
  - (ii) **Grey water generated by 2067 persons per day – 85,316 litres;**
  - (iii) **Black water generated by 2067 persons per day – 620 litres;**
  - (iv) **Population whose grey and black water is dumped in Gata No. 38 – 131 persons in 22 houses**
  - (v) **Grey water dumped in Gata No. 38 out of 85,316 litres – 5,764 litres; and**
  - (vi) **Black water dumped in Gata No. 38 out of 620 litres – 39 litres**

On analysis of the above given data/details by Respondent No. 7, the following scenario emerges:

- (i) **Grey water generated by 1 person per day – 41.2 litres (85316/2067); and**
- (ii) **Black water generated by 1 person per day – 0.29 litres or 290 ml (620/2067)**

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In this regard, it is pertinent to note that as per the Manual for Faecal Sludge Management issued in July 2021 by Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Govt. of India, black water and grey water are defined as follows:

*'Blackwater'* is a mixture of urine, faeces and flush water along with anal cleansing water and/or dry cleansing material (e.g. toilet paper). Blackwater has all of the pathogens of faeces and all of the nutrients of urine, but diluted in flush water.

*'Greywater'* is the total volume of water generated from washing food, clothes and dishware as well as for bathing. It may contain traces of excreta and therefore will also contain pathogens. Greywater accounts for approximately 60 per cent of the wastewater produced in households with flush toilets.

Accordingly, from the definition above it is clear that blackwater is essentially mixture of urine, faeces and flush water. In reference to this, as per Respondent No. 7, the blackwater estimated to be produced by 1 (one) person per day is 290 millilitres, which is beyond belief. It is common knowledge that only urine, which is one of the components of blackwater, is estimated to be generated to the tune of 1000 to 2000 millilitres or 1 to 2 litres by one person per day. Accordingly, it is beyond basic common logic, as to how the Respondent No. 7 has estimated that blackwater generated by one person per day is a meagre 290 millilitres. Similarly, the estimates provided for grey water are also inaccurate and unsubstantiated and hence, cannot be relied upon. It is submitted that the actual amount of both grey water and black water generation is substantially much more as has been projected by Respondent No. 7 in its Additional Affidavit.

It is further submitted that, as per the guidelines of the Jal Jeevan Mission ("*JJM*"), a flagship programme of Govt. of India, even in rural areas, a minimum of 55 litres of water per person per day is envisaged, out of which, approximately 65%, i.e., 36 litres is categorized as grey water, while the remaining 35%, i.e., 19 litres per person per day is identified as black water. The relevant extract of Jal Jeevan Mission Guidelines are annexed herewith and marked as Annexure 2.

That even if the population figures are assumed to be correct (*though the same is vehemently denied*), the actual effluent generated would be significantly higher than as has been stated in this para. In addition to the same, it is submitted that the issue of

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liquid waste generated by cattle has not been addressed in the Additional Affidavit or in any of the pleadings before this Hon'ble Tribunal. It is pertinent to highlight that an annual cattle survey is regularly conducted, and the relevant data is submitted to the Panchayati Raj Department, however, despite the availability of such information, no details concerning the management, disposal, or treatment of liquid waste generated by such cattle have been placed on record. The omission of this critical aspect reflects an incomplete and inadequate presentation of facts, thereby concealing the true extent of environmental degradation being caused in the village. That the said submission is further substantiated by Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Boards's Joint Inspection Report dated 07.08.2024, which clearly records at Point No. 7 that apart from liquid waste generated by humans, the daily waste generated by animals/cattle dung accounts for 25 – 30 kgs per day per animal, and accordingly, approximately 200 kgs. of cattle waste is generated daily.

Accordingly, pursuant to taking into account the actual waste generated by humans and cattle, the below findings come to light:

Effluent Generator (A)	No. in the village (B)	Effluent generated/day as given by Respondent (litres) (C)	Effluent as per standard per person/animal per day (litres) (D)	Referred specification (E)	Actual Quantity of sewage effluent generated per day (litres) (F) = (B) * (D)
Persons	2067	85936	55	Grey water manual by Jal Jeevan Mission	1,13,685
Animals	600	NIL	20+150 (Urine + Bathing/Other purposes)	Guidelines for dairy by Central Pollution Control Board	1,02,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>85,936</b>			<b>2,15,685</b>

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					(216 kilo litres)
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In addition to the above, the Respondent No. 7 has also alleged that to manage the high-side flows, the National Highways Authority of India ("NHAI") will lay a pucca drain when widening NH-334D and 22 (twenty-two) modified soak pits sanctioned under MNREGA will intercept the associated black water. It is submitted that this statement is entirely unsubstantiated and at present, no documentary evidence or official communication has been provided by NHAI confirming such construction, which evidently is also the Respondent No. 7's submission in last line of para 20 of present Additional Affidavit. Furthermore, no definitive timeline or sanctioned plan has been placed on record, rendering the assertion vague and speculative.

Furthermore, with regard to Respondent No. 7's submission in its Additional Affidavit that *the grey water presently conveyed through the drains is not environmentally harmful so long as it remains non-stagnant*, without providing any substantive explanation, technical justification, or details of any treatment plan or regulatory compliance mechanism for such discharge, reeks of the fact that all the State authorities are acting hand in glove with each other and specifically the Respondent No. 1, i.e., Gram Pradhan to cover up their inefficiency and deficiency in fulfilling their respective obligations. It is submitted that the Additional Affidavit is entirely silent on whether any prior consent, authorisation, or permission has been obtained from the concerned State Pollution Control Board or any other competent authority for the discharge and treatment of grey water. In the absence of such statutory approvals, the discharge of untreated grey water, whether stagnant or non-stagnant, constitutes a clear violation of the applicable environmental laws and regulations, including but not limited to the provisions of the Water Act and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 ("*Environment Act*").

In addition to the above, it is further submitted that the assertion in the Additional Affidavit that grey water will remain non-stagnant, is made without any supporting documentary evidence or explanation as to how such continuous flow will be ensured in practice. It defies both technical reasoning and common understanding as to how approximately 200 kilolitres of grey water generated daily can be kept in perpetual motion without ultimately accumulating at some location. The Additional Affidavit fails to disclose any detailed plan or mechanism to manage the movement, collection, or final disposal of such a large volume of untreated grey water, and in the absence of such

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a plan, the statement that grey water is not environmentally harmful is in essence vague, unfeasible, and beyond the comprehension of a reasonable or common person.

It is submitted that the Respondent No. 7 has also submitted in its Additional Affidavit that 44 litres of chlorine is added to the pond in Gata No. 38 on a weekly basis by a designated individual. However, the photographic evidence dated 06.07.2025 clearly reveals that the pond is covered with a dense layer of algae, resulting in green and murky water. A pronounced algal bloom is visible, which indicates excessive biomass and poor water clarity. Accordingly, such statement is not in conformity with the visual evidence placed on record and is unsupported by any data or documentary proof to substantiate the claimed treatment of the pond water. It is most humbly requested that this Hon'ble Tribunal direct the Respondent No. 1, i.e., Gram Pradhan to bring on record the details of the alleged person employed for the purposes of chlorination of water and the salary paid to such person for the said purposes. Copy of photographic evidence dated 06.07.2025 is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure 5**

32. That the contents of Para No. 9 of the Additional Affidavit are wrong, misplaced and vehemently denied. It is primarily submitted that the Respondent No. 7 has merely reiterated the previous submissions made by other Respondents in its Additional Affidavit, without conducting any independent inquiry in to the facts of the matter. With regards to the unsubstantiated averment made in the Additional Affidavit that for several decades the water of 10-12 houses has been going into Gata No. 38, it is submitted that the following details/documents and statements made by Respondents in their submission make it crystal clear that such untreated sewage water was never going into Gata No. 38 and only as recent as 2 years back, i.e., in the year 2023, the Respondent No. 1, i.e., Gram Pradhan Mr. Dambar Singh, illegally started diverting the flow of the drain towards Gata No. 38 from the National Highway to fulfil his personal vendetta against the Applicant:

- (i) **Revenue Record Details:** As submitted hereinabove at Para Nos. 22 to 26, it is reiterated that any land which becomes submerged in water, is required to be marked by the Lekhpal and Revenue Inspector in the revenue records. However, no such marking has been made in the revenue records with respect to Gata No. 38. This is evident from the fact that Khatauni/Land records of the Revenue Board, Uttar Pradesh record that Gata No. 38 falls under the category of 6-4, which is non cultivable due to other reasons and not in 6-1 category, which is land submerged in water.

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- (ii) **Admission by Respondent No.1:** That the Respondent No. 1 has submitted at Para 7 of its Written Statement dated 19.03.2024 ("*Written Statement*") that the land in Gata No. 38 belongs to reserved category for yellow soil. Further, the Respondent No. 1 has stated that storage of water in Gata No. 38 was a temporary arrangement and one which was made with the mutual understanding of the inhabitants. Moreover, the Respondent No. 1 has also submitted that since there has never been any objection from the residents of the village, he continued dumping such untreated sewage water and solid waste in Gata No. 38. In addition to the same, it is pertinent to note that as has been the theme with the pleadings being filed in the captioned matter, just a bland statement or an unsubstantiated assertion is made by the Respondents in the pleadings, however, no documentary evidence whatsoever is annexed or produced before this Hon'ble Tribunal to prove or attest to the veracity and truthfulness of such statements.

With respect to Respondent No. 1's statement that such alleged dumping of untreated sewage water and solid waste in Gata No. 38 since decades, what the Respondent No. 1 has failed to disclose is the following:

- (a) Exactly when and in which year the said decision was made;
- (b) Which Gram Pradhan made this decision and in which meeting of Gram Panchayat was this decision taken ?;
- (c) Has this decision, which has been reached by mutual understanding of the village inhabitants, been recorded in writing ?
- (d) Does the Gram Panchayat hold records detailing which members of the village consented for such temporary arrangement and which did not ?
- (e) Given this was a temporary arrangement, as per Respondent No. 1's admission itself, till when was this arrangement to continue ?
- (f) Before this temporary arrangement was entered into, where was the solid and liquid waste being dumped ?
- (g) How many drains are there in village Arrana and where do all those drains flow ?

In absence of these details and any supporting documentary evidence, such statements/allegations by the Respondents are just that, i.e., mere conjectures and surmises and ought to be outrightly dismissed by this Hon'ble Tribunal, as they are entirely made to mislead this Hon'ble Tribunal.

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(iii) **Contradiction by Respondent No. 1:** Pursuant to stating in Para 7 of its Written Statement that the sewage water is being dumped in Gata No. 38 since decades, the Respondent No. 1 has submitted in Para 9 of its Written Statement that the Land Management Committee (LMC) of the village passed a resolution with full coram of its members deciding the following:

- (a) Construction/digging of a pond admeasuring 0.115 hectare; and
- (b) That half part of such 0.115 hectare land falling under Gata No. 38 will be utilized for the proposed pond.

It is most respectfully submitted that it is beyond belief and imagination that if the untreated sewage water and solid waste was being dumped in Gata No. 38 since decades with alleged mutual understanding and agreement of other village inhabitants, what need arose suddenly in April 2022, that the Respondent No. 1, i.e., the Gram Pradhan had to call a meeting of the Gram Panchayat in a hushed manner just to past a resolution for something that was already apparently being done since decades. That this clearly depicts the fact that there never existed a pond on Gata No. 38 and neither any sewage water was being dumped in Gata No. 38 since decades, as is being alleged and it is only since 2022 that the Respondent No. 1 in fulfilment of his personal vendetta against the Applicant and her family members, started illegally dumping untreated sewage water in Gata No. 38, which he sought to regularize retrospectively by way of alleged meeting of Gram Panchayat on 28.04.2022, which in actuality never took place and the documents in this regard are entirely forged by the Respondent No. 1 (*the legality of such meeting is in any case being challenged by the Applicant*).

(iv) **Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Boards's Inspection Report dated 07.08.2024:** It is pertinent to highlight herein that the fact that pond in Gata No. 38 was constructed in the year 2022, and no sewage water was being dumped in such gata, is also evident from the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Boards's Joint Inspection Report dated 07.08.2024 ("*Inspection Report*"), which clearly records at Point No. 10 that the Applicants house was constructed and completed by 02.04.2019, however, the pond was not established/constructed till 25.03.2022. The said point is supported and substantiated by google satellite image, which clearly depict that there was no existence of any pond whatsoever before 2022. Furthermore, in Point No. 11 as well, it is clearly stated that as per the google satellite image for September, 2022, the filter chamber and the pond have been

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constructed in 2022. Accordingly, it is clear that no sewage water or solid waste was being dumped in Gata No. 38 before the year 2022, and any statement to the contrary by the Respondents has only been made to mislead and hoodwink this Hon'ble Tribunal.

- (v) Documents placed on record by the Additional Chief Secretary, Panchayati Raj Department, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh: It is submitted that the Respondent No. 7 in its Compliance Report dated 15.03.2025 ("*Compliance Report*") has stated expressly in Para No. 9(g) [at Page Nos. 409 - 410] that the works sanctioned and the expenses incurred for the construction of the pond, a total of Rs. 1,51,778/- has been utilized from the MNREGA fund, out of which an amount of Rs. 1,22,745/- has been spent on excavation, shaping, and laying of interlocking tiles around the pond. Further, six benches have been placed costing Rs. 58,000/- and twelve tree guards at an expense of Rs. 84,000/- have also been placed. In this regard, the Respondent No. 7 has placed on record a copy of the sanctioned work orders, expenditure statements and supporting vouchers for construction of pond, which has been annexed as *Annexure 7 to the Compliance Report* (at Page Nos. 437 - 449).

However, surprisingly, the detailed estimate for carrying out interlocking in the pond in Gata No. 38 records the estimate to be for an amount of Rs. 4,63,633/- and the same has also been sanctioned by MNREGA vide TSR No. 3118003068/2024-2025/515728/TS dated 26.09.2024 vide Proceedings No. 3118003068/2024-2025/515728/AS. Pertinently, as stated hereinabove, the Respondent No. 7 has submitted that only an amount of Rs. 1,22,745/- has been spent on excavation, shaping, and laying of interlocking tiles around the pond. Even considering the non-sanctioned additional expenditure of Rs. 1,42,000/- on benches and tree guards, which are entirely unnecessary and does not serve any purpose whatsoever, the total expenditure comes out to be Rs. 2,64,745/-, which is still almost half the amount that has been sanctioned and transferred by MNREGA for the purposes of interlocking of tiles near the pond.

In this regard, it is most humbly prayed before this Hon'ble Tribunal that the Respondents be put to question as to the actual expenditure incurred in the alleged works and how has the balance amount been utilized, since as per the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) Guidelines, any balance amount is to be kept in bank

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and the interest accrued from it is to be reported to the appropriate government, before being utilized.

With regards to Respondent No. 7's submission that if the water is diverted towards the road/National Highway, then it will cost a lot to make a drain, it is respectfully submitted that it is a settled principle of law that just because statutory duties and obligations are onerous to perform, does not entitle the concerned authority to absolve itself from the said responsibility/duty and not perform the same. It is respectfully submitted that the estimated cost for constructing such a drain was approximately Rs. 2.47 lakhs, however, even accounting for the increased depth and reusing available materials such as bricks, the additional cost would not have exceeded Rs. 1.25 lakhs. In stark contrast, the Respondents have already incurred an expenditure of nearly Rs. 11 lakhs on the village pond, out of which Rs. 1.42 lakhs have been spent on works unrelated to water pollution and directed merely towards beautification, i.e., benches for sitting and tree guards. This clearly indicates that the Respondents have prioritized cosmetic improvements over substantive solutions and have misrepresented facts with the intent to mislead this Hon'ble Tribunal rather than genuinely addressing the pressing issue of wastewater drainage and pollution in the village.

Furthermore, in response to Respondent No. 7's submission that there is no immediate problem, it is submitted that the fact that the Applicant is before this Hon'ble Tribunal and my son and daughter in law are suffering from serious medical conditions due to the same, are proof and evidence of the fact that there is a substantial and life endangering problem.

33. That the contents of Para No. 10 of the Additional Affidavit are wrong and denied. In addition to the submissions made in the immediately preceding paragraph hereinabove with regard to alleged meeting of the LMC, it is submitted that under which provision of law, rule or regulation, can gram panchayat members unilaterally decide that a yellow soil land can be converted into a waste management pit, especially since it is receiving water from houses of SC and ST people, without approaching relevant authorities and following the due process of law prescribed in this regard. Moreover, the Gram Panchayat has also unilaterally decided that nowadays no one builds their house from yellow soil, and in that view also it is appropriate and within their rights to convert such scheduled land into a waste management pit. It is submitted that this strongly reeks of posterior coverup on behalf of Respondent No. 1, i.e., Gram Panchayat Pradhan, as the alleged said decision could not have been made unilaterally by the Gram Panchayat,

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whatsoever and this further supports the Applicant's claim that the said act was done by Mr. Dambar Singh/Respondent No. 1 in order to fulfil his personal vendetta against the Applicant and her family, by abusing his public post. In any case, the Applicant has disputed the validity and sanctity of such Gram Panchayat meeting in its *Rejoinder to Reply Affidavit of Respondent No. 1* dated 15.04.2024 in Para 25 at Page Nos. 152 -157.

In addition to the same, it is pertinent to highlight herein that the Respondents are deliberately trying to make this a caste issue, by alleging that the village is a SC colony, as the same has no bearing whatsoever in matters of handling and managing public waste as well as enforcing and implementing the provisions of Water Act, Environment Protection Act and other extant laws. It is most respectfully submitted that irrespective of caste, religion or creed, the solid and liquid waste generated by the villagers has to be managed, treated and disposed off in a manner that the same complies with the extant regulations and does not violate the express provisions of the various environmental laws. Furthermore, the most paramount thing to be taken into consideration is the Applicant's and her family's fundamental right of 'Right to life', as enshrined in Article 21 of the Constitution of India, 1950 which includes and encompasses right to a clean and healthy environment.

That the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of *Municipal Council, Ratlam v. Shri Vardhichand & Ors.*, [AIR 1980 SC 1622], which is one of the first cases which contributed to the expansions of horizons of environmental protection, held that the *Right to Life* includes *Right to a wholesome environment* and the residents have the right to exercise it against the State and acknowledged the effects on poor of such deteriorating environment and compelled the municipality to build proper sanitation and drainage. In this case, a petition was filed by the residents of a municipality in Ratlam alleging that the municipality is not constructing proper drains resulting in stench and stink caused by the excretion by nearby slum-dwellers.

Similarly, in *M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India*, AIR 1987 SC 1086, the Hon'ble Supreme Court treated the right to live in pollution free environment as a part of fundamental right to life under Article 21 of the Constitution. In addition to the same, in the case of *Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra vs. State*, AIR 1988 SC 2187 (popularly known as *Dehradun Quarrying Case*), the Hon'ble Supreme Court directed to stop the excavation (illegal mining) under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 as the same was creating issues relating to environment and ecological balance.

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From the review of above judicial pronouncements, it is clear that the consideration is that of the basic human right, i.e., the right to live in a pollution free, healthy environment and not that of caste, one that is being illegally imported into the facts and minds of this Hon'ble Tribunal to essentially portray that this is more of a caste issue and not that of environmental pollution. It is humbly prayed that this Hon'ble Tribunal take immediate note of this and strictly direct the Respondents to refrain from making such statements.

34. That the contents of Para No. 11 of the Additional Affidavit are wrong and denied. It is most humbly submitted that the Respondents are merely trying to mislead this Hon'ble Tribunal by submitting the same reports, letters and photos again and again by different affidavits. The report dated 23.08.2022 submitted by the District Panchayat Raj Officer (*annexed as Annexure 3 of Additional Affidavit of Additional Panchayat Raj Officer*) and the report of Assistant Development Officer (*annexed as Annexure 4*) are already on record. It is submitted that this Hon'ble Tribunal *vide* its order dated 18.03.2025 noted that the complete information with respect to existing position and also action/remedial measures to be taken have not been mentioned in the affidavit and in this light, this Hon'ble Tribunal provided time to the Respondent No. 7 to file an additional affidavit to bring such detail along with documentary evidence on record, in order for this Hon'ble Tribunal to effectively and swiftly adjudicate upon the matter at hand. However, once again, the Respondents, bereft of what is at stake and more importantly, of any documentary evidence supporting their hollow claims made unashamedly before this Hon'ble Tribunal, have not produced any documentary evidence capturing the existing position and the action/remedial measures taken by the Respondents.

It is most humbly submitted that the Applicant had approached this Hon'ble Tribunal in 2023 for effective and swift action to end their day to day suffering, especially one which afflicts the health of her children, however, even after lapse of 2 (two) years, no action whatsoever has been taken by the authorities and in fact, what was initially temporary and had just been done, i.e., diversion of solid and liquid waste from towards highway to a pond in front of the Applicant's house, has now been given a permanent structure, which has only further aggravated the agony and gross violation of fundamental right of the Applicant and her family, instead of being alleviated.

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In any case, as can be clearly seen from the pictures annexed along with Annexure 3, only a bare pond, if even it can be called so, has been dug out. As can be fairly imagined by this Hon'ble Tribunal, the empty dug out pond only collects solid waste, liquid waste, with no filtration whatsoever and is neither covered, to protect the occupants of the village and nearby houses from the extensive stench and stink of the same.

Accordingly, it is most humbly prayed that this Hon'ble Commission disregard the unsupported, vague and baseless averments and submissions made by the Respondent in its Additional Affidavit.

35. That the contents of Para No. 12 of the Additional Affidavit are wrong and denied. It is again submitted that the process as explained in such great detail by the Respondent in Para 12 of its Additional Affidavit and the layout design, annexed as *Annexure 5* to the Additional Affidavit, appear very convincing and aesthetic on paper, however, the fact of the matter is that such system and design only exist on paper and have neither been implemented by the Respondent till date in Gata No. 38 nor in any neighbouring areas/villages and it appears that Respondents have no intention of implementing the same ever. It is most humbly submitted that the Respondent is under the impression, that theory and practical/action are the same and it appears that the Respondent firmly believes that since they have a layout design of the filtration process, the same is magically going to manifest itself in a physical form and start filtering the water in the same sequence and manner, that they have allegedly thought, without them lifting a finger or taking any action, whatsoever. However, the fact of the matter is that the Applicant, her family, and other villagers are grappling with this nuisance, health hazard and gross violation of their fundamental right on a day-to-day basis, while the Respondents are here before this Hon'ble Tribunal making unfounded and baseless submissions, which are unsupported by any concrete documentary evidence instead of performing their duties.

It is respectfully submitted that the Respondent No. 7 projects in its Additional Affidavit that the grit chamber and sand filter are a comprehensive solution for the treatment of sewage effluent. However, if such a simplistic mechanism were truly effective to the extent claimed, then entire residential townships and urban areas would be required to rely solely on grit chambers and sand filters to achieve water quality fit for open discharge on roads, streets, or accumulation in ponds.

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The Respondent No. 7 further states that such filtration can remove even fecal coliforms and other micro-sized pollutants, which is scientifically unfounded. Such assertions are wholly devoid of technical or scientific basis and appear to be made only to resist the implementation of robust and effective sewage treatment solutions. This misrepresentation ultimately hinders the goal of achieving a pollution-free environment and thereby deprives poor villagers of their rightful entitlement to clean and healthy living conditions.

In this regard, it is pertinent to highlight that as per IS 6279:1971 (*Indian Standard for Grit Removal Devices*), grit chambers are designed only to remove heavy inorganic solids such as sand, gravel, and silt from wastewater in the preliminary treatment stage. Similarly, IS 8419 (Part 1):1977 and IS 11401 (Part 2):1990 govern sand filters, which serve only to remove suspended solids and turbidity. These systems do not have the capacity to eliminate pathogens, fecal coliforms, or dissolved organic pollutants, which are central to any claim of environmental safety and regulatory compliance. Furthermore, the Central Pollution Control Board ("CPCB"), under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, mandates strict effluent discharge standards, including permissible limits for Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Total Suspended Solids (TSS), and Fecal Coliform Count. Grit and sand filters alone cannot ensure compliance with these statutory norms.

It is most respectfully submitted that the Applicant collected sample of water in pond on 14.04.2025 and got it tested in a Laboratory of International Standards, which revealed a BOD level of 103 mg/L and a COD of 320 mg/L, both of which significantly exceed the prescribed environmental standards. The water sample, which was black in colour, contained total coliform levels of 54,000 MPN/100 ml and emitted a strong foul odour, indicating the stagnant decomposition of organic matter and a serious threat to environmental and public health. Therefore, in absence of secondary biological treatment and disinfection processes, the discharge of such partially filtered water constitutes a violation of the Water Act and applicable environmental regulations. This clearly depicts that the unfounded assertion made in the Additional Affidavit by Respondent No. 7 that they are preventing any renewed contamination, is completely unsubstantiated and misleading. As with several other claims made in this Additional Affidavit, this statement is not supported by any legal authority, technical documentation, or factual evidence. The test report of sewage water in Gata No. 38 by the Applicant is annexed herewith and marked as Annexure -3.

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36. That the contents of Para No. 13 of the Additional Affidavit are wrong and vehemently denied. It is submitted that the Respondents are merely trying to deceive and mislead this Hon'ble Tribunal by such baseless and infact, contrary submissions to the documentary evidence (*annexed as Annexure 6*) annexed by them only. It is submitted that the Respondent No. 7 has stated in Para 13 of its Additional Affidavit that *it is clear from the graph of the level of the drain attached with the letter dated 16.07.2022(sic) of the petitioner Mamta Sharma that the slope of the drain desired by Mrs. Mamta Sharma towards the road is not natural. Which is is (sic) contrary to the natural fall and would require an unduly deep drain.*

In this regard, it is pertinent to highlight that in the Applicant's letter dated 15.07.2022, which was received by DPRO, Aligarh on 16.07.2022 (*Annexure 6*), the following is clearly and expressly mentioned in the said letter:

- (a) The level of the drain along the State Highway is more than 300 millimetres, i.e., more than one foot lower than the lowest point of the lane. This clearly shows that the decision taken by the block authorities to slope the drain towards the State Highway was absolutely correct and appropriate.
- (b) If the drain would have been constructed as per point number-1, then 120 meters out of 200 meters would have been in an L shape along the road at the road level and there would have been negligible expenditure. In the village, all other drains are also in "L" shape. We have not only seen this in our village, but also in other nearby villages where all the drains are in L shape.
- (c) To harass us, the village head got a U shaped drain constructed covering the entire lane to direct dirty water and sewage in front of our house. This was done without consulting the villagers and against the directions of the block officials. This is a misuse of power, an act of bullying, and was done intentionally to cause trouble by directing sewage and dirty water in front of our house. This matter needs to be investigated as it is completely unjustified and inappropriate.
- (d) The high-handedness of the village head is also evident from the fact that in front of his house, water flows outwards in both directions—left and right. No water is directed towards his house through the drains.
- (e) When the site was inspected by the Block Development Officer and other officials, it was found that the drain water flows naturally toward the State Highway. Based on this, they had instructed to construct the drain accordingly.

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When the village head was shown his error, he refused to accept it. For this reason, a notice was issued to him by the District Magistrate for his misconduct.

- (f) Then the village head agreed to construct the drain as per the instructions of the authorities, but after dismantling the drain, he fraudulently and deceptively sloped it toward our side.

Furthermore, the graph as attached along with the Applicant's letter dated 15.07.2022, clearly depicts the following:

- (a) **Road/State Highway Line (Top Line):** Gradually increases from point 1 to 20, peaking around point 20 on Y Axis (*which represents elevation/height levels*), then gradually decreases. It indicates a sloping road, likely a raised embankment or hill type elevation.
- (b) **Proposed drain level alongside State Highway (Middle Line):** It follows a consistent slope downward, closely mirroring the road levels but at a lower elevation. It remains well below the road level throughout, suggesting good engineering practice, as drain is below road to allow water to flow off.
- (c) **Existing illegally constructed drain (Bottom Line):** This line is clearly irregular and inconsistent. It starts low, fluctuates, and then dramatically dips downward from point 21 to 25 on Y Axis, indicating either **faulty slope design, forced redirection or poor execution on site.**

Accordingly, the following key observations are evident from the graph:

- (a) **Drain Slope Direction**
- (i) **Proposed drain:** shows a steady downward gradient, confirming that it allows proper water flow towards the lowest point (*point 25 on Y axis*), which is towards the National Highway.
- (ii) **Existing drain:** has sharp drops at the end, suggesting that the drain slope was manipulated to redirect flow toward the Applicant's side.
- (b) **Engineering Standard Violation:** A drain should always slope consistently; however, the illegally constructed drain (*bottom line*) shows non-uniform dips, especially from points 21 to 25 on Y Axis, which indicates poor execution or deliberate alteration.
- (c) **Visual Proof supporting Applicant's claim:** The graph supports the claim of the Applicant that originally the water was intended to flow toward the National Highway (*as per initially existing practice*), but the same was fraudulently

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diverted by the Gram Pradhan towards the Applicant's house, as shown by the dip in the existing drain line in the graph.

Accordingly, from a simple analysis of the graph attached with the Applicant's letter dated 15.07.2022, it is clear that the slope of the drain towards the National Highway (*middle line*) is engineeringly sound, mirroring the road levels at a lower elevation, allowing for proper water flow towards the lowest point, which is towards the National Highway. On the contrary, the illegal existing drain (*bottom line*) is irregular and inconsistent, violative of engineering standards with non-uniform dips, showing deliberate alteration. In spite of the same, the Respondent No. 7 has very conveniently without going into analysis of the graph or for that matter the contents of the Applicant's letter dated 15.07.2022, which clearly records that the proposed drain/middle line is almost a foot below the road, has blandly alleged that the slope of the drain towards the National Highway (*referred to as one desired by the Applicant*) is not natural and would require an unduly deep drain.

In this regard, it is most humbly submitted that by such deliberate attempt on the Respondents part to hoodwink and mislead this Hon'ble Tribunal to such an extent, it appears that the Respondent are very well aware of their actions/inaction and are simply trying to avert their fate by blatantly and openly making false statements on affidavit before this Hon'ble Tribunal.

37. That the contents of Para No. 14 of the Additional Affidavit are wrong and denied. It is submitted that the Respondent No. 7 in Para 14 of its Additional Affidavit, has made the following baseless and vague averments:
- (a) The fact mentioned in Point No. 2 of the Applicant's application that the villagers used to extract soil from Gata No. 38 for their needs on festivals and celebrations is baseless;
  - (b) It is also mentioned in the stone that the referenced pit touches the walls of people's houses and is in front of the petitioner's house. Due to sewage filling in the referenced pit, mosquitoes are breeding and the strata of the land is getting damaged and gases like methane, hydrogen sulphide etc. are being produced. This fact is completely baseless. *It is clear in point number-3 that due to the filter chamber and the pond being built by MNREGA, mosquitoes are not breeding and no harmful gas of any kind is being produced.*
  - (c) The referenced pit does not touch the wall of any house and the petitioner's house is on the other side of the road at a distance of about 200 meters from the pit.

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In this regard, it is most humbly submitted as follows:

- (a) **In response to point (a) above:** That the Respondent No. 1, i.e., Gram Panchayat, Arrana through the Gram Pradhan has specifically in its Reply/Written Statement dated 19.03.2024 admitted in Para 6 that the land falls under Gata No. 38 measuring 0.230 hctr situated in revenue Village Arrana, Pargana & Tehsil Khair, District Aligarh (U.P.) belongs to reserved category land and it was reserved for Yellow Soil (Peeli Mitti) in revenue records of the village. This land has been using for storage of waste water of 10-12 residential houses of the village since several decades. This arrangement was temporary and with the mutual understanding of the inhabitants. There has never been any objection from any one of the resident of the village because it was for betterment of the public and it was in the interest of the village.

That it is clear from the above submission of the Respondent No. 1 and an admitted fact that the land under Gata No. 38 belongs to reserved category for yellow soil in revenue records of the village. However, the land was not being used for storage of water of 10-12 residential houses since several decades, as has been alleged. Further, the Respondent No. 1 also admits that such an arrangement was temporary and with mutual understanding of the inhabitants, clearly indicating that such an action has been taken in abject dereliction of the duties vested in the Gram Pradhan. Surprisingly, the Gram Pradhan, which is a statutory post and responsible for overseeing the village's development, in direct contravention of its duties, responsibilities, obligations and express provisions of various statutory provisions, by mutual consent/understanding changed the flow of the waste water, which is disturbing, to say the least.

In addition to the same, the Respondent No. 7's averment that it is incorrect as stated that the yellow soil is used by villagers during festivals and celebrations, is unfounded and clearly depicts that the Respondent is unaware of the workings of a village community. It is submitted that it is public knowledge that the yellow soil is considered auspicious in nature and is used by villagers, many of whom are below poverty line, to construct and fortify their mud chulha, for repairing their houses, as yellow soil hardens when exposed to air and for filling gaps, as well as for making various utensils. In addition to the same, during summers, the

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villagers plaster their homes with such yellow soil, in order to beat the intense heat wave, as virtually no one has access to air conditioners or even coolers.

- (b) **In response to point (b) above:** It is respectfully submitted that the mere existence of a filter chamber or pond does not automatically eliminate mosquito breeding, as is being alleged. Infact, it is clear from the photos showing uncovered water sewage pond as well as the water test report, that the water is completely stagnant, thereby resulting in a conducive site for mosquito breeding. In this regard, reliance is placed on Guidelines for Source Reduction by National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India and entomological surveillance manuals, which are resources that guide the systemic collection, analysis, and interpretation of vector data to inform decision making in vector control programs, highlight that stagnant water, regardless of its source, can facilitate the development of mosquito larvae. Therefore, poor maintenance, accumulation of debris, and irregular water flow in such structures create ideal breeding conditions for disease vectors like Aedes and Culex mosquitoes.
- (c) **In response to point (c) above:** It is most humbly submitted that this Hon'ble Tribunal *vide* its Order dated 16.07.2024 directed the Chief Development Officer to submit an inspection report of the alleged sewage treatment plant. Accordingly, the UPPCB formed a Joint Committee, which conducted an inspection of the site on 07.08.2024. It can be clearly seen that the Joint Committee has stated in Point No. 2 of such report that the Applicant's house is situated at approximately 10 - 12 metres from the edge of the pond, as opposed to the Respondent's averment that the Applicant's house is situated at a distance of 200 metres from the pit.

It is submitted that in actuality the distance between the Applicant's house and the edge of the pond is between 5-6 metres, however even assuming that the measurements of the Joint committee are accurate (*though the same is vehemently denied*), it is submitted that even as per Indian Standards 5611-1987 which contains the *Code of Practice For Construction of Waste Stabilization Ponds (annexed as Annexure 3 to the Petitioner's Rejoinder to the Reply submitted by UPPCB at Pg. 287)*, it is stipulated in Point 5 that *the pond site should be as far away as practicable from habitation taking into account possible future development of the area. No pond should be located less than 200 m and preferably 500 m from residential colonies.*

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Furthermore, as per Para 7.1.3.14 (*Protection against Health Hazard*) of the Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems, 2013, as published by Central Public Health & Environmental Engineering Organisation, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India (*annexed as Annexure 2 to the Petitioner's Rejoinder to the Reply submitted by UPPCB at Pg. 286*), sewage farms must be separated from residential areas by atleast 300 m horizontal distance. It further states that the public health aspect of sewage farming should be considered from the viewpoint of exposure of farm workers to sewage and that of the consumers of the farm product.

Accordingly, it is most humbly submitted that the Respondent is submitting false statements on affidavit, with a clear intention to mislead this Hon'ble Tribunal and to justify their illegal action/inaction and with a misdirected intention to violate the Applicant's and her family members along with other villagers fundamental right of 'Right to clean and healthy environment', as enshrined in Article 21 of the Constitution.

38. That the contents of Para No. 15 & 16 of the Additional Affidavit are wrong and denied. It is submitted that the amounts, figures and Action Plan prepared by Gram Panchayat, Arrana, are all unsupported through documentary evidence and are infact just bland, baseless statements made to mislead this Hon'ble Tribunal. It is submitted that in contrast to the alleged expenditure detailed by the Respondent No. 7, the Chief Development Officer in its Reply dated 15.10.2024 has clearly submitted on affidavit that the expense for constructing silt chamber is Rs. 30,247.55/- (Rupees Thirty Thousand Two Hundred Forty Seven and Fifty Five Paise Only) [*Annexure 1 to Chief Development Officer's Reply at Page No. 305*] and the expense for constructing filter chamber is Rs. 40,159.90/- (Rupees Forty Thousand One Hundred Fifty Nine and Ninety Paise Only) [*Annexure 1 to Chief Development Officer's Reply at Page Nos. 310*]. Accordingly, the total cost for construction of silt chamber and filter chamber is only approximately Rs. 70,000/- (Rupees Seventy Thousand Only). In any case, it is most humbly requested to this Hon'ble Tribunal, that the Respondent be directed to submit the alleged action plan and the approval/amount credited letter from various authorities as well as the certified breakup of usage of such money in support of its alleged claims.
39. That the contents of Para No. 17 of the Additional Affidavit are wrong and denied. It is submitted that the Respondent No. 7 has stated in its affidavit that an e-rickshaw has

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been purchased and introduced for door-to-door collection of solid waste and that a Resource Recovery Centre (RRC)/Kanchan Kendra has also been established and is functional. However, the truth of the matter is that the said e-rickshaw has not been operational for the past 9 (nine) months, and no door-to-door collection of solid waste is presently taking place in the village.

Furthermore, photographs of the RRC indicate that the compost pits and other facilities are empty and that the RRC remains locked, thereby preventing the local residents from depositing any solid waste therein. Accordingly, it is very clear from such deliberate action/inaction on part of the Respondents that such measures are only being taken to submit photographic proof before this Hon'ble Tribunal, however, intentional steps are being taken on purpose to ensure that such facilities are not put to use by the villagers, thereby leading to dumping of solid waste along the village roads and sides. It is submitted that the Respondents are attempting to systematically mislead this Hon'ble Tribunal by projecting superficial or paper compliance, while the ground reality remains unaddressed, thereby perpetuating the environmental pollution adversely affecting the life and health of the village inhabitants. The acceptance of the non-working of the e-rickshaw is confirmed by Respondents in the response to the complaint filed by Applicant from time to time. Additionally, the nominated officer of ACS submitted a photograph of the RRC centre dated 14.10.2024, although the visit by the officer took place on 10.03.2025. The said response is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure 4**

In addition to the same, once again the Respondent has impassively submitted that an amount of Rs. 3.97 lakhs has been utilised towards RRC and purchase of e-rickshaw, without any documentary proof for the same. In furtherance of the same, with regards to documentary evidence adduced by the Respondent No. 7 in its Compliance Report annexed as Annexure 4&5 (Pg Nos. 424 - 429) and 7 (Pg. Nos. 437 - 449) are mere cost estimates prepared and signed by Respondent No. 1, i.e., Gram Pradhan Mr. Dambar Singh himself and are not proof that such amount has actually been utilised/spent on the alleged works. Furthermore, it is pertinent to note that the Financial and Physical Summary (annexed as Annexure 4&5 at Pg. 424) records that the financial support/contribution to execute the alleged works is as follows:

Sr.	Source	Amount (in INR)
1.	FFC	2,65,700/-

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2.	SBMG	4,91,946/-
3.	MNREGA	1,20,675/-
4.	Others	60,000/-
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,38,321/-</b>
<b>Rupees Nine Lakhs Thirty Eight Thousand Three Hundred Twenty One Only</b>		

However, surprisingly, the calculation of total amount as allegedly spent on carrying out the works (Pg Nos. 424 - 426) is as follows:

Sr.	Particulars	Amount
1.	Compost Pit, E-rickshaw, RRC, Incinerator etc.	5,11,886/-
2.	Liquid Waste (Grey Water) Management	3,40,195/-
3.	Solid Waste Management	12,000/-
4.	Operation and Maintenance	80,000/-
5.	Individual Toilets and Retrofitting	1,66,500/-
<b>Total</b>		<b>11,10,581</b>
<b>Rupees Eleven Lakhs Ten Thousand Five Hundred Eighty One Only</b>		

Even from the above, it is clear that a surplus amount of Rs. 1,72,260/- (*Rupees One Lakh Seventy Two Thousand Two Hundred and Sixty Only*) has been allegedly spent, however, it is absolutely unclear as to from where this substantial surplus amount was arranged by the Respondents. Therefore, it is crystal clear that the calculation as provided by the Respondent is a mere hogwash and intended to mislead this Hon'ble Tribunal and in no manner records the reality of the works done.

It is therefore once again requested that this Hon'ble Tribunal direct the Respondent to submit documentary evidence for the same, in absence of which the statements made in Para 17 are nothing but vague and baseless statements.

40. That the contents of Para Nos. 18 & 19 of the Additional Affidavit are wrong and denied. That the Respondent has once again made a bland assertion that for the construction of: (i) drains for water drainage; (ii) soakpit for grey water management; and (iii) filter chamber at the last point, an amount of Rs. 3.70 lakhs has been exhausted. However, as pointed out hereinabove in Reply to Para 15 & 16, no documentary evidence/proof has been submitted to depict that such actual amount has been spent/utilized for the purposes of alleged construction of drainage, sokapit and filter chamber.

Furthermore, it is also pertinent to highlight that the alleged drainage work carried out by the Respondents is a mere empty submission and not the actual ground reality, as the drainage was to be constructed from Ram Dayal House to PTA and Mamta Sharma/Applicant house to PTA, however the drainage has been only constructed on

*M Sharma*

one side and not on the Applicant's side, even though the budget and estimates were already approved and the tender was also published for the same. The said submission is recorded in detail at Para Nos. 18 – 23 at Page Nos. 150 – 152 of Applicant Rejoinder to the Reply of Respondent No. 1 dated 15.04.2024, and is not being reiterated herein for the sake of brevity.

Furthermore, it is incorrect as stated that the total approved amount is Rs. 8.78 lakhs and amount of Rs. 7.67 lakhs have been utilized from the same. As is clear from the above tables, based on documents annexed along with the Compliance Report submitted by the Additional Chief Secretary, Panchayati Raj Department, the actual amount alleged to have been spent is Rs. 11.10 lakhs. Therefore, it is crystal clear that the Respondents by submitting different figures in different pleadings before this Hon'ble Tribunal are systematically misleading both this Hon'ble Tribunal and the Applicant, merely in order to circumvent the due process of law and to absolve themselves from their duties and obligations and to depict a mere paper compliance.

41. That the contents of Para Nos. 20 & 21 of the Additional Affidavit are wrong and denied. It is respectfully submitted that the statement regarding the construction of alleged pucca drain by the National Highway Authority as part of the highway widening project is unsubstantiated. At present, no documentary evidence or official communication has been provided by the National Highway Authority confirming such construction. Furthermore, no definitive timeline or sanctioned plan has been placed on record, rendering the assertion vague and speculative. However, that has not deterred the Respondents, especially Respondent No. 1 from seeking shelter under the same in order to not construct the drain towards the National Highway. It seems that the Respondents, especially Respondent No. 1 are hell bent on not constructing the drain towards National Highway, where already sewage water from 8 (eight) other drains flow and to achieve this illegal objective, would go to any lengths, in as much as they have relied on unsubstantiated and speculative information. This is further supported by the fact that the Respondent have itself submitted in Para 20 of their Additional Affidavit that - Due to the land acquisition by the National Highway Authority for the Aligarh-Palwal Road, it is not feasible for the Gram Panchayat to carry out any construction work, including the construction of a concrete drain along the said highway, as any such work is likely to be demolished or damaged during the course of the highway construction. Furthermore, no information regarding the same has been shared with the Gram Panchayat by the concerned authority.

MS Sharma

In contrast to the same, the Respondent No. 7 has contradicted itself in Para 21 of the Additional Affidavit and submitted the entire scope of work of such proposed project and has also submitted that the tentative date for the commencement of the project is 21.03.2025, which has long passed and there is no work whatsoever that has been commenced on this alleged proposed project. It is unclear as to how the Respondent No. 7 has come into knowledge of such information, when they have themselves submitted in the preceding paragraph that no official information regarding the alleged proposed project has been communicated to them.

It is most respectfully submitted that it defies basic logic that if the Gram Panchayat has not been informed or received any communication to this effect, then how can the Respondents, especially Respondent No. 1 rely on the same to make such submissions. In this view as well, it is clear that the Respondent No. 1 is taking shelter under such vague and unsubstantiated submission just to fulfil his personal agenda of not getting a drain constructed towards the National Highway, because in that scenario the sewage water will pass through the drain in front of his house.

42. That the contents of Para No. 22 of the Additional Affidavit are wrong and denied. That the submissions made in Para 22 have accordingly been countered in the Preliminary Submissions and Para-wise reply hereinabove and are not being reiterated for the sake of brevity.

However, with regard to Respondent No. 7's submission in Para 22(g) that a total of 22 soak pits/leach pits have been proposed on the high side and 41 on the low side for the management of black water. It is submitted that each pit is stated to cost Rs. 2,01,318/-, as stated by Respondent No. 7. Meaning thereby, that approximately an amount of Rs. 128.63 lakhs will be spent in construction of such pits. The same is evident from the Table provided hereinbelow:

Location	Soakpits Proposed for black water	Cost per soak pit/leach pit (Rs./ in lakhs)	Black water quantity	Total cost for black water (Rs./ in lakhs)
Around Gata -38	1	2.01	39	2.01
High side	22	2.01	192	44.2
Low side	41	2.01	389	82.4

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Total	64	2.01	620	128.6
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However, no documentary evidence has been furnished to substantiate the availability or sanction of the said budget. The affidavit remains silent on any financial sanction orders, detailed project reports, or administrative approvals, rendering the claim unsupported and unverified.

Furthermore, the proposed arrangement pertains solely to the treatment and management of black water, however, fails to adequately address or clarify the mechanism for handling grey water, which is being generated in substantial quantity, i.e., approximately 200 kilolitres per day in the village. The complete absence of any mention or plan for grey water treatment raises serious concerns regarding the holistic management of wastewater in the area and renders the proposal incomplete and deficient.

43. That the contents of Para Nos. 23 & 24 of the Additional Affidavit are wrong and denied. It is submitted that no ground measures whatsoever have been taken in compliance with this Hon'ble Tribunal's express orders and various directions, let alone in accordance with the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017.
44. That the contents of Para No. 25 need no response.
45. In view of the facts and submissions made hereinabove, it is most humbly submitted that it is evident from the above submissions that the Additional Affidavit does not aim to solve the issue at hand, is based on incomplete and poor technical data, without inputs and consultation from Applicant, against the advice of various Joint Committee and government officials, based on advice of Respondent No. 1 and without any personal analysis and inputs of the officer concerned, insufficient to solve issue of deplorable conditions of water pollution in the village and hence liable to be dismissed and rejected.

*M Sharma*  
Applicant

Mamta Sharma



INDIA NON JUDICIAL

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Government of Uttar Pradesh



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 Certificate Issued Date  
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 : Article 4 Affidavit  
 : Not Applicable  
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 : MAMTA SHARMA WIFE OF HUKUM CHAND SHARMA  
 : Not Applicable  
 : MAMTA SHARMA WIFE OF HUKUM CHAND SHARMA  
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हकीम कुमार शर्मा  
 राज्य मित्र (अधीनस्थ)  
 सहायक न्यायाधीश (अधीनस्थ)  
 ACC ID-U.P.14375904



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 1. The validity of this Stamp certificate should be verified at [www.eStamp.com](http://www.eStamp.com) or using e-Stamp Mobile App of Stock Holding  
 2. Any discrepancy in the details on this Certificate and as available on the website / Mobile App renders it invalid  
 3. Checking the legitimacy is on the users of the certificate  
 4. The Government is not responsible for any loss or damage caused to the users of the certificate

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN  
TRIBUNAL (PRINCIPAL BENCH) NEW  
DELHI

Original Application No745 of 2023

IN THE MATTER OF:

Ms. Mamta Sharma

.....Applicant

Versus

Gram Panchayat, Arrana & Ors.

.....Respondents

**AFFIDAVIT OF THE APPLICANT**

I, Mamta Sharma, W/o Shri Hukam Chand Sharma, R/o H. No. 24, Vedic Upvan, Village and Post - Arrana, Tehsil - Khair, District- Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh - 202138, aged about 53 years (hereinafter referred to as deponent), do hereby solemnly affirm and declare on oath by way of this affidavit, herein under as:

1. I, say that, the deponent has filed an accompanying Reply to affidavit filed by nominated officer of additional Chief Secretary (Panchayati Raj) in Original Application no. 745/2023, which has been drafted under her instructions and on her behalf.
2. I, say that, the deponent being the applicant and aggrieved person in the present case is well aware with the facts and circumstances

*M. Sharma*



of the present case, is competent to file the said Reply.

3. I, say that, the contents of the accompanying Reply/application may kindly be treated as part and parcel of the present affidavit which has not been reproduced here for the sake of brevity.

4. I, say that, the contents of the accompanying reply has been read over me in vernacular and same is understood by me and are correct and no part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

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DEPONENT

Verification:

I, the above named deponent, do hereby verify at Khair, Aligarh on this.... day of July 2025, that the contents of the present affidavit are true and nothing material has been concealed therefrom and no part of it is false,

solemnly affirmed before me by Shri. Manjiv Sharma  
Identified by Shri. S.K.  
who has been heard the contents and  
admitted the same to be correct, before  
me. S.No. 2992

Satyendra Kumar Sharma  
NOTARY  
Tehsil KHAIR (Aligarh)



DEPONENT

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## उद्धरण खतौनी

उद्धरण क्रमांक : 121830222/0.20

गान क्रमांक : 121830  
गान का नाम (परगना) : अरौना(खैर)

तहसील : खैर

जनपद : अलीगढ़

वर्षाती वर्ष : 1430-1435 (01 जुलाई, 2022 से 30 जून, 2028)

भाग : 1  
(1) खता संख्या : 00239

श्रेणी : 6-4 / जो अन्य कारणों से अकृषित हो।

खसरा/ गाटा संख्या	खातेदारी प्रारम्भ होने का विवरण		भूमि का विवरण		खातेदार का अंश			
	(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 / जोत का आधार	(4) वर्ष	(5) गाटा (यूनीक कोड)	(6) गाटे का कुल क्षेत्रफल (हे.)	(7) हिस्से में	(8) क्षेत्रफल में (हे.) खातेदार	(9) द्वारा देय भू- राजस्व
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नामान्तरण / परिवर्तन का विवरण	खारिज किया गया		दर्ज किया गया			
	(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.)
न्यायालय का नाम / कम्प्यूटरीकृत वाद संख्या / अथवा आदेश संख्या / आदेश का दिनांक / नामान्तरण का आधार / डिजिटल हस्ताक्षर नाम / डिजिटल हस्ताक्षर दिनांक						

Annexure - 1 (1/2)



(17) भूमि के सम्बन्ध में विचाराधीन राजस्व याद/वादों की कम्प्यूटरीयता संख्या :

(18) बंधक/बंधक-मुक्त होने की स्थिति

(18.1) बंधक होने की स्थिति (संस्था अथवा बैंक का नाम/फोड/बंधक का दिनांक/पनराशि/आवेदन संख्या/खातेदार(पिता-पति-मरशक)) :

(18.2) बंधक-मुक्त होने की स्थिति (संस्था अथवा बैंक का नाम/फोड/बंधक-मुक्त का दिनांक/पनराशि/आवेदन संख्या/खातेदार(पिता-पति-मरशक)) :

(19) अभ्युक्ति :

पूर्व आदेशों का विवरण

Data Digitally Signed by: MAHESH CHANDR K)

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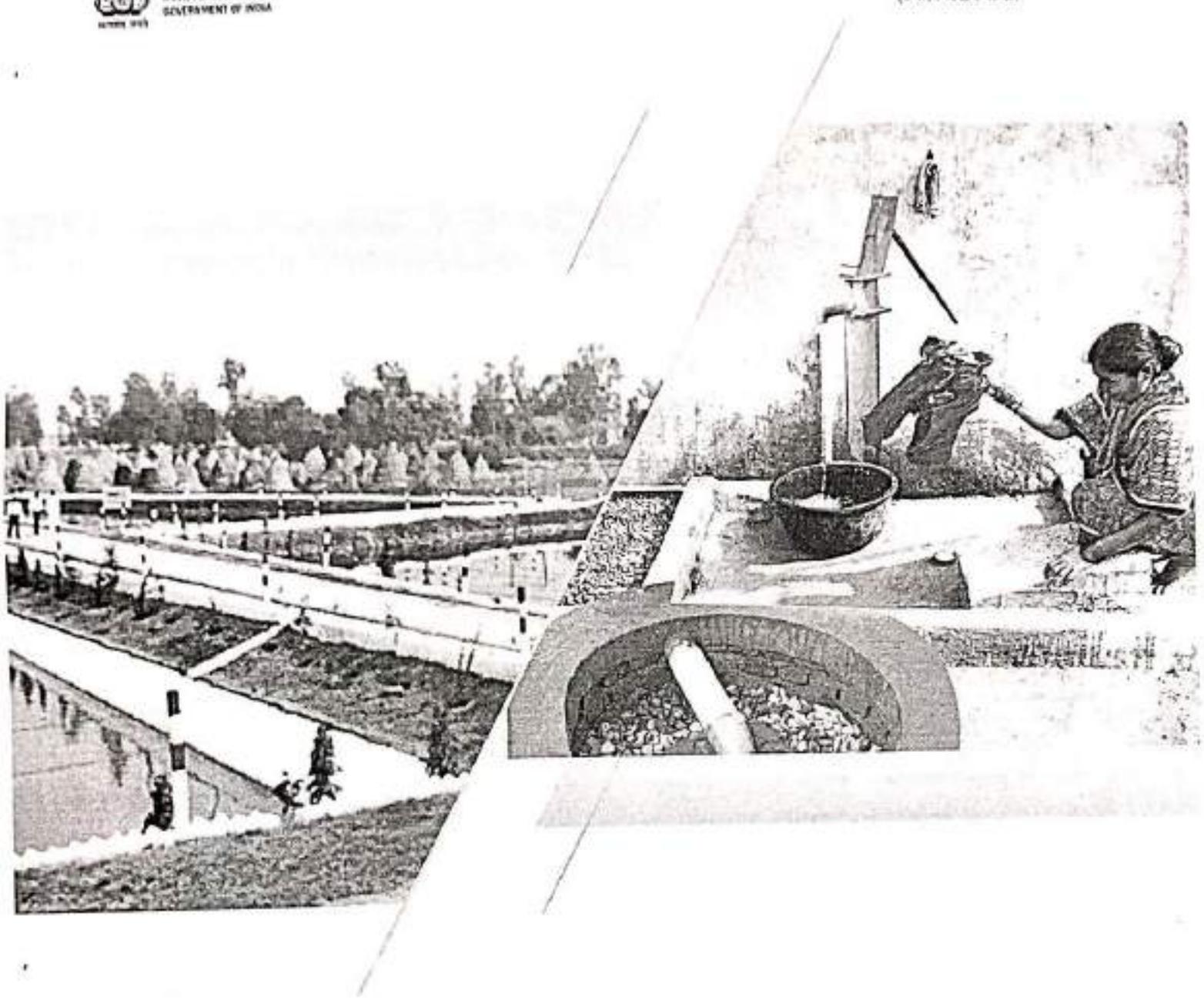
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M. Sharma



पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता विभाग  
जल सफाई विभाग  
पाना व स्वच्छता  
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION  
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



# Manual: Greywater Management

July 2021

Misharma

Page- 41

## 1.2 What is Greywater?

Greywater is the wastewater generated because of various domestic uses of water, excluding toilets. Guidelines issued under JJM stated a proposal to supply 55 litres of water per capita per day, and the amount of greywater generated is assumed to be 65 per cent of the quantity of water supplied. Thus, about 36 litres of greywater per capita per day is expected to be generated. Since toilet water is to be kept separate, greywater is expected to be free of faecal contamination. However, sometimes greywater does have traces of faecal matter where intermixing of septic tank effluent with greywater has occurred.

The organic content in greywater is much lower as compared to blackwater or sewage. Therefore, separate treatment of greywater is always desirable as a large quantity of water can be recovered using smaller treatment systems. A matrix on the characteristics of greywater in reference to the other types of wastewater is presented in Table 1 for ready reference.

Table 1: Characteristics of Wastewater

Sr. No	Parameter	Value*					
		Greywater	Blackwater	Septic tank effluent (treating blackwater only)	Septic tank effluent (treating blackwater and greywater)	Septic tank effluent and greywater	Sewage water**
1	BOD (mg/l)	100-300	600-1,000	300-600	80-160	150-400	250-400
2	COD (mg/l)	200-500	1,000-2,000	600-1,000	200-400	300-600	500-800
3	TSS (mg/l)	100-300	800-1,200	300-500	200-400	150-350	600-1,000
4	Faecal Coliforms (MPN/100 ml)	$10^2-10^3$	$10^6-10^7$	$10^5-10^6$	$10^3-10^5$	$10^4-10^5$	$10^6-10^7$
5	Total Coliforms (MPN/100 ml)	$10^2-10^3$	$10^7-10^8$	$10^6-10^7$	$10^4-10^6$	$10^5-10^6$	$10^6-10^7$

\*Values of the parameters enlisted above vary over a wide range and hence it is recommended that all greywater samples be tested before a treatment plant is designed.

\*\*Sewage is wastewater generated in toilets, bathroom, kitchen and other such places from residential, commercial, and other establishments, which flows away through sewers.

## 1.3 Need for a Manual on Greywater

Greywater has always been segregated as a stream of wastewater in the rural areas and it requires a separate management system. In general, an expensive pipe system with a sewerage treatment plant (STP) has been seen as a solution for the treatment and disposal of blackwater as well as greywater. This system is neither sustainable nor affordable in rural areas where communities have already achieved safe sanitation through viable systems, viz. toilets with twin pits, septic tanks with soak pits, etc. This manual will provide localized and nature-based treatment solutions that will not only ensure safe practices for water and sanitation, but treat greywater management as a separate stream of wastewater management.

## TEST CERTIFICATE

Sample Information:		
Sample : Waste Water	Report No. : 12009712/C	Job Code : STRC/12009712
Sample Description : Waste Water (Inlet)		Sample Received On : 16/04/2025
Party's Ref No. : Nil	Report Issue Date : 28/04/2025	Date of Testing : 16/04/2025 To 28/04/2025
Sample Condition : Filled in Plastic Bottle	Packed in : Not Applicable	Sample quantity : 2 Ltr
Client Information:		
Customer Name & Address : Ms. Mamta Sharma Chetak Apartment, Rohini, Delhi-110085 Delhi		
Information provided by the customer:		
Batch / Lot No.	Not Applicable	

### TEST RESULTS

S.No.	Test Parameters	Test Result	Test Method
<b>Water Chemical</b>			
1	Total Suspended Solids, mg/l	193.0	APHA 2540D
2	Chemical Oxygen Demand, mg/l	320	APHA 5220B
3	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (3 days at 27°C), mg/l	93	IS:3025(P-44)2023
4	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5 days at 20°C), mg/l	103	APHA 5210 B

**Note :** This report replaces Report No. 12009712 Dated 23/04/2025 due to addition of Awaited results .

**Decision Rule:** The decision rule as per SOP DR01 is applied wherever statement of conformity to a specification or standard provided in the test report.

\*\*\*\*\*End of Report\*\*\*\*\*

12009712/C-1



Format No.: STRC/7.8/F/TC/2/03

*Santram Rajput*  
Santram Rajput  
Technical Manager

Page No. : 1 of 1

*M. SHARMA*

Scan QR Code to verify the authenticity of Report.

(1) The Test results listed refer only to tested samples and applicable parameters. Endorsement of product is neither inferred nor implied. (2) Total liability of our Lab is limited to the invoiced amount. (3) Sample(s) are retained for 7 days (in case of perishable items) and 30 days for non perishable samples or unless otherwise specified. (4) This Test Report is not to be reproduced wholly or in part and cannot be used as an evidence in the court of Law and should not be used in any advertising media without our special permission in writing. (5) The Test Report refer to the sample submitted to us and not drawn by Sigma Test & Research Centre unless mentioned otherwise.

## TEST CERTIFICATE

<b>Sample Information:</b>		
Sample : Waste Water	Report No. : 22014436/B	Job Code : STRC/22014436
Sample Description : Waste Water		Sample Received On : 02/05/2025
Party's Ref No. : Nil	Report Issue Date : 09/05/2025	Date of Testing : 02/05/2025 To 09/05/2025
Sample Condition : Filled in Plastic Bottle	Packed in : Not Applicable	Sample quantity : 200ml
<b>Client Information:</b>		
Customer Name & Address : Ms. Mamta Sharma Chetak Apartment, Rohini, Delhi-110085 Delhi		
<b>Information provided by the customer:</b>		
Batch / Lot No.	Not Applicable	

### TEST RESULTS

S.No.	Test Parameters	Test Result	Test Method
<b>Biological Testing-Pollution &amp; Environment-Effluents/Waste Water</b>			
1	Total Coliforms, MPN/100 ml	54x10 <sup>3</sup>	APHA 24th Edition
2	Faecal Coliform Per100 ml	Present	IS: 1622-1981

\*\*\*\*\*End of Report\*\*\*\*\*

22014436/B-1



Format No.: STRC/7.8/F/TC/Z/03

*Priyanshu Priya*

Priyanshu Priya  
Section Incharge

Page No.: 1 of 1

*M Sharma*

Scan QR Code to verify the authenticity of Report.

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प्रेषक,

सहायक विकास अधिकारी (पं०)

खैर, (अलीगढ़)

सेवा में

जिला पंचायत राज अधिकारी

अलीगढ़

पत्रांक Msh / ऑ० शि० / 2024.25

दिनांक 28/12/2024

विषय: आईजीआरएस ऑनलाइन सन्दर्भ 40014324048152 निस्तारण के सम्बन्ध में।

महोदय,

आईजीआरएस ऑनलाइन सन्दर्भ 40014324048152 आवेदिका श्रीमती ममता शर्मा निवासी ग्राम अरुना द्वारा कूड़ा गाड़ी न आने की शिकायत की है।

उक्त के कम में श्री डेविड कुमार ग्राम पंचायत सचिव द्वारा अपनी जाँच आख्या से अवगत कराया है कि कूड़ा गाड़ी खराब होने के कारण नहीं पहुँच सकी है। गाड़ी ठीक होने पर ग्राम पंचायत में गाड़ी पुनः संचालित करा दी जायेगी। आपकी सेवा में सादर आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है।

महोदय उक्त शिकायत को निक्षेपित करने का कष्ट करे।

भवदीय

सहायक विकास अधिकारी (पं०)  
खैर, (अलीगढ़)

Msharma

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सेवा में:

श्रीमान, मद्योपम आवगत कराना है। कि शिकायत नं. 40014-325014-056 द्वारा श्रीमती गमला चानी त्रिवारणी गा० प० अरुना द्वारा ग्राम पंचायत में कूड़ा गाड़ी न चलने की शिकायत की है।

अतः कि कृपया आवगत कराना है कि ग्राम पंचायत में कूड़ा गाड़ी में लकड़ी खराबी आ गई थी। जिसके कारण गाड़ी नहीं चली लगी थी। कूड़ा गाड़ी को लड़ी करा दिया गया है। रुटभार्ड ने हिलान से क गाड़ी का निभालन पुनः करा दिया जायेगा।

साध्या निस्तारण हेतु आपकी सेवा में प्रेषित है।

  
 (नाथेव)  
 गा० प० अरुना  
 एत (शलीगट)  
 01/05/25

MCharmu

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Annexure - 4(3/3)

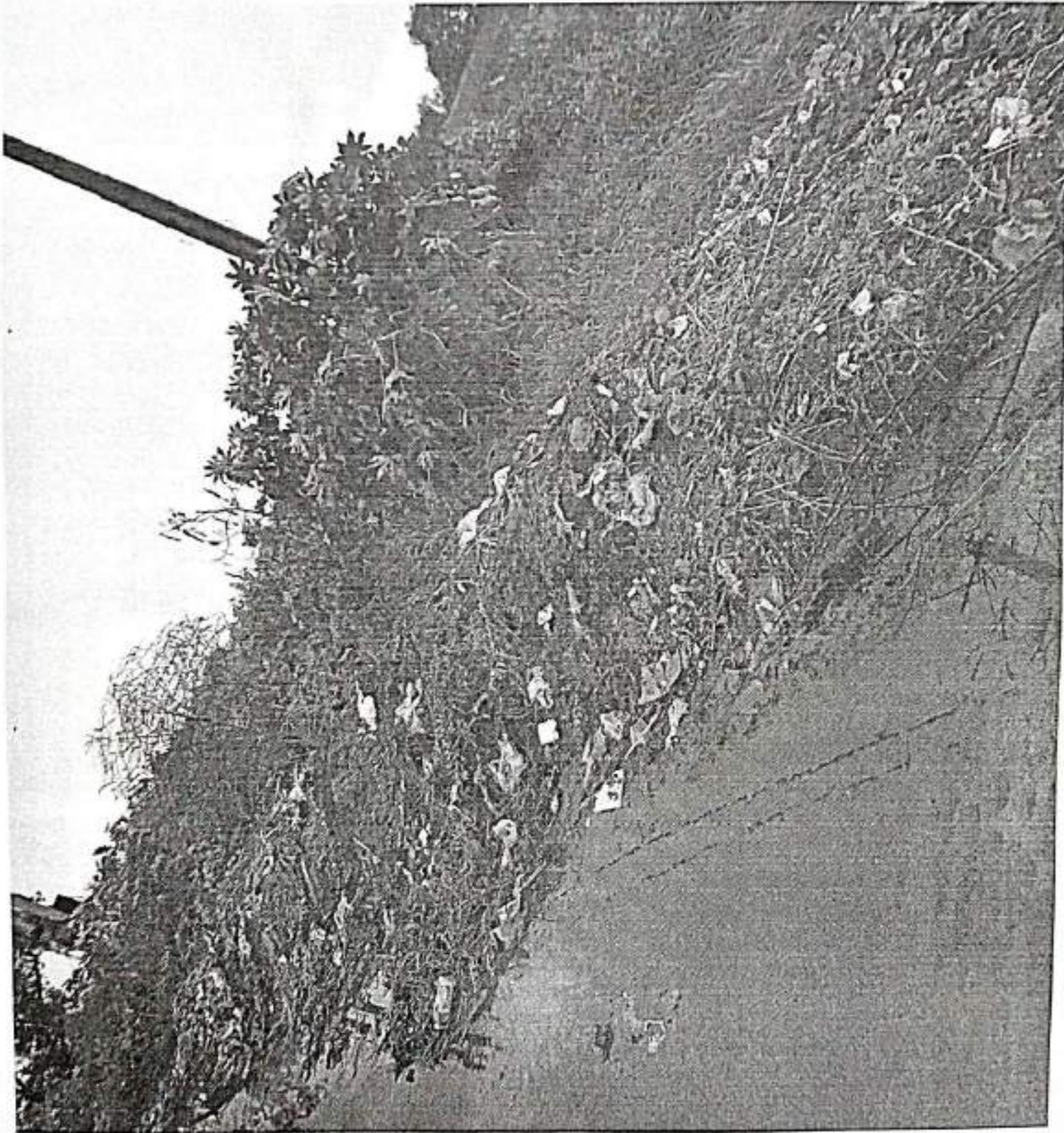


15/12/47



MSHARMA

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M. Channa

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