

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
PRINCIPAL BENCH AT NEW DELHI**

**O.A NO. 1247 OF 2024**

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

Kings Garden Resident Welfare Society

...Applicant

VERSUS

State of Punjab & Ors.

...Respondents

**I N D E X      NEXT D.O.H-14.02.2025**

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(Sachar Anand)  
Advocate for the Respondent No.6  
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Lajpat Nagar-IV, New Delhi-110024  
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Email- sachar\_anand@yahoo.co.in

Place: New Delhi  
Dated: 11.02.2025

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

OA NO. 1247 OF 2024.

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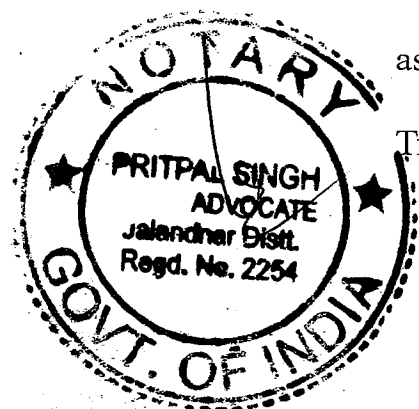
State of Punjab & Others ..... Respondents

**REPLY AFFIDAVIT ON BEHALF RESPONDENT NO. 6**

**MUNICIPAL CORPORATION JALANDHAR**

I, Gautam Jain IAS, Commissioner, of the Municipal Corporation  
Jalandhar, at 1<sup>st</sup> Floor Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Admin Complex,  
Jalandhar City, District Jalandhar Punjab do hereby solemnly affirm  
and declare as under:-

1. That I am serving as Commissioner Municipal Corporation  
Jalandhar and on behalf of the Respondent No.6 in the present OA,  
and well conversant with the facts and circumstances of the case,  
and competent to swear this affidavit.
2. That I have read and understood the contents of the Original  
Application and I specifically deny the contents of the same, save  
and except those, which are specifically admitted herein. That the  
answering respondent seeks liberty to file additional reply/affidavit  
as and when need arises, with the permission of this Hon'ble  
Tribunal.

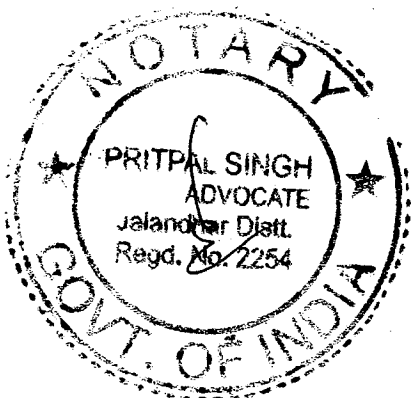


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PRELIMINARY SUBMISSIONS

3. That applicant/Petitioner herein filed the present O.A. alleging that that the answering respondent is in violation of Clause A (vii) and (ix) of Schedule I of Solid Waste Management Rules 2016 in constructing the “**composting centre**” in vacant portion of the land situated in Khasra No.38.
4. That in this regard it is submitted that the apart from just hurling bald allegations as mentioned above, the applicant/ petitioner has failed to show as to how the answering respondent herein is in violation of the provision of SWM Rules.
5. That in this regard it is further submitted that that Schedule I of SWM Rules,2016 applies only for “Sanitary Landfills” and being so the same is not applicable to ‘Composting Facilities’. Pertinently, the answering respondent is setting up a ‘Decentralised Processing( Composting) Facility’ on the site in question and is not setting up a Landfill/Sanitary Landfill Site and therefore the Schedule I of the SWM Rules, 2016 have no application to the facts of the present case.
6. Pertinently, Schedule I of the SWM Rules, 2016 under the heading Specifications for Sanitary Landfills, Sub-heading (A) Criteria for site selection clause VII provides as under:-

“(vii) The landfill site shall be 100 meter away from river, 200 meter from a pond, 200 meter from Highways, Habitations, Public Parks and water supply wells and 20 km away from Airports or Airbase. However, in a special case, landfill site may be set up within adistance of 10 and 20 km away from the



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Airport/Airbase after obtaining no objection certificate from the civil aviation authority/ Air force as the case may be. The Landfill site shall not be permitted within the flood plains as recorded for the last 100 years, zone of coastal regulation, wetland, Critical habitat areas, sensitive eco-fragile areas.”

7. It is submitted that one of the major differences between the “Composting” and “Sanitary Landfilling” is that, composting is a process whereby ‘biodegradable’ waste/organic waste is decomposed in controlled environment whereas sanitary landfilling is a process which deals with disposal of ‘Non-biodegradable waste’.
8. The composting and element/process related to it are defined under Rule 3 of SWM Rules, as under:-

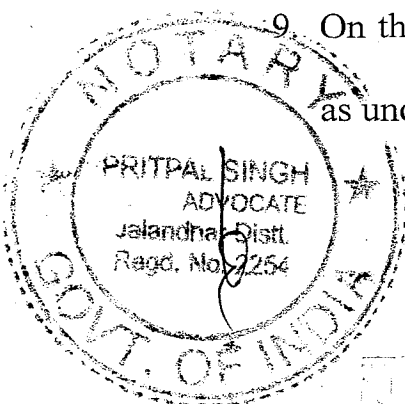
Rule 3(4) “**biodegradable waste** ” means any organic material that can be degraded by micro-organisms into simpler stable compounds;

Rule 3(12). “**composting**” means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter;

Rule 3(15) “**decentralised processing**” means establishment of dispersed facilities for maximizing the processing of biodegradable waste and recovery of recyclables closest to the source of generation so as to minimize transportation of waste for processing or disposal.

9. On the other hand, Sanitary Landfill and related aspects are defined as under:-

Rule 3(40) “**sanitary land filling** ” means the final and safe disposal of residual solid waste and inert wastes on land in a



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facility designed with protective measures against pollution of ground water, surface water and fugitive air dust, wind-blown litter, bad odour, firehazard, animal menace, bird menace, pests or rodents, greenhouse gas emissions, persistent organic pollutants slope instability and erosion;

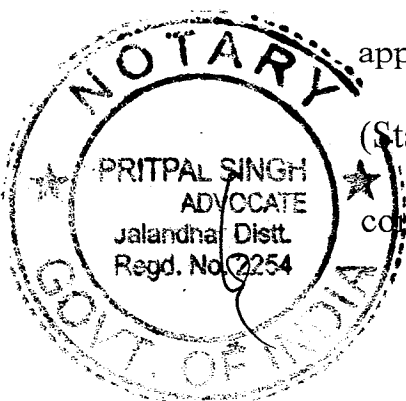
Rule 3(39) “**residual solid waste**” means and includes the waste and rejects from the solid waste processing facilities which are not suitable for recycling or further processing;

Rule 3(26) “**inerts**” means wastes which are not biodegradable, recyclable or combustible street sweeping or dust and silt removed from the surface drains;

Rule 3(32) “**non-biodegradable waste**” means any waste that cannot be degraded by microorganisms into simpler stable compounds;

10. It is submitted that Rules pertaining to “Sanitary Landfills” are specified under Schedule-I of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 whereas the Rules which are applicable to the act of Respondent i.e “Composting Center” are specified under Schedule-II of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and in the present case the answering Respondent is running Decentralized Composting Centre at the site.

11. That in the present case Schedule I of the SWM Rules 2016 is not applicable but it is the Schedule II of the SWM Rules 2016 which is applicable in the present case and as per heading A , Schedule II (Standards of processing and treatment of Solid waste), standards for composting are provided as under:-



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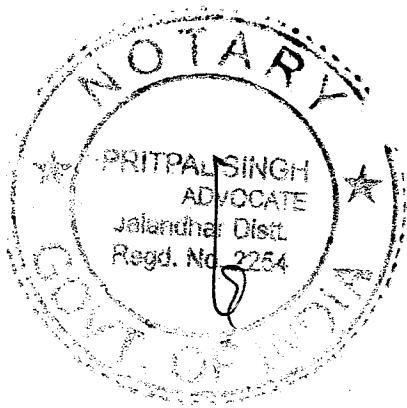
A. Standards for composting. - The waste processing facilities shall include composting as one of the technologies for processing of bio degradable waste. In order to prevent pollution from compost plant, the following shall be complied with namely: -

(a) The incoming organic waste at site shall be stored properly prior to further processing. To the extent possible, the waste storage area should be covered. If, such storage is done in an open area, it shall be provided with impermeable base with facility for collection of leachate and surface water run-off into lined drains leading to a leachate treatment and disposal facility;

(b) Necessary precaution shall be taken to minimise nuisance of odour, flies, rodents, birdmenace and fire hazard;

(c) In case of breakdown or maintenance of plant, waste intake shall be stopped and arrangements be worked out for diversion of waste to the temporary processing site or temporary landfill sites which will be again reprocessed when plant is in order;

(d) Pre-process and post-process rejects shall be removed from the processing facility on regular basis and shall not be allowed to pile at the site. Recyclables shall be routed through appropriate vendors. The non-recyclable high calorific fractions to be segregated and sent to waste to energy or for RDF production, co-processing in cement plants or to thermal power plants. Only rejects from all processes shall be sent for sanitary landfill site(s).



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(e) The windrow area shall be provided with impermeable base. Such a base shall be made of concrete or compacted clay of 50 cm thick having permeability coefficient less than  $10^{-7}$  cm/sec. The base shall be provided with 1 to 2 per cent slope and circled by lined drains for collection of leachate or surface run-off;

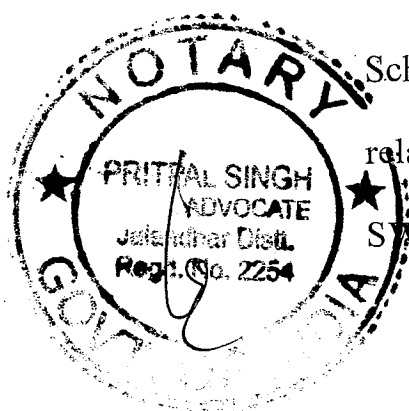
(f) Ambient air quality monitoring shall be regularly carried out. Odour nuisance at downwind direction on the boundary of processing plant shall also be checked regularly.

(g) Leachate shall be re-circulated in compost plant for moisture maintenance.

(h) The end product compost shall meet the standards prescribed under Fertilizer Control Order notified from time to time..."

12. That the answering respondent is complying with the Standards of Processing and treatment of Solid waste and standards for composting as provided in Schedule II of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 in establishing and running of the "Composting Centre" at the site.

13. The SWM Rules apart from specifically separately defined the terms "Composting" and "Sanitary Land Filling" but also have separate Schedules in the Rules which separately govern the provisions relating to Composting and Sanitary Land filling. Schedule I of the SWM Rules relates to and specifically deals with the specifications



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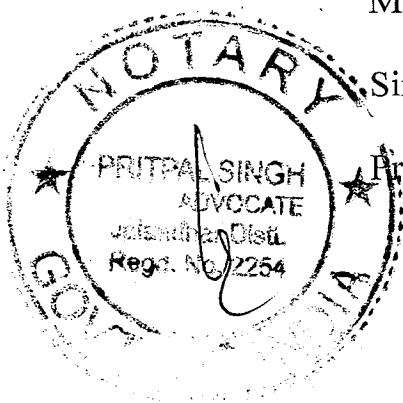
for Sanitary Landfills which is not applicable where as heading A, Schedule II specifically lays down the Standards for Composting.

14. That the construction of the Centre Processing Composting Facility which was being carried out in terms of the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016 whereas such construction was part of the action plan submitted to the Punjab Pollution Control Board as per the directions of the Directorate of Environment and Climate Change issued vide Notification dated 12.03.2019 setting forth an action plan for monitoring of waste management in the State. The said action plan has set a timeline for setting up of solid waste processing facility by the Local Bodies having a population of more than one lakh which was to be done by 31.12.2019.

15. The Punjab Pollution Control Board has imposed a penalty of Rs. 25 lakhs as Environment compensation on the answering respondent No.6 for violating the said time line and a copy of the Show Cause Notice 21.08.2020 wherein it has been informed that Rs25 lakhs as Environment Compensation has been en-cashed out of the Bank Guarantee of Rs 50 lakhs is duly noted and is annexed as **Annexure R-1**

16. Further the answering respondent no.6 has been directed to submit another Bank Guarantee of Rs 3 lakhs by the Monitoring Committee constituted by the Hon'ble NGT in OA No 6060 of 2018 in 'the Matter of compliance of Solid Waste Rules 2016' under Justice Jasbir Singh (Retd) for not constructing adequate Centre Decentralised

Processing Composting Facility and a copy of the minutes of the



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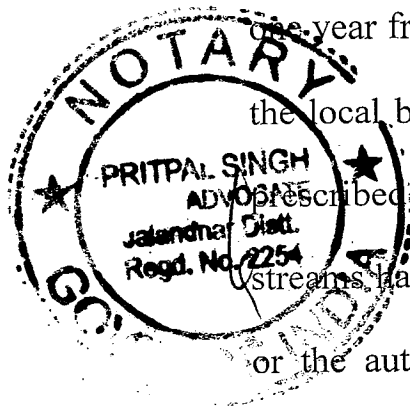
meeting of the Monitoring Committee dated 01.02.20 are being annexed as **Annexure R-2**

17. It is pertinent to mention here that the SWM Rules which provides that bio degradable waste shall be actually processed treated and disposed off through composting *within the premises or as close to the source of the Waste Generators as possible*. The Rule 4 of the SWM Rules 2016 provides for the 'Duties of Waste Generators' and Rule 4(6), (7) and (8) provides that all resident welfare and market associations gated communities and institutions with more than 5000 sqm area and hotels and restaurants shall ensure segregation of waste at source by the generators as prescribed in the rules and *that bio degradable waste shall be processed treated and disposed off through composting within the premises as far as possible*. Rule 3(56) defines a Waste Generator Rule 4(6) of the SWM Rules lays down the obligation for composting which are reproduced as under:-

**"RULE 3(56) 'Waste Generator'**- means and includes every person or group of persons, every residential premises and non-residential establishments including Indian Railways, Defence establishments, which generate solid waste;

**Rule 4(6)** All resident welfare and market associations shall within

one year from the date of notification of these rules and in partnership with the local body ensure segregation of waste at source by the generators as prescribed in these rules facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or the authorised recyclers. *The biodegradable waste shall be processed*



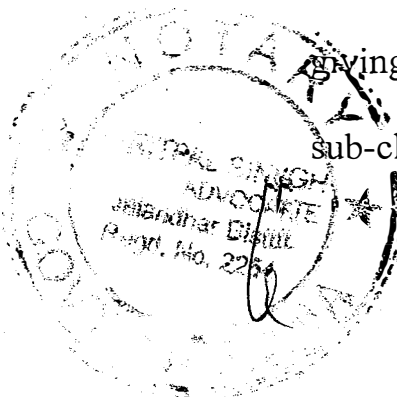
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*treated and disposed off through composting or bio-methanation within the premises as far as possible. The residual waste shall be given to the waste collector or agency as directed by the local body.*

18. That it is pertinent to mention here that in fact the applicants being residents of a group housing society admittedly having 141 flats are mandated under Rule 4(6) to process, treat and dispose off bio-degradable waste within the premises. The Rule clearly states that the residential buildings are required to put in place on site processing of wet waste which the applicants have failed to do and the answering respondent No.6 has also issued a notice to the applicants of the housing society namely Horizini Building Solution, but the applicants have still not performed their responsibility under the law thus making themselves liable to legal action and copies of the Notices dated 18.07.2019, are annexed here with as **Annexure R-3**.

19. That Rule 15 of the SWM Rules lays down the duties and of the Local Authorities and Village Panchayats of census towns and Urban Agglomerations casting a statutory duty cast upon the Local Authorities to ensure setting up of Decentralised Compost Facility creating public awareness and promotion of home-composting, transportation of bio-degradable waste to composting facility and giving preference to on site processing of such waste. The relevant sub-clauses Rule 15 are as under:-

**Rule 14(q)** transport segregated bio-degradable waste to the processing facilities like compost plant bio-methanation plant



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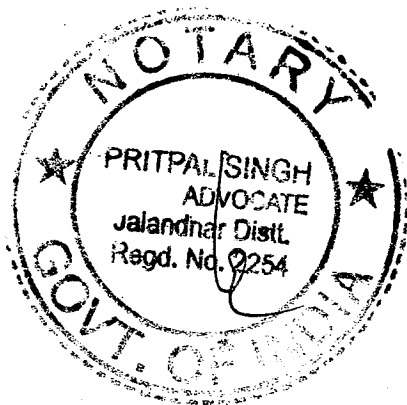
or any such facility. Preference shall be given for on site processing of such waste;

**Rule 15(t)** involve communities in waste management and promotion of *home composting* bio-gas generation decentralised processing of waste at community level subject to control of odour and maintenance of hygienic conditions around the facility;

**Rule 15(v)** facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities and associated in a structure on their own or with private sector participation or through any agency for optimum utilization of various components of solid waste adopting suitable technology including the following technologies and adhering to the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Urban Development from time to time and standards prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board Preference shall be given to decentralise processing to minimise transportation cost and environmental impacts such as

- a) Bio-methanation *microbial composting* vermi- composting anaerobic digestion or any other appropriate processing for bio-stabilisation of wastes
- b) Waste to energy processes derived fuel for combustible fraction of or supply as feed stock to solid waste based power plants or cement kilns

**Rule 15(y)** make an application in Form-I for grant of authorisation for setting up waste processing treatment or



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disposal facility if the volume of waste is exceeding five metric tones per day including sanitary landfills from the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control committee as the case maybe

**Rule 15(ze)** ensure that provisions for setting up of centres for collections segregation and storage of segregated wastes are incorporated in building plan while granting approval of building plan of a group housing society or market complex

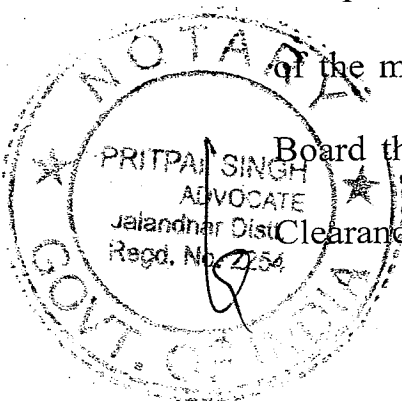
**Rule 15(zg)** create public awareness through information education and communication campaign and educate the waste generators on the following namely;-

xxxxxxx

- (v) practice home composting vermi-composting bio-gas generation or community level composting;

20. It is submitted that no Environment Clearance/No Objection Certificate required from the Punjab Pollution Control Board for setting up Decentralized Composting Plant under any existing law and it is further submitted that a meeting was held between the answering Respondent and the officials of the Punjab Pollution Control Board on 29.10.2019 regarding the order passed in the Civil writ petition passed by the Hon'ble High Court and during the course of the meeting it was specifically submitted by the Punjab Control

Board that there is no requirement for the grant of Environmental Clearance/ No Objection Certificate for setting up of a Decentralised



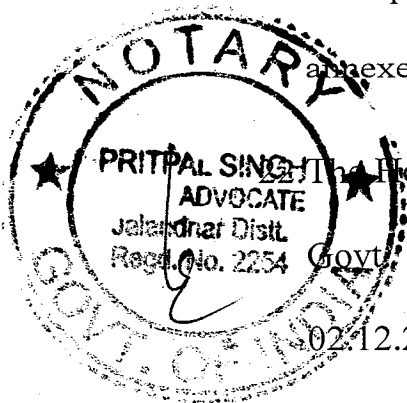
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Processing Composting Facility like the one in question. The minutes of the meeting dated 29.10.2019 are annexed here with as **Annexure-R-4.**

21. It is not out of place to mention here that the Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has in its DO. No 22-19/2017-IA-III, dated 03.07.2017, written to the Ministry of Urban clarifying the process of prior Environmental Clearance for Solid Waste Management Treatment and Processing Facilities. Para 4 of the DO.No.22-19/2017-IA-III dated 03.07.2017 is reproduced as under-

“4 The Municipal Solid Waste Management involves various steps like door to door collection segregation composting refuse derived fuel RDF making waste to energy generation through waste to energy plants and disposal in scientific landfills. The above activities except landfill site. If proposed as stand alone activities are not covered under item 7(I) of the EIA Notification, 2006 hence do not require prior environmental clearance. In case the activities of composting, PDF making and waste to energy plant (upto capacity of 15 MW) are proposed at an existing landfill site they do not attract the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006.”

A copy of the DO. No. 22-19/2017-IA-III, dated 03.07.2017 is annexed here as **Annexure R-5.**

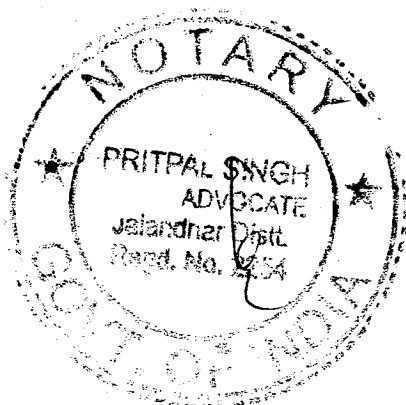


The Honble National Green Tribunal in the case of Kudrat Sandhu v. Govt. of NCT of Delhi and Ors. ,OA No. 281/2016 decided on 02.12.2016, observed that the collection and disposal of SWM was

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one of the material components for keeping the environment decent and clean which in turn was a Fundamental Right of the citizens within the ambit of Article 21 of the Constitution of India and that the Authorities are under statutory and public law obligation to ensure that the waste is collected transported and disposed of in accordance with Solid-Waste Management Rules, 2016 and does not cause public health hazards damage or degradation of the environment of NCT of Delhi The Hon'ble Tribunal by a detailed or detailed upon considering the necessity for operating waste to energy plants passed the following directions the relevant parts of which are reproduced:

“21 Wherever it is feasible, the waste shall be composted or bio-methanated near to the point of and collection and in that case it may not be necessary for transporting the compostable waste to the landfill site or waste processing plant. We direct that the Corporation shall make every attempt to segregate compostable and C&D waste out of 4900 MT municipal solid waste that they receive. That segregated C&D waste along with 3900 MT C&D waste collected shall be utilized hence forth for construction activity particularly in relation to road embankment wherever needed and other allied construction project. Every Public Authority, all Corporations, Cantonment Board and Delhi Development Authority should immediately stipulate such a condition in their tender documents.

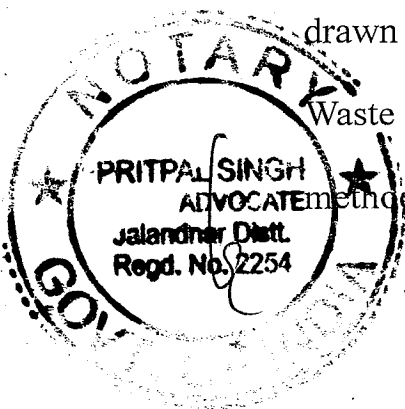


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25. The planning and municipal authorities shall, while approving the layout plan for new housing colonies where the area exceeds 5000 sqms, mandate provision for decentralised processing of segregated and compostable waste of the colony within its premises in terms of the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016. Even in respect of the existing Colonies/Group Housing Societies /Residential Welfare Associations, the Panning and Municipal Authorities should identify areas within the premises of colony/ RWA where such decentralised processing of biodegradable/ compostable waste could be carried out either by bio-methanation or composting."

23. That the answering Respondent No.6 has made strict adherence to the Rules provided under Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. The decentralized waste to compost facility at the site in question is being set up in accordance with the provision and the guidelines issued by National Green Tribunal in OA No.606 of 2018 vide order dated 20.08.2018 and copy of the same is produced herewith and marked as **Annexure-R-6 at pages**

24. That the Government of Punjab vide Notification No. 5/70/2018-1LG-4:1644 dated 09.07.2018 has notified the 'Punjab State Solid Waste Management Policy'(here in after the Policy) which has drawn a road map for the Local Authorities in the field of Solid Waste Management by adopting more eco-friendly and scientific methods and one of the key components of the policy is the

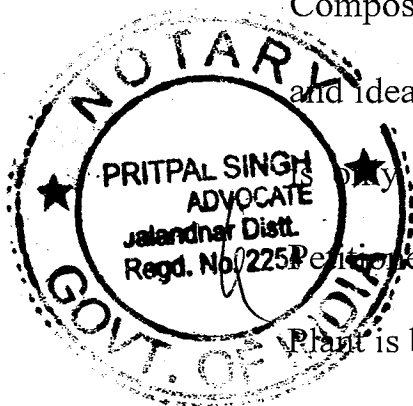


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promotion of composting of bio-degradable waste. A true copy of the Policy dated 09.07.2018 is annexed herewith as **Annexure R-7**.

25. Further, under the Swachha Bharat Mission-Urban run by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs setting up of Decentralised Waste to Compost Centres is envisioned and these are successfully being run in various cities and towns in the State of Punjab as well as other States. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs vide DO dated 11.07.2019 has circulated case studies of the most affordable and sustainable systems of Decentralised Composting in the country to all the States of India to adopt and follow. Vide its letter dated 11.07.2019 the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has recognised Nawan shehr's model of Aerobic Composting through honey comb pits as one of the best. It is this practice of aerobic composting through honey comb pits which is being replicated at the site in question. A copy of the DO Letter dated 11.07.2019 of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is being annexed here as **Annexure R-8**.

26. There are no criteria specified under any law for site selection for the purpose of setting up a Decentralised Composting Plant. Rather as per the SWM Rules the Policy and instructions in order to reduce the cost of transportation it is recommended that the Decentralised Composting Plant should be set up closest to the source of the waste and ideally within the premises of the waste generators. Therefore, it is recommended for the purpose of managing the waste generated by the Petitioner's Resident's Association that the Decentralised Composting Plant is being set up adjoining the building.

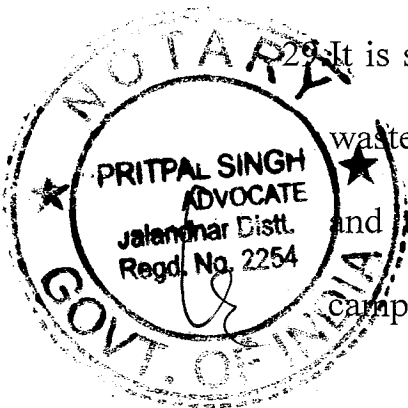


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27. The answering Respondent in compliance of the SWM Rules has ensured that the Bulk Waste Generators set up Composting and Home Composting Facilities in markets, hotels and houses in the city of Jalandhar. These composting units are being successfully run from within the premises of such houses, hotels and restaurants. For the perusals of this Hon'ble Court photographs showing the composting being carried out by BBQ Nation, Jalandhar, Global Max at the Brew Times, Hotel Skylark Country Inn & Suites by Radisson and such other hotels and copy of the same is being annexed here as **Annexure- R-9(Colly)**.

28. That as regards the project which is under challenge before this Hon'ble Tribunal, it is submitted that as a pilot program, 16 compost pits were constructed at the site in question for the purpose of processing of bio-degradable waste, segregated solid waste from Ward Nos. 8 and 9 was brought to the site since November 2018. After the successful pilot, as per the estimated daily waste generation from Ward Nos. 8 and 9 (adjacent ward), the Decentralized Processing (Composting) Facility, was approved by Municipal Corporation Jalandhar and was under construction, but the answering respondent has not started any further work on the site after the stay order dated 23.09.2019 passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Punjab and Haryana at Chandigarh in the writ Petition CWP 20619 of 2019.

29. It is submitted that as per the mandate of SWM Rules, the informal waste collectors have been trained and formed into self-help groups and through intensive information, education and communication campaigns, the residents have been made aware of the importance

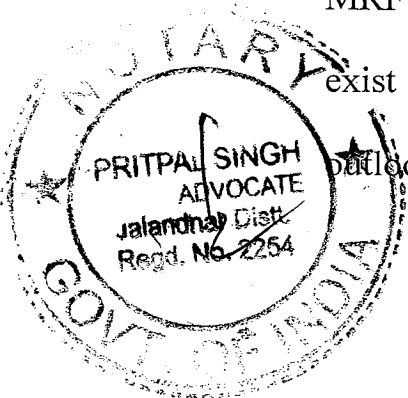


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source of segregation of dry and wet waste and as a result, the waste collectors bring segregated waste to the site after which the wet waste is deposited in the aerobic honeycomb compost pits constructed for the purpose of converting it into manure. Out of the remaining dry waste, the waste collectors further segregate recyclables such as paper, plastic, glass, metal etc. and sell it to the recyclers. The remaining waste (which amounts to not more than 15% of the total waste) is regularly lifted from the site by the vehicles of Municipal Corporation Jalandhar and taken to the landfill at Wariyana. The present facility which is the subject matter of this OA was duly approved and could not be completed due to the aforesaid stay order passed by the Hon'ble High Court. Copy of Photographs showing the step by step process which are to be carried out for the present 'Decentralized Processing (Composting) Facility' are annexed herewith as **Annexure-R-10**.

30. That the Composting facility/Centre is not situated adjoining the apartment of the petitioners but in fact the centre is away from the apartment and copy of the photographs showing the location of the apartment, proper outlook of the distance of the apartments and the composting centre is annexed herewith as **Annexure R/11**

31. That the land in question where the composting site is question existed in Khasra No.38 where there is an existing Dog Compound, MRF Shed, open Land cremation ground and the site in question exist and the apartments existed in another compound and the proper outlook of the land and site in question is evident from the site plan



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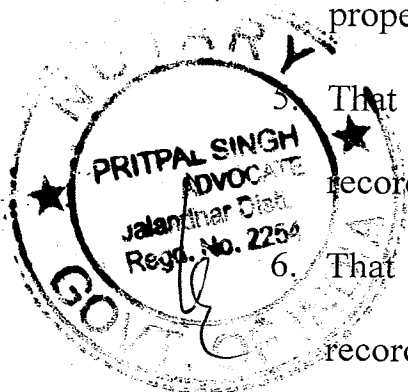
and copy of the Site Plan prepared by B&R branch of Corporation Jalandhar is annexed herewith **Annexure R/12**.

32. That the answering respondent/Municipal Corporation Jalandhar is the custodian of the Khasra No.38 (land in question) and hence there is no legal requirement to invite objections from the general public however several meeting were held in the area in the presence of the area councilors to make them aware of the provisions of the SWM Rules and appraised them about the benefits of scientific waste management and also informed them that no landfill or garbage dump was being constructed at the said site in question.

**PARAWISE REPLY**

Reply to Brief Facts

1. That the contents of para 1 is admitted as far it is mater of record.
2. That in reply to para 2, it is submitted that the applicant Society consists of 141 flats is itself a waste generating unit and are itself in violation of the MSW Rules 2016 and are responsible for creating unhealthy environment.
3. That the contents of para 3 is admitted so far it is the matter of records.
4. That in reply to the contents of Para 4 it is submitted that the Compositing Centre has been duly approved project and the land property is of the answering respondent MC Jalandhar.
5. That the contents of para 5 is admitted so far it is the matter of records.
6. That the contents of para 6 is admitted so far it is the matter of records.

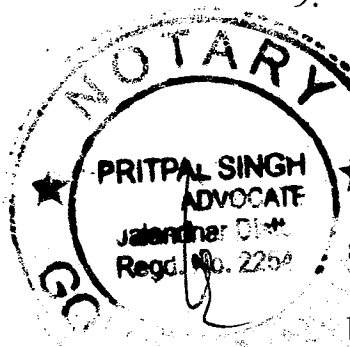


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7. That in reply to Para 7 it is submitted that the project in question was duly approved and passed in Municipal Council in the presence of 80 Councillors under the Chairmanship of Mayor of the City. Its construction was duly tendered and all the paper work and order was given as per the SWM rules and the established guidelines.

8. That in reply to Para 8 it is submitted that there is no a landfill at the site and the said project was being setting up of decentralised waste to compost centres as per the mandate of Swachha Bharat Mission and in fact Nawanshehar model of aerobic composting through honeycomb pits is being replicated at the site in question. Moreover, there is no specific criterial under the law for Site selection for the purpose of setting up a decentralized composting facility rather as per the instructions, in order to reduce the cost of transportation, the Rules state that processing facility should be set up closest to the source of the waste. Therefore, it is only for the purpose of managing the waste generated by ward Nos.8 (where this facility is located) and the adjoining ward No.9 that this facility is being set up. That the project is decentralized processing plant for the processing of wet waste based on pit composting as per the CPHEEO (Central Public Health Environmental Engineering Organisation).

9. That the contents of Para 9 and 10 are incorrect and hence denied. It is submitted that that it is wrong attribution on the part of the applicant that garbage is being dumped in the vacant land. It is submitted that segregated solid waste from Ward Nos 8 and 9 is being brought to this site in question since November 2018. As per

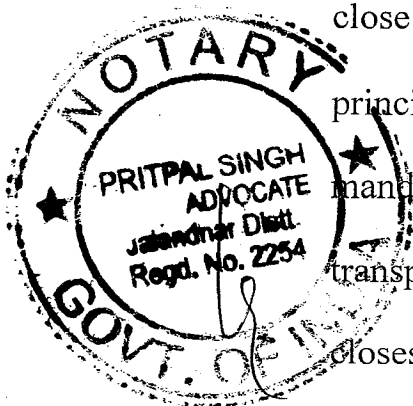


17 FEB 2025

the SWM Rules 2016, the waste informal collectors have been trained and formed into self-help groups. Through intensive information, education and communication campaigns, the residents have been made aware of the importance source of segregation of dry and wet waste as a result, the waste collectors bring segregated waste to the site after which the wet waste is deposited in the aerobic honeycomb compost pits constructed for the purpose of converting it into manure. Out of the remaining dry waste the waste collector further segregated recyclables such as paper, plastic, glass, metal etc and sell it to the recyclers. The remaining waste is regularly lifted from the site by the vehicles of Municipal Corporation Jalandhar and taken to the landfill at Wariyana. No landfills have been constructed at the site in question. It is submitted that 16 compost pits were got constructed in the pilot phase for the purpose of processing of Bio-degradable waste and no garbage is being dumped at the site only decentralised facility for dry waste is being set up at the site and there is no violation of SWM Rules 2016 in this case.

10. That the contents of para No 11 as stated is wrong and hence denied.

It is submitted that as per the SWM Rules, the basic principle of scientific solid waste management is decentralised processing as close to the point of waste generation as possible. As per this principle the Solid Waste Management Policy of the state of Punjab mandates ward level/area level processing facilities so that the transportation cost of waste is cut down and wet waste is composted closest to its source thus, preventing any risk of contamination.

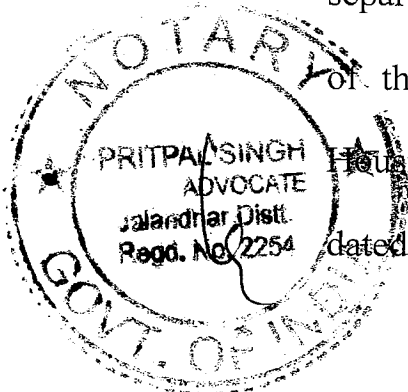


17 FEB 2025

Accordingly, waste to compost units are being set up through aerobic honeycomb compost pit method for which no permission is required to be taken as there is no health/environment hazard resulting from these composting centres. The Rules mandate that permissions be acquired from Pollution Control Board etc. only in case where waste to energy plants is being operated which is not being set up in the city of Jalandhar in the present case. Rule 21 (3) of the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016 which is as follows:

*“Rule 21(3) The local body or an operator of facility or an agency designated by them proposing to set up waste to energy plant of more than five tones per day processing capacity shall submit an application in Form-1 to the state Pollution control Board of Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be, for authorisation.”*

11. That the contents of Para No 12 are wrong and hence denied. It is submitted that there is no health hazard or possibility of any epidemic breakout as alleged by the Petitioner in fact, the secondary storage facilities which store mixed waste are sought to be replaced by scientific processing facilities and as per the SWM Rules, the waste which is collected from residential and commercial areas is segregated at source i.e., the waste is collected from waste generators separately as dry and wet waste. It is also evident from the case study of the city of Nawanshahr, Punjab, recognised by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India vide Office Letter dated 11.7.2019. It is evident from the case study, no health hazard or



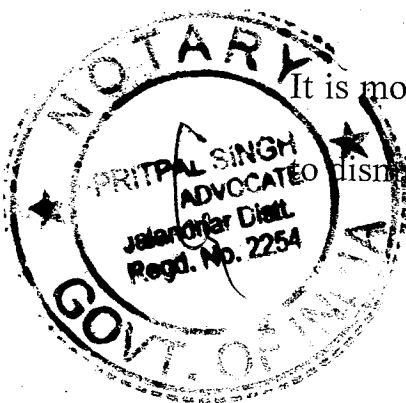
F17 2025

risk of epidemic is posed to any residents in consequence of the decentralised waste processing facility.

12. That the Contents of Para 13 are admitted so far it is the matter of records.
13. That the Contents of Para 14 is within special knowledge of the applicant, hence no reply is attributed.
14. That in reply to para 15 and Para 16 it is submitted that during the stay order no construction is being carried out further.
15. That contents of Para 17 to para 20 of the Grounds are incorrect and hence denied. It is submitted that there is no landfill site as mentioned by the applicants. The composting facility is of the capacity of 4.2 MTD which is less than 5 MTD and the facility which is of capacity more than the 5 MTD required NOC from the State Pollution Control Board and the Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar has passed the resolution under the chairmanship of the mayor in the full house for the establishment of the composting site in question in the present OA. Reply in para 3 to 22 of the preliminary submission also be read into the present paras of the grounds.

That the prayer of the applicants is devoid of merit and hence denied and it is submitted that the present Original Application merits dismissal.

It is most respectfully prayed that this Hon'ble Court may be pleased to dismiss the present OA.



17 FEB 2023

DEPONENT  
 Commissioner,  
 Municipal Corporation  
 Jalandhar

VERIFICATION

17 FEB 2025

Verified at \_\_\_\_\_ on this day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2025, that the facts stated in the above affidavit are true to best of my knowledge and belief. No part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed there from.

DEPONENT

Commissioner,  
Municipal Corporation  
Jalandhar

Signature ATTESTED Only as Identified

Notary, Jalandhar (Pb.) India  
No Responsibility of Contents of the Document

17 FEB 2025



**ANNEXURE R-1****Punjab Pollution Control Board**

Zonal Office, Near PSIEC, Water Tank, Focal Point, Jalandhar

Phone No.0181-2601612      [www.ppcb.gov.in](http://www.ppcb.gov.in)      Email ID- seeppcbjal@gmail.com

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Z.O/No. 2463

(Regd.)

Date:21/8/2020

To

The Commissioner,  
Municipal Corporation,  
Jalandhar.

**Subject:** Show cause notice under 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for violations of the provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 for Municipal Solid Waste Dump Site at Waryana, Kapurthala Road, Jalandhar.

Whereas, the Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India, New Delhi, in exercise of the powers conferred under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and in supersession of the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 has notified the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

And whereas, under these Rules, the Municipal Authority is responsible for implementation of the provision of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, inducing infrastructure development for collection, storage, segregation, transportation processing & disposal of municipal solid waste.

And whereas, the authorization under the provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 for disposal of the solid waste at the site i.e. Basti Bawa Khal, (Waryana, Kapurthala Road), Jalandhar was granted vide Board's letter No.1633 dated 02.05.2018 to Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar valid upto 01.05.2019 subject to certain conditions.

And whereas, a complaint no. 1163/19/08/2014/OC of Sh. Harvinder Singh, Advocate, R/o 34/10 Raj Nagar, Basti Awa Khel, Kapurthala Road, Jalandhar filed in the National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi regarding unscientific disposal of Municipal Solid Waste and spoiled their trees, damage to fertility of surrounded land disposing off Municipal Solid Waste and damage the underground water table and said complaint is pending before the Hon'ble National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi. The authority was given hearing before the Chairman of the Board on 28/3/2019 & proceedings of the hearing were conveyed vide no. 1475 dated 28/03/2019.

And whereas, the dump site was visited by AEE of Regional office along with Shri Krishan, Health Officer, Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar on 25.04.2019 and observed that the authority has failed to manage the solid waste as per provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and is violating provisions of the aforesaid Rules. The authority was again given hearing before the Chairman of the Board on 30.05.2019. The proceedings of hearing were conveyed to authority vide no. 3195 dated 19.06.2019. During hearing on 30/05/2019, it was decided that:-

1. The Municipal Corporation will submit within one week a bank guarantee amounting to Rs.50 Lacs valid up to 31.03.2021 as an assurance to comply with the provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and implementation of the Action Plan of Waste Management, 2019 submitted to the Board.
2. The Municipal Corporation will ensure to achieve 50% of the targets within six months, as per the timelines of the Action Plan of Waste Management submitted to the Board.

3. The Regional Office will monitor the compliance of the Action Plan and will send up to date progress report as per the timelines submitted by Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar.
4. It was made clear to the Municipal Corporation that in case of failure to comply with the above said decisions the Board shall feel constrained to initiate legal action against the Municipal Corporation and its responsible Office(s) as per the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 including the encashment of the bank guarantee.

And whereas, the Regional office Jalandhar reported that the authority has submitted Bank Guarantee of Rs.50.00 lacs, valid up to 30/09.2021 in compliance to decisions of hearing on 30/05/2019. The orders of Hon'ble National Human Right Commission, New Delhi in case no. 1163/19/8/2014 (complaint of Advocate Harvinder Singh) received in the office of Hon'ble Chief Secretary, Punjab, vide letter dated 05/11/2019, in which the Commission issued following directions to the Chief Secretary:-

1. To submit Environment Site Assessment Study Report of the garbage dumping site situated at Basti Baba Khel, Kapurthala Road, Jalandhar containing assessment of the extent of damage of ground water and soil, pollution, caused to the water bed and soil of the affected area and time bound scientific means to rectify the damage.
2. To recommend compensation of Rs.3,00,000/- to the complainant on the doctrine of 'polluter's pay' which may be chargeable from the account of the municipal authorities or the officers concerned subject to report governing fixing of individual responsibility.

3. To submit compliance report and steps taken in pursuance of directions vide report dated 28.03.2019 by the Environment Engineer Punjab Pollution Control Board issued to the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar.

And whereas, as the Municipal Authority was not complying with the provisions of the Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 & hence, notice u/s 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 was issued to the authority with hearing before the Chairman of the Board on 02/12/2019. During the hearing it was decided that:-

1. The M.C. Jalandhar shall get the Environment Site Assessment Study conducted for the Waryana Dump site from an Institute of good repute for assessment of the extent of damage of groundwater & soil caused to the waterbed & soil of the affected area and time bound scientific means to rectify the damage and submit it to the Hon'ble NHRC & PPCB, immediately.
2. M.C., Jalandhar shall comply with the order No. 1163/19/8/2014 dated 05.11.2019 in complaint case filed by Sh.Harvinder Singh, Advocate, Jalandhar.
3. M.C., Jalandhar shall submit the signed documents by 04.12.2019 positively, in support of this submission presented before the Chairman of the Board during the hearing dated 02.12.2019.
4. E.E. Regional Office Jalandhar to get the samples of leachate, groundwater from the peizometer wells & soil samples collected around the dump site & analyzed from State Lab by 04.12.2019 to get the analysis report collected personally from State Lab (PBTI), and submit

his comments on the report along with recommendations by 07.12.2019.

5. E.E. Regional Office Jalandhar to get the assessment of the damage done to the tree plantation developed by complainant due to the pollution caused by the dump site and submit his report by 07.12.2019.
6. E.E. Regional Office Jalandhar shall verify the submissions made by Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar during the hearing dated 02.12.2019 and shall also verify the documents to be submitted by M.C., Jalandhar & submit his complete report along with recommendations by 07.12.2019.
7. E.E. Regional Office Jalandhar to prepare a complete status report by 07.12.2019 of the M.C. Jalandhar MSW dumping site of Waryana, the grievances of the complainant viz-a-viz verification at site, remedial measures, if any taken by M.C. Jalandhar w.r.t. grievances of the complainant and the compliance of the various provisions of MSW Rules w.r.t. the MSW Waryana Dumping site to be presented before worthy Chief Secretary, Punjab.

And whereas, the solid waste dump site Waryana, Kapurthala Road, Jalandhar was visited by the Monitoring Committee constituted by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) New Delhi on 03.12.2019, the report of the Monitoring Committee received vide No. CMC/2020/288 dated 06.01.2020. As per report received from the Monitoring Committee, the Commissioner Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar apprised that the present population of Jalandhar is 11 lacs and quantity of generation of solid waste is about 275 TPD. The quantity of legacy waste lying at site is about 7.5 lacs Tons. Presently for the management of solid waste which is generated daily,

door to door collection and segregation of waste has been started in some areas of Jalandhar. For the management of wet waste, 21 compost pits have been proposed. For the management of legacy waste the work shall be started by 30/06/2020. During visit following observations were made:-

1. Lot of solid waste was found dumped along the road leading to dumping site which is the source of obnoxious odour emissions. It should be transferred to the last corner of the dump site.
2. No boundary wall/fencing has been constructed around the site.
3. No gate has been provided at the entry of the site.
4. No green belt has been developed around the site of the MSW dumping site.
5. The vehicles used to carry the solid waste have not been compartmentalized.
6. No treatment has been imparted to the leachate generated due to dumping of solid waste.

The Monitoring Committee made following recommendations:-

1. Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar shall comply with the observations as mentioned at point 1 to 4 above by 28.02.2020.
2. The observation no. 5 as mentioned above, shall be complied with by 31.01.2020.
3. The Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar shall install and commission effluent treatment plant to treat the leachate generated at solid waste

dumping site simultaneously with the completion of the work regarding management of the legacy waste.

And whereas, to check the compliance of the above decisions/recommendations made by the NGT Monitoring Committee was verified by AEE of Regional Office, Jalandhar on 12.02.2020, during visit to the dump site Waryana, Kapurthala Road, Jalandhar along with Sh. Satinder Singh, Sanitary Inspector of Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar and observed that the authority has failed to comply with decisions of hearing earlier conducted by the Board and was violating the various provisions of the provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. Accordingly show cause notice u/s 5 for violation of provisions of the provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 was issued to authority vide no. 1155 dated 02/03.2020 with an opportunity of hearing before the Chairman of the Board on 12/03/2020. The proceedings of the hearing were conveyed vide no. 1729 dated 17/06/2020. During hearing it was decided that:-

1. Environmental Compensation amounting Rs.25 lacs is imposed & same may be en-cashed from the Bank Guarantee of Rs.50 lacs already submitted by the Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar, immediately and Regional office, Jalandhar shall ensure that the Bank Guarantee of balance amount Rs.25 lacs be kept in custody of the Board with validity of 01 year.
2. The Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar shall get prepared Environment Site Assessment (ESA) Study report from the company of repute within 1 month to assess the ground water pollution as well as soil pollution from the dump site at Waryana.

3. The Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar shall ensure that no solid waste is being dumped along road leading to dumping site.
4. The Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar shall provide proper boundary wall/fencing alongwith gate, all around the dumping site at Waryana within 01 month.
5. The Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar shall develop green belt around the dump site along with construction of boundary wall/fencing around the dump site.
6. The Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar shall install & commission proper effluent treatment plant for leachate generating from dump site within 01 month.
7. The Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar shall start the work for management of legacy waste by bio-mining technology by 30/06/2020.
8. The Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar shall ensure to achieve targets as per time lines of the Action Plan of the Waste Management submitted to the Board & submit monthly progress report in this regard.
9. The Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar shall comply with orders of Hon'ble National Human Right Commission, New Delhi in case no .1163/19/08/2014 (in complaint of Advocate Harvinder Singh) and submit compliance report in this regard to the Board within 07 days.
10. The Regional office Jalandhar shall visit the dump site at Waryana in the last week of April 2020 & submit detail report along with compliance in reference to above decisions along with recommendations for further action, accordingly.

And whereas, in compliance to decisions of hearing on 12/03/2020, the Regional office, Jalandhar informed that the bank guarantee of Rs.25 lacs has been encashed out of bank guarantee of Rs.50 lacs, vide R. No .45/5157 dated 25.06.2020 & the remaining bank guarantee of Rs.25 lacs has been kept in safe custody of Regional office, Jalandhar with validity upto 30.09.2021. The Regional office, Jalandhar informed that the Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar has failed to submit Environment Site Assessment (ESA) Study report from the company of repute till date as per decision of the hearing on 12/03/2020. Further, the dump site of Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar located at Waryana, Kapurthala Road, Jalandhar was visited by AEE of Regional Office, Jalandhar on 29.06.2020 to verify the latest status and it was observed that no responsible person was available at site. A very big heap developed with the dumping of Municipal Solid Waste at Waryana dump site. No green belt has been provided around the dumping site and also there is no fencing provided so far. At dump site, there was no weighing machine provided at site for the weight of Municipal Solid Waste collected as well as received at site. Moreover, no remedial work regarding processing of the entire legacy waste dumped at site started yet. Uncovered vehicles for shifting of Municipal Solid Waste from the city were being used. At present, partially leachate was being discharged into kacha drain leading to sewer without any treatment leading to STP Peer dad. The Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar has not submitted any report in reference to complaint case filed by Sh. Harvinder Singh, Advocate to the Board till date.

And whereas, the Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar is intentionally violating the various provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and has failed to comply with the decisions of hearing earlier conducted by the Board.

And whereas, the Municipal Corporation and its responsible persons/officers are also liable for legal action under Rule 15 & 17 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for continuing the violations of the provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

And whereas, in view of the above, it has been proposed to initiate legal action against the authority and its responsible persons/officers under Rule 15 & 17 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and to impose Environment Compensation for damages to the environment by not managing the municipal solid waste & for continuing the violations of the provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

You are hereby given an opportunity of personal hearing before the Chairman of the Board on 10/09/2020 on 11.15 AM in his Office, at Vatavaran Bhawan, Nabha Road, Patiala, personally to explain his position before initiating actions proposed as above.

Sd/- 21/8/2020

For Senior Environmental Engineer

Endst. No. \_\_\_\_\_

A copy of the above is forwarded to Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Regional Office, Jalandhar for information with request to inform the M. Corp. Jalandhar for attending the hearing well before the date of hearing.

Sd/-

For Senior Environmental Engineer



// TRUE COPY //

**ANNEXURE R-2****Office of the Monitoring Committee**

Constituted by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal In OA No 606 Of 2018 In the matter of compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016

(Official Address: Tower No.5 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, Forest Complex, Sector 68, SAS Nagar) Tel No. 0172-2298091

To

The Deputy Commissioner,  
Jalandhar

No.CMC/SB/2020/1049

Dated : 01.10.2020

**Subject: Minutes of the review meeting (to review the recommendations made/directions given by the Monitoring Committee during its earlier meeting with District Level Officers of District Jalandhar on 4.12.2019 w.r.t. compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 in OA No. 606 of 2018, management of biomedical waste, control of pollution In Kala Singhian drain and Status of sewage treatment plants for the towns of District Jalandhar) held under the Chairmanship of Justice Jasbir Singh, former Judge, Punjab & Haryana High Court and now as Chairman of the Monitoring Committee on 29.9.2020 at 11.00 AM (through video conferencing)**

Please find enclosed herewith minutes of the review meeting (to review the recommendations made/directions given by the Monitoring Committee during its earlier meeting with District Level Officers of District Jalandhar on 4.12.2019 w.r.t. compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 In OA No. 606 of 2018, management of biomedical waste, control of pollution In Kala Singhian drain and Status of sewage treatment plants for the towns of District Jalandhar) held under the Chairmanship of Justice Jasbir Singh, former Judge, Punjab & Haryana High Court and now as Chairman of the Monitoring Committee on 29.9.2020 at 11.00 AM (through video conferencing). For your kind Information and necessary action.

It is requested that the minutes of the meeting may kindly be conveyed to all the concerned departments and these departments may be directed to comply with the directions given by the Chairman of the Monitoring Committee during its meeting held on 29.09.2020 and submit the action taken report within 21 days.

Sd/-  
Dr. Babu Ram  
Technical Expert  
Monitoring Committee

Endst No. CMC/SB/2020/1050

Dated: 01.10.2020

Copy of the above is forwarded to Member Secretary, Punjab Pollution Control Board Patiala for information and necessary action please.

Sd/-  
Dr. Babu Ram  
Technical Expert  
Monitoring Committee

Endst No. CMC/SB/2020/1051

Dated: 01.10.2020

Copy of the above is forwarded to The Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar for information and necessary action please.

Sd/-  
Dr. Babu Ram  
Technical Expert  
Monitoring Committee

Endst No. CMC/SB/2020/1052

Dated: 01.10.2020

Copy of the above is forwarded to Chief Environmental Engineer Jalandhar, Punjab Pollution Control Board Jalandhar for information and necessary action please.

Sd/-  
Dr. Babu Ram  
Technical Expert  
Monitoring Committee

Endst No. CMC/SB/2020/1053

Dated: 01.10.2020

Copy of the above Is forwarded to Environmental Engineer, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Regional Office, Jalandhar for information and necessary action please.

Sd/-  
Dr. Babu Ram  
Technical Expert  
Monitoring Committee

**Minutes of the review meeting with (to review the recommendations made/directions given by the Monitoring Committee during its earlier meeting with District Level Officers of District Jalandhar on 4.12.2019 w.r.t. compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 in OA No. 606 of 2018, management of biomedical waster control of pollution in Kala Singhian drain and Status of sewage treatment plants for the towns of District Jalandhar held under the Chairmanship of Justice Jasbir Singh, former Judge, Punjab & Haryana High Court and now as Chairman of the Monitoring Committee on 29.9.2020 at 11,00 AM (through video conferencing).**

The following Were present during the meeting:

a) Members of the Monitoring Committee.

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name and Designation in the Deptt.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Designation in the Committee</b>
1,	Justice Jasbir Singh, Former Judge Punjab & Haryana High Court	Chairman
2.	Sh. S.C. Agrawal, IAS, Former Chief Secretary, Punjab	Member
3.	Sant Balbir Singh Seechewal	Member
3.	Dr. Babu Ram, Former Member Secretary, PPCB	Technical Expert

b) The list of the officers, present in the meeting, is as per Annexure-1

The Chairman of the Monitoring Committee apprised the officers, present in the meeting, about the orders of Hon'ble NGT in various cases connected to the matter, which are briefly mentioned as under:

1) The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal vide order dated 10.01.2020 in OA

No.606 of 2018 In the matter of compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 In Para No36 has directed that most of the statutory timelines have expired and directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court and the Tribunal to comply Solid Waste Management rules, 2016 remain unexecuted and accordingly' compensation scale Is laid down for continued failure after 31.03.2020. The compliance of the rules requires taking of several steps mentioned In Rule 22 (S. No.1 to 10). Any such continued failure will result into liability of every local Body to pay compensation at the rate of Rs. 10 lakh per month per Local Body for population of above 10 lakh, Rs. 5 Lakh per month per Local Body for population between 5 lakh and 10 lakh and Rs. 1 lakh per other local Bodies from 1.04.2020 till compliance. If the Local Body Is unable to bear financial burden, the liability will of the State Govt, with liberty to take remedial action against erring Local bodies. Apart from compensation, adverse entries must be made In the ACRs of the CEO of the said local Bodies and other senior functionaries in Department of Urban Development etc. who are responsible *for* compliance of order of this Tribunal. The Hon'ble Tribunal has also directed in para No 31 (H) that the date of commencement of setting up of STPs is *31.3.2020*, falling which compensation amounting to Rs 5 lakh/month/STP by the concerned local bodles/States In terms of order dated 28.8.2019 In OA No. 593/2017 and 6.12.2019 In OA No. 673/2018 w.e.f. 1.4.2020 shall be Imposed.

- 2) The Hon'ble Tribunal In Its order dated 6.12.2019 in-OA No. 673 of 2018 (mentioned in order dated 6.12.2019 uploaded on 12.12.2019 In OA No. 916 of 2018) had Issued direction that 100% treatment of sewage may be ensured as directed by the Tribunal vide order dated

28.08.2019 In O.A No. 593/2017 by 31.03.2020 at least to the extent of in-situ remediation and before the said date, commencement of setting up of STPs and the work of connecting all the drains and other sources of generation of sewage to the STPs must be ensured. If this Is not done, the local bodies and the concerned departments of State/UTs will be liable to pay compensation as *directed vide order* dated 22.08.2019 in case of river Ganga i.e. Rs. 5 lakh per month per *drain for default in* in-situ remediation and Rs. 5 lakh per STP for default in commencement of setting *up of* the STP. The timeline for completing all steps of action plans Including completion *of* setting up STPs and there commissioning till 31.03.2021 In terms of order dated 08.04.2019 In the present case will remain as already directed.

3) It was further Informed that the Hon'ble Tribunal vide Its order dated 21.05.2020 In OA No. 593 of 2017 at Para 8 [47(1) &II)] has directed as under:

- i. 100% treatment of sewage may be ensured as directed by this Tribunal *vide* order dated 28.08.2019 In O.A. No. 593/2017 by 31.03.2020 at least to the extent of in-situ remediation and before the said date, commencement of setting up of STPs and the work of connecting all the drains and other sources of generation of sewage to the STPs must be ensured. If this Is not done, the local bodies and the concerned departments of the States/UTs will be liable to ) pay compensation as already directed vide order dated 22.08.2019 *in* the case of river Ganga i.e. Rs. 5 lakhs *per* month per drain, for default in in-situ remediation and Rs. 5 lakhs per STP *for* default in commencement of setting up of the STP.

- ii. Timeline for completing all steps of action plans Including completion of setting up STPs and their commissioning till 31.03.2021 In terms of order dated 08.04.2019 in the present case will remain as already directed. In default, compensation will be liable to be paid at the scale laid down In the order of this Tribunal dated 22.08.2019 In the case of river Ganga i.e. Rs. 10 lakhs per month per STP.

Further, in para 13 of order dated 21.05.2020 In OA No. 593 of 2017 has directed that as regards non-compliant STPs, further action may be completed by the State PCBs/PCCs and It may be ensured that there is 100% treatment of sewage and till STPs are set up, at least in-situ remediation takes place. However, on account of Corona pandemic which has affected several on-going activities, the timeline of levy of compensation in terms of order dated 28.08.2019 In O.A. No. 593/2017 read with order dated 06.12.2019 in O.A. No. 673/2018, of 01.04.2020 may be read as 01.07.2020 and 01.04.2021 may be read as 01.07.2021. Further reports may be taken by the CPCB from all the State PCBs/PCCs as per the system evolved by the CPCB from time to time.

- 4) The Hon'ble Tribunal vide Its order dated 1.6.2020 In OA No. 325 of 2015 In the matter of Lt. Col, Sarvadaman Singh Oberoi Vs Union of India 8iOrs, has directed In para No.6 that harvesting surplus water during excessive rains from any areas of catchment need2) The Hon'ble Tribunal In Its order dated 6.12.2019 in OA No. 673 of 2018 (mentioned in order dated 6.12.2019 uploaded en 12.12.2019 In OA No. 916 of 2018) had issued direction that 100% treatment of sewage may be ensured as directed by the Tribunal vide order dated

28.08.2019 In O.A No. 593/2017 by 31.03.2020 at least to the extent of In-situ remediation and before the said date, commencement of setting up of STPs, and the work of connecting all the drains and other sources of generation of sewage to the STPs must be ensured. If this is not done, the local bodies and the concerned departments of States/UT's will be liable to pay compensation as directed vide order dated 22.08.2019 In case of river Ganga i.e. Rs. 5 lakh per month per drain for default in In-situ remediation and Rs. 5 lakh per STP for default in commencement of setting up of the STP. The timeline for completing all steps of action plans including completion of setting up STPs and their commissioning till 31.03.2021 in terms of order dated 08.04.2019 in the present case will remain as already directed.

3) It was further informed that the Hon'ble Tribunal vide its order dated 21.05.2020 In OA No. 593 of 2017 at Para 8 [47(I) & II]] has directed as under:

i) 100% treatment of sewage may be ensured as directed by this Tribunal vide order dated 28.08.2019 In O.A. No. 593/2017 by 31.03.2020 at least to the extent of In-situ remediation and before the said date, commencement of setting up of STPs and the work of connecting all the drains and other sources of generation of sewage to the STPs must be ensured. If this is not done, the local bodies and the concerned departments of the States/UTs will be liable to pay compensation as already directed vide order dated 22.08.2019 In the case of river Ganga I.e. Rs. 5 lakhs per month per drain, for default in in-situ remediation and RS. 5 lakhs per STP for default in commencement of setting up of the STP.

- ii) Timeline for completing all steps of action plans Including completion of setting up STPs and their commissioning till 31.03.2021 in terms of order dated 08.04.2019 In the present case will remain as already directed. In default, compensation will be liable to be paid at the scale laid down in the order of this Tribunal dated 22.08.2019 in the case of river Ganga I.e. Rs. 10 lakhs per month per STP.

Further, in para 13 of order dated 21.05.2020 In OA No. 593 of 2017 has directed that as regards non-compliant STPs, further action may be completed by the State PCBs/PCCs and it may be ensured that there is 100% treatment of sewage and till STPs, are set up, at least In-situ remediation takes place. However, on account of Corona pandemic which has affected several an-going activities, the timeline of levy of compensation in terms of order dated 28.08.2019 in O.A. No. 593/2017 read with order dated 06.12.2019 in O.A. No. 673/2018, of 01.04.2020 may be read as 01.07.2020 and

01.04.2021 may be read as 01.07.2021. Further reports may be taken by the CPCB from all the State PCBs/PCCs as per the system evolved by the CPCB from time to time.

- 4) The Hon'ble Tribunal vide its order dated 1.6.2020 in OA No. 325 of 2015 in the matter of Lt. Col. Srivadaman Singh Oberoi vs. Union of India & Ors, has directed in para No. 6 that harvesting surplus water during excessive rains from any areas of catchment needs to be optimized by enhancing the capacity of the existing ponds/water bodies, creation of water harvesting structures in the sub-watersheds to the extent possible, apart from setting up of additional water

bodies/water harvesting structures wherever viable, utilizing available funds including under MGNREGA and involving the community at large at every level. Gram Panchayats can certainly play a significant role in the matter. Once adequate capacity enhancement of water bodies takes place, excess rain water can be channelized by using appropriate water harvesting techniques. This action needs to be coordinated by the District Magistrate in coordination with the Department of Irrigation and Food Control or other concerned Departments such as Department of Rural Development/Urban Development/Local Bodies/Forests/Revenue etc. The District Magistrate may as far as possible hold a meeting of all the stakeholders for the purpose as per the District Environment Plan or Watershed Plan within one month from today. The District Magistrate may also ensure that as far as possible at least one pond/water body must be restored in every village, apart from creation of any new pond/water body.

It was further informed that in the earlier meeting of the Monitoring Committee, constituted by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal held on 4.12.2019, the various activities of Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar. Compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 were monitored and accordingly necessary directions were given to the Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar/concerned Departments to complete various activities as mentioned in Rule 22 of the said Rules, 2016 in a time bound manner as most of the statutory timelines to comply with the provisions of the said rules have already been expired.

Thereafter, the Monitoring Committee reviewed the various activities as under:

A-1) Solid Waste Management by Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar

The Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar apprised the Monitoring Committee about the achievement of various activities w.r.t compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 as under.

1. Door to door collection and source segregation of solid waste.

95% door to door collection and 77% source segregation of solid waste has been achieved. The Chairman of the Monitoring Committee took a serious view for not achieving 100% progress w.r.t door to door collection and source segregation of solid waste and directed as under.

Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar shall achieve 100% door to door collection and source segregation of solid waste by 31.12.2020. In order to show the seriousness to adhere to the said time schedule, MC, Jalandhar shall submit a bank guarantee of Rs. 7 Lakh as an assurance within 10 days in office of Punjab Pollution Control Board to comply with the said directions. If the time give, the target is not achieved by the Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar, Punjab Pollution Control Board is free encash the said bank guarantee treating it as a compensation for the damage caused to the environment.

2. Provisions of Compartmentalized vehicles for collection of segregated solid waste.

MC Jalandhar has 100 new rehras with compartments for collection of solid waste. It has proposal to purchase 100 e-rikshaws instead of purchasing 300 more rehras as these have low performance as compared to e-rikshaws.

The Chairman of the Monitoring Committee directed that MC Jalandhar shall purchase 100 e-rikshaws by 30.11.2020.

3. Construction of adequate number of compost pits to process wet waste by 30.6.2020

179 compost pits have been provided against the requirement of 637 compost pits to manage whole of the wet waste.

The Chairman of the monitoring Committee took a serious view for providing very less number of compost pits and directed that MC, Jalandhar shall construct the remaining 458 compost pit within 03 months. In order to show the seriousness to adhere to the said time schedule, MC Jalandhar shall submit a bank guarantee of Rs. 3 lakh as an assurance within 10 days in office of Punjab Pollution Control Board to comply with the said directions. If by the time given, the target is not achieved by the Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar, Punjab Pollution Control Board is free to encash the said bank guarantee treating it as a compensation for the damage caused to the environment.

4. Collection of plastic waste from GVPs or parks or along road or canals and delivered to authorized recyclers.

Plastic waste from GVPs or parks or along road or canals is being collected and sent to the authorized recyclers.

The monitoring committee noted the compliance and directed the plastic waste from parks or along with or canals or GVPs shall be removed by 31.10.2020 and the same shall be delivered to authorized recyclers.

5. Removal of GVPs and conversion of vacant places into parks, playground, sitting places, green areas etc.

It was informed that all the 70 GVPs have been removed and these are being converted into useful usages. The monitoring committee noted the compliance and directed as under:-

- i. All the 70 recovered places after the removal of GVPs shall be converted into parks, playground, sitting places, green areas, gardens or any other useful usages by the Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar within 3 months etc.
  - ii. PPCB shall verify the compliance about removal of all the 70 GVPs within 10 days and submit the report to the monitoring committee.
6. Bulk Waste Generators identification and compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

Out of 124 bulk waste generators (BWGs), 54 BWGs have made compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. Presently, 70 (124-54) Bulk Waste Generators are not in operation due to restriction in activities in COVID-19 situations.

The Chairman of the monitoring committee noted the compliance and directed as under:-

- i. All the 54 Bulk Waste Generators shall make agreement with Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar within 1 month to deliver their dry waste to the Corporation with suitable user charges to dispose of dry solid waste at Solid Waste Dumping/Processing site in scientific manner.
- ii. Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar shall ensure that all the 70 Bulk Waste Generators, presently, which are not in operation, shall

construct wet waste processing facilities in their premises within 1 month from their date of operation.

7. Purchase of 2 more mechanical sweeping machines to increase the frequency of sweeping in residential and commercial areas.

It has been claimed that 2 mechanical sweeping machines have been purchased and these are in operation to sweep the main roads of the city.

The monitoring committee noted the compliance and directed that these 2 mechanical sweeping machines may also be deployed in residential and commercial areas to facilitate sweeping at least twice in a day time and once in night time.

8. Construction of Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) at the wet waste compost pits site.

It was informed that 3 MRFs have been constructed against the requirement of 18 MRFs.

The Chairman of the monitoring committee took a serious view for providing very less number of Material Recovery Facilities against the requirement of 18 MRFs and directed that Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar shall construct the remaining 15 Material Recovery Facilities by 31.12.2020. In order to show the seriousness to adhere to the said time schedule, MC, Jalandhar shall submit a bank guarantee of Rs. 5 lakhs as an insurance within 10 days in office of Punjab Pollution Control Board to comply with the said directions. If by the time given, the target is not achieved by the Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar, Punjab Pollution Control Board is free to encash the said bank

guarantee treating it as a compensation for the damage caused to the environment.

9. Treatment of legacy waste, construction of boundary walls and green belt and providing piezometer at appropriate location around the site and treatment of leachate.

It was reported as under:-

- The detailed project report has been sent to the Government for approval to call e-tender.
- The work of legacy waste treatment shall be started soon after the allotment of work.
- For construction of boundary wall, tender has been called.

After detailed discussion, it was directed as under:

- i. Municipal Corporation Jalandhar shall float tenders for treatment of legacy waste by 15.10.2020.
  - ii. The work of construction of boundary wall and green belt shall be started within 2 months.
  - iii. PPCB shall collect the ground water samples from the piezometers installed by Municipal Corporation at solid waste dumping sites within 15 days.
  - iv. The process for installation of treatment systems for leachate from legacy waste dump sites shall be initiated within 1 month.
10. Issuance of challans for use of plastic carry bags and burning and littering of solid waste.

It was informed that the challans have been issued to the violators for using plastic carry bags and a fine of Rs.83,000/- has been imposed. Moreover, the Corporation has initiated IEC activities for the awareness under Swachh Bharat Mission starting from 15th September, 2020 to 15th October, 2020.

After detailed discussion, it was directed as under:-

- i. Municipal Corporation Jalandhar shall continue to make surprise inspections/raids on the individuals/shops for use/selling of plastic carry bags or single use plastic items and fine of suitable amount may be imposed on the violators.
  - ii. Municipal Corporation Jalandhar shall deliver the collected plastic waste either confiscated during raids, GVPs, during source segregation or from MRFs to the authorized recyclers.
11. Removal of Solid Waste from all the temporary collection centers within 24 hours.

It was informed that the solid waste collected at temporary collection centers is lifted daily and no solid waste is allowed to collect at any point more than 24 hours.

The monitoring committee noted the compliance.

- A-2. Solid waste management by Municipal Councils other than Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar.

has directed that 100% treatment of sewage shall be ensured by at least providing In-situ bio remediation in the drains carrying untreated sewage and not connected to STPs till the completion of STPs.

Therefore, Municipal Corporation Jalandhar and other Municipal Councils of District Jalandhar shall install In-situ bio remediation technology in the drains carrying untreated sewage and not connected to STPs without any further delay, failing which, environmental compensation of suitable amount shall be imposed.

D-3). Development of Biodiversity Parks

The Chairman of the monitoring committee also reiterated that in the several meetings, Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar, it has been directed to identify suitable sites in the catchment area of Kala Singhian drain or East Bein to provide biodiversity parks.

Therefore, Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar shall take immediate steps to identify land at suitable location and start the process of developing biodiversity parks within 2 months.

D-4). Treatment of 3 MLD sewage of Rawal and its colonies and status of In-situ remediation system provided in Bholana drain carrying untreated sewage of the colonies.

It was submitted that 3 MLD untreated sewage of Rawal and its colonies is discharged in Bholana Drain further leading to holy bein. There is proposal to install STP and the land is available but the sharing of funds for construction of STP could not be paid by JDA and other concerned departments. The monitoring committee has issued necessary directions to JDA to release its share. As short-term measures, PPCB has set up in-situ remediation technology in Bholana drain carrying untreated sewage of Rawal and its colonies to treat the waste water.

After discussion on the issue, it was directed as under:-

- PPCB shall submit latest status about sharing of funds by JDA and other concerned departments and status of construction of STP to treat the waste water of Rawal and its colonies to the monitoring committee within 10 days.
- The performance of in-situ remediation technology set up in Bholana drain may be submitted within 10 days.

Sd/-  
(Dr. Babu Ram)

Sd/-  
(Sant Balbir Singh Seechewal)

Sd/-  
(S.C. Agrawal)

Sd/-  
(Justice Jasbir Singh)  
Former Judge, Punjab and Haryana High  
Court now as Chairman of Monitoring  
Committee

Note: The Members of the Monitoring Committee have given their concurrence on the minutes of the meeting.



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**ANNEXURE R-3**

Municipal Corporation Jalandhar

Notice No. SPL-02

From

Joint Commissioner (A)  
Municipal Corporation Jalandhar

To

Horizini Building  
Solution  
Hoshiarpur Road  
Near Nayal Shama Chownk

Letter No: SPL-02

Dated: 18/07/2019

Sub: Regarding Bulk Waste Generator

On the subject cited above according to MSW Rules 2016 & National Green Tribunal Rules, the organisations covered (big business) under the Municipal Corporation Jalandhar such as Resident's Welfare Association, Multi-storeyed bald Colony, Gated Colony, Flats, Hotel, Dhaba, Restaurant, Hospital, Education Institutions etc. in which bulk waste comes out will do the settlement of the waste on their own level and segregate the waste into wet and dry. Failure to abide by these rules will result in negligence and legal action will be taken against them. 7 days are provided to do the needful.

Health Officer  
For Joint Commissioner (A)  
Municipal Corporation Jalandhar

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Minutes of the meeting held on 29.10.2019 at 12.00 noon under the Chairmanship of Sh. R.K. Verma, IAS, Principal Secretary to Govt. of Punjab, Department of Science, Technology and Environment, regarding CWP No.20619 of 2019 filed by Vishal Mahajan & Others.

The following were present:

1. Sh. Diprava Lakra,  
Commissioner,  
Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar
2. Sh. Harbir Singh,  
SEE, PPCB
3. Dr. Puran Singh,  
Project Director, PMIDC
4. Er. Arun Kakkar,  
Environmental Engineer,  
PPCB, Jalandhar
5. Er. Sandeep Kumar,  
AEE, PPCB, Jalandhar
6. Dr. Naresh Kumar,  
Assistant Director, PMIDC

The Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar raised the issue of misrepresentation of facts and the law by the Counsel of Punjab Pollution Control Board (PPCB) before the Hon'ble High Court on the last date of hearing i.e. 23.09.2019, which resulted in a restraint order against the Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar. He stated that the Counsel of PPCB, under misinformation, stated before the Court that No Objection Certificate (NOC) has not been obtained by the Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar, whereas in fact, no such NOC is required as per Rule 15 (v) of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, which is reproduced here as under:

*"The local authorities shall make an application in Form No. 1 for grant of authorization for setting up waste processing, treatment or disposal facility, if the volume of waste is exceeding five(5) metric tons per day including sanitary landfills from the state pollution."*

2. Municipal Commissioner, Jalandhar stated that the processing facility in Nangal Shama is proposed to cater to Ward No. 8 & 9 of Municipal Corporation, Jalandhar. As per GIS survey, around 4600 households are present within the wards no. 8 & 9. As per CPHEEO guidelines, wet/biodegradable average waste generation per house hold is estimated to be 0.6 kg per day. As per this estimation, a total of  $4600 \times 0.6 = 2.760$  MT of wet waste is likely to be received at this processing facility per day. Therefore, since the total processing capacity of this unit is clearly below 5.0 MT, no NOC or authorization will be required under the Solid Waste Management Rules as stated above. Further, the Secretary, Govt. of India,

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, New Delhi vide DO No. 22-19/2017-1A-III dated 3<sup>rd</sup> July, 2017 (copy enclosed) has clarified that municipal solid waste management involves various steps like door to door collection, segregation, composting, refuse derived fuel (RDF) making, waste to energy generation through waste to energy plants and disposal in scientific landfills. It has further been clarified in the said DO letter that none of these activities except landfill site require any sort of environmental clearance.

3. Accordingly, it was decided that Punjab Pollution Control Board will correct its stand as per the legal position; particularly Rule 15 of Solid Waste Management Rules and furnish a fresh reply before the Hon'ble Court stating that there is no requirement of any NOC for processing facility below capacity of 5.0 MT per day under Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 or any other law.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

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अजय नारायण झा  
AJAY NARAYAN JHA, IAS



सचिव  
भारत सरकार  
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय  
Secretary  
Government of India  
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

D.O.No. 22-19/2017-IA-III

3<sup>rd</sup> July, 2017

Dear Shri. Mishra,

Please refer to the D.O. letter No. Q-15014/2/2017-CPHEEO dated 14.02.2017 requesting to revisit the process of prior environmental clearance for Solid Waste Management Treatment and Processing Facilities.

2. The matter has been examined by the Expert Group constituted in the Ministry in its meeting held on 14.06.2017. The Expert Group has submitted its recommendations. The recommendations of the Expert Group have been examined in the Ministry.

3. The Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 in the Schedule at Item 7(i) mentions Common Municipal Solid Waste Management Facility (CMSWMF) as Category B project for which State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) is empowered to appraise the project for grant of prior environmental clearance.

4. The municipal solid waste management involves various steps like door to door collection, segregation, composting, refuse derived fuel (RDF) making, waste to energy generation through waste to energy plants and disposal in scientific landfills. The above activities, except landfill site, if proposed as standalone activities are not covered under item 7(i) of EIA Notification, 2006, hence do not require prior environmental clearance. In case the activities of composting, RDF making and waste to energy plant (up to capacity of 15 MW) are proposed at an existing landfill site, they do not attract the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006.

5. If the activities of incineration, RDF making and waste to energy plant are proposed along with the new site of solid waste disposal/ landfill, it is advisable to obtain an integrated prior environmental clearance for these projects.

contd...2/-



इंदिरा पर्यावरण भवन, जोर बाग रोड़, नई दिल्ली-110 003 फोन : (011) 24695262, 24695265, फैक्स : (011) 24695270

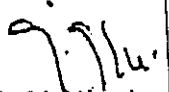
INDIRA PARYAVARAN BHAVAN, JOR BAGH ROAD, NEW DELHI-110 003 Ph. : (011) 24695262, 24695265, Fax : (011) 24695270  
E-mail : secy-moef@nic.in, ajay.jha@nic.in, Website : moef.gov.in

6. It has been seen that locating a landfill site or municipal solid waste disposal site is a contentious issue and there is a tendency to locate them far from the habitation but near forest, rivers, ponds, wetlands and low lying areas etc. which are ecologically sensitive sites and require proper environmental management. Since, the forests, rivers, ponds, wetland and low lying areas are critical from environmental point of view, it may not be appropriate to exempt this activity of municipal solid waste disposal site or landfill site from the requirement of prior environmental clearance.

7. I believe this will expedite the achievement of the objectives of the Swachh Bharat Mission.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

  
(A.N. Jha)

Shri Durga Shankar Mishra  
Secretary,  
Ministry of Urban Development,  
Nirman Bhawan,  
New Delhi-110011.



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अजय नारायण झा  
AJAY NARAYAN JHA, IAS



सचिव  
भारत सरकार  
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय  
Secretary  
Government of India  
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

D.O.No. 22-19/2017-IA-III

3<sup>rd</sup> July, 2017

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4. The municipal solid waste management involves various steps like door to door collection, segregation, composting, refuse derived fuel (RDF) making, waste to energy generation through waste to energy plants and disposal in scientific landfills. The above activities, except landfill site, if proposed as standalone activities are not covered under item 7(i) of EIA Notification, 2006, hence do not require prior environmental clearance. In case the activities of composting, RDF making and waste to energy plant (up to capacity of 15 MW) are proposed at an existing landfill site, they do not attract the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006.

5. If the activities of incineration, RDF making and waste to energy plant are proposed along with the new site of solid waste disposal/ landfill, it is advisable to obtain an integrated prior environmental clearance for these projects.

contd...2/-



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E-mail : secy-moef@nic.in, ajay.jha@nic.in, Website : moef.gov.in

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With regards,

Yours sincerely,

  
(A.N. Jha)

Shri Durga Shankar Mishra  
Secretary,  
Ministry of Urban Development,  
Nirman Bhawan,  
New Delhi-110011.



// TRUE COPY //

Revised Order  
Corrected on: 31.08.2018

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

**O.A. No. 606/2018**

**In the matter of:**

**Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016**

**ORDER**

1. Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) remains one of the most serious challenges for environment protection. Deficiencies in proper management of solid waste have resulted in outbreak of serious diseases in the past and have such potential in future. The issue has been highlighted and considered at all concerned levels and has also been subject matter of decisions of Courts.<sup>1</sup>
2. This Tribunal also considered the matter pursuant to order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court transferring the pending Writ Petition to this Tribunal.<sup>2</sup>
3. The revised Rules<sup>3</sup> have been framed in the year 2016 but implementation remains a problem. Under the Rules, 2016 a report is compiled every year. In the recent annual report<sup>4</sup> prepared in April, 2018, serious deficiencies have been found

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<sup>1</sup>Dr. B.L Wadhwa vs. Union of India [1996(2) SCC 594], Almitra H. Patel and Ors. vs. Union of India & Ors. (1998) 2 SCC 416, Almitra H. Patel and Anr. vs. Union of India (2004) 13 SCC 538, Municipal Corporation Vs. BVG India Ltd (2018) 5 SCC 462

<sup>2</sup>Order dated 22.12.2016 in O.A. No. 199 of 2014 in the matter of Mrs. Almitra H. Patel and Anr. vs. Union of India & Ors.

<sup>3</sup>Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 replacing earlier Rules.

<sup>4</sup>Consolidated Annual Report for the year 2016-2017 prepared by CPCB.

<http://cpcb.nic.in/openpdffile.php?id=UmVwb3J0RmlsZXMvNjE0XzE1MjYzMDE0ODhfbWVkaWFwaG90bzEyMzg3LnBkZg==>

in the reports of most of the States, inspite of the Rules being in operation for the last two years.

4. In the order of this Tribunal dated 22.12.2016<sup>5</sup>, directions were issued for implementation of the Rules, 2016. Direction was issued for the action plan to be prepared in terms of the Rules, 2016 within four weeks. Action under Rule 6(b) and 15 of the Rules, 2016 was directed to be taken by January, 2017 which was to be complied by 01.07.2017. It was directed that failure would result in action under Section 15 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 i.e. prosecution of the concerned authority. Directions were also issued for creating buffer zone around the plants and landfill sites. Further directions were to comply with the various other provisions of the Rules, 2016.

5. The State Level Advisory Bodies envisaged by the Rules were to function as Monitoring Committees (Direction No. 27 in the Tribunal's order dated 22.12.2016).<sup>6</sup> The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has the responsibility to monitor the implementation.<sup>7</sup> The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (earlier known as the Ministry of Urban Development, hereinafter referred to as 'MoHUA') is to coordinate with States and Union Territories.<sup>8</sup> There are duties of other Ministries and authorities.<sup>9</sup> The matter of overseeing

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<sup>5</sup>Supra note 2, O.A. No. 199 of 2014 Mrs. Almitra H. Patel and Anr. vs. Union of India & Ors.

<sup>6</sup> supra note 2

<sup>7</sup>Rule 5, Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016

<sup>8</sup>Rule 6, Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016

<sup>9</sup>Rule 7 to 16, Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016

compliance of various directions remains pending. This Tribunal is faced with frequent grievances against non-compliance of the statutory rules with the photographic evidence of heaps of garbage lying on the streets showing utter failure on the part of the municipal bodies in performing their duties. While coercive measures like prosecution and fixing accountability of the authorities for their failure is a different issue, the Tribunal considered it proper to have interaction with the stakeholders to evolve a mechanism for execution of orders already passed by the Tribunal particularly the order dated 22.12.2016.<sup>10</sup>

6. On 23-07-2018, a meeting was organized through CPCB wherein the experts gave their presentations of successful models adopted for MSW management at some places. It was then decided that after the said models are circulated to the States and Union Territories, an interaction be held with them through video conference.
7. Following issues were circulated to the States and UTs to facilitate interaction:
  - i) Whether State-wise Action Plan with timelines and budgetary support/provision for management of MSW has been prepared?
  - ii) Whether each city/town/urban local body is covered under the said Plan and individual Action Plan has timelines with budgetary provisions?

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<sup>10</sup> *supra note 2.*

- iii) What time has been fixed to completely comply with the provisions of the Rules, 2016?
- iv) What are the main constraints of non-compliance of Rules, 2016?
8. Meetings were held with all the States and Union Territories on 02.08.2018, 07.08.2018, 08.08.2018, 13.08.2018 and 20.08.2018 on the aforesaid matter. At the conclusion of the interaction with the States and Union Territories, it was decided and declared that certain binding directions need to be issued by the Tribunal by forming Apex Level, Regional Level and State Level Committees to oversee the steps taken for implementation of the Rules, 2016 and the directions issued by the Tribunal and give a report to this Tribunal at the end of the quarter. The Committees may have interaction individually with the Statutory Authorities and the Urban Local Bodies. Accordingly, we are recording this order. The Registry may register these proceedings as a fresh Original Application.
9. Interaction showed that with few exceptions, the States and Union Territories are no where near compliance of the Rules, 2016 inspite of the directions issued by this Tribunal. Even action plans have yet not been prepared in all the States more than two years after the Rules, 2016 have been in operation and in spite of binding directions in the Judgment of this Tribunal vide order dated 22.12.2016.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> *supra* note 2

10. Accordingly, the Chairman, CPCB present during the interaction suggested that such action plans may now be submitted latest by 31.10.2018, after looking into the successful models which may be improvised as per the local needs. Action plans be executed in the outer deadline of 31.12.2019. The same should be overseen by the Principal Secretaries of Urban Development and Rural Development. There should be periodic monitoring at least once in three months.
11. The MoHUA expressed the view that some of the handicaps put forward by some of the States and the Union Territories are non-existent. The States and Union Territories do not appear to have considered the guidelines<sup>12/</sup> advisories<sup>13/</sup> protocols<sup>14</sup> etc. circulated to them by the said Ministry. The same are also available on the website of the Ministry.
12. It is observed that even as per some of proposed plans only 50 to 75 % of the waste produced will be managed by the waste-to-energy plants or waste-to-compost plants or through integrated waste management plants. The rest 25-50% of the current waste will continue to be dumped in the existing dumping grounds or in the new dumping sites. Most of the States have not taken into account the incremental growth in the waste generation in future in the cities which are growing

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<sup>12</sup><http://164.100.228.143:8080/sbm/content/writereaddata/Bulk%20Waste%20Generator%20Book.pdf>

<sup>13</sup><http://164.100.228.143:8080/sbm/content/writereaddata/Advisory%20on%20decentralised%20composting.pdf>,

<http://164.100.228.143:8080/sbm/content/writereaddata/Waste%20to%20Wealth%20Oct.pdf>

<sup>14</sup><http://164.100.228.143:8080/sbm/content/writereaddata/Star%20Rating%20for%20Garbage%20Free%20Cities%20-%20Flyer.pdf>

exponentially. This will only add to the waste dumps which have already assumed alarming proportions. Moreover, most of the states have no plans to deal with the legacy waste which have already become virtual mountains in some of the cities causing environmental disasters. Only plans which some of the States have made is to cap the legacy waste except for the State of Goa (which has an integrated waste processing and management facility), which may be contrary to the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. None of the states have even considered bio-mining, as specified in clause J of Schedule I, as one of the options. What is required to be done is to see if some of the successful models like Indore, Ambikapur, Goa and Udupi can be replicated in their States, if necessary with few modifications and adoption to suit their conditions. Capping of waste directly without adhering to clause J of Schedule I to the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 is a matter of grave concern, having regard to the serious pollution potential of legacy waste in the form of leachate and emissions of harmful gases if not treated scientifically. All the States and Union Territories across the board ought to deal with the legacy waste in accordance with the procedure laid down in clause J of Schedule I to the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. For convenience, the said clause is reproduced below:

***“J. Closure and Rehabilitation of Old Dumps-***  
*Solid waste dumps which have reached their full capacity or those which will not receive additional waste after setting up of new and properly designed*

*landfills should be closed and rehabilitated by examining the following options:*

- (i) Reduction of waste by bio mining and waste processing followed by placement of residues in new landfills or capping as in (ii) below.*
- (ii) Capping with solid waste cover or solid waste cover enhanced with geomembrane to enable collection and flaring / utilisation of greenhouse gases.*
- (iii) Capping as in (ii) above with additional measures (in alluvial and other coarse grained soils) such as cut-off walls and extraction wells for pumping and treating contaminated ground water.*
- (iv) Any other method suitable for reducing environmental impact to acceptable level.*

13. It has also been observed that most of the States have no plans to deal with solid wastes in rural areas and hilly terrains effectively. We know that many rural centres are rapidly turning into urban conglomerates and if their solid wastes are not managed urgently we would be inviting several diseases with disastrous consequences. In these areas the most convenient method adopted is to burn or dump the waste haphazardly and throw them on the hill slopes. What is required to be done is to come out with integrated plans on scientific lines to manage the solid waste which may vary from place to place. For this purpose, it is necessary that a detailed study and consultation with the experts is initiated in right earnest without further delay. It is absolutely mandatory that every state follows Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 in letter and spirit.

14. Tabular chart furnished by the MoHUA suggesting solution to the problems presented during the interactions is as follows:

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Problems faced by the States/Union Territories</b>	<b>Solution suggested by the MoHUA</b>
1.	Handling mixed waste	Segregate waste at source and recover/recycle to the extent feasible at different stages. Preferred options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50% wet waste - compost/ biomethanization</li> <li>• 30% Dry waste- Recycling</li> <li>• 15% Dry waste- Combustible</li> <li>• 5% Inert waste- Landfill</li> </ul>
2.	Land Acquisition	Decentralized processing should be encouraged coupled with source segregation
3.	Financial constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collect user fee</li> <li>• Levy penalty for polluters</li> <li>• Bulk Waste Generators rules be complied</li> </ul>
4.	Lack of capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hire services of experts</li> <li>• Take help of MoHUA/CPCB</li> </ul>
5.	Non-Recyclable Dry Waste Processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maximum of non recyclable dry waste should be used in Cement Plants.</li> <li>• Low value plastic should be used in road construction.</li> </ul>

15. Though, we find that the Rules, 2016 provide for review and monitoring mechanism as well as time lines and accountability of the different authorities, the same has not been worked satisfactorily in most of the places. The Tribunal directed compliance of the Rules, 2016 but on ground level the problem continues. Without in any manner disturbing the statutory mechanism, it is necessary to lay down a Tribunal monitored mechanism in exercise of its authority to execute the orders of the Tribunal.

16. The MoHUA has suggested need for Performance Audit as follows:

**“Performance Audit**

- Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering organization (CPHEEO), technical wing of MoHUA, can extend technical support in performance audit. CPHEEO can also be a member of the core technical committee constituted by NGT for supervising such performance audits.
- Initially performance audit to be conducted for 500 ULBs with population of 1 lakh and above.
- Fees/expenses to be raised by ULBs through various means including levying a surcharge/cess over property tax.”

The parameters suggested are as follows:

	<b>Key Parameters/ Indicators</b>	<b>Description of Parameters/Indicators for physical evaluation</b>
1	<b>Door to Door Collection</b>	Door to door collection of segregated solid waste from all households including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other non-residential premises. Transportation in covered vehicles to processing or disposal facilities
2	<b>Source Segregation</b>	Segregation of waste by households into Biodegradable, non-biodegradable, domestic hazardous.
3	<b>Litter Bins &amp; Waste Storage Bins</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Installation of Twin-bin/ segregated litter bins in commercial &amp; public areas at every 50-100 meters.</li> <li>• Installation of Waste storage bins in strategic locations across the city, as per requirement (Unless Binless)</li> <li>• Elimination of Garbage Vulnerable Points .</li> </ul>
4	<b>Transfer Stations</b>	Installation of Transfer Stations instead of secondary storage bins in cities with population above 5 lakhs.
5	<b>Separate transportation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compartmentalization of vehicles for the collection of different fractions of waste.</li> <li>• Use of GPS in collection and transportation vehicles to be made mandatory at least in cities with population above 5 lakh along with</li> </ul>

		the publication of route map.
6	<b>Public Sweeping</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All public and commercial areas to have twice daily sweeping, including night sweeping and residential areas to have daily sweeping.</li> </ul>
7	<b>Waste Processing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wet Waste</li> <li>Dry Waste</li> <li>MRF Facility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Separate space for segregation, storage, decentralised processing of solid waste to be demarcated</li> <li>Establishing systems for home/decentralised and centralised composting</li> <li>Setting up of MRF Facilities.</li> </ul>
8	<b>Scientific Landfill</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Setting up common or regional sanitary landfills by all local bodies for the disposal of permitted waste under the rules</li> <li>Systems for the treatment of legacy waste to be established.</li> </ul>
9	<b>C&amp;D Waste</b>	Ensure separate storage, collection and transportation of construction and demolition wastes.
10	<b>Plastic Waste</b>	Implementation of ban on plastics below <50 microns thickness and single use plastics.
11	<b>Bulk Waste Generators (BWGs)</b>	Bulk waste generators to set up decentralized waste processing facilities as per SWM Rules, 2016.
12	<b>RDF</b>	Mandatory arrangements have to be made by cement plants to collect and use RDF, from the RDF plants, located within 200 kms.
13	<b>Preventing solid waste from entering into water bodies</b>	Installation of suitable mechanisms such as screen mesh, grill, nets, etc. in water bodies such as nallahs, drains, to arrest solid waste from entering into water bodies.
14	<b>User Fees</b>	Waste Generators paying user fee for solid waste management, as specified in the bye-laws of the local bodies.
15	<b>Penalty provision</b>	Prescribe criteria for levying of spot fine for persons who litters or fails to comply with the provisions of these rules and delegate powers to officers or local bodies to levy spot fines as per the byelaws framed.
16	<b>Notification of Bye Laws</b>	Frame bye-laws incorporating the provisions of MSW Rules, 2016 and ensuring timely implementation.
17	<b>Citizen Grievance Redressal</b>	Resolution of complaints on Swachhata App within SLA.

18	<b>Monitoring mechanism</b>	States/ULBs to update month wise targets/action plans on the online MIS.
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17. We accordingly, propose to direct constitution of an Apex Monitoring Committee, Regional Monitoring Committees and State Level Committees to oversee the steps to be taken to give effect to the directions of this Tribunal so that if necessary, further action can be taken in the matter.

18. The role of the Apex Monitoring Committee will be to interact with the concerned Ministries and the Regional Monitoring Committees. The Apex Monitoring Committee may formulate guidelines/directions which may be useful to the Regional Monitoring Committees and the States/Union Territories. The Apex Monitoring Committee may meet preferably every month to take stock of the situation. Outstation members/invitees may participate by video conferencing unless their presence is considered necessary. The Apex Monitoring Committee may have meeting with all the Regional Monitoring Committees at least once in a month for two days to take stock of the progress and fix new targets. The report may be given to the Tribunal by e-mail once in a quarter. The Apex Monitoring Committee may have its website for dissemination of such information as may be necessary and also to enable public participation. The Committee may function for a period of one year subject to any further order.

The constitution of the Apex Monitoring Committee will be as follows:

1.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.K. Jain, Former Judge, Supreme Court of India, Former President, NCDRC, Former Chairman, Law Commission of India.	Chairman
2.	Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board	Member
3.	Jt. Secretary of Ministry of Environment, Forest & CC	Member
4.	Jt. Secretary & Mission Director, Swachh Bharat Mission, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Govt. of India	Member Secretary

The Apex Monitoring Committee will have the following  
Special Invitees:

1.	Principal Secretary, Urban Development, Govt. of Goa
2.	Ms. Ritu Sain, IAS Addl. Resident Commissioner, Govt. of Chattisgarh, Chattisgarh
3.	Dr. Asad Wari, Team Leader, SBM, Indore Municipal Corporation, Indore, M.P
4.	Shri C. Srinivasan, Vellore, TN, Project Director-SLRM

The MoHUA will provide all logistic and secretarial support along with functional Secretariat to the Apex Monitoring Committee. The Committee may operate from Delhi. The Apex Monitoring Committee can also use the conference facilities available with the National Green Tribunal (Principal Bench). The Chairman and the special invitees who are either retired or private professionals of the Committee may be provided remuneration in consultation with them.

19. The Regional Monitoring Committees shall ensure effective implementation of the Rules, 2016. The Regional Monitoring

Committees shall also ensure that mixing of bio-medical waste with municipal solid waste does not take place and bio- medical waste and processed in accordance with The Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016. The Regional Monitoring Committees may meet preferably once in every week or longer intervals as per requirements. Out station members may participate by video conferencing unless physical presence is required. They may interact with Apex Monitoring Committee at suitable intervals. The Regional Monitoring Committees may also have *inter se* interaction as and when necessary. The Regional Monitoring Committees may have interactions with the concerned States at regular intervals. The Regional Monitoring Committees may also consider having their website for the same purpose with the same objective as the Apex Monitoring Committee. The Regional Monitoring Committees if feel appropriate can solicit the service of the Special Invitees of the Apex Monitoring Committee and others whom they think can contribute to the cause of monitoring of the Rules, 2016. The Regional Monitoring Committees may specially consider compliance of the mandate of the Rules, 2016 at or around railway platform, railway tracks, bus stands or other places frequented by public. The Ministry of Railway may appoint Nodal Officers at Central, Zonal or other levels having specific responsibility of compliance of the Rules, 2016. The Regional Monitoring Committees may interact with such officers at appropriate intervals. The report may be given to the Apex Monitoring Committee twice in a quarter. Initially, a report

may also be sent to the Tribunal by the Regional Monitoring Committees after three months of their working. The Regional Monitoring Committees will be paid remuneration and such logistic support as required by Department of Urban Development, Government of Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal for Northern Zone, Central Zone, Western Zone, South Zone and Eastern Zone respectively. The States will be entitled to recover proportionate expenses from the member States and Union Territories in the respective zones. All the States are advised to maintain the parity with regard to the remuneration of Chairperson of the Regional Monitoring Committees. The Committees may function for a period of one year subject to any further order.

20. The constitution of the Regional Monitoring Committees will be as follows:

North Zone - Chandigarh-Delhi		
1.	Mrs. Rajwant Sandhu, IAS, Former Secretary, GoI & Former Member, CAT	Chairperson
2.	Principal Secretary of Urban Development, Government of Punjab, Punjab	Member Secretary
3.	Principal Secretaries of Urban Development of Government of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Uttarakhand, NCT Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Union Territory, Chandigarh	Members
4.	Member Secretaries of State PCBs/PCCs of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Uttarakhand, NCT Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Union Territory, Chandigarh	Members
5	Representative of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).	Member

Eastern Zone-Kolkata		
1.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jayanta Kumar Biswas Former Judge, Calcutta High Court	Chairman
2.	Principal Secretary, Urban Development, Government of West Bengal, Kolkata, West Bengal.	Member Secretary
3.	Principal Secretaries of Urban Development of State of Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim	Members
4.	Member Secretaries of PCBs/PCCs of Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim	Members
5.	Representative of CPCB	Member

Western Zone – Mumbai-Pune		
1.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.P Devadhar Former Judge, Bombay High Court	Chairman
2.	Principal Secretary, Urban Development, Government of Maharashtra	Member Secretary
3.	Principal Secretaries of Urban Development of Govt. of Gujarat, Goa, Daman & Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Members
4.	Member Secretaries of State PCBs/PCCs of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Daman & Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Members
5.	Representative of Central Pollution Control Board	Member

Central Zone – Bhopal		
1.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.K.Trivedi Former Judge, Madhya Pradesh High Court	Chairman
2.	Principal Secretaries of Urban Development Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. Madhya Pradesh.	Member Secretary
3.	Principal Secretary of Urban Development, Government of Chattisgarh and Rajasthan	Member
4.	Member Secretaries of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Chattisgarh State Pollution Control Boards	Members
5.	Representative of Central Pollution Control Board.	Member

Southern Zone-Chennai		
1.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice P.Jyothimani Former Judge Madras High Court Former Judicial Member, NGT, Southern Bench, Chennai	Chairman
2.	Principal Secretary, Urban Development, Government of Tamil Nadu	Member Secretary
3.	Principal Secretaries of Urban Development of Government of Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana Puducherry, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep Islands.	Members
4.	Member Secretaries of PCBs/PCCs of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Puducherry, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep Islands.	Members
5.	Representative of CPCB	Member

21. There will also be State Level Committees headed by Secretary of the Urban Development Department with Secretary of the Environment Department as Members. The representatives

from the Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Boards would assist the State Level Committees. The State Level Committees may have interactions with the Local Bodies preferably once in two weeks. The Local Bodies may furnish report to the State Committees twice a month. The State Committees will take a call on technical and policy issues in accordance with the Rules, 2016 consistent with directions of Apex and Regional Monitoring Committees. The Local Bodies may be required to have suitable nodal officers of particular level having regard to the nature of work. For bigger Local Bodies, committees headed by senior officials may be constituted. Public involvement may be encouraged and status of Municipal Solid Waste be put in public domain. The State Level Committees may also function for a period of one year subject to any further order. The report may be given to the Regional Monitoring Committees on monthly basis.

22. The Tribunal is of the view that instead of every Local Body individually floating tenders for different services, standards and technical specifications of available services may be specified by the Department of Urban Development and adopted by Local Bodies. Such services may be hired on laid down standard norms to save time. However, this aspect may be finally gone into by the Committees.

23. The Tribunal is also of the view that the best practices may be compiled including setting up of Control Rooms where citizens can upload photos of garbage which may be looked into by an accountable person specified by the Local Bodies at the Local Level and by State Bodies at the State Level. Such information may be made available by the States on the website of the State Committees and if possible on the websites of Local Bodies also. The mechanism of citizens giving and receiving information may be considered. The Committees may also consider, wherever viable, guidelines for using CCTV cameras already installed or installation of fresh CCTV cameras wherever necessary at dumping or other suitable sites and footage of CCTV Cameras may be viewed at regular basis by suitable authorities. All garbage collection van may be GPS enabled to monitor its regular collection and performance audit may be considered and guidelines laid down.
24. Subject to any further orders of this Tribunal, the Committees will be at liberty to give directions for execution of orders of this Tribunal to any authority. The Committees may resume their work within one month from today. The Apex Monitoring Committee may furnish quarterly reports of its work to the Tribunal.
25. The concerned Ministries at the Centre shall render full support and cooperation to the Apex Monitoring Committee to ensure its effective functioning. Similarly, the Chief Secretaries and

Advisors of each of the States and Union Territories respectively shall also render such support and cooperation to the Regional Monitoring Committees.

26. This order will not in any manner affect the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in SMW (C) No(s) 1/ 2015[In Re: Outrage as Parents End Life After Child's Dengue] with regard to garbage disposal in Delhi or otherwise. This order is being passed only for giving effect to the Rules, 2016 and the pre-existing orders of the Tribunal.
27. List the matter after receipt of first such report(s) from the Apex Monitoring Committee and the Regional Monitoring Committees for consideration of the reports. It is also ordered that the video conferencing with all the members of the Apex Monitoring Committee, Regional Monitoring Committees and stakeholders, Urban Development Department of the States shall be organized once in every six months so as to take stock of the progress made during the period. Next such video conferencing would be held on 29<sup>th</sup> April, 2019.

.....,CP  
Adarsh Kumar Goel

.....,JM  
Dr. Jawad Rahim

.....,JM  
Raghuvendra S. Rathore

.....,JM  
S.P.Wangdi

.....,EM  
Dr. Satyawan Singh Garbyal

.....,EM  
Dr. Nagin Nanda

Dated: 20.08.2018.



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**DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT**  
**Government of Punjab**

**Notification**

**Dated, Chandigarh 9<sup>th</sup> July, 2018**

**No.5/70/2018-1LG-4:1644.** The Department of Local Government, Punjab intends to achieve the goal of scientific Solid Waste Management in time bound manner. The Department has notified the "**Punjab State Solid Waste Management Policy**" under rule-11 (1) of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 notified by Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change, New Delhi. The **Punjab State Solid Waste Management Policy** will be applicable for all urban local bodies and waste generators in the State of Punjab from the date of this notification as under:

**1. Background:** The scientific solid waste management (SWM) assumes importance with the increasing urban population, changing living styles and its importance in general life for good health. Considering its importance, Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has notified the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 vide notification No. S.O.1357(E) dated 8th April, 2016 in supersession of Municipal Solid Waste (management & handling) Rules, 2000. In conformity with Rule 11 (1) (a) of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, "**Punjab State Solid Waste Management Policy 2018**" is being notified to ensure scientific and systematic management of solid waste in all Urban Local Bodies in the State.

Solid waste management has taken a central position in the government's policy to provide clean and healthy environment. The effective solid waste management plan for a city includes proper source segregation of waste into different streams, robust collection and transportation mechanism and subsequently scientific processing and disposal as per SWM rules, 2016 as amended from time to time and best practices available. With the notification of Solid Waste Management Rules 2016, there is greater accountability of waste generator and the focus has shifted from mere collection and transportation of solid waste to mandatory source segregation, preferably decentralized low cost scientific processing and safe disposal of solid waste. The SWM Rules 2016 focuses on the principal of 3Rs (reduce, re-use and re-cycle), source segregation and appropriate processing/ management of biodegradable and non-biodegradable closest to point of generation to reduce the financial burden on the urban local bodies (ULBs) and natural resources and elimination of environmental degradation.

With the 74<sup>th</sup> amendment of the Constitution of India in 1992, municipal authorities or Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the country have been recognized as the third tier of Government. The 12<sup>th</sup> schedule of the Constitution has laid down the functions envisaged to be performed by the ULBs and scientific and systematic solid waste management (SWM) as per prescribed SWM Rules, 2016 is one of them.

There has been quantum increase in generation of solid waste and its quality with rapid urbanization and changing lifestyles and food habits. Simultaneously its mismanagement has been posing the serious health hazards and irreparable damage to environment and soil fertility. In relation to this, a public interest litigation (PIL) was filed in the Hon'ble Apex Court of India

in 1996 and Hon'ble Court has directed the ULBs as well as the Government of India and State Governments to improve SWM practices. Subsequent to this order, the Barman Committee was appointed to evaluate all aspects of SWM. On the basis of a report submitted by Barman Committee in March 1999, Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules, 2016 (also referred to as the "Rules") were notified by the Central Government in exercise of its powers under the Environment (protection) Act, 1986. The rules have substantially incorporated the recommendations made by the Committee and attempts to delineate responsibilities and bestow specific duties on the citizens as well as the ULBs for scientific and systematic SWM in time bound manner.

Scientific and systematic SWM is one of the key components of Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban also and Mission mandates to achieve the goal of garbage free cities on 150<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi i.e. 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2019. Urban Local Bodies have overall responsibility for SWM, however; most of them are unable to provide requisite SWM system to tackle the current situation. Various studies revealed that out of total budget allocated for SWM, scant amount is being spent for scientific processing of waste and most of the fund is utilized on waste collection and transportation only (Rana, et al., 2015). About 80-95% of total SWM budget spent on collection and transportation activities being carried out through their own arrangements or private agencies. Huge expenditure on collection and transportation activities affecting the other key components such as scientific processing and safe disposal (Singh, et al., 2007; Nema, 2004).

On the contrary, scientific treatment and its safe disposal is an underinvested area and open dumping in low lying areas or dump sites or in water bodies and open burning are common waste disposal practices across cities and towns. This unscientific disposal of solid waste is causing serious health hazards through ground/ surface water pollution, air pollution, soil contamination and vector born diseases. The challenges of SWM range from lack of ownership of implementing agencies and citizen, poor involvement of community, low level of awareness among the stakeholders, lack of dedicated manpower qualified in environment & solid waste management subject, insufficient budget allocation and land for SWM disposal.

## 2. VISION

*“Attaining and sustaining Clean-Green Punjab by adopting the 6Rs waste management principal (refuse, reduce, reuse, recycle, redesign and research), implementing the environment friendly, financially viable, socially acceptable and easy to operate & maintain solid waste management technologies/ mechanism with 100% door to door collection of segregated waste & transportation in the segregated manner and scientific processing at closest to point of generation and reclamation of landfill sites integrating the informal sector of rag pickers and community participation ”.*

## 3. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT RULES (SWM), 2016

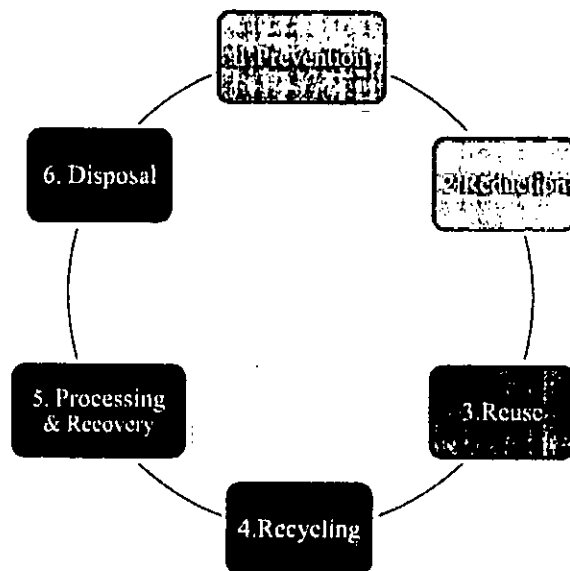
The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change, Government of India, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, prescribe the manner in which the Authorities have to undertake source segregation,

collection & transportation in similar manner, scientific and systematic processing closet to point of waste generation and safe disposal of solid waste within their jurisdiction under their respective governing legislation. Though the SWM Rules, 2016 make the ULBs responsible for management of wastes, ULBs have to management their waste at their own level or engagement of private partners, NGOs, CBOs etc. ensuring scientific and systematic SWM focusing on 100% source segregation, door to door collection in similar manner, composting or biogas from organic wastes and maximum recovery of commercially recyclables and refuse derived fuel (RDF) from commercially non recyclables and safe disposal of inerts ensuring no environmental and health hazards.

In this context, there is need to revisit, develop, and implement appropriate strategy framework to guide the urban local bodies for scientific and systematic processing and safe disposal of solid waste in order to comply with the SWM Rules, 2016. The framework will guide and support the urban local bodies for managing the solid waste scientifically, cost effectively, in decentralized manner and city level centralized or mixed approaches.

**3.1 Composition of solid waste:** Solid waste comprises of i) **bio-degradable** waste [means any organic material that can be degraded by micro-organisms into simpler stable compounds - 3(4) SWM Rules, 2016] and ii) **non-biodegradable** waste [means any waste that cannot be degraded by micro organisms into simpler stable compounds -3(32) SWM Rules, 2016].

**3.2 Solid waste management** comprises of i) source segregation, ii) door to door collection and transportation in similar manner (segregated form), iii) scientific processing (bio-degradable) for production of compost and bio-gas, iv) resource recovery/ recycling (non-biodegradable - commercially recyclables), v) RDF production (non-biodegradable - commercially non-recyclables) and vi) safe disposal (inerts – chulah ash, fine earth etc.) following **waste hierarchy** [means the priority order in which the solid waste is to should be managed by giving emphasis to prevention, reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal, with prevention being the most preferred option and the disposal at the landfill being the least [3(57) SWM Rules, 2016].



**3.3 Solid waste management approach:** Preference shall be given to decentralized processing to minimize transportation cost and environmental impacts such as - bio-methanation, microbial composting, vermi-composting, anaerobic digestion or any other appropriate processing for bio-stabilisation of biodegradable wastes [15(v) SWM Rules, 2016].

**3.4 Key principals of solid waste management:** 100% source segregation of solid waste is mandatory [means sorting and separate storage of various components of solid waste namely biodegradable wastes including agriculture and dairy waste, non biodegradable wastes including recyclable waste, non- recyclable combustible waste, sanitary waste and non recyclable inert waste, domestic hazardous wastes, and construction and demolition wastes [3(44) SWM Rules, 2016].

Waste segregation at source is a necessary first step for use of all technologies (available) for waste management across the world (Centre for Science -CSE, 2016). Land filling of i) biodegradable waste or garden waste (composted preferably) and ii) dry recyclables (recycled preferably); is not allowed in the MSW (CPHEEO, 2016) and waste to be managed as per waste management hierarchy.



**3.5 Bio-degradable (compostable) wastes:** “biodegradable waste” means any organic material that can be degraded by micro-organisms into simpler stable compounds/ compost [3(4) SWM Rules, 2016]. Preference shall be given to decentralized processing to minimize transportation cost and environmental impacts such as bio-methanation, microbial composting, vermicomposting, anaerobic digestion or any other appropriate processing for bio-stabilization of biodegradable/ organic wastes [15(v) SWM Rules, 2016]. Organic waste may be composted aerobically or used for generating energy through anaerobic decomposition processes (CPHEEO, 2016). Bio-degradable waste management will be consisting of following key steps: **i.** Source segregation [means sorting and separate storage of biodegradable wastes]. **ii.** Processing [decentralized processing - means establishment of dispersed facilities for maximizing the processing of bio- degradable waste and recovery of recyclables closest to the source of generation so as to minimize transportation of waste for processing or disposal -3(15) SWM Rules, 2016] and centralized processing unit. **iii.** Processing technologies - Composting **a)** Aerobic composting - means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter in the presence of oxygen, **b)** Anaerobic digestion - means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter in absence of oxygen - 3(1 &2) SWM Rules, 2016] and **c)** Bio-methanation - means a process which entails enzymatic decomposition of the organic matter by microbial action to produce methane rich biogas [3(5) SWM Rules, 2016].

**3.6 Commercially recyclables:** “materials recovery facility” (MRF) means a facility where non-compostable solid waste can be temporarily stored by the local body or any other entity mentioned in rule 2 or any person or agency authorised by any of them to facilitate segregation, sorting [means separating various components and categories of recyclables such as paper, plastic, card- boards, metal, glass, etc., from mixed waste as may be appropriate to facilitate recycling - 3(47) SWM Rules, 2016]) and recovery of recyclables from various components of waste by authorised informal sector of waste pickers, informal recyclers or any other work force engaged by the local body or entity mentioned in rule 2 for the purpose before the waste is

delivered or taken up for its processing or disposal [3(31) SWM Rules, 2016]. The first preference should always be given to segregating recyclables for further reuse or recycling (CPHEEO, 2016).

**3.7 Commercially non- recyclables:** "refused derived fuel"(RDF) means fuel derived from combustible waste fraction of solid waste like plastic, wood, pulp or organic waste, other than chlorinated materials, in the form of pellets or fluff produced by drying, shredding, dehydrating and compacting of solid waste [3(38) SWM Rules, 2016].

**3.8 Inerts (fine earth and road sweep silt):** safe disposal of inert waste (fine earth, house ash, road sweep silt etc. and C&D waste as per C&D Rules, 2016) in landfill as per SWM Rules, 2016.

#### 4. PRESENT STATUS

There are currently 167 ULBs in Punjab state with a population of about 98 lakh (Census 2011), which generates approximately 4100 tons per day solid waste. Besides these, there are a large number of defence, paramilitary and police establishments. In 2014, Punjab prepared the cluster approach by which 10-25 ULBs were clubbed to form SWM cluster and all ULBs were divided in eight clusters i.e. Amritsar, Bathinda, Ferozpur, Jalandhar, Ludhiana, Mohali, Pathankot, and Patiala. Initially, cluster approach was induced for Bathinda cluster on pilot basis on PPP mode. The cluster approach concept was developed to outsource collection, transportation, processing and disposal services to private partners. However, the cluster approach has shown much less than desired results resulting in legal obstructions with project proponents itself, protests from public due to the huge amount of waste of cluster ULBs transported to one centralized location, high transportation cost, and non availability of huge land chunks.

Recently notified SWM Rules, 2016 and 'Star Rating of Garbage Free Cities' protocol provided the scientific SWM through emphasis on on-site or decentralized processing focusing on 100% source segregation, door to door collection in similar manner, composting or biogas from organic wastes with maximum recovery of commercially recyclables and refuse derived fuel (RDF) from commercially non recyclables and safe disposal of inerts ensuring no environmental and health hazards. The protocol for Star Rating of Garbage Free cities provides for elaborate grievance redressal and stakeholders feedback mechanism.

The Department of Local Government, Punjab through its implementation agency PMIDC has initiated low cost and easy to operate – maintainable decentralized or on-site scientific waste management approach focusing on 100% source segregation as per SWM Rules, 2016 and 'Star Rating of Garbage Free Cities' protocol. Various initiatives have been taken to bring the effectiveness in municipal solid waste management through stakeholders' involvement by way of interpersonal communication for community mobilization and handholding support to various stakeholders for sustained behaviour change. With this approach, decentralized composting has started at varying scale in the ULBs across the State. Institutions, schools, religious organization are also have been covered for management of their own park/ garden/

horticulture waste (green waste) and city parks have also been covered under the decentralized approach.

## 5. APPROACH FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

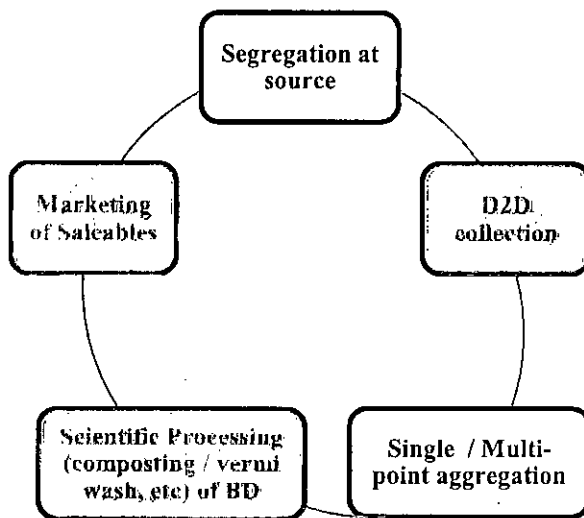
Keeping in view the past experience as well as new initiatives taken by the department, it has been decided to adopt both decentralized and centralized Solid Waste Management approach depending upon the profile of the locality in terms of availability of land for processing waste, composition of waste, market linkages, health risks and extent of in-formalization of the waste management system.

Centralized models which essentially consist of processing of all the waste at a centralized location may be suitable for large sized ULBs where significant economies of scale are possible and the composition of

waste allows for greater extraction of value from the waste through feasible technological solutions. Health hazards due to inefficient waste disposal and no availability of land in close proximity of localities are other two important factors to be considered while choosing a centralized waste management system for city.

Decentralized model involves management of municipal waste by various small waste management centers closest to waste generation points within the locality. This allows PPPs at the unit level where micro-entrepreneurs/ NGOs/ SHGs/ CBOs can work with the ULBs to produce compost or other value added products from the waste and the ULBs either on its own or through a bigger private partner manages the collection of refuse and bio-mining/ reclamation/ maintenance of existing landfill sites. Decentralized mechanism of door to door collection and processing of waste avoids the unnecessary transportation cost of wastes too far off processing/ dumping sites and support the sustainable environment sanitation.

State shall work for attaining and sustaining the scientific solid waste management adopting the systematic decentralized approach focusing on 6Rs principal i.e. refuse, reduce, reuse, recycle, redesign and research (Kumar, et al., 2018), i) waste reduction at source by discouraging the non-biodegradable materials like plastic bags, plastic & thermocol disposal items and flex banners etc. having one time use ii) 100% source segregation i.e. biodegradables (wet waste), non biodegradable (dry waste) and domestic hazardous waste, iii) proficient transportation of segregated waste, iv) composting/ biogas and maximum material recovery closest to its generation (on-site and decentralized manner), v) reclamation/ bio-mining of existing waste dump sites, vi) integration of rag pickers, bulk waste generators and institutions (religious, educational, defense/ paramilitary/ police/ sports establishments), and vii) community awareness and imparting the compulsory environment education in all classes/ grades focusing on scientific waste management mechanism and active involvement of community from planning to execution phase.



The technology for scientific solid waste management will be prioritized as under:

**Bio-degradable waste**

- a. Composting (Aerobic compost/ vermi-compost) or
- b. Bio-methanation/ Bio-gas or
- c. Any other advance environment friendly technologies

**Non-biodegradable waste**

- a. Adoption of 4Rs (refuse, reduce, re-use and recycle) principal or
- b. Refused Derived Fuel (RDF) or
- c. Any other advance environment friendly technologies.

**5.1 Segregation of waste at source:** To ensure scientific processing/ proper material recovery from solid waste, it will be mandatory for all to keep and supply the segregated waste in atleast three forms i) biodegradable waste (wet), ii) non-biodegradable waste (dry) and iii) domestic hazardous.

**5.2 Door to door collection:** 100% door to door collection of segregated waste from the door step of the waste generators (if not feasible on-site processing/ management) will be achieved at the cost of prescribed service charges for the same.

**5.3 Single/ multi point aggregation:** City solid waste management plan will be prepared with an aim to eliminate the waste secondary points and to achieve the bin less city.

**5.4 Scientific processing:** Solid waste shall be processed scientifically in an eco-friendly and economically sustainable manner. ULBs adopt either decentralized or centralized Solid Waste Management approach depending upon the profile of the locality in terms of availability of land for processing waste, composition of waste, market linkages, health risks and extent of in formalization of the waste management system

**5.5 Bulk waste generators:** The bulk waste generators will be made responsible for on-site waste management at their own as per SWM Rules, 2016 or time to time guidelines/ instructions of respective ULB/ State in this regard.

**5.6 Promotion of home composting and kitchen gardening:** To create ownership among the community toward waste management and environment and health improvement, home composting and kitchen gardening will be promoted.

**5.7 Management of park/ garden/ horticulture waste:** On-site aerobic composting will be done mandatorily in all parks, gardens, kitchen gardens, education/research/ training institutions, defence/ paramilitary/ police establishments, sport complexes for the management of their green waste (leaves/ grass/ fruits/ vegetables flowers) or any site where green waste is generated in routine.

**5.8 Marketing of compost and recyclables:** For getting the higher monetarily value of the compost/ biogas produced from organic waste and recovered materials (commercially recyclables and RDF from commercially non-recyclables), proper marketing will be done to ensure active involvement/ participation of farmers/ plant nurseries/ gardeners/ junk dealers for

the same. Since Punjab an agriculture State and facing severe environmental and health problems

due to quantum usage of fertilizers and pesticides in past. Usage of high quality compost produced from organic waste (segregated at source) will be promoted to mitigate the connected health problems.

**5.9 Integration of rag pickers and community based organization:** To empower the rag pickers, they will be integrated in SWM main stream. The community based organizations will also be involved for achieving the systematic SWM.

**5.10 Service charges and spot fine:** To sustain the project and to create the ownership among waste generators, the prescribed service charges for door to door collection of waste will be mandatorily collected from them (waste generators). The prescribed spot fine will be imposed on the violators.

**5.11 Prohibition burning of waste:** In compliance with SWM Rules, 2016 and orders of Hon'ble NGT time to time, burning of solid waste by any person including officials/ institutions etc. is prohibited and punitive action will be taken under law.

**5.12 Prohibition of one time use plastic/ thermocol items:** In line of theme "Beat the Plastic Pollution" of World Environment Day, 2018 (5<sup>th</sup> June), usage of plastic bags, water bottles/ plastic/thermocol disposal items/ flex banners having one time use shall be discouraged. Usage of cloth/ jute/ paper bags and re-usable utensils will be promoted to achieve the goal of Swachh Bharat Mission.

**5.13 Education strategy for sustained behaviour change and public participation:** In conformity with education strategy recommended by Sub-Group of Chief Ministers, NITY Aayog and orders dated 22-11-1991 of Hon'ble Apex Court in CWP 860/1991, compulsory environment education having scientific solid waste management (source segregation, composting and maximum material recovery in decentralized manner), sanitation & hygiene and clean green & pollution free environment will be imparted through subject experts in each grade/ class of all under graduate and post graduate courses to achieve goal of "Clean-Green-Pollution Free and Open Defecation Free Punjab". Since scientific education is the only key tool for sustained behaviour change, the compulsory environment education will attain and sustain the clean-green environment.

**5.14 Strengthening the capacity of ULBs:** State Government will guide ULBs to adopt Punjab model byelaws/ legislations to facilitate levying user charges, penalties for violators and explore revenue options like revenues from sale of waste and by products, sanitation cess, processing fee etc. to achieve financial sustainability. State government will help ULBs in creating market linkages for the byproducts like compost and other recyclables. Creation of market avenues through involvement of the Department of Agriculture, Horticulture, Forests and Fertilizer companies as well as other agencies in the farm sector to ensure effective marketing of the compost as well as its by-products. Formulate and implement State and ULB level capacity building programs for the field staff, supervisory staff, civil society organizations on SWM topics based on operations, compliance of rules/ regulations and complaint redressal & monitoring systems, behavior change trigger tools and exposure visits.

**5.15 Safety measures:** ULBs to provide adequate protection and health care facilities to its workers. The local body, as a policy, should provide adequate protective equipments and health check up from time to time to ensure that health of staff is not adversely affected on account of their handling of solid waste. Free medical services and insurance to be made available to those whose health is affected on account of handling solid waste as per GoI instructions [DO No.L.19017/69/2017-NUHM dated 17.01.2018 of Ms. Preeti Pant, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare].

**5.16 Institutional arrangements:** The adequate institutional arrangements will be made for achieving the sustainable solid waste management activities focusing on 100% source segregation, maximum materials recovery, scientific processing (composting/bio-gas) and reclamation of existing dump sites as per SWM Rules, 2016 and Star Rating protocol. The Punjab Municipal Infrastructure Development Company (PMIDC) is the Nodal Agency to carry out the Solid Waste Management in the State and the Mission Directorate of Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban. Therefore the purposes of creating and having a dedicated authority for SWM has already been achieved in the functioning of PMIDC. There is lack of dedicated/ qualified professionals in the ULBs for implementation of waste management. Efforts shall be made to deploy sufficient environment/ SWM qualified/ trained manpower including that for IEC & Capacity building to achieve the objectives of this policy.

**5.17 Time frame for scientific SWM implementation:** Necessary infrastructure for implementation of SWM rules, 2016 shall be created by the local bodies and other concerned authorities, as the case may be, on their own, by directly or engaging agencies within the time frame specified below:

Sl. No.	Activity	*Time limit w.e.f. 1 <sup>st</sup> July, 2017
1	Identification of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facilities	1 year
2	identification of suitable sites for setting up common regional sanitary landfill facilities for suitable clusters of local authorities under 0.5 million population and for setting up common regional sanitary landfill facilities or stand alone sanitary landfill facilities by all local authorities having a population of 0.5 million or more .	1 year
3	procurement of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facility and sanitary landfill facilities	2 years
4	enforcing waste generators to practice segregation of bio degradable, recyclable, combustible, sanitary waste domestic hazardous and inert solid wastes at source ,	2 years
5	ensure door to door collection of segregated waste and its transportation in covered vehicles to processing or disposal facilities.	2 years
6	ensure separate storage, collection and transportation of construction and demolition wastes	2 years
7	setting up solid waste processing facilities by all local bodies having 100000 or more population	2 years

8	setting up solid waste processing facilities by local bodies and census towns below 100000 population.	3 years
9	setting up common or stand alone sanitary landfills by or for all local bodies having 0.5 million or more population for the disposal of only such residual wastes from the processing facilities as well as untreatable inert wastes as permitted under the rules	3years
10	setting up common or regional sanitary landfills by all local bodies and census towns under 0.5 million population for the disposal of permitted waste under the rules	3years
11	bio-remediation or capping of old and abandoned dump sites	5years
*Time line has been extend and will be applicable w.e.f. 1 <sup>st</sup> July, 2017 as per judgment dated 22-12-2016 of National Green Tribunal in OA No.199/2014 titled as Almitra H Patel & Ors Vs Union of India and Anrs.		

Dated, Chandigarh  
6<sup>th</sup> July, 2018

**A. Venu Prasad, IAS**  
Principal Secretary to Govt. of Punjab  
Department of Local Government

**No.5/70/2018-1LG-4:1645 dated, Chandigarh 9<sup>th</sup> July, 2018**

A copy of above is forwarded to Controller, Printing and Stationary Department, Punjab, Mohali, with the request to publish this notification in the Extraordinary Gazette of the State Government immediately and send 20 copies of the same to this department.

  
**Special Secretary**

Department of Local Government

**No.5/70/2018-1LG-4:1646 dated, Chandigarh 9<sup>th</sup> July, 2018**

A copy of the above is forwarded to the followings for information and necessary action:

1. OSD/LGM, Government of Punjab, Chandigarh.
2. PS/ PS(LG) to Government of Punjab,, Chandigarh.
3. PS/ACS/ Higher Education to Government of Punjab,, Chandigarh.
4. PA/CEO, PMIDC, Chandigarh.
5. PA/ Director, Local Government, Punjab, Chandigarh.
6. PA/ Chief Vigilance Officer, Local Government, Punjab, Chandigarh.
7. PA/ Chief Executive Officer, PWSSB.
8. PA/ Chief Engineer (O & M), Local Government Department, Punjab.
9. PA/ Chief Engineer, Local Government Department, Punjab.
10. PA/ Chief Engineer, PWD (B&R), Punjab.
11. PA/ Chief Engineer, PWSS (Public & Health), Punjab
12. PA/ Chairman, Punjab State Pollution Control, Board.
13. PS/ Secretary, Punjab State Council of Science & Technology.
14. All the Deputy Commissioners, Punjab
15. All Municipal Commissioners, Punjab.
16. All Regional Deputy Directors (ULBs), Punjab
17. Project Director-SWM Division, PMIDC.



  
**Special Secretary**

Department of Local Government

// TRUE COPY //

... के. जिन्दल  
संयुक्त सचिव एवं मिशन निदेशक  
**V. K. JINDAL, ICoAS**  
Joint Secretary & Mission Director  
Swachh Bharat Mission  
Tel.: (011) 23061630  
E-mail: vk.jindal@nic.in



भारत सरकार  
आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय  
निर्माण भवन  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS  
NIRMAN BHAWAN

नई दिल्ली-110011, तारीख 20  
New Delhi-110011, dated the 20

D.O.No. Z-16025/12/2018-CPHEEO

11<sup>th</sup> July, 2019

Dear Sir / Madam,

Government of India has launched the Swachh Bharat Mission on 2nd October, 2014 with the target to make the country clean by 2nd October, 2019 the 150<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is making efforts to strengthen the solid waste management infrastructure in ULBs by providing technical and financial assistance from time to time.

2. In the course of implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission, it is felt that guidance is needed to ULBs in order to bring awareness about successful methods of decentralised composting in the country.

3. Such affordable and sustainable systems are operational in the cities of Komarapalayam, Tiruchirappalli, Vellore and Kangeyam in the State of Tamilnadu and Nawanshahar in Punjab. The briefs on the systems are attached as case studies for suitable replication. ULBs / States can interact with the concerned Municipal Commissioner / Chief Officer in order to further understand the systems in greater detail and decide on its replication and implementation suiting to their own requirements. These case studies are available on SBM Urban portal at [www.swachhbharaturban.gov.in](http://www.swachhbharaturban.gov.in)--->IEC--->SBM Drive--->Case studies and directly at [https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1VzhH8735Bb8qTI3w\\_XAJkhYrr-csJ3fF](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1VzhH8735Bb8qTI3w_XAJkhYrr-csJ3fF).

4. States/UTs are requested to share with us other sustainable models of decentralized/centralized/composting/biomethanization, etc. adopted for replication (by States/ULBs) at vk.jindal@nic.in.

With Regards,

Yours sincerely,

*V. K. Jindal*  
(V. K. Jindal)

Encl : as above

To

State Mission Directors, SBM(U), All States & UTs

Prepared July 2019

### Case Study on Decentralised Composting in Komarapalayam, Tamilnadu

#### Key Project Details

1. 2016 Population of Komarapalayam : 76,120
2. No of Wards : 33 (Barrel composting practiced in 25 wards)
3. Area under Komarapalayam : 7.10 Sq. Km
4. Total no of households : 22,053
5. Total no of Commercial establishment : 1,780
6. Barrel composting design : Komarapalayam Municipality (KM)
7. No. of Barrels : 1800 in operation spread across Komarapalayam
8. Capacity of Barrel : 200 litres
9. Total Waste handled : 9 TPD
10. Capital Cost : (a) Rs 40.32 lakhs from Govt. of Tamilnadu  
: (b) Rs 4 lakhs CSR from City Union Bank
11. O & M Cost : Rs 2.00 lakhs per year

Komarapalayam is a textile city situated on the bank of the Cauvery river and Bhavani river in Namakkal District of Tamilnadu, India. Presently, the city is being noticed for its unique method of composting carried out in barrels.

**Background:** Prior to the installation of the barrel-composting system, the collected municipal solid waste was stored in the dumper bins kept at various places in the city for secondary collection and transportation and the collected garbage were dumped in the private lands, since no land was available with Municipality for processing / dumping of waste.

The Commissioner of Municipal Administration, Government of Tamilnadu had suggested to carryout onsite composting in each household level (or) ward level to conquer these problems. Accordingly, Komarapalayam Municipality headed by Commissioner Tmt. R. Maheswari, had tried out different methods of composting such as pipe, cone and barrel. Finally, the barrel method was chosen and implemented across the town for composting of organic municipal solid waste.

Prepared July 2019

### Features of Barrel Composting

1. The volume of the barrel is 200 litres and is specifically made of UV treated black colour HDPE container for easy decomposition of Bio-degradable waste. The barrel has many holes for aeration and this prevents bad odour.
2. On the bottom of barrel, pipe has been fitted for leachate collection and a plastic bottle is used for leachate collection.
3. Above the bottom of barrel, there is a mini-door being used to remove the compost.
4. On the top of the barrel, lid has been connected with barrel with small chain to prevent disposal of unwanted waste into the barrel. A small lock and key were fitted on the top and bottom of barrel.
5. Old manure and cow dung manure with microbial inoculum (consortium) are kept as bedding material at maximum 1 feet level on the bottom of the barrel.
6. The municipal workers engaged for door to door collection from households collected the segregated waste through push carts. The collected waste is weighed and stored separately in the bin (i.e.) green and blue colour bin.
7. The workers collect the segregated waste from 10 houses and deposit in the barrel after shredding by hand operated shredding machine for easy decomposition of waste and placed over the bedding material.
8. By using the shredding machine, municipal worker can easily handle and complete the work within 10 minutes on each barrel.
9. Then small amount of dried cow dung powder has been spread on the wet waste and the collected leachate was also sprinkled. After completion of work, on every day it was covered with lid and using lock and key.
10. After 50 to 60 days, compost is taken out from the barrel through the bottom door.
11. The compost is dried and sieved into fine particles.

*Prepared July 2019*

The key to the success of this barrel method of composting is the co-operation by the public. This Awareness creation for source segregation in each household was done daily by employing persons as animators. The animators helped in making the public aware and sought their co-operation to provide the municipality source segregated waste. In addition, citizen awareness and engagement were also carried out by the Commissioner reaching out to different stakeholders to ensure segregation of waste at source.

The total quantity of garbage generated is about 21.5 TPD and of this 14 TPD segregated Bio-degradable waste is being processed for manure. Out of the 14 TPD, the barrel composting method handles about 9 TPD and the balance 5 TPD is treated in two Micro Composting centre located at Manimegalai Street and Sandhaipet premises. The Barrel method is inexpensive and easy to handle for day to day operation. A single barrel of 200 litres capacity can process the organic waste generated from about 10 houses and on this basis 1800 barrels were required to handle 9 TPD of waste throughout the town.

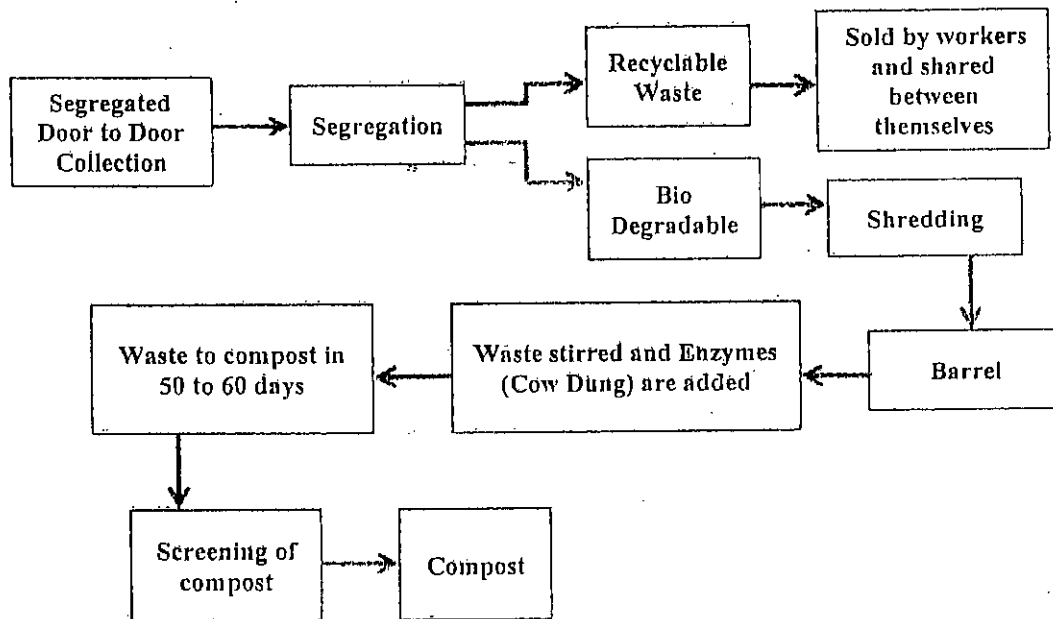
The Commissioner of Municipal Administration, Government of Tamilnadu had sanctioned an amount of Rs.40.32 Lakhs to install the barrel composting method. City Union Bank had sponsored 75 nos. of Mini hand operated shredder machine at a cost of Rs 4 lakhs. The public donated 16 nos. of push carts.

In regard to the financial viability of operating the barrel composting system it is to be understood that it is part of the duty of a sanitary worker like (a) door to door collection, (b) sweeping, (c) drain cleaning, etc. Hence, employment of specific personnel to operate the barrel composting system does not arise. The Barrel Composting method provides an easily replicable method for other cities and towns (wherein there is constraint of space) to implement towards effective solid waste management.



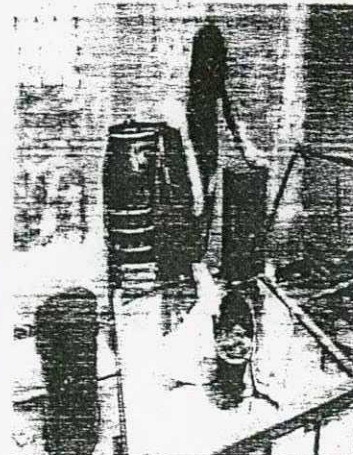
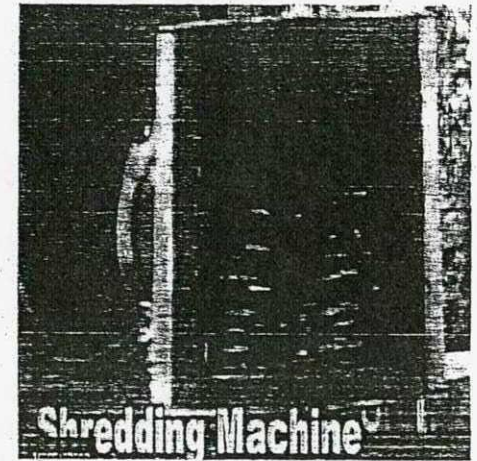
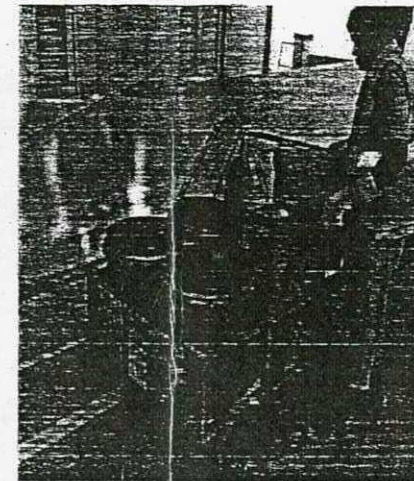
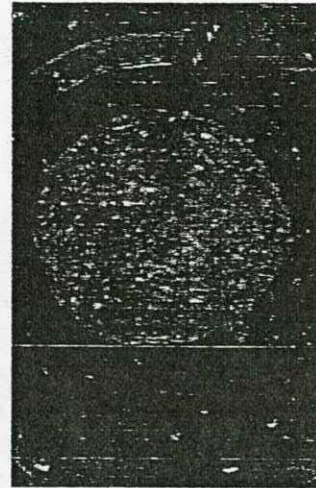
Prepared July 2019

Figure 1. Typical process flow chart of the Barrel Composting



For further detailed information, contact:  
 Shri. A. Jahangir Basha, Commissioner, Komarapalayam Municipality, 0-98401 02536  
 Shri. R. Ramamoorthy, Sanitary Officer, Komarapalayam Municipality, 0-99427 54648

Figure 2 : Photos of the Barrel composting method



SPRINKLE OF COLLECTED LEACHATE LIQUID



DIG OUT MANURE FROM DOOR



DRYING OF MANURE

### Case Study on Decentralised Composting in Tiruchirappalli, Tamilnadu

#### Key Project Details

1.	Present Population of Vellore	: 9,15,569
2.	No of Wards	: 65
3.	Area under Tiruchirappalli City Corporation (TCC)	: 165 Sq. Km
4.	Total no of households	: 1,24,380
5.	No. of MCC plants	: 31 in operation across TCC
6.	Capacity of MCC plant	: ranging between 3 to 5 TPD
7.	Total Waste handled in MCC	: 140 to 160 TPD
8.	Capital Cost of MCC	: Rs 50 lakhs for 5 TPD
9.	O & M Cost of MCC	: Rs 2.40 lakhs per ton per year

Tiruchirappalli is the fourth largest city in Tamilnadu. Tiruchirappalli sits almost at the geographic centre of the state. The Cauvery delta begins about 16 kms west of the city where it splits into two, forming the island of Srirangam, which is now incorporated into the corporation. Presently, the city is being noticed for its consistent efforts and noteworthy results in the area of municipal solid waste management by Shri. N. Ravichandran, Commissioner TCC along with corporation officials, staff and citizens.

The MCC plants were first designed, built and operationalised in Vellore. The former Tiruchirappalli Corporation Commissioner Tmt. Prema during 2016 sent the sanitary officers of TCC on a study tour to Vellore to understand the functioning of MCC plants. Based on the visit, pilot trials were taken up by TCC by constructing four MCC plants in the four zones during late 2016. Considering the success of these four plants, further plants were built subsequently during 2017 – 2018. Presently, there are 31 MCC plants in operation in TCC.

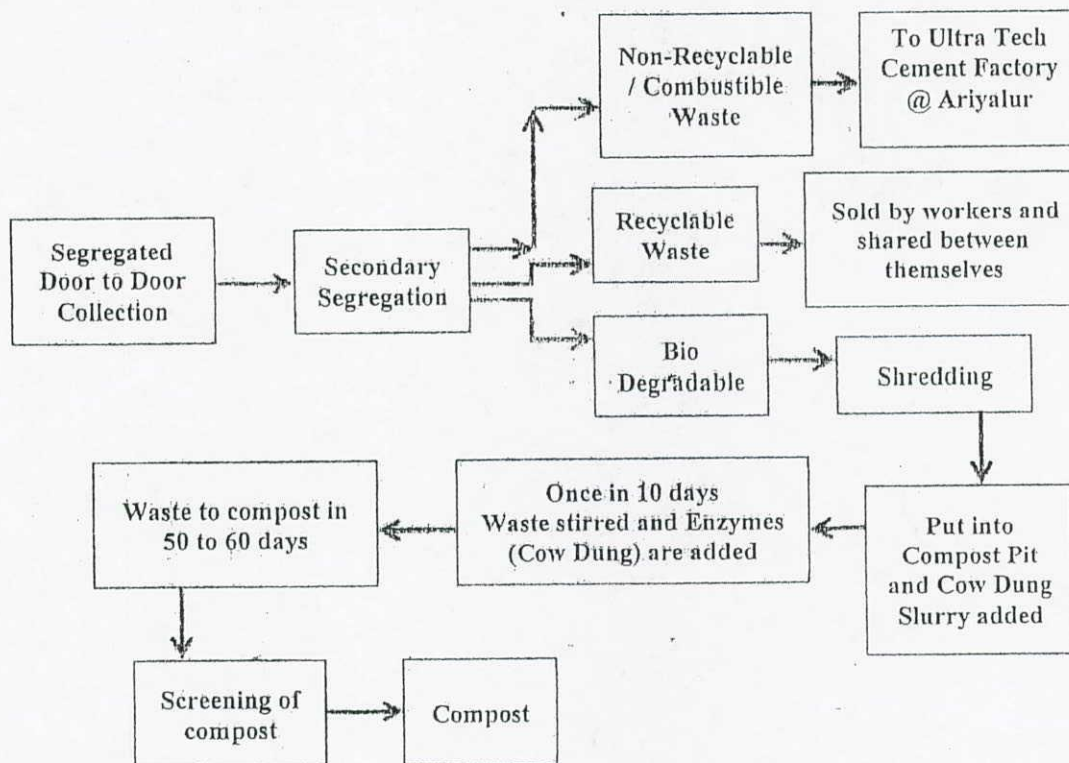
For the successful functioning of the MCC, the first step was to ensure door to door collection of segregated waste at source. Citizen awareness and engagement were also carried out by the Commissioner reaching out to different stakeholders to ensure segregation of waste at source. The Commissioner involved school children, RWAs and women SHG to help spread message of "segregation at source". To create awareness among the public and encourage them on source segregation, 1-gram gold coin was given every Wednesday to 4 lucky winners from July 5, to Oct 11, 2017. There were four sponsors for the gold coin for the above purpose.

Prepared July 2019

With the setting up of MCC plants, there has been a significant saving in the waste transportation cost. The workers in addition to their salary also earn income from (a) the sale of dry waste and (b) the sale of compost. The typical process flow chart

In regard to the financial viability of operating the 31 nos of MCC, the expenditure is around Rs 3.7 crores per year. This is met by (a) revenue collected from residential and commercial entities as user charges (b) revenue from property tax wherein sanitation constitutes about 7 %.

Figure 1. Typical process flow chart of the MCC



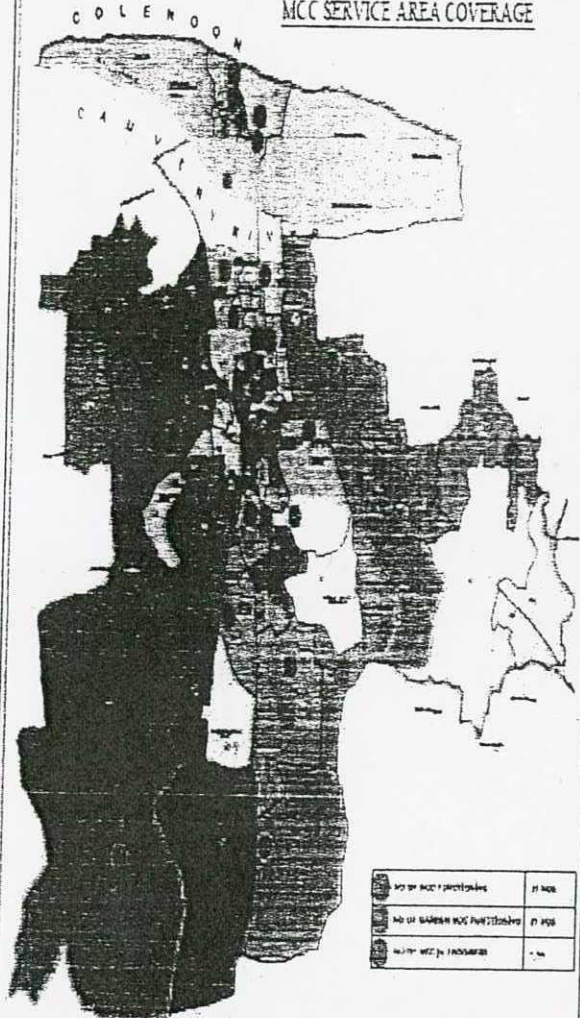
For further detailed information, contact:

Shri. N. Ravichandran, Commissioner, Tiruchirappalli City Corporation, Mobile: 0-94892 94899  
 Tmt. S. Amuthavalli, Chief Engineer, Tiruchirappalli City Corporation, Mobile: 0-73973 89312  
 Shri. G. Kumaresan, Asst Exe. Engr, Tiruchirappalli City Corporation, Mobile: 0-94434 10761



TIRUCHIRAPPALLI CITY CORPORATION

MCC SERVICE AREA COVERAGE

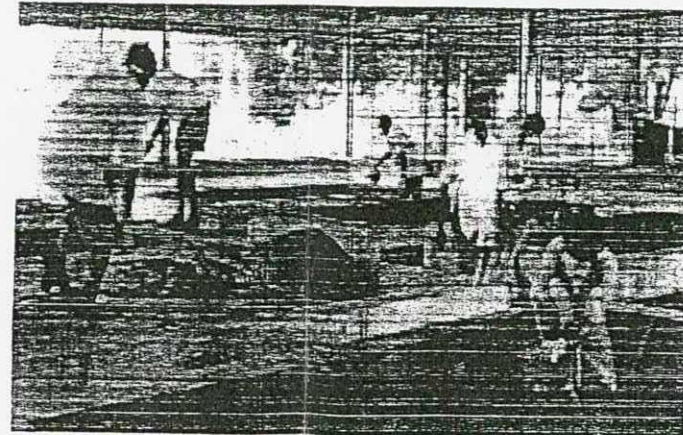
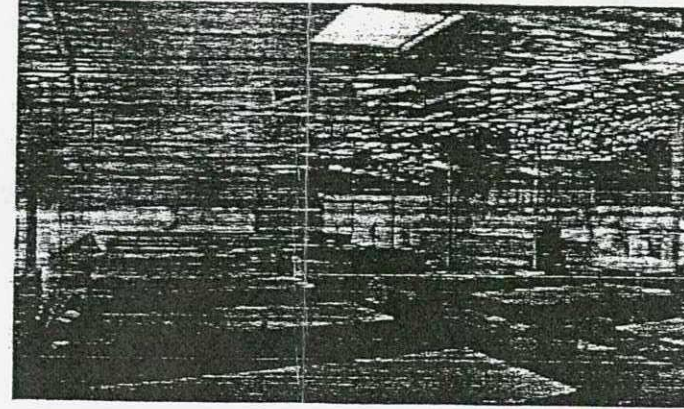
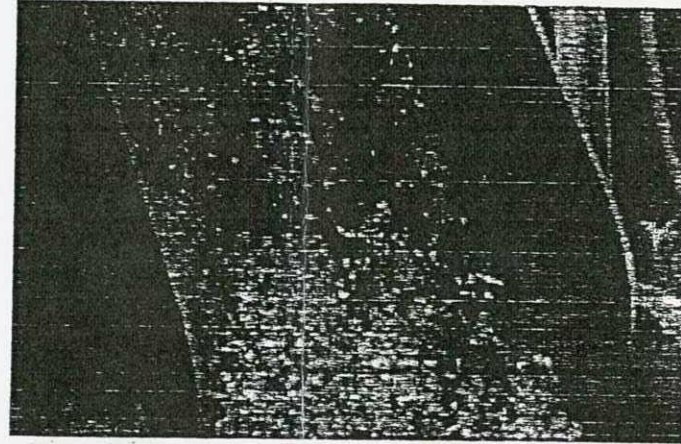
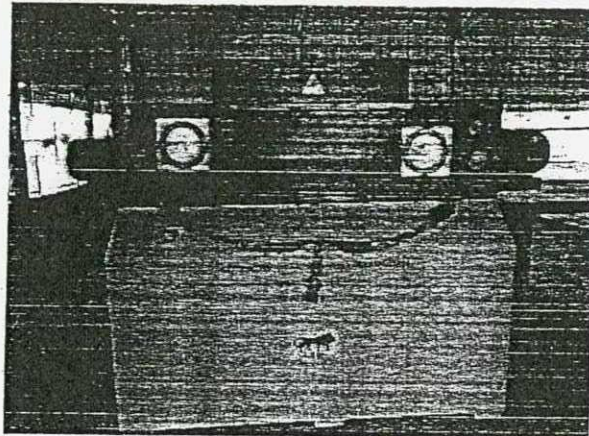
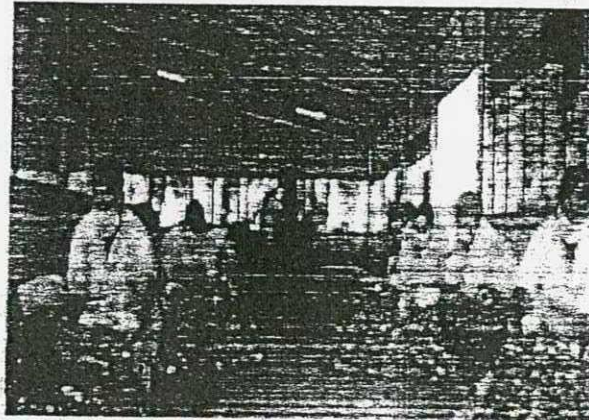


NO OF MCC ESTABLISHMENTS	21 NOS
NO OF WAREHOUSES ESTABLISHED	21 NOS
NO OF MCC IN PROGRESS	1 NA

TOTAL NO OF WARDs - 65 (WARDs - 32 RAILWAY)  
 PERCENTAGE OF ORGANIC WASTE - 50%  
 NO OF MCC ESTABLISHED - 21 NOS  
 TOTAL INSTAL CAPACITY OF ALL MCCs - 521 MT  
 SERVICE AREA COVERED BY MCC - 61%  
 UNDER PROGRESS COVER AREA - 3%

TOTAL NO OF PARKS AS PER RECORD - 178 NOS  
 TOTAL NO OF DEVELOPED PARKS - 25 NOS  
 TOTAL NO OF ONSETTLE COMPOSTING ESTABLISHED - 21 NOS  
 TOTAL QTY OF WASTE HANDLED THROUGH OCC - 8434tp

UN COVERED AREA - 37%  
 ASHUTOSH SAREEN  
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 ORIGINAL  
 PHHC CHANDIGARH



### Case Study on Decentralised Composting in Vellore, Tamilnadu

#### Key Project Details

1.	Present Population of Vellore	: 5,68,549
2.	No of Wards	: 60
3.	Area under Vellore Corporation	: 87.92 Sq. Km
4.	Total no of households	: 1,24,380
5.	MCC Plant Design,	: Vellore City Municipal Corporation (VCMC)
6.	No. of MCC plants	: 42 in operation spread across Vellore
7.	Capacity of MCC plant	: ranging between 3 to 5 TPD
8.	Total Waste handled in MCC	: 150 to 165 TPD
9.	Capital Cost of MCC	: Rs 50 lakhs for 5 TPD
10.	O & M Cost of MCC	: Rs 2.20 lakhs per ton per year

Vellore is located on the banks of the River Palar in the north-eastern part of Tamil Nadu. Vellore is known for (a) its fort in which on 10<sup>th</sup> July 1806, was the first instance of a large-scale mutiny by the Indian sepoy against the East India Company and (b) 119 year old Christian Medical College and Hospital. Presently, the city is being noticed for its consistent efforts and noteworthy results in the area of municipal solid waste management by Shri. S. Sivasubramanian, Commissioner VCMC along with corporation officials, staff and citizens.

The Micro Composting Centres (MCC) came into existence as a result of an NGT directive to close the 7.9-acre dumpsite at Sathuperi. Thus 42 MCC spread across 60 wards were created to manage the waste in a decentralised manner. The first step was to ensure complete doorstep collection of fully segregated waste at source. Resorting to the famous adage of "Practice what you preach", the Commissioner started posting pictures of himself in his own kitchen with two separate bins for wet and dry waste. The Sub-Collector and Police Commissioner did likewise thus propelling a mass movement on segregation at source. All government officials, municipal staff and workers down to the lowest level were encouraged and urged to join this movement.

Citizen awareness and engagement were also carried out by the Commissioner reaching out to different stakeholders to ensure segregation of waste at source. The Commissioner also involved the religious leaders of Hindu, Muslims and Christian communities were involved to help spread message of "segregation at source". Children proved to be the most effective carrier of the message of source segregation. The Commissioner and his team addressed school assemblies and motivated children to get a pledge signed by their parents who urged them to segregate waste at

Prepared July 2019

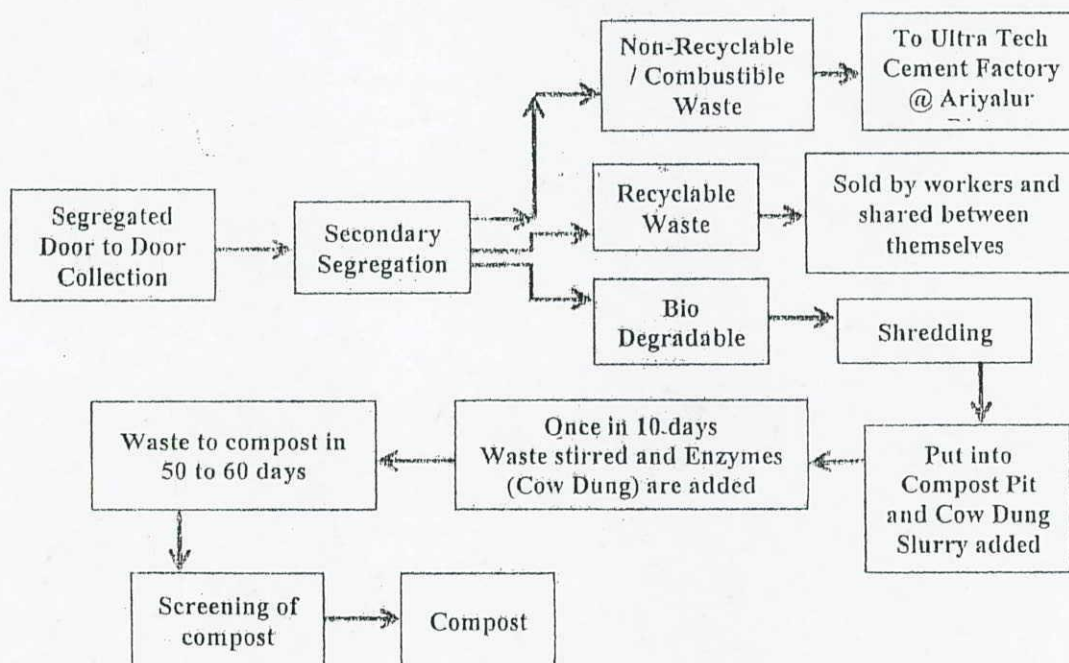
source, avoid use of single use plastic and not litter. Through the students, message had reached out to over one lakh households

Along with citizen awareness, it also became important to train doorstep waste collectors to strictly refuse accepting mixed waste from households. The Commissioner informed the Safai Karamcharis that bringing in segregated waste was in their own interest and would not only make their own work easier but would also yield high waste value. There has also been a significant saving of Rs 1.25 crores in the waste transportation cost per year. The workers in addition to their salary of Rs 250 per day also earn from (a) the sale of dry waste and (b) the sale of compost.

In regard to the financial viability of operating the 42 nos of MCC, the expenditure is around Rs 3 crore per year. This is met by (a) revenue collected from residential and commercial entities as user charges and (b) revenue from property tax wherein sanitation constitutes to about 7 %.

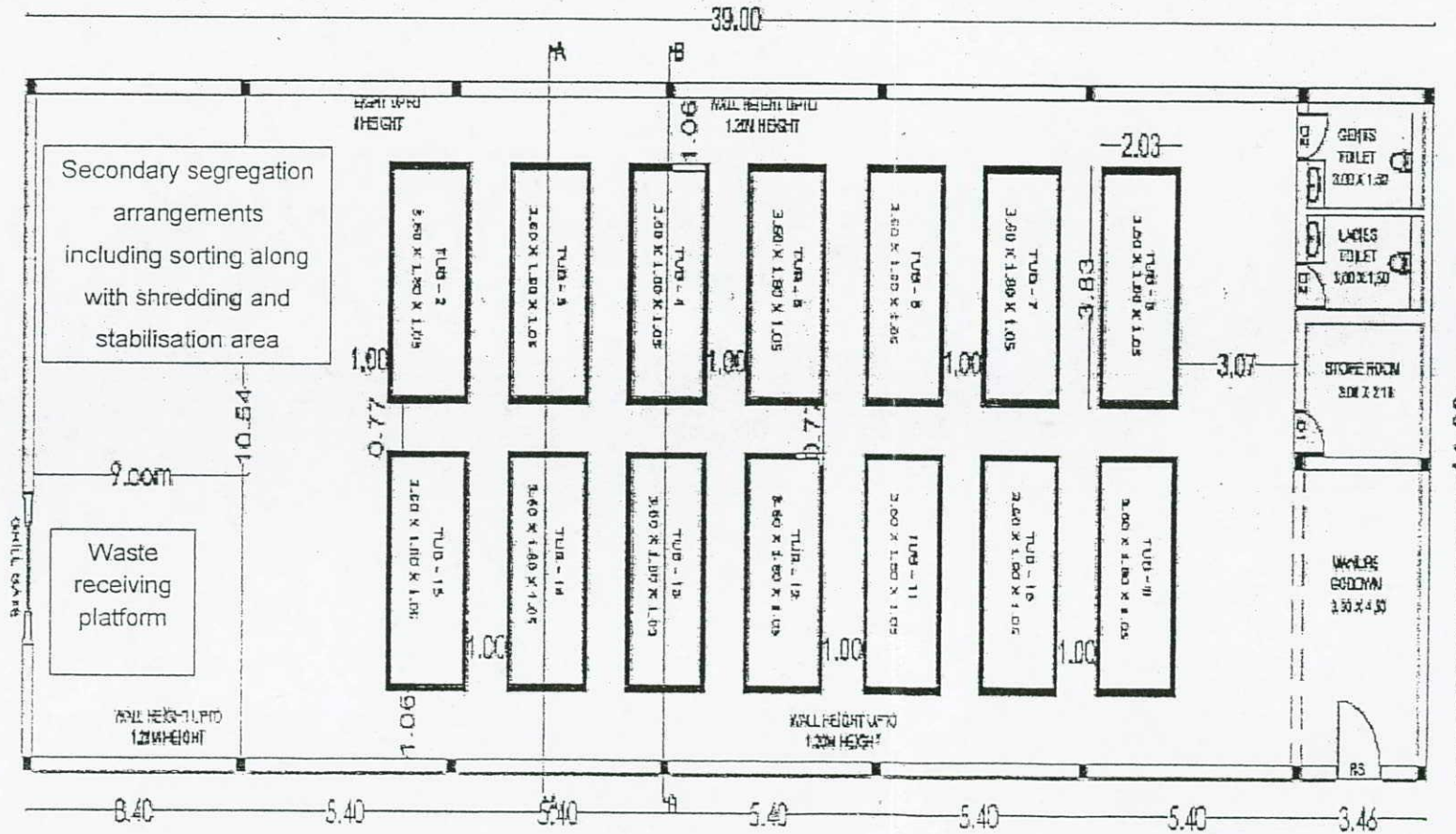
It is to be noted that the MCCs set up four years ago are operating effectively with their functioning being monitored and improved on an ongoing basis. The Sathuperi dump yard today stands sealed. The Vellore model provides useful and easily replicable methods for other cities and towns to follow in their journey towards effective municipal solid waste management.

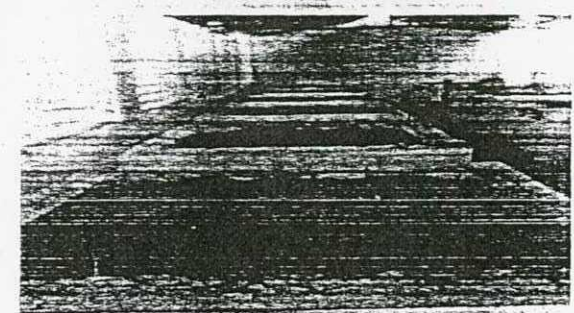
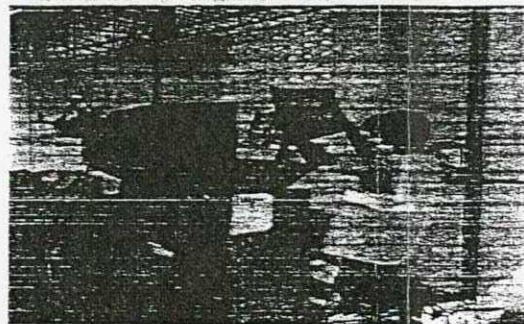
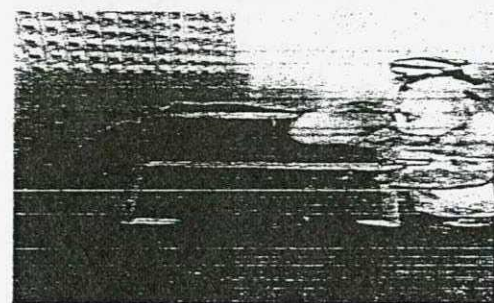
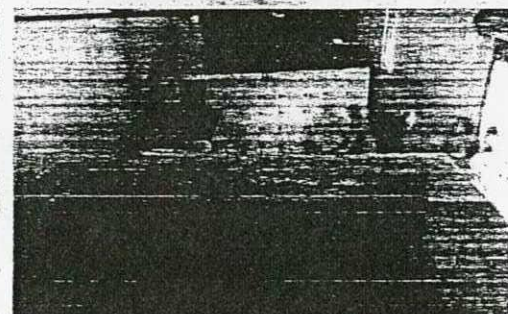
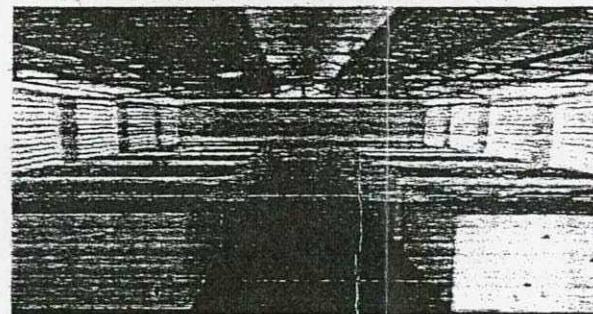
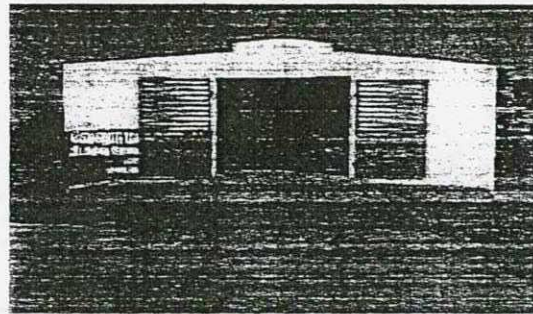
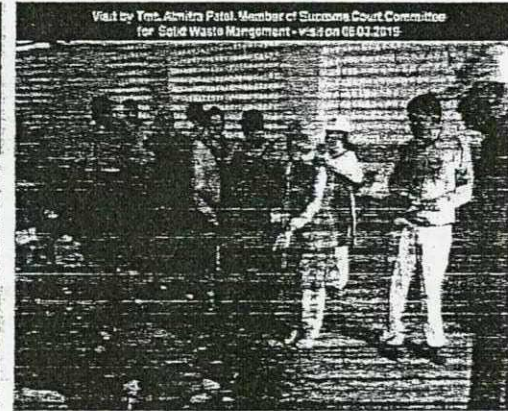
Figure 1. Typical process flow chart of the MCC



For further detailed information, contact: Shri. S. Siva Subramanian, Commissioner, Vellore Municipal Corporation, Mobile: 0-73973 89320

Figure 2: Typical MCC Layout (5 TPD) showing various units (dimensions in metre)





Prepared July 2019

**Case Study on Decentralised Composting by using HDPE Compost bags  
Kangeyam Municipality, Tamilnadu**

**Key Project Details**

1.	2011 Population of Kangeyam	: 32,147
2.	Current Population of Kangeyam	: 48,036
3.	No of Wards	: 18
4.	Area under Kangeyam	: 22.17 Sq.Km
5.	Total no of households	: 10,664
6.	Total no of Commercial establishment	: 1,345
7.	Total Waste generated	: 15 TPD
8.	Total Wet Waste generated	: 8.25 TPD
9.	Wet waste handled by HDPE compost bag	: 1 TPD
10.	No. of HDPE compost bag	: 10 containers
11.	Dimension of HDPE compost bag	: 12 ft. L x 4 ft. W x 2 ft. H
12.	Thickness of HDPE compost bag	: 350 grams per square meter(gsm)
13.	Capital Cost of (1) one HDPE compost bag	: Rs 1,750 inclusive of GST

Kangeyam is situated in Kangeyam taluk of Tiruppur district in the State of Tamilnadu. The town is located at the distance of 28 km from the district headquarters of Tiruppur.

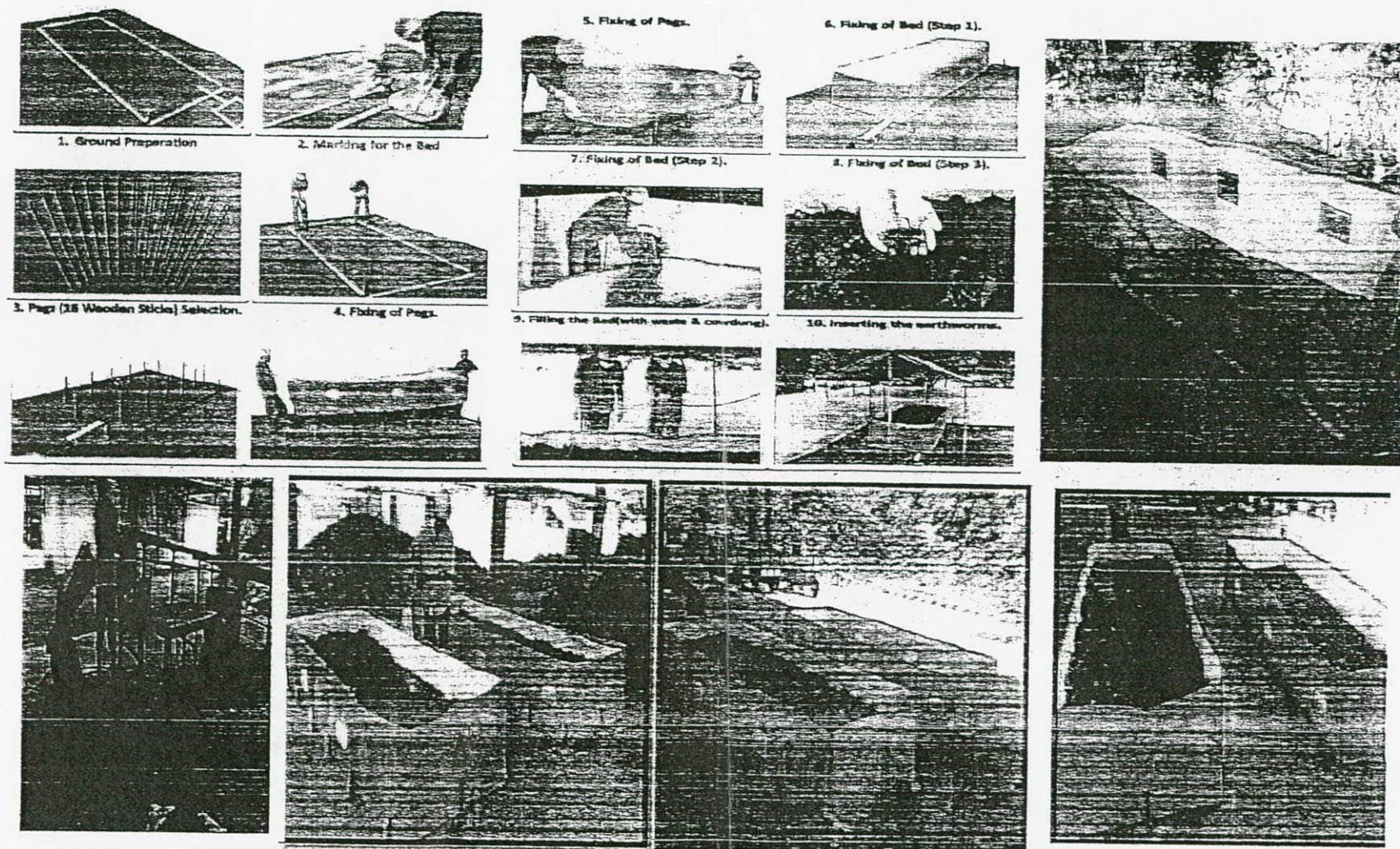
The processing of the wet fraction of municipal solid waste in this town is carried out by windrow composting and decentralised composing methods. The total wet waste generated per day is 8.25 TPD, out of which about 1.25 TPD is handled by Bulk waste generators themselves and 7 TPD is processed by Kangeyam Municipality (KM). Hence, out of 7 TPD wet waste, 4 TPD is processed through windrow composting and 3 TPD is processed by decentralised composting. There are two decentralised composting facilities processing 2 TPD and 1 TPD respectively. The composting tank in the 1 TPD processing facility, is a High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) bag instead of a tank built in brick and mortar. KM states this is a pilot project.

**Key features of the HDPE Compost bag**

1. Can be installed readily at the required location.
2. It needs a flat base and can be fixed using wooden / metal pegs.
3. The bag has air vents for aeration.
4. The bag is stated to be 350 gsm.
5. The bag is stated to last for about 5 years.
6. The bag has an opening through which a pipe can be fixed to collect the leachate.
7. The bag can be covered on top with green netting which is an integral part.

*(Disclaimer: MoHUA does not endorse (a) any claim by the HDPE compost bag manufacturer (b) the cost of the HDPE compost bag. These are entirely left to the users to take an appropriate decision.)*

Figure 1: Photos of the HDPE composting bag



For detailed information contact: Shri. P. Ponnambalam, Commissioner, Kangeyam Municipality, 0-94438 58174, HDPE compost bag Mr N. Prashanth 0-98860 94499

### Case Study on Decentralised Composting in Nawanshahr, Punjab

#### Key Project Details

1. Population of Nawanshahr : 53,700
2. No of Wards : 19
3. Area under Nawanshahr : 14 Sq. Km
4. Total no of households : 10,000
5. Plant Design : Punjab Municipal Infrastructure Development Company (PMIDC), SWM division, Dept. of Local Govt, Punjab
6. Capacity of plant : 7 TPD
7. Total Waste generation : 12 TPD (wet waste 6 TPD)
8. Capital Cost : Rs 50 lakhs
9. O & M Cost of MCC : Rs 2.10 lakhs per ton per year

Nawanshahr is a town that became a district in 1995; now it is a municipal council in Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar District in Punjab. It is the homeland of freedom fighter Bhagat Singh.

During 2011, the state of Punjab followed a cluster based approach for managing its solid waste wherein the waste generated by different clusters was brought to one central facility for processing. Unfortunately, lack of technical and financial feasibility along with faulty planning on the part of contractors who handled the solid waste soon brought to the fore the inadequacy of the cluster based approach. Needless to say, the need of the hour was a financially viable, technically feasible and an environmentally sustainable solid waste management (SWM) model for the state. PMIDC realized that decentralized processing of waste along with behavioural change campaign was required. One of the first Municipal Council to adopt this strategy was Nawanshahr. The integrated approach included a three-pronged focus on development of infrastructure, intensive citizen engagement and integration of waste workers in the SWM chain.

The segregated waste collected from door to door is brought to the plant. After segregation to ensure there are no non-biodegradables, the big pieces of wet waste like coconut shell, cabbage, etc are shredded into tiny pieces and put into the composting pit. After about every 7 days the waste is turned in the pit after about 50 to 60 days the compost is ready which is then sieved and bagged. The typical process flow chart is shown in Fig 1. In regard to the financial viability, the operating cost works out to Rs 14.7 lakhs per year and this is more than met by the user charges collected from the residential and commercial users which is about Rs 38 lakhs.

Prepared July 2019

Figure 1. Typical process flow chart

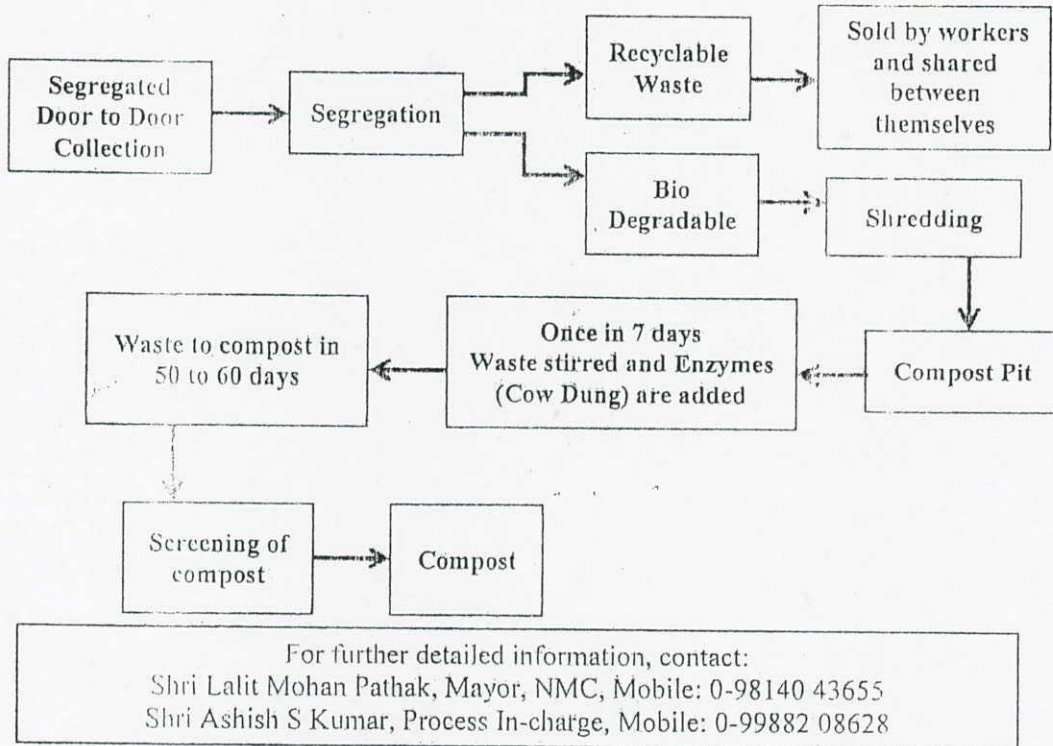
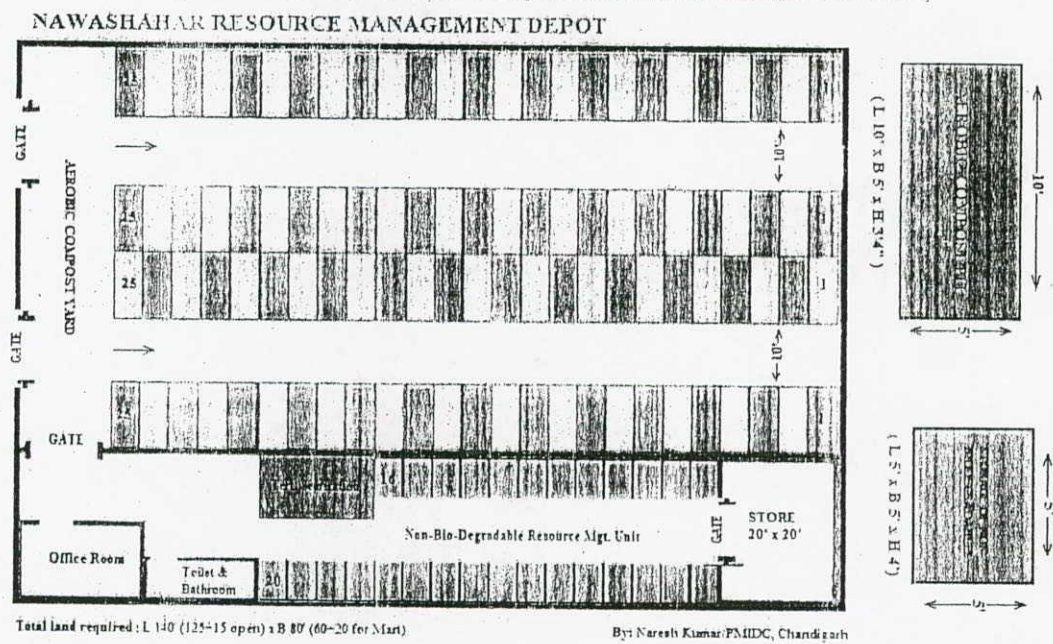
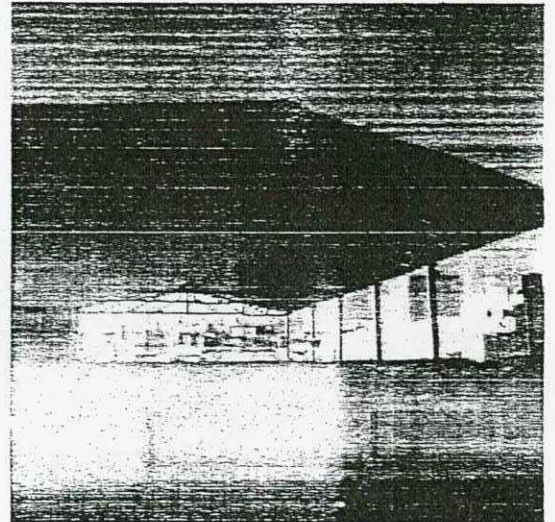
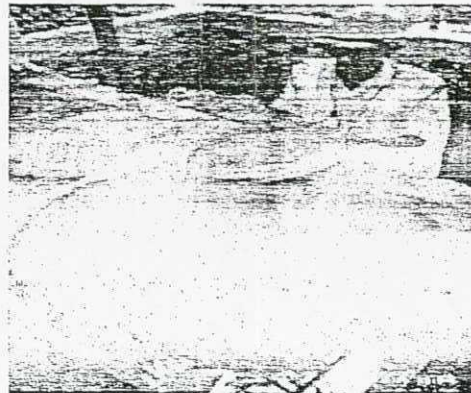
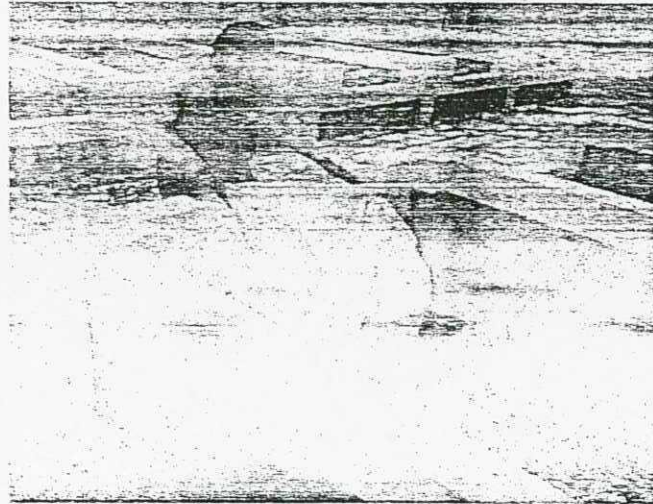
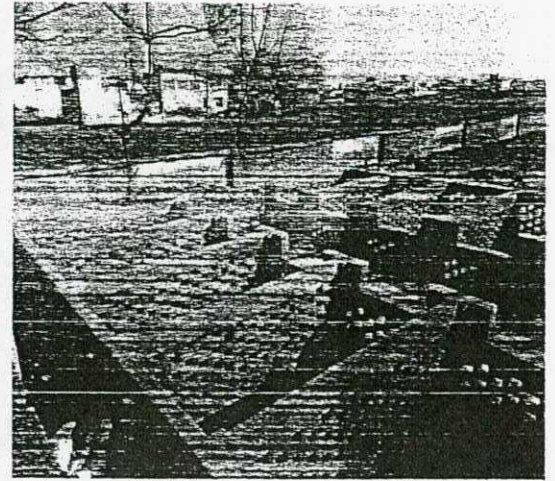
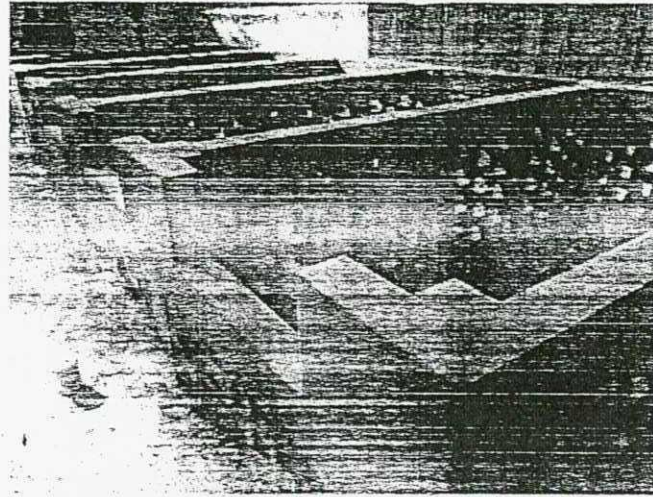


Figure 2: Layout (7 TPD) showing various units (dimensions in metre)



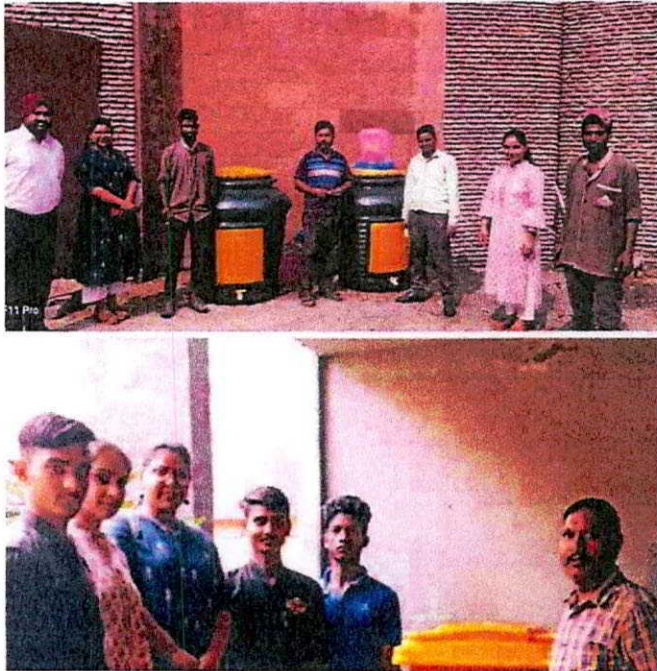


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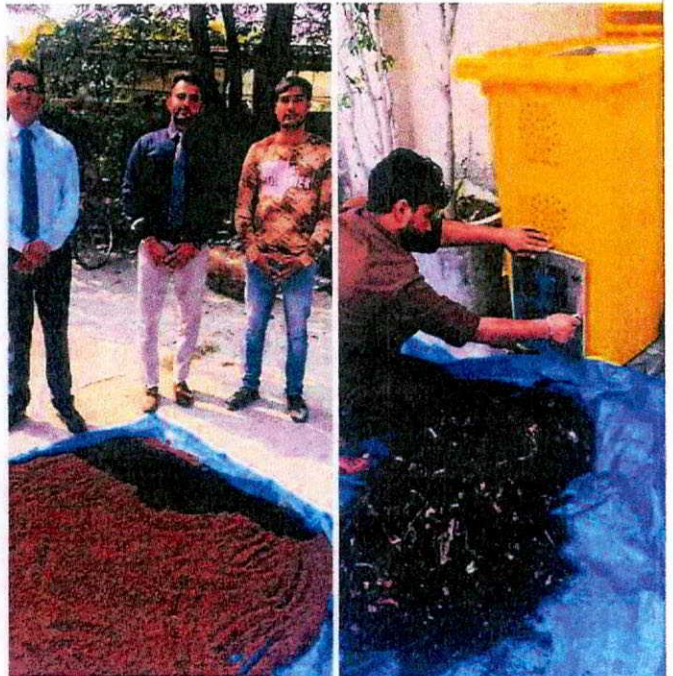
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Bulk waste generators in \*Jalandhar\* have started composting.

AAGA composters installed at BATH CASTLE. Gobble Max at The Brew Times.



Hotel Skylark in Jalandhar has pledged not to throw their kitchen waste, and has taken initiative of composting... See More



Aaga composters installed at reputed hotels and Resorts in Jalandhar  
Country Inn & Suites by Radisson  
Ramada Jalandhar City Center  
The Grand Lilly Resort  
Wj Grand Hotel



Beautiful compost ready at Barbeque Nation Jalandhar. First harvesting done for gobble max.



### In House Composting



**Hotel Sky lark**



**Gymkhanna Club**



**Hotel Bath Castle**



**Hotel Country Inn**

*Sarabjit*

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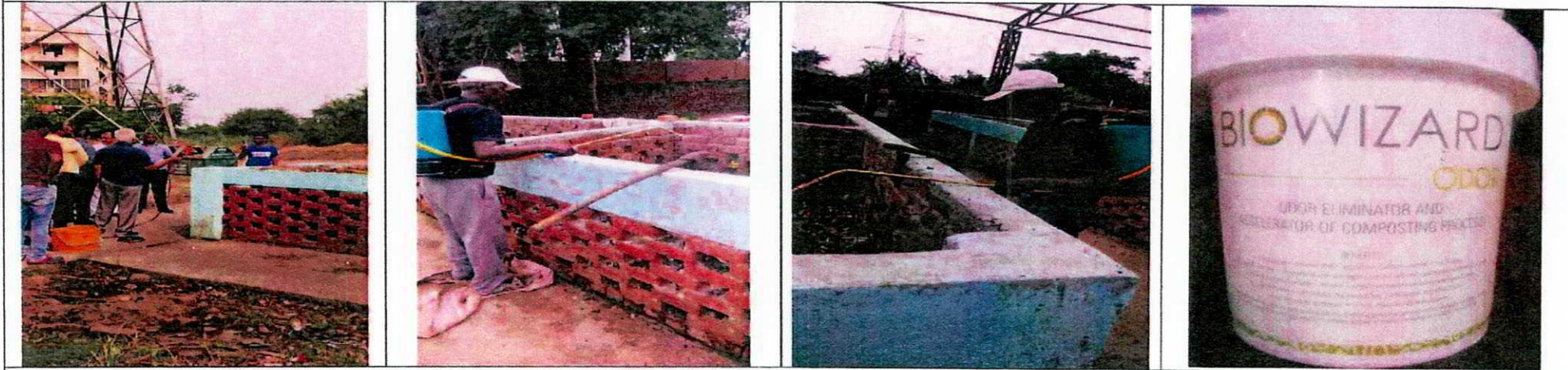
**Solid Waste Management System :Flow Chart**

**Source Segregation and Collection**

			
<p><b>Segregated work from House Hold</b></p>	<p><b>Waste DustBins</b></p>	<p><b>Households Waste Collection in Segregated Manner</b></p>	<p><b>Waste Collection Tricycle</b></p>
			
<p><b>Waste Segregation by waste collector collection</b></p>	<p><b>Waste Shredder ( Proposed)</b></p>	<p><b>Compost Pit</b></p>	



**Compost Pit**



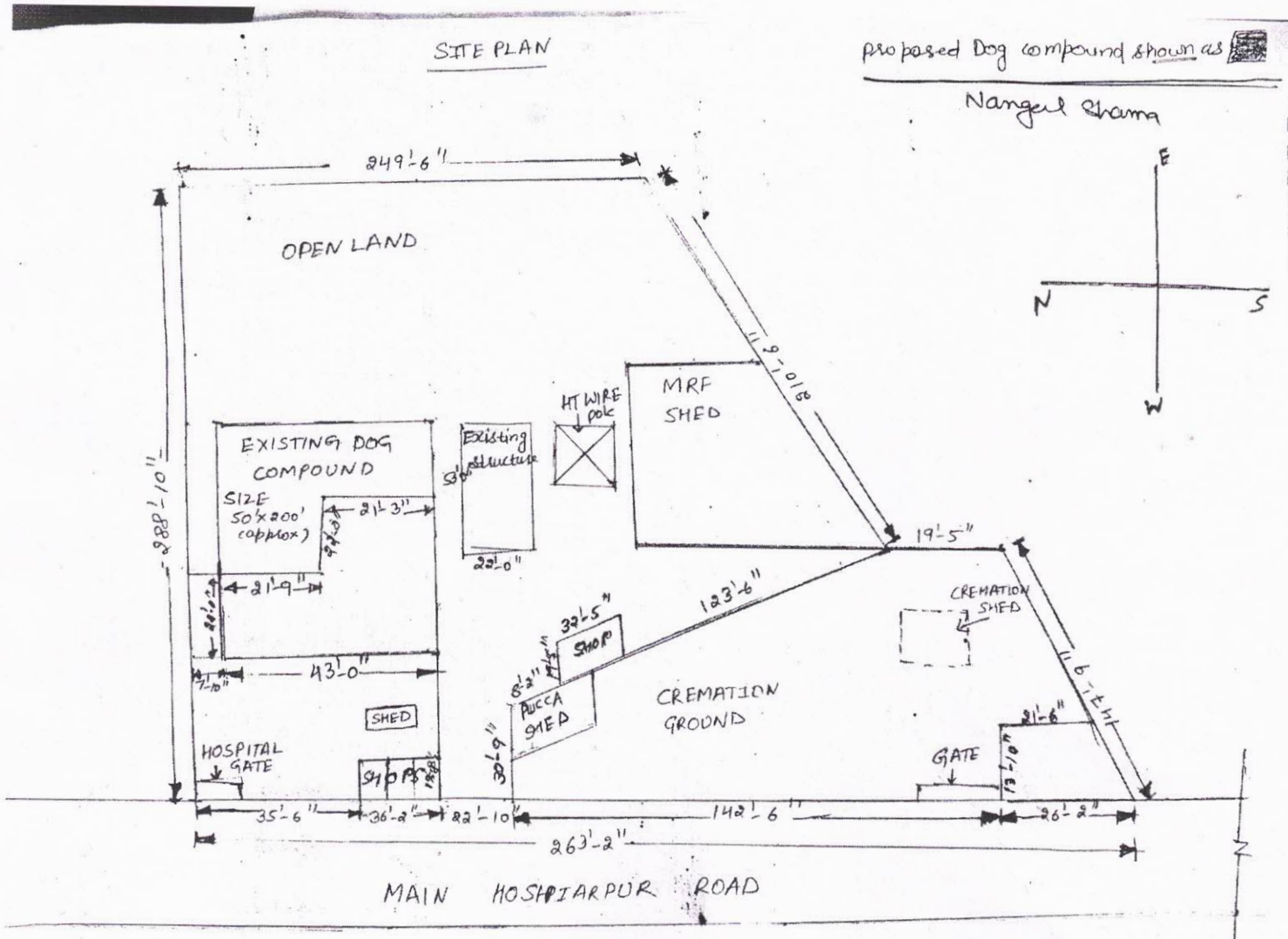
**Spray to control odor & expedite composting process**

**Odour control and expedite the process of composting**

*Sanku*

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ANNEXURE R-11



*Sankar*

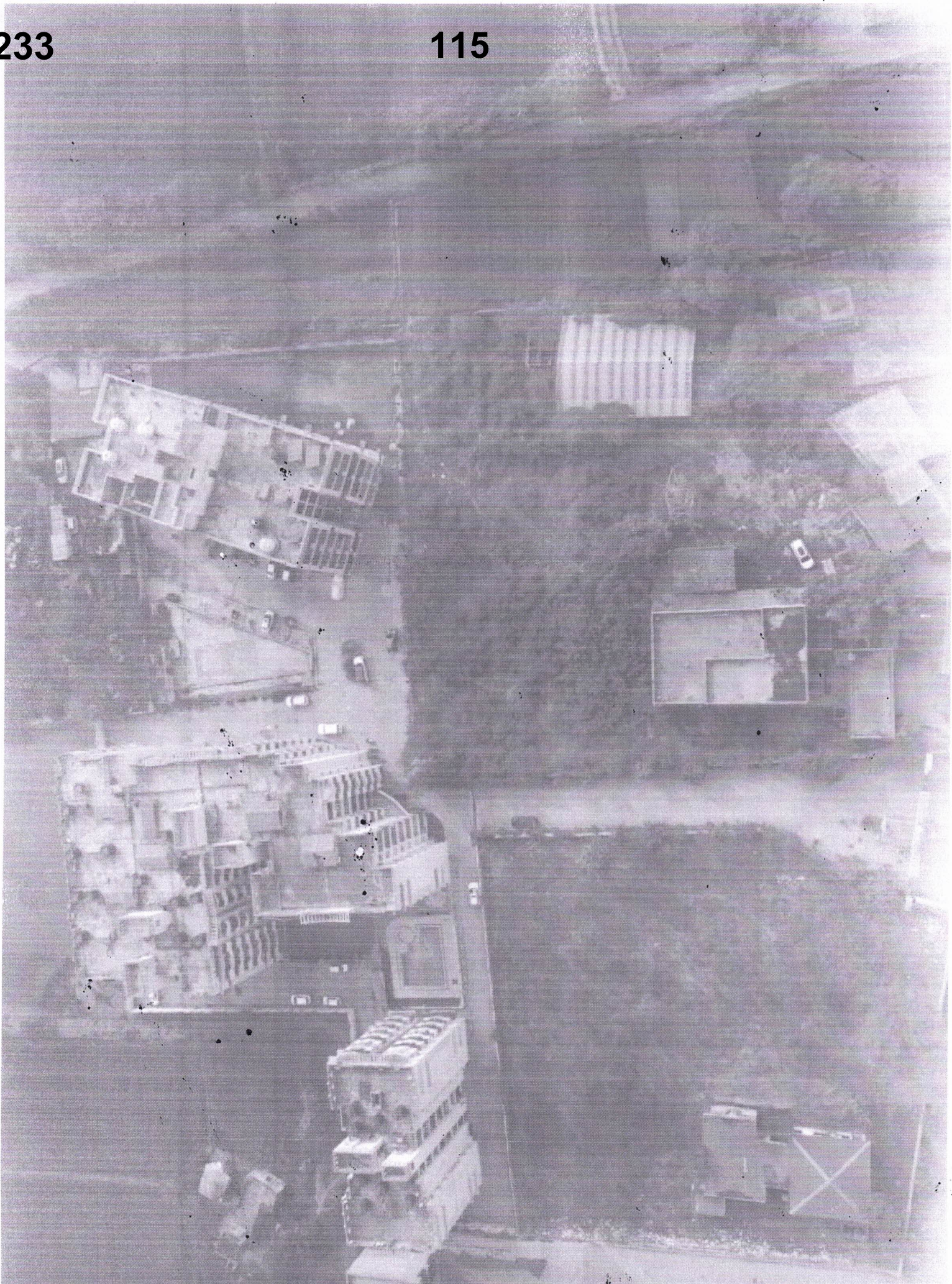
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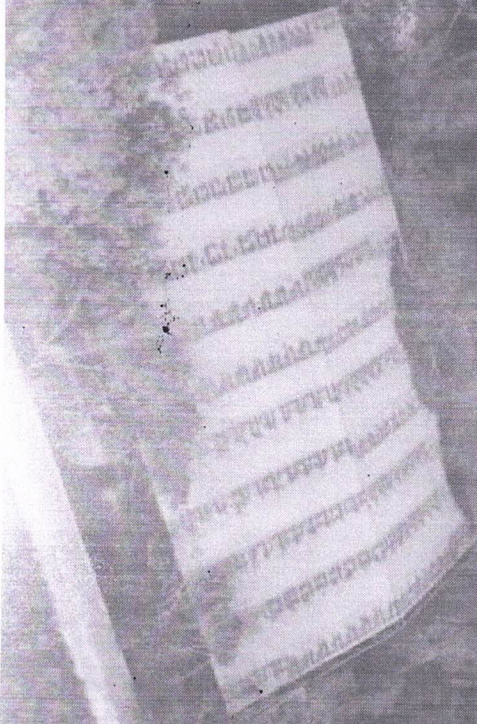


**COMPOSTING**

מחזוריות חומר  
החומר הירוק  
הופך למזון  
הצמחים והבע"ח  
המזון הופך לחומר  
הירוק והחומר הירוק  
הופך למזון...  
החומר הירוק  
הופך למזון  
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המזון הופך לחומר  
הירוק והחומר הירוק  
הופך למזון...



# GS HOSPITAL



*Sarabjit*

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IN THE COURT OF Hon'ble National Green Tribunal Principal Bench, New Delhi.

Suit/Appeal No. O.A No. 1247/2024 JURISDICTION OF 201

In re:-

Kings Garden Resident welfare Society Plaintiff(s) or Petitioner(s)
Appellant(s) Complainant(s)

VERSUS

State of Punjab & others Defendant (s)/ Respondent(s) / Accused Know all to whom these Present shall come that I/we Respondent No. 6 municipal Corporation Jalandhar

The above named On Behalf of Respondent No. 6 Sh. Gautam Jain IAS Commissioner Municipal Corporation Jalandhar do hereby appoint Sh. Sanchar Anand Advocate.

(herein after called the advocate/s) to be my / our Advocate in the above – noted case authorize him:-

To act, appear and plead in the above-noted case in this court or in any other court in which the same may be tried or heard and also in the appellate court including High Court subject to payment of fees separately for each court by me/us.

To sign file, verify and present pleadings, appeals cross-objection or petitions for executions review, revision, withdrawal, compromise or other petitions or affidavits or other documents as may be deemed necessary or proper for the prosecution of the said case in all its stages subjects to payment of fees for each stage.

To file and take back documents, to admit and/or deny the documents of opposite party.

To withdraw or compromise the said case or submit to arbitration any differences of disputes that may arise touching or in any manner relating to the said case.

To take execution proceedings on paying separate fee.

To deposit, draw and receive money, cheques, cash and grant receipts hereof and to do all other acts and things which may be necessary to be done for the progress and in the course of the prosecution on the said case.

To appoint and instruct any other Legal Practitioner authorizing him to exercise the power and authority hereby conferred upon the Advocate whenever he may think fit to do so and to sign the power of attorney on our behalf.

And I/we undersigned to hereby agree to ratify and confirm all acts done by the Advocate or his substitute in the matter as my/our own acts, as if done by me/us to all intents and purpose.

And I/we undertake that I/We or my/our duly authorized agent would appear in court on all hearings and will inform the Advocate for appearance when the case is called.

And I/We undersigned do hereby agree not to hold the advocate or his substitute responsible for the result of the said case. The adjournment costs whenever ordered by the court shall be of the Advocate which he shall receive and retain for himself.

And I/we undersigned do hereby agree that in the event of the whole or part of the fee agreed by me/us to be paid to the advocate remaining unpaid he shall be entitled to withdraw from the prosecution of the said case until the same is paid up. The fee settle is only for the above case and above Court. I/We hereby agree that once the fee is paid, I /We will not be entitled for the refund of the same in any case whatsoever and if the case prolongs for more than 3 years the original fee shall be paid again by me/us.

IN WITNESS WHERE OF I/We do hereunto set my/our hand to these presents the contents of which have been understood by me/us on this 11 Day of Feb 2024 Accepted subject to the terms of the fees.

Advocate

[Signature of Shiv Kumar]

Client

[Signature of Gautam Jain] (Gautam Jain) IAS

I Identify the Signature/Thumb Impression of Below Mentioned Person Sanchar Anand & SHIV KUMAR & A. K. THAKUR Signed in My Presence. The Client Commissioner, Municipal Corporation Jalandhar

Sanchar Anand Advocate Supreme Court of India 14, First Floor, National Park Lajpat Nagar-4, New Delhi-110024 E-mail:-sanchar\_anand@yahoo.co.in Mob:- 9958792346

