

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH SITTING AT NEW DELHI
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 241 OF 2021**

IN THE MATTER OF:

RAJA MUZAFFAR BHAT

...APPLICANT

VERSUS

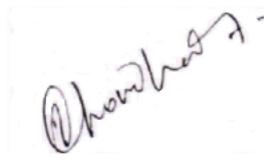
UNION OF INDIA AND OTHERS.

...RESPONDENTS

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THROUGH


RITWICK DUTTA

RAHUL CHOUDHARY

KAUSTAV DHAR**ADVOCATES**

N-73, LOWER GROUND FLOOR, GREATER KAILASH-I

NEW DELHI-110048

MOBILE NO: 9312407881

Email: dclaw160@gmail.com**PLACE: NEW DELHI****DATE: 02.04.2022**

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL**PRINCIPAL BENCH SITTING AT NEW DELHI****ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 241 OF 2021****IN THE MATTER OF:**

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Response to the Compliance Report dated 18.11.2023 and 01.02.2024 of the Principal Secretary, Housing and Urban Development Department J&K.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

1. The Applicant had filed the above Application under Sections 14, 15 read with Section 20 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 to highlight the non-compliance of the provisions of the enactments specified in Schedule I of the Act raising the 'substantial question relating to the environment' as defined under Section 2(m) of the Act, arising out of the large scale pollution caused by discharging untreated sewage as well as dumping of municipal solid waste unscientifically in river Doodh Ganga and Mamath Kull, in Srinagar and Budgam Districts, Jammu and Kashmir.
2. That the Principal Secretary, Housing and Urban Development Department, Jammu and Kashmir filed Compliance Report dated 18.11.2023, in compliance to the order dated 30.05.2023 passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal. The Applicant herein is making following submissions/objections to the report:

3. Preliminary Submissions on behalf of the Applicant:-

- a. The Applicant herein submits that there is a persistent unauthorized and unchecked waste disposal endangering Doodhganga River Bank. That the Municipal Committee Chadoora, Srinagar Municipal Corporation and District Administration Budgam has miserably failed to take necessary actions with regard to waste management alongside the banks of Doodh Ganga River. It is emphasized that there has been a conspicuous absence of regular initiatives addressing the pervasive issue of solid waste accumulation and legacy waste management along the banks of Doodhganga. That the significant concern is despite the passage of four (4) years, there is a persistent alarming proliferation of garbage heaps along key stretches of Doodhganga, notably at Borwah, Sojam, Hanjugund, Wathoor, Stadium Colony, Chinar Colony Wathoor, Kralpora, Mouchwa, and various other critical locations.
- b. The Applicant herein submits that the liquid waste continues to enter Doodhganga at multiple locations from Brenwar Budgam to Tengpora Srinagar via Surasyar, Nowhar, Borwah, Sojam, Chadoora town, Hanjigund, Wathoor, Kralpora, Mouchwa. Unfortunately the said contaminated water is lifted at Doodhganga water supply scheme and supplied to more than 6 lakhs population of Srinagar District and some parts of District Budgam.
- c. The Applicant submits that during several hearings and through affidavits the J&K Housing and Urban Development Department time and again gave assurance to this Hon'ble Tribunal that the sewage treatment plants-STPs would be setup on the banks of Doodh Ganga at multiple locations but it is extremely unfortunate that till date not a single STP has been setup by the authorities and the untreated liquid waste directly goes into Doodhganga at around 2 dozen locations between Brenwar (Budgam) to Barzullah (Srinagar) stretching more than 25 kms.

- d. The Applicant further submits that the Srinagar Municipal Corporation is flushing waste water from Chanapora, Natipora, Barzulla, Bulbul Bagh and various other areas into Doodh Ganga through its 13 pump stations without any treatment. This matter has been brought into the notice of this Hon'ble Tribunal during several hearings and Srinagar Municipal Corporation was penalised as well, yet till date these pump stations are constantly operating and causing environmental mayhem. It is worth mentioning that these pump stations were funded by World Bank for flood mitigation in Srinagar City post 2014 floods and were supposed to drain out storm water but the pump stations were connected with sewer lines which is in violation of Section 24 Water Prevention and Control Pollution Act 1974.
- e. The Applicant submits that as per the earlier report dated 14.01.2022 in Page No. 3 of the report under Para A submitted by J&K Housing and Urban Development Department, it has proposed to set up Modular Sewage Treatment Plant as a temporary measure in the first phase and under the second phase, permanent STPs to be constructed and modular STPs to be relocated to rural areas for further service. The Report further states that the DPRs for the modular STPs are finalized and the same will be ready by 31st March, 2022. However, to this day, no modular STPs have been established along the banks of the Doodh Ganga River, let alone permanent STPs and hence the timeline has been miserably failed by the J&K Housing and Urban Development Department.
- f. The Applicant submits that water quality at Chadoora Town and at Tengpora Bridge Srinagar is not fit for bathing let alone drinking but the same water is lifted at Kralpora Doodhganga Water Supply Scheme Kralpora which is located 6 km Chadoora downstream and then supplied to 6 lakh population of Srinagar and Budgam.

- g. It is also pertinent to mention that more than Rs. 9200 crores have been allocated to the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir under the Jal Jeevan Mission in Union Budget 2022-23. This mission is envisaged to provide potable drinking water to the population living in the Union Territory. However, the Union Territory has failed to use this amount for installing water filtration plants or Sewage Treatment Plants, leading to worsening of the water situation in the Union Territory. An article titled "*Budget 2022-23: Centre allocates Rs 9,289.15 cr to J&K JLM, Rs 6,412.71 cr more to last year's allocation*" dated 05.04.2022 published in The Times of India notes that the allocation made in 2022-23 is nearly 4 times the years preceding it. The article states:

"The Union government, in its objective to give a push to Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in Jammu and Kashmir has allocated a whopping sum of Rs 9289.15 crore to the UT under Jal Jeevan Mission 2022-23, which is Rs.6412.71 crore more the previous year's budget allocation." In 2021-22, the Centre had allocated Rs 2747 crore which was nearly 4 times more than the preceding year 2020-21. This year the government has allocated a staggering amount which is nearly more than double to its previous year budget, said an official here today. He said, "This substantial increase in JJM budgets every year is reflective of the concern and seriousness of the government towards materializing its commitment of providing tap water connections to every household and capacity building of Water Quality Management through testing, monitoring and surveillance".

Copy of article titled "*Budget 2022-23: Centre allocates Rs 9,289.15 cr to J&K JLM, Rs 6,412.71 cr more to last year's allocation*" dated

05.04.2022 published in The Times of India is annexed herewith as

ANNEXURE A-1.

- h. It is submitted by the Applicant that the continuous and deliberate non-compliance, along with the disregard for the provisions of the Act and the directives of this Hon'ble Tribunal, warrant the imposition of penal provisions against the erring officers under both the Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1974, and the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010:

"Section 43 of the Water (Prevention and Control Pollution) Act 1974:

43. Penalty for contravention of provisions of section 24-

Whoever contravenes the provisions of section 24 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year and six months but which may extend to six years and with fine."

"Section 28 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010

28. Offences by Government Department –

(1) Where any Department of the Government fails to comply with any order or award or decision of the Tribunal under this Act, the Head of the Department shall be deemed to be guilty of such failure and shall be liable to be proceeded against for having committed an offence under this Act and punished accordingly:

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall render such Head of the Department liable to any punishment if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a Department of the Government and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the

part of any officer, other than the Head of the Department, such officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly."

- i. The Applicant submits that despite the passage of four years, there has been no significant improvement in the situation. On the contrary, there has been a gradual worsening of conditions, highlighting a stark failure on the part of stakeholders to fulfil their duties diligently. In this regard, the Applicant herein states that it pertinent to highlight that the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter titled **M.C. Mehta (Stubble Burning & Air Quality) v. Union of India, (2020) 7 SCC 573** in respect of Air pollution held that the every agency is responsible for ensuring compliance with environmental laws and any inaction is clearly tortious and punishable under statutory provisions. The relevant paragraph reads:

"6. Everybody has to be answerable including the top State machinery percolating down to the level of gram panchayat. The very purpose of giving administration power up to the panchayat level is that there has to be proper administration and there is no room for such activities. The action is clearly tortious one and is clearly punishable under statutory provisions, besides the violation of the Court's order. In the circumstances, as widespread stubble burning has taken place, we direct the States of Punjab and Haryana and adjoining State of Uttar Pradesh where there is blatant violation which has taken place, to halt it. We direct the Chief Secretaries of the States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to be present in this Court on 6-11-2019 including Chief Secretary of the Government of NCT of Delhi".

- j. Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in **NHAI v. Aam Aadmi Lokmanch, (2021) 11 SCC 566** has held that the statutory

authorities and government agencies are also liable for the failure to perform the statutory duty. The Hon'ble Court held that NHAI is liable for the accident since, they failed to maintain the same properly. The relevant para reads as follows:

"67. Having regard to the duty imposed on NHAI by virtue of Sections 4 and 5 of the Highways Act, read with Section 16 of the NHAI Act, there can be no manner of doubt that NHAI was responsible for the maintenance of the highway, including the stretch upon which the accident occurred. The report of the Sub-Divisional Officer clearly shows that inspection reports were furnished to NHAI shortly before the incident, highlighting the deficiencies; also, NHAI's correspondence with Rathod, and the local administration, reveal that it was aware of the danger and likelihood of risk to human life, and the foreseeability of the event that actually occurred later. Further, letters addressed by the local administration and NHAI to Rathod similarly show that it was incumbent upon him to take remedial action. The failure of NHAI to ensure remedial action, and likewise the failure by Rathod to take measures to prevent the accident, prima facie, disclose their liability."

Thus, it is pertinent to be noted that that statutory authorities and government agencies i.e., Municipal Committee Chadoora, Srinanagar Municipal Corporation and District Administration Budgam are equally accountable for their failure to fulfill their statutory duties despite a passage of 4 years and despite several directions passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal.

k. The Applicant in this regard further states that the Hon'ble Supreme Court in **Rajkot Municipal Corporation. vs. Manjulben Jayantilal Nakum, (1997) 9 SCC 552** elaborated on the principle of Duty to Care on Statutory Authorities by relying in previous English decisions [*Gorris v. Scott*, (1874) LR 9 Exch 125 and *Kilgollan v. William Cooke & Co. Ltd.*, (1956) 1 WLR 527 : (1956) 2 All ER 294 (CA)]. The Hon'ble Court held:

"18. The question emerges as to when would the breach of statutory duty under a particular enactment give rise to tortious liability? The statutory duty gives rise to civil action. The statutory negligence is sui generis and independent of any other form of tortious liability. It would, therefore, be of necessity to find out from the construction of each statutory duty whether the particular duty is general duty in public law or private law duty towards the plaintiff. The plaintiff must show that (a) the injury suffered is within the ambit of statute; (b) statutory duty imposes a liability for civil action; (c) the statutory duty was not fulfilled; and (d) the breach of duty has caused him injury. These essentials are required to be considered in each case. The action for breach of statutory duty may belong to the category of either strict or absolute liability which is required, therefore, to be considered in the nature of statutory duty the defendant owes to the plaintiff; whether or not the duty is absolute; and the public policy underlying the duty. In most cases, the statute may not give rise to cause of action unless it is breached and it has caused damage to the plaintiff, though occasionally the statute may make breach of duty actionable per se. The burden, therefore, is on the plaintiff to prove on balance of probabilities that the defendant owes that duty of care to the plaintiff or class of persons to whom he belongs, that defendant was negligent in the performance or omission of that duty and breach of duty caused or materially contributed to his injury and that duty of care is owed on the defendant. If the statute requires certain protection on the principle of *volenti non fit injuria*, the liability stands excluded. The breach of duty created by a statute, if it results in damage to an individual prima facie, is tort for which the action for damages will lie in the suit. One would often take the Act, as a whole, to find out the object of the law and to find out whether one has a right and remedy provided for breach of duty. It would, therefore, be of necessity in every case to find the intention of legislature in creating duty and the resultant consequences suffered from the action or omission thereof, which are required to be considered. No action for damages lies if on proper construction of statute, the intention is that some other remedy is available. One of the tests in determining the intention of the statute is to ascertain whether the duty is owed primarily to the general public or community and only incidentally to an individual or primarily to the individual or class of individuals and only incidentally to the general public or the community. If the statute aims at duty to protect a particular citizen or particular class of citizens to which the plaintiff belongs, it prima facie creates at the same time correlative right vested in those citizens of which plaintiff is one; he has remedy for enforcement, namely, the action for damages for any loss

occasioned due to negligence or for failure of it. But this test is not always conclusive.

19. Duty may be of such paramount importance that it is owed to all the public. It would be wrong to think that on an action, the duty could be enforced by way of damages when duty is owed to a section of public and cannot be enforced if an individual sustains damages to whom the Corporation owes no duty and no private interest is infringed. Breach of statutory duty, therefore, requires to be examined in the context in which the duty is created not towards the individual, but has its effect on the right of individual vis-à-vis the society. Statutory duty generally is towards public at large and not towards an individual or individuals and the correlative right is vested in the public and not in private person, even though they may suffer damages. The duty in such a case is to be enforced by way of criminal prosecution or by way of injunction at the suit under Section 19 CPC or with leave of court under Order 1 Rule 8 CPC by public-spirited person or in any appropriate manner to enforce the right and not by way of private action for damages. In that situation, the legislature, while recognising the private right vested in an injured individual, may intend that it shall be maintained solely by some special remedy provided for a particular case and not by ordinary method of an action for damages as penalty or compensation.

xxx.....

24. Generally, a public authority entrusted with no statutory obligation to exercise a power, does not come under common law duty of care to do so but by conduct the public authority may place itself in such a situation that it attracts the duty of care which calls for exercise of the power. Common illustration is provided by an action in which an authority in the exercise of its functions, if it had created a danger, thereby subjecting itself to a duty of care for the safety of others which must be discharged by an exercise of its statutory power or by giving necessary warnings. It is the conduct of the authority in creating the danger that attracts the duty of care as envisaged in Sheppard v. Borough of Glossop [Sheppard v. Borough of Glossop, (1921) 3 KB 132 (CA)]. The statute does not by itself give rise to a civil action but it forms the formulation on which the common law can build a cause of action. ...

xxx.....

39. It can be seen that ordinarily the principle of the law of negligence applies to public authorities also. They are liable to damages because by a negligent act or failure to act when they are under a duty to act or for a failure to consider whether to exercise a power conferred on them with the intention that it would be exercised if and when

public interest requires it. Where the public authority has decided to exercise a power and has done it negligently a person who has acted in reliance on what the public authority has done, may have no difficulty in proving that the damages which he has suffered have been caused by the negligence. Where the damage has resulted from a negligent failure to act there may be greater difficulty in proving causation and requires examination in greater detail."

That there is a persistent pollution in Doodh Ganga and Mamath Kull, causing progressive environment degradation, clearly highlighting the direct and unequivocal violation of the said provisions and judicial precedents.

Response to the Report dated 18.11.2023 on behalf of the Applicant:

No necessary action against the persistent dumping of municipal solid waste and legacy waste alongside the banks of Doodhganga:

- i. The earlier Action Taken Report dated 28.04.2023 on Para No. 11(ii) at Page No. 217 states that:

"ii. Removal of legacy waste from the Banks: The waste collected at various spots on the banks of the Doodh Ganga has been completely removed and there is no legacy waste anywhere on the banks of the Nallah within the jurisdiction of Srinagar Municipal Corporation. Special sanitation drives are undertaken to remove scattered waste from the Nallah".

Further the present Compliance Report in Para No. 3 at Page No. 330 states that:

"3. That consequently, all stakeholders have taken concrete steps showing incremental progress with regard to Solid and Liquid Waste Management since last hearing i.e., 30.05.2023".

That the findings given in the report are incorrect and hence the Applicant submits that that legacy wastes are not collected regularly as a result of which heaps of wastes are still lying on the alongside the banks of Doodh Ganga River. That the Municipal Committee Chadoora, Srinanagar Municipal Corporation and District Administration Budgam has miserably failed to take necessary actions with regard to waste management alongside the banks of Doodh Ganga River. It is emphasized that there

has been a conspicuous absence of regular initiatives addressing the pervasive issue of solid waste accumulation and legacy waste management along the banks of Doodhganga. That the significant concern is despite the passage of four (4) years, since the matter has been filed before this Hon'ble Tribunal, there is a persistent alarming proliferation of garbage heaps along key stretches of Doodhganga, notably at Borwah, Sojam, Hanjugund, Wathoora, Stadium Colony, Chinar Colony Wathoora, Kralpora, Mouchwa, and various other critical locations.

Copy of the images taken by the Applicant on 31.03.2024 alongside the banks of Doodh Ganga showing heaps of wastes are still lying are annexed herewith as **Annexure A/2.**

- ii. The Compliance Report dated 18.11.2023 in Para No. VII at Page No. 332 states that wastes dumped at Chadoora are cleared by way of bio mining:

"Remediation of legacy waste by way of Bio mining has been started for 6 ULBs viz. Anantnag, Shopian, Bijbehara, Pahalgam, Pampore & Tral of Kashmir Division. Remediation of Legacy Waste is in progress in Pahalgam and till 27th July, 2023, 3000 MT out of 14614 MT laying at site has been cleared. Around 13682 MT of waste is lying at Tral dumpsite including waste of MC Budgam & Chadoora dumped after clearing of Hanjan Site, first stage i.e., formation of windrow has been completed in Tral, remediation process will stmi after 15 days of drying of waste as per norms advised by CBCP."

The Applicant asserts that such a conclusion is inaccurate, as evidenced by images (Annexure A/2) captured by the Applicant on March 31, 2024, which clearly depict piles of waste still present along the banks of Doodh Ganga at Chadoora. It is to be noted that there is a noticeable lack of consistent efforts aimed at tackling the widespread problem of solid waste and the management of legacy waste along the banks of the Doodhganga.

No adequate measures have been implemented to address the persistent discharge of sewage into the Doodhganga River:

iii. That as per the earlier report dated 14.01.2022 in Page No. 3 of the report under Para A submitted by J&K Housing and Urban Development Department, it has proposed to set up Modular Sewage Treatment Plant as a temporary measure in the first phase and under the second phase, permanent STPs to be constructed and modular STPs to be relocated to rural areas for further service. The Report further states that the DPRs for the modular STPs are finalized and the same will be ready by 31st March, 2022. However, to this day, no modular STPs have been established along the banks of the Doodh Ganga River, let alone permanent STPs and hence the timeline has been miserably failed by the J&K Housing and Urban Development Department.

iv. Furthermore, the present compliance report dated 18.11.2024 is completely silent about the installation of modular as well as permanent STPs. That the report under the head B. Doodh Ganga River in Para No. IV has merely stated that:

"A survey has conducted along the bank of Doodh Ganga to identify the no. of drains discharging liquid waste in the said Doodh Ganga and found 29 drains discharging in the same. The issue regarding construction of Sewage treatment plants of adequate capacity has been taken up with the UEED Department".

v. It is pertinent to note here that even after a passage of four (4) long years, the report merely states that *'the issue regarding construction of Sewage treatment plants of adequate capacity has been taken up with the UEED Department'*. This unequivocally demonstrates the lackadaisical approach adopted by the concerned authorities, disregarding numerous directives issued by this Hon'ble Tribunal and blatantly violating established provisions and judicial precedents. That such continuous and deliberate non-compliance,

along with the disregard for the provisions of the Water Act (Section 24) and the directives of this Hon'ble Tribunal, warrant the imposition of penal provisions against the erring officers under both the Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1974, and the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

- vi. The Compliance Report dated 18.11.2023 in Para No. 6(2) at Page No. 340 states that:

"2. Quality Council of India has expressed its interest for NABL Accreditation of labs, end to end. A meeting of the officials of QCI with JK UEED officials has taken place. A detailed proposal indicating timelines and financial implications are expected during the week. The accreditation works has been targeted for completion by 31 December, 2023".

- vii. In this regard, the Applicant contends that the concerned authorities have utterly failed to adhere to the prescribed timeframe, resulting in the absence of any Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) along the Doodhganga stretch, even after the lapse of a significant four-year period. The Applicant additionally asserts that the Srinagar Municipal Corporation is still directly discharging untreated wastewater from Chanapora, Natipora, Barzulla, Bulbul Bagh, and Kralpora into the Doodh Ganga through its 13 pump stations. Despite repeated directions from this Hon'ble Tribunal and penalties imposed, these pump stations continue to operate unabated, causing severe environmental degradation. Notably, these pump stations, initially funded by the World Bank for flood mitigation after the 2014 floods, were intended for stormwater drainage but were unlawfully connected to sewer lines, contravening Section 24 of the Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act 1974.

Copy of the images taken by the Applicant on 31.03.2024 showing sewage being directly discharged into Doodh Ganga are annexed herewith as **Annexure A/3**.

Response to the Report dated 01.02.2024 on behalf of the Applicant:

- viii. The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Department has filed a Compliance Report dated 01.02.2024 in terms of order dated 23.11.2023. The Report states that the requisite funds of Rs. 32 crores is released in favour of Director Urban Local Bodies Kashmir and Chief Engineer J&K and further the department has conveyed approval to Action Plan for an amount of Rs. 3.03 crores. That the activities approved under the Action Plan are listed out at Page No. 381.

The Applicant pertinently points out that none of the proposed activities address the treatment of legacy wastes, bioremediation, or the installation of Sewage Treatment Plants. Instead, the plans focus solely on the beautification of Doodh Ganga at Chadoorah and the development of a park at Mamath Kull. Despite these beautification efforts being listed, the reality on the ground, as evidenced by photographs taken on March 31, 2024, shows that heaps of municipal waste still remain along the banks, indicating that even the proposed aesthetic improvements have not been implemented.

4. Thus, in light of the above submissions as well as the facts submitted by the Applicant, it is clear that due to the nonchalant attitude of the State respondents there persists large-scale pollution in Doodh Ganga River in complete violation of the law and earlier directions of this Hon'ble Tribunal. That there is absolutely no restoration with regard to the removal of legacy wastes and most importantly till date no development is witnessed with regard to the installation of modular STPs as a short-term remedy. Hence, the Hon'ble Tribunal may pass appropriate order considering above submissions of the Applicant.


RITWICK DUTTA

RAHUL CHOUDHARY

KAUSTAV DHAR**ADVOCATES**

Budget 2022-23: Centre allocates Rs 9,289.15 cr to J&K JJM, Rs 6,412.71 cr more to last year's allocation

TOI timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/jammu/budget-2022-23-centre-allocates-rs-9289-15-cr-to-jk-jjm-rs-6412-71-cr-more-to-last-years-allocation/articleshow/90668847.cms

Sanjay Khajuria / TNN / Apr 5, 2022, 20:24 IST



JAMMU: The Union government, in its objective to give a push to Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in Jammu and Kashmir has allocated a whopping sum of Rs 9289.15 crore to the UT under Jal Jeevan Mission 2022-23, which is Rs.6412.71 crore more the previous year's budget allocation.

"In 2021-22, the Centre had allocated Rs 2747 crore which was nearly 4 times more than the preceding year 2020-21. This year the government has allocated a staggering amount which is nearly more than double to its previous year budget, said an official here today.

He said, "This substantial increase in JJM budgets every year is reflective of the concern and seriousness of the government towards materializing its commitment of providing tap water connections to every household and capacity building of Water Quality Management through testing, monitoring and surveillance".

Jal Jeevan Mission has been envisioned to have drinking water supply in rural areas, adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular and long term basis at affordable service delivery charges leading to improvement in living standards of rural community.

"The Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir contemplates to become 'Har Ghar Jal' Union Territory by the financial year 2022-23 and out of total 18.35 lakh rural households in the UT, 10.39 lakh (57%) households have tap water connections."

Official said, "In a significant achievement, Srinagar and Ganderbal districts have achieved the target of having 100% households with tap water connections."

"Efforts are also being made to ensure tap water availability for drinking, cooking mid-day meals, washing hands and usage in toilets in all schools and Anganwadi centres. As on date, 22,421 schools (100%) and 23,926 (100%)

451

Anganwadi centres in J&K have been provided with tap water supply.”

Considering the importance of water testing for monitoring operation of water supply, verification of safety of drinking water and investigation of disease outbreaks, 2.50 lakh water quality tests have been planned to be conducted in 2022-23, he said.

“Besides, accreditation of all 20 district water testing laboratories will be achieved and all sub-divisional laboratories will be registered during 2022-23 under National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL), official said, adding, “also, 1,589 water supply schemes have been targeted to be completed during 2022-23.”

Meanwhile Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been formulated with the vision of extending the coverage of irrigation ‘Har Khet ko pani’ and nearly 43 ongoing minor irrigation schemes under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme – Prime Minister’s Krishi Sinchai Yojana (AIBP-PMKSY) will be physically completed during 2022-23. Besides, 28 thousand hectare of Irrigation Potential has been targeted to be created and stabilized during 2022-23.

Similarly, balance portion of work on Tawi Barrage costing Rs.73.34 crore is expected to be completed during 2022-23. The work on Ujh Multi-Purpose Project (UMPP) is also expected to start during 2022-23 for which Detailed Project Report (DPR) stands redesigned. 196 MW Ujh Multipurpose Project (Hydropower, Irrigation and Drinking) is first of its kind in Jammu and Kashmir which envisages utilization of water resource potential of River Ujh, a tributary of River Ravi.

In addition, flood protection works costing Rs.27.91 crore for safeguarding the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) site at Vijaypur, Jammu, have also been targeted to be completed by 2022-23.

“The Jal Jeevan Mission has been transforming the face of rural water supply across UT over the last two years. And the transformative budget of 2022-23 will allow for an unprecedented reach to the rural and backward regions of UT to strive and thrive, official added..

End of Article

FOLLOW US ON SOCIAL MEDIA

ANNEXURE A-2

COPY OF THE IMAGES TAKEN BY THE APPLICANT ON 31.03.2024 ALONGSIDE BANKS OF DOODH GANGA NEAR KRALPORA, CHADOORA, AND BUDGAM SHOWS THAT DESPITE PASSING OF 4 YEARS THERE HAS BEEN NO SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE CONDITION INSTEAD THE SITUATION IS WORSENING GRADUALLY WHICH SHOWS COMPLETE FAILURE OF THE STAKE HOLDERS IN CARRYING OUT THEIR DUTIES IN A DUE DILIGENT MANNER.





GPS Map Camera



Budgam, --, --

Zuhom Kandipur Kralwari Road, Chadoora,
Budgam,

Lat 33.917298, Long 74.749644

03/31/2024 02:04 PM GMT+05:30

Note : Captured by GPS Map Camera

Maps



GPS Map Camera

Budgam, --, --

Zuhom Kandipur Kralwari Road, Chadoora,
Budgam,

Lat 33.917186, Long 74.749753

03/31/2024 02:04 PM GMT+05:30

Note : Captured by GPS Map Camera

Apple Maps



GPS Map Camera

Budgam, --, --

Chadoora, Budgam,

Lat 33.919231, Long 74.752076

03/31/2024 02:13 PM GMT+05:30

Note : Captured by GPS Map Camera

Maps



GPS Map Camera



Budgam, --, --
Zuhom Kandipur Kralwari Road, Chadoora,
Budgam,
Lat 33.918471, Long 74.751254
03/31/2024 02:10 PM GMT+05:30
Note : Captured by GPS Map Camera

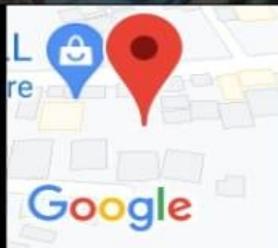
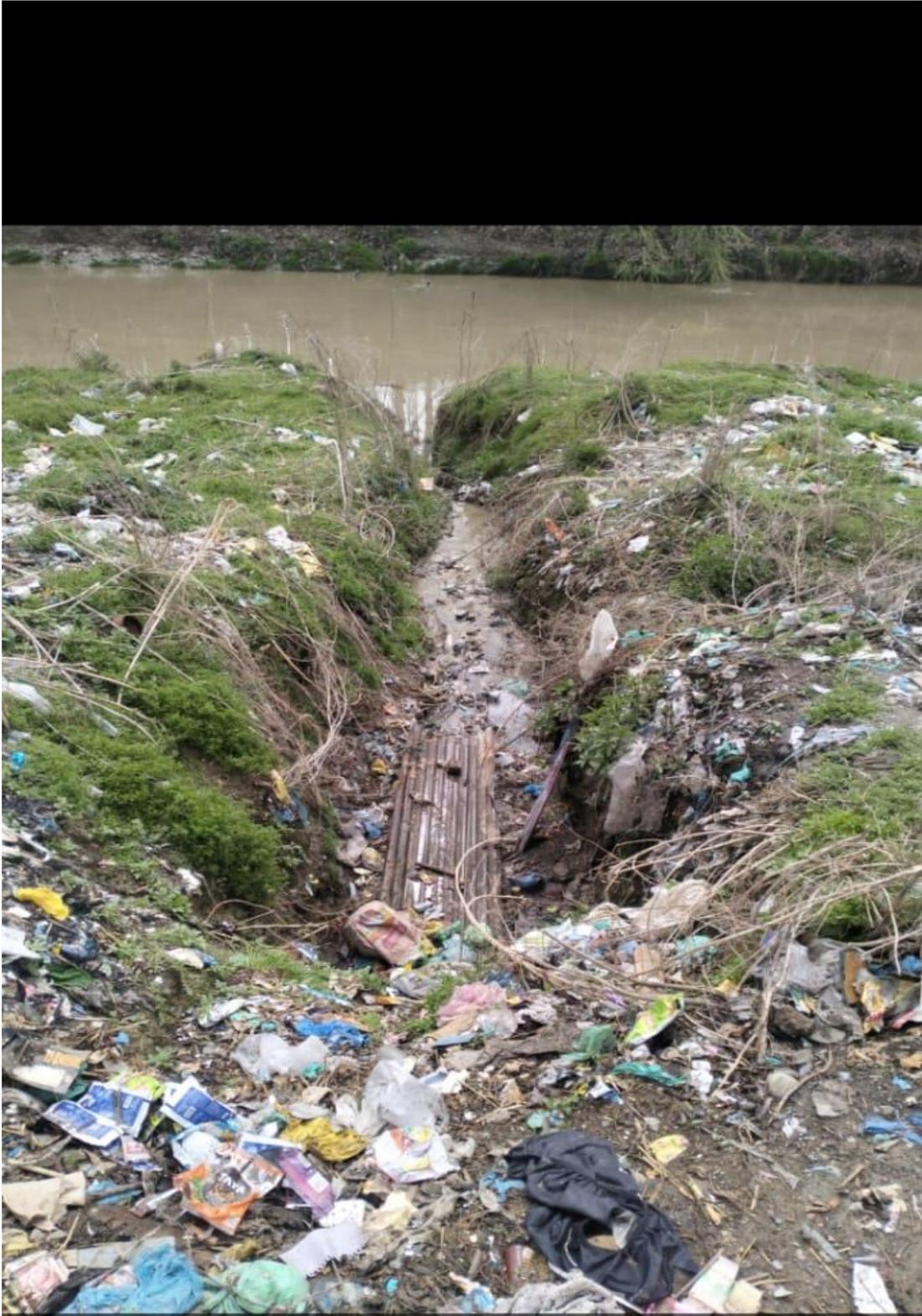
Apple Maps

ANNEXURE A-3

COPY OF THE IMAGES TAKEN BY THE APPLICANT ON 31.03.2024 SHOWING SEWAGE BEING DIRECTLY DISCHARGED INTO DOODH GANGA.



 23, Kralpora - Rangreth Link Rd, Kralapora, Badgam, 190019
overcast clouds
11.0 °C
31 Mar 2024 10:09 am



23, Kralpora - Rangreth Link
Rd, Kralpora, Badgam,
190019

31 Mar 2024 10:09 am

overcast
clouds
11.0 °C