

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

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 633 OF 2025

In the matter of:

Pankaj Prasad

....Applicant

Versus

Uttar Pradesh Pollution
Control Board & Ors.

....Respondent(s)

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2.	Annexure –I A copy of Hon'ble NGT order dated 12.12.2025 in Original Application No. 633 of 2025.	
3.	Annexure-II A copy of letter dated 20.01.2026, 06.02.2026 and email dated 08.04.2026.	



**Filed by Adv. Atif Suhrawardy
On behalf of Central Pollution Control Board**

**Place: Delhi
Dated:28.04.2026**

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
IN
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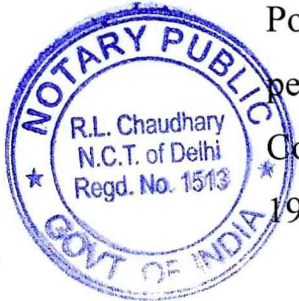
**RESPONSE ON BEHALF OF CENTRAL POLLUTION
CONTROL BOARD, i.e., RESPONDENT NO. 4**

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

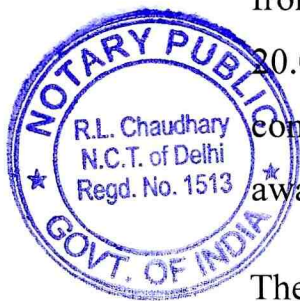
1. That the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (hereinafter referred to as the "Hon'ble NGT"), Principal Bench, New Delhi vide Order dated 12.12.2025 in Original Application (hereinafter referred to as "OA") No. 633/2025, has sought response/reply from the respondents (CPCB is respondent no. 04) in the instant matter. Thereby, the response by answering the respondent herein is made hereunder in the succeeding paragraphs.

A true copy of the Hon'ble NGT's order dated 12.12.2025 has been marked and annexed hereto as **ANNEXURE-I**.

2. That the CPCB is constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 (hereinafter referred to as "the Water Act, 1974"). It performs the functions under the Water Act, 1974. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 (hereinafter referred to as "the Air Act, 1981"), and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.



3. That the State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees (hereinafter referred to as “SPCBs/PCCs”) have been constituted in States / Union Territories under the Water Act, 1974 and the Air Act, 1981 and are empowered to perform the functions and implement the provisions of these Acts in respect of their Territorial Jurisdiction.
 4. That the matter is related to the complaint of the applicant regarding the illegal conversion/modification of an open natural drain by Respondent No. 6-Prateek Realtors Pvt. Ltd., into an underground closed drain by putting 6-foot diameter pipes in Sidharth Vihar, Ghaziabad, UP, and due to this, flow of the natural drain is also alleged to be diverted. The applicant has submitted that in a stretch of 250 meters, the drain has been forcibly encased with the concrete pipes and the flow of the drain is reduced by less than 25% in this process. It has been further submitted that the Respondent No. 6 is encroaching upon the green belt on both sides of the drain, and no permission has been taken by the Respondent No. 6 and that the UP PCB vide order dated 28.06.2025 has imposed environmental compensation for violating the norms but no action for the restoration has been taken.
 5. That in view of notice issued to the respondents by the Hon'ble NGT's order dated 12.12.2025 passed in the instant matter, CPCB has requested from Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB), vide letter dated 20.01.2026 and 06.02.2026 and email dated 08.04.2026, to provide the comments/status report in the matter. The status report on the matter is awaited from UPPCB.
- The true copies of the letter dated 20.01.2026, 06.02.2026 and email dated 08.04.2026, for seeking the status report in the matter, have been annexed and marked as **ANNEXURE-II.**



6. That it is humbly submitted that specific information regarding the status / action taken in the matter could not be provided by the answering respondent due to non-receipt of the status report from UPPCB. It is therefore prayed that the Hon'ble Tribunal may also consider the response filed by the concerned authorities of State for adjudication of the instant matter.
7. That, the answering respondent herein craves leave of the Hon'ble NGT to file additional reply, if required, in future.
8. That, in the light of the above submissions, it is respectfully submitted that this Answering Respondent, i.e., CPCB, shall abide by any order(s) or direction(s) passed by this Hon'ble NGT in the instant OA.



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Nazimuddin".

(Nazimuddin)

Scientist 'F'

Central Pollution Control Board

27.04.2026

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

IN

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 633 OF 2025

IN THE MATTER OF: -

Pankaj Prasad

....Applicant

Versus

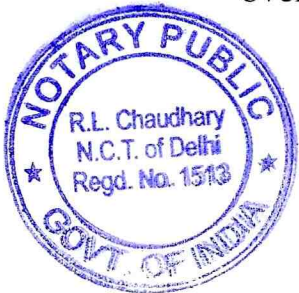
Uttar Pradesh Pollution
Control Board & Ors.


....Respondent(s)

AFFIDAVIT

I, Nazimuddin, working as Scientist 'F', having office at the Delhi, Central Pollution Control Board, Respondent No. 4, Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi, do hereby solemnly affirm and sincerely state on oath as follows: -

1. That I, the deponent herein, is well conversant with the facts and circumstances of the present case on the basis of the information derived from the official records, and hence, I am competent to verify, sign and swear this affidavit on behalf of the Respondent CPCB.
2. That the accompanying response may be read part and parcel of the present affidavit.
3. That the accompanying response has been drafted and filed under my instructions and authority, the contents thereof are true and correct based on the record maintained during the ordinary course of business of CPCB and available records and documents and the contents of the same are read over and explained to me and are not repeated herein for the sake of brevity.




DEPONENT
नाज़िमउद्दीन / Nazimuddin
वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' / Scientist 'F'
केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
Central Pollution Control Board
(पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)
(Ministry of Environment, Forest And Climate Change, Government of India)
परिवेश भवन, पूर्वी अर्जुन नगर, दिल्ली
Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi

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VERIFICATION

28 APR 2026

Verified at New Delhi on this day of April, 2026, that the contents of the above reply are correct and true based on the records of the case as mentioned in the day-to-day affairs of the CPCB. Nothing has been concealed therefrom or misstated.



ATTESTED
[Signature]
NOTARY PUBLIC
GOVT. OF INDIA

28 APR 2026

[Signature]

DEPONENT

नाज़िमउद्दीन / Nazimuddin
वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' / Scientist 'F'
केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
Central Pollution Control Board
(पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)
(M/o Environment, Forest And Climate Change, Govt. of India)
परिवेश भवन, पूर्वी अर्जुन नगर, दिल्ली-110032
Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi-110032

Item No. 04

Court No. 1

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

Original Application No. 633/2025

Pankaj Prasad

Applicant

Versus

UP PCB & Ors.

Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 12.12.2025

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRAKASH SHRIVASTAVA, CHAIRPERSON
HON'BLE DR. A. SENTHIL VEL, EXPERT MEMBER**

Applicant: Mr. Konark Tyagi, Adv.

Respondent: Ms. Priyanka Swami, Adv. for R - 3

ORDER

1. In this Original Application (OA), the Applicant alleged that the Respondent No. 6-Prateek Realtors Pvt. Ltd. is illegal converting/modifying open natural drain into an underground close drain by putting 6 feet diameter hume pipes in Sidharth Vihar, District Ghaziabad, UP. Further allegation of the Applicant is that in this process the flow of the natural drain will be affected and infact the course of natural drain is diverted. The Applicant has also alleged that the Respondent No. 6 is encroaching upon green belt on both sides of the drain and no clearance have been taken by the Respondent No. 6.

2. The Applicant further alleges that in a stretch of 250 meters the drain has been forcibly encased with the concrete pipes and flow of the drain is reduced by less than 25% in this process. In support of such a submission learned counsel for the Applicant has placed reliance upon the

photographs filed as Annexure A-2/Colly page 31 onwards. In support of the plea that it is a natural drain, learned counsel has referred to the Google images Annexure A-1 page 30. He has further submitted that the UP PCB vide order dated 28.06.2025 has imposed environmental compensation for violating the norms (Annexure A-12) but no action for the restoration has been taken. He further submits that though the Applicant had made complaint to different Authorities but the problem has not been remediated. Learned counsel for the Applicant has further placed reliance upon the Section 2(j) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 which defines the stream as under:-

“Section 2 (j) “stream” includes—

- (i) river;*
- (ii) water course (whether flowing or for the time being dry);*
- (iii) inland water (whether natural or artificial);*
- (iv) sub-terranean waters;*
- (v) sea or tidal waters to such extent or, as the case may be, to such point as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf.”*

3. He has further placed reliance upon the Section 24(1) (b) of the Act which puts following restriction against impeding the flow of the stream:-

“Section 24(1) (b) - no person shall knowingly cause or permit to enter into any stream any other matter which may tend, either directly or in combination with similar matters, to impede the proper flow of the water of the stream in a manner leading or likely to lead to a substantial aggravation of pollution due to other causes or of its consequences.”

4. He further submitted that the action of the Respondent No. 6 is in violation of order dated 13.05.2022 passed in OA 16/2014 in the case of *Shri Hazi Ariff v. State of UP & Ors.* The Tribunal has laid the as follows:-

“xxx

xxx

xxx

23. We find that covering of a drain obstructs flow of the river and is not environmentally permissible with or without permission of a Nagar Nigam. Not only drain, but reasonable buffer area from its edge has to be left free as held in Mantri Techzone Pvt. Ltd. v. Forward Foundation and Ors. (2019) 18 SCC 494 (Para 21). Preferably such buffer zone should be covered by dense forest. Section 24(1)(b) of the Water Act prohibits any obstruction of the flow of water of a stream which may add to pollution. ‘Stream’ is defined under Section 2(j) to include a water course, whether flowing or dry. It is, thus, clear that storm water drain falls in the definition of ‘stream’, whether man

made or natural. Covering of the drain and constructions affect the flow and drainage. In Mantri Techzone, supra, the Hon'ble Supreme Court upheld the directions of this Tribunal to maintain buffer zone on all drains - primary, secondary and tertiary. Some of the observations therein are:

“xxxxxx.....xxx

21. It is evident from the above orders that the Tribunal had granted opportunity to the parties to address it "limited question", as aforementioned. The Tribunal after hearing the parties passed an order dated 04.05.2016 as under:

" General Conditions or directions:

1. In view of our discussion in the main Judgment, we are of the considered view that the fixation of distance from water bodies (lakes and Rajkalewas) suffers from the inbuilt contradiction, legal infirmity and is without any scientific justification. The RMP - 2015 provides 50m from middle of the Rajkalewas as buffer zone in the case of primary Rajkalewas, 25m in the case of secondary Rajkulewas and 15m in the tertiary Rajkulewas in contradiction to the 30m in the case of lake which is certainly much bigger water body and its utility as a water body/wetland is well known certainly part of wet land. Thus, we direct that the distance in the case of Respondents Nos. 9 and 10 from Rajkulewas, Waterbodies and wetlands shall be maintained as below:-

(i) In the case of Lakes, 75m from the periphery of water body to be maintained as green belt and buffer zone for all the existing water bodies i.e. lakes/wetlands.

(ii) 50m from the edge of the primary Rajkulewas.

(iii) 35m from the edges in the case of secondary Rajkulewas

(iv) 25m from the edges in the case of tertiary Rajkulewas

This buffer/green zone would be treated as no construction zone for all intent and purposes. This is absolutely essential for the purposes of sustainable development particularly keeping in mind the ecology and environment of the areas in question.

All the offending constructions raised by Respondents Nos. 9 and 10 of any kind including boundary wall shall be demolished which falls within such areas. Wherever necessary dredging operations are required, the same should be carried out to restore the original capacity of the water spread area and/or wetlands. Not only the existing construction would be removed but also none of these Respondents - Project Proponent would be permitted to raise any construction in this zone.

All authorities particularly Lake development Authority shall carry out this operation in respect of all the water bodies/lakes of Bangalore.

xxxxxx.....xxx

24. It was also argued that buffer zone laid down by the NGT is substantially higher as compared to buffer zone which is required to be maintained as per the Revised Master Plan, 2015 issued on 22.06.2007. This is contrary to the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961 (for short 'the Planning Act').

xxxxxx.....xxx

47. Section 33 of the Act provides an overriding effect to the provisions of the Act over anything inconsistent contained in any other law or in any instrument having effect by virtue of law other than this Act. This gives the Tribunal overriding powers over anything inconsistent contained in the KIAD Act, Planning Act, Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act, 1976 ("KMC Act"); and the Revised Master Plan of Bengaluru, 2015 ("RMP"). A Central legislation enacted under Entry 13 of List I Schedule VII of the Constitution of India will have the overriding effect over State legislations. The corollary is that the Tribunal while providing for restoration of environment in an area, can specify buffer zones around specific lakes & water bodies in contradiction with zoning regulations under these statutes or the RMP."

24. Mere fact that the permission has been granted by the GNN cannot be of any consequence to remedy such illegality. It is well settled that protecting and maintaining drains is covered by the doctrine of public trust under which certain environmental assets vest in the people. The State has to act as a trustee. Storm water drain has important ecological functions in augmenting water supply. Discharge of untreated sewage in such drains is prohibited under the Water Act. So is obstructing its flow. The Nagar Nigam is thus not only under an obligation to prevent discharge of any pollutant into the drains (whether natural or manmade) but also prevent impeding its flow. In view of section 24 of the Water Act, it is not possible to accept that the Nagar Nigam can, in exercise of its contract making power or authority responsible for maintaining the drain, allow either impeding of flow or polluting of the drain. The Nagar Nigam is to act as a trustee in respect of the drain. The powers of the Nagar Nigam are not unlimited so as to either by itself or through anyone else violate the mandate of the Water Act. Reference may inter-alia be made to M.I. Builders (P) Ltd. v. Radhey Shyam Sahu (1999) 6 SCC 464 (Paras 45 to 50). Relevant observations are:

“xxxxxx.....xxx

50. The Mahapalika is the trustee for the proper management of the park. When the true nature of the park, as it existed, is destroyed it would be violative of the doctrine of public trust as expounded by this Court in Span Resort case¹. Public trust doctrine is part of Indian law. In that case the respondent who had constructed a motel located at the bank of River Beas interfered with the natural flow of the river. This Court said (at SCC p. 413, para 35) that the issue presented in that case illustrated “the classic struggle between those members of the public who would preserve our rivers, forests,

¹ M.C. Mehta v. Kamal nath, (1997) 1 SCC 388

parks and open lands in their pristine purity and those charged with administrative responsibilities who, under the pressures of the changing needs of an increasingly complex society, find it necessary to encroach to some extent upon open lands heretofore considered in violate to change”.

51. *In the treatise Environmental Law and Policy: Nature, Law, and Society by Plater Abrams Goldfarb (American Casebook Series, 1992) under the Chapter on Fundamental Environmental Rights, in Section 1 [The Modern Rediscovery of the Public Trust Doctrine) it has been noticed that “long ago there developed in the law of the Roman Empire a legal theory known as the ‘doctrine of the public trust’ ”. In America public trust doctrine was applied to public properties, such as shore lands and parks. As to how that doctrine works it was stated:*

“The scattered evidence, taken together, suggests that the idea of a public trusteeship rests upon three related principles. First, that certain interests ‘like the air and the sea’ have such importance to the citizenry as a whole that it would be unwise to make them the subject of private ownership. Second, that they partake so much of the bounty of nature, rather than of individual enterprise, that they should be made freely available to the entire citizenry without regard to economic status. And, finally, that it is the principal purpose of a Government to promote the interests of the general public rather than to redistribute public goods from broad public uses to restricted private benefit....”

With reference to a decision in Illinois Central Railroad Co. v. Illinois² it was stated that

“the Court articulated in that case the principle that has become the central substantive thought in public trust litigation. When a State holds a resource which is available for the free use of the general public, a court will look with considerable scepticism upon any governmental conduct which is calculated either to reallocate the resource to more restricted uses or to subject public uses to the self-interest of private parties”.

This public trust doctrine in our country, it would appear, has grown from Article 21 of the Constitution.”

25. *Accordingly, on admitted facts and even after considering all objections of the PP, we conclude that constructions on the drain and its buffer zone either with or without permission of the Nagar Nigam are illegal. Buffer zone has to be fixed either by the authorities or may be determined by the Tribunal. In the present case, buffer zone stands defined by the NCR Planning Board, Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India, which applies to the present case.*

Functional Plan on Drainage for National Capital Region

26. *NCR Planning Board, Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India in its meeting held on 28.04.2016 approved Functional Plan on Drainage for National Capital Region (NCR)³. The issues considered in the said plan include protection of natural drainage system and allied issues. The plan has been prepared in the light of recommendations*

² 146 US 387: 36 Led 1018 (1892)

³ http://ncrpb.nic.in/pdf_files/FunctionalPlanondriangeforNCR.pdf

of a study group under the chairmanship of Engineer-in-Chief, Department of Irrigation, Govt. of Haryana with the Chief Regional Planner, NCRPB as the co-chairman. Other members of the Study Group includes Director, Central Water Commission (CWC), Govt. of India; Chief Engineers of Deptt. of Irrigation of the NCR participating States, U.P. Jal Nigam, Delhi Jal Board; Chief Town Planners/Chief Co-ordinator Planners of the NCR participating States, etc. The plan has examined various aspects having impact on the drainage system of an area, such as geology, geomorphology, physical features, hydro-meteorology as well as the existing drainage system of various sub-regions, pollution, etc., besides studying various norms & standards e.g. design criteria of drainage system in the participating States, CPHEEO norms, recommendations by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) on Drainage, etc. In order to ensure an efficient drainage system in NCR, the Functional Plan has given important recommendations on protection of natural drainage system; promotion of recreational use along drainage channels; preparation of Master Plan of inter-state regional drainage and for individual cities/towns; segregation of sewage and drainage, etc. Some of the discussion in the report is quoted below:

“xxxxxx.....xxx

8.2.4 Encroachment on Natural Drainage Channels in Urban Areas

Natural streams and watercourses have formed over thousands of years due to the forces of flowing water in the respective watersheds. Habitations started growing into towns and cities alongside rivers and watercourses. As a result of this, the flow of water has increased in proportion to the urbanization of the watersheds. Ideally, the natural drains should have been widened (similar to road widening for increased traffic) to accommodate the higher flows of storm water. But on the contrary, there have been large scale encroachments on the natural drains and the river flood plains. Consequently the capacity of the natural drains has decreased, resulting in flooding.

Generally the drains and linear patch of land on either side of the drain are neglected due to foul smell and filthy look due to drain. Because of this reason the land value along drain is lower compared to other lands in the city. Local authorities also neglect the nallah land and its surroundings because this land does not provide any source of income to them. The negligence by local authorities provides an opportunity for the encroachers to carry out construction activities on the lands along the nallahs. The encroachment also reduces the effective width of the drain, which further aggravates the problem in monsoon.

xxxxxx.....xxx

iv) Covering of Drains/Construction over the Drainage Channels

A new phenomenon has been observed that in urban areas drains and natural nallahs are covered for urban activities use mainly for transportation and commercial activities due to scarcity of land in the cities. The covering of drains poses

difficulty in cleaning and leads to reduction in the carrying capacity of the drains.”

xxxxxx.....xxx

vi) Silting of Drains

During the rain the velocity of water is high. This high speed flowing water washes the earth and carries with it soil, leaves, wood logs, dead bodies etc. The soil carrying capacity of water decreases with the reduction in velocity of water. After reduction in velocity of water, floodwater leaves behind this material in the drain. This reduces the carrying capacity of Drain. And to carry the same quantity of water wider drain is required. Otherwise the water spread (flooding) takes place. To maintain the same carrying capacity in a limited width, the drain need to be cleaned periodically.

xxxxxx.....xxx

(i) Mixing of Sewage and Drainage

Storm water drainage is meant to carry storm water (rain water) or any other clean surface water. It is fundamentally neither suitable nor designed for carrying sewage or industrial wastewater or even septic tank effluent. Even the effluent from the sewage treatment plant cannot be discharged into drain unless it meets the norms set by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) code and the Central Pollution Control Board. In urban areas it is desirable to have separate system for carrying the sewage and storm water. In accordance with this principle in cities, the drainage and sewerage systems are provided separately. The problem arises due to blockage in sewerage system resulting the back flow in houses and in nearby areas. In order to avoid back flow and immediate relief is given by puncturing the sewerage line and diverting the sewage to nearby drains. Thus in urban areas the drains also serves as a substitute to sewerage system, for which the drains are not designed. The raw sewage mixed with storm water directly flow to the major drains and ultimately to the rivers cause serious water pollution in rivers which are the major source of drinking water of supply.....”

5. He has also referred to the directions which were issued by the Tribunal in the above matter in respect of the encroachment about the Sahibabad drain and has claimed the same direction.

6. The OA raises substantial issue relating to the compliance of the environmental norms.

7. Issue Notice to the Respondents.

8. Ms. Priyanka Swami, Advocate accepts notice on behalf of the Respondents No. 3. The Applicant is permitted to serve a copy of the OA along with the enclosures to the counsel for the Respondent No. 3 within three days. The Respondent No. 3 is directed to immediately ensure that the Respondent No. 6 does not cover the stream/drain in question in violation of the order of the Tribunal in the case of Shri Hazi Ariffv. State of UP & Ors., supra and further directed to file a factual and action taken report within four weeks.

9. The Applicant is directed to serve the remaining Respondents and file affidavit of service atleast one week before the next date of hearing.

10. List on 24.02.2025.

Prakash Shrivastava, CP

Dr. A. Senthil Vel, EM

December 12, 2025
Original Application No. 633/2025
A



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केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार.
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE, GOVT. OF INDIA.

Speed Post/ E-mail

F. No. A-14011/2026-WQM-I/ 22

Dated: 20.01.2026

To

The Member Secretary,
Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board
Building, No. TC-12V Vibhuti
Khand, Gomti Nagar
Lucknow-226 010 (Uttar Pradesh) ms@uppcb.in

Sub: Compliance of Hon'ble NGT (PB) order dated 12.12.2025 in the matter of OA No. 633/2025, "Pankaj Prasad versus UP PCB & Ors."

Sir,

Enclosed please find a copy of Hon'ble NGT (PB) order dated 12.12.2025 in the matter of OA No. 633/2025, "Pankaj Prasad versus UP PCB & Ors."

It is requested to provide the comments/ status in the said matter at earliest for CPCB's appropriate reply in OA No. 633/2025.

Yours faithfully

(Nazimuddin)

Divisional Head, WQM-I

Encl.: As above

‘परिवेश भवन’ पूर्वी अर्जुन नगर, दिल्ली - 110032.

Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi - 110 032.

दूरभाष /Tel : 43102030, 22305792, वेबसाइट /Website: www.cpcb.nic.in



Speed Post/ E-mail

Reminder-I

F. No. A-14011/2026-WQM-I/ 144

Dated: 06.02.2026

To

**The Member Secretary,
Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board
Building. No. TC-12V
Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar
Lucknow-226 010 (Uttar Pradesh)
ms@uppcb.in**

Sub: Compliance of Hon'ble NGT (PB) order dated 12.12.2025 in the matter of OA No. 633/2025, "Pankaj Prasad versus UP PCB & Ors."

Reference: CPCB letter no. F. No. A-14011/2026-WQM-I/22 dated 20.01.2026

Sir,

Kindly refer to our earlier letter dated 20.01.2026, wherein, it was requested to provide the comments/ status in the matter of OA No. 633/2025, "Pankaj Prasad versus UP PCB & Ors."

It is requested to kindly provide the aforesaid information at the earliest.

Yours faithfully

(Nazimuddin)

Divisional Head, WQM-I

Encl.: As above

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Fwd: Re: OA No. 633/2025, "Pankaj Prasad versus UP PCB & Ors."

ritikbhagat.cpcb <ritikbhagat.cpcb@gov.in>

3 emails

Ritik Bhagat <ritikbhagat.cpcb@gov.in >

Wed, 08 Apr 2026 12:36:20 PM +0530

To "ms"<ms@uppcb.in>,"roghaziabad"<roghaziabad@uppcb.in>
Cc "Nazim Uddin"<nazim.cpcb@nic.in>,"VISHAL GANDHI"
<vishalgandhi.cpcb@nic.in>,"ALPANA NARULA"<wqm1.cpcb@gov.in>

Sir,

I am hereby directed to follow up on CPCB's letters dated 20.01.2026 and 06.02.2026 communicated to UPPCB for seeking comments/ status in the Hon'ble NGT matter of OA No. 633/2025, titled "Pankaj Prasad versus UP PCB & Ors."

The comments/ status in the matter is still awaited. It is once again requested to provide the comments/ status in the said matter at earliest.

Regards,

Ritik Bhagat
Scientist-B, WQM-I Division
CPCB HO, Delhi

==== Forwarded message =====
From: Ritik Bhagat <ritikbhagat.cpcb@gov.in>
To: "ms"<ms@uppcb.in>
Cc: "Nazim Uddin"<nazim.cpcb@nic.in>,"VISHAL GANDHI"<vishalgandhi.cpcb@nic.in>,"ALPANA NARULA"<wqm1.cpcb@gov.in>
Date: Sat, 07 Feb 2026 12:12:47 +0530
Subject: Re: OA No. 633/2025, "Pankaj Prasad versus UP PCB & Ors."
==== Forwarded message =====

Sir,

With reference to the trailing mail, I am hereby directed to communicate CPCB's reminder letter dated 06.02.2026 in the matter of OA No. 633/2025, "Pankaj Prasad versus UP PCB & Ors." for your kind perusal and necessary action, please.

Regards,

Ritik Bhagat
Scientist-B, WQM-I Division
CPCB HO, Delhi

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----- On Tue, 20 Jan 2026 21:42:08 +0530 **Ritik Bhagat** <ritikbhagat.cpcb@gov.in> wrote ---

Sir,

I am hereby directed to communicate CPCB's letter dated 20.01.2026 in the matter of OA No. 633/2025, "Pankaj Prasad versus UP PCB & Ors.". Please find attached.

Regards,

Ritik Bhagat
Scientist-B, WQM-I Division
CPCB HO, Delhi

3 Attachment(s)

MS UPPCB.pdf

292.3 KB

NGT order.pdf

176.8 KB

Reminder MS UPPCB.PDF

186.7 KB

Ritik Bhagat <ritikbhagat.cpcb@gov.in>

Sat, 07 Feb 2026 12:12:49 PM +0530

To "ms"<ms@uppcb.in>

Cc "Nazim Uddin"<nazim.cpcb@nic.in>,"VISHAL GANDHI"
<vishalgandhi.cpcb@nic.in>,"ALPANA NARULA"<wqm1.cpcb@gov.in>

Sir,

With reference to the trailing mail, I am hereby directed to communicate CPCB's reminder letter dated 06.02.2026 in the matter of OA No. 633/2025, "Pankaj Prasad versus UP PCB & Ors." for your kind perusal and necessary action, please.

Regards,

Ritik Bhagat
Scientist-B, WQM-I Division
CPCB HO, Delhi

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143

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Ritik Bhagat <ritikbhagat.cpcb@gov.in >

Tue, 20 Jan 2026 9:42:09 PM +0530

To "ms"<ms@uppcb.in>

Cc "Nazim Uddin"<nazim.cpcb@nic.in>,"VISHAL GANDHI"
<vishalgandhi.cpcb@nic.in>,"ALPANA NARULA"<wqm1.cpcb@gov.in>

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