BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL,
PRINCIPAL BENCH AT NEW DELHI

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 645 OF 2025

IN THE MATTER OF:
MAHANT GOVIND DAS SHASTRI … APPLICANT

VERSUS

STATE OF U.P. ORS. … RESPONDENTS

INDEX

SL No.	PARTICULARS	PAGES
1.	Response Affidavit on behalf of U.P. Pollution Control Board.	1 – 3
2.	**ANNEXURE – 1** True copy of Joint Inspection Report.	4 – 108

NEW DELHI
DATED: 03.02.2026

(PRADEEP MISRA & DALEEP DHYANI)
Counsel for U.P. Pollution Control Board
138, New Lawyers Chamber,
Supreme Court of India,
New Delhi-110001
(M.) 9810252518
Email: pradeepmisra@yahoo.com

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL,
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 645 OF 2025

IN THE MATTER OF:

MAHANT GOVIND DAS SHASTRI **...APPLICANT**

VERSUS

S. No. 42
DATE 2/12/26
NOTARY INDIA

STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH & ORS. **...RESPONDENT(S)**

RESPONSE AFFIDAVIT ON BEHALF OF THE UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD IN COMPLIANCE TO THE ORDER DATED 23.12.2025 PASSED BY THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL, PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

I ..Rohit Singh....., aged about .53..... Year, S/o Shri N.C. Sachan., presently posted as Regional Officer, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (hereinafter "UPPCB), Varanasi, do hereby solemnly affirm and state on oath as under:

1. That the deponent is working on the above mentioned post and is the authorized officer in the captioned matter and well conversant with the facts and circumstances of the case and as such is well conversant to swear this affidavit.
2. That by mean of this present application the applicant has raised the grievance against the encroachment and illegal

constructions over historical Kabir Pond, Lahartara, declared by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to be protected pond as per Letter No. 115/2nd-25/2012 dated 21.07.2012, seeking removal of encroachments and unauthorized constructions.

3. That this Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi (hereinafter Hon'ble Tribunal) vide its order dated 23.12.2025 has passed the following directions:

"……**8. The Registry is directed to issue notices to respondents no. 6 and 7 along with copy of the original application and documents attached with the same.**

9. Responses by the respondents no. 1 to 7 may be filed within four weeks.

10. In view of the averments made in the application, we also consider it appropriate that a Joint Committee be constituted to verify the factual position and suggest appropriate remedial action. Accordingly, we constitute a Joint Committee comprising of representatives of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB) and District Magistrate, Varanasi and direct the same to meet within two weeks, undertake visits to the site, look into the grievances of the applicant, verify the factual position and suggest appropriate remedial action. UPPCB will be the nodal agency for coordination and compliance.

11. List on 04.02.2026 for further consideration.

NOTARY S. PATHAK Advocate Distt. Varanasi, UP Regd. No.-13472/2017 GOVT. OF INDIA

4. In compliance with the order passed by the Hon'ble NGT dated 23.12.2025, the members of the Joint Committee nominated by the concerned departments and joint committee conducted a survey and held a meeting in the presence of the complainant, Shri Mahant Govind Das Shastri, on 02.02.2026. The Joint Committee report along with its recommendations is hereby attached as **Annexure-1**

5. That in pursuance to the direction passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal a reply on behalf of the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board is being submitted before this Hon'ble Tribunal for kind perusal and consideration.

DEPONENT

VERIFICATION

Verified at Varansi.... on this 02nd day of February, 2026 that the contents of the above affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

DEPONENT

NOTARY S. PATHAK Advocate Distt Varanasi, UP Regd. No.-13472/2017 GOVT. OF IN

Sworn Before Me & Solemnly Affirm Signature and Contents Verified Today.

S. PATHAK Advocate
NOTARY GOVT. OF INDIA
Varanasi
Reg. No. 13472/2017

ANNEXURE-1

JOINT COMMITTEE REPORT OF HISTORICAL KABIR POND, LAHARTARA, VARANASI, U. P. IN COMPLIANCE OF THE ORDER DATED 23.12.2025 PASSED BY HON'BLE NGT, PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI IN ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 645/2025 MAHANT GOVIND DAS SHASTRI VERSUS STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH & ORS.

1- Background:

Hon'ble NGT, Principal Bench, New Delhi has passed order dated 23.12.2025 in the matter of OA no. 645/2025 Mahant Govind Das Shastri Versus State Of Uttar Pradesh & Ors for factual position and suggest appropriate remedial action. The relevant portion of the order is as below: -

"……**8. The Registry is directed to issue notices to respondents no. 6 and 7 along with copy of the original application and documents attached with the same.**

9. Responses by the respondents no. 1 to 7 may be filed within four weeks.

10. In view of the averments made in the application, we also consider it appropriate that a Joint Committee be constituted to verify the factual position and suggest appropriate remedial action. Accordingly, we constitute a Joint Committee comprising of representatives of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB) and District Magistrate, Varanasi and direct the same to meet within two weeks, undertake visits to the site, look into the grievances of

the applicant, verify the factual position and suggest appropriate remedial action. UPPCB will be the nodal agency for coordination and compliance.

11. List on 04.02.2026 for further consideration.

2- Action taken:

2.1 In compliance of order passed by Hon'ble NGT on dated 23.12.2025. Following are nomitated as joint committee members-

i- Shri Vinay Kumar Singh, ADM (Protocol, Law & Order), Varanasi representative of District Magistrate, Varanasi. Nomination copy is attahce as **annexure-1.**

ii- Shri Kamal Kumar, Scientist "E", Center Pollution Control Board, Regional Directorate, Lucknow representative of CPCB. Nomination copy is attahce as **annexure-2.**

iii- Shri Rohit Singh, Regional Officer, U.P Pollution Control Board, Varanasi representative of UPPCB. Nomination copy is attahce as **annexure-3.**

The above joint committee conduct survey and meeting in the presence of complainer Shri Mahant Govind Das Shastri on dated 02.02.2026.

2.2 ADM (Protocol, Law and Order), Varanasi issued letter to SDM, Sadar, Varanasi for providing revenue records of the complained site, historical Kabir Talab, Lahartara, Varanasi, survey the pond in view of the points mentioned in the complaint, effective action should be ensured against the encroachment indicated in the complaint as per rules and informed about the action taken as soon as possible vide letter no. 1156/NGT OA No. 645/2025/25-26, dated 19.01.2026. The copy of the letter dated 19-01-2026 is hereby attached as **Annexure-4**

2.3 SDM, Sadar, Varanasi constituted a revenue team under chairmanship of the Tehsildar, Sadar, Varansi and directed them to survey and demarcate Kabir Talab, Lahartara, Varanasi, prepare a field book, and submit a report mentioning the names of the encroachers and the plot numbers and area of the encroached land vide letter dated 19.01.2026. The copy of the order dated 19-01-2026 is hereby attached as **Annexure-5**

2.4 In compliance of SDM, Sadar, Varanasi order dated 20.01.2026, the Revenue and Nagar Nigam Team alongwith UPPCB official was conducted site visit/ survey of Kabir Talab, Lahartara, Varanasi on dated 24.01.2026. The copy of the report dated 24-01-2026 is hereby attached as **Annexure-6**

2.5 SDM, Sadar, Varanasi sent letter to Municipal Commissioner, Varanasi for demolition of illegal encroachment, appropriate action to prevent further encroachment and take necessary action for vacate the Hon'ble High Court stay orders, vide letter dated 02.02.2026. The copy of the letter dated 02.02.2026 is hereby attached as **Annexure-7**

3- Observations:

The joint committee members was inspected the historical Kabir Talab (pond), Lahartara on 02.02.2026. On the basis of inspection and the report dated 24.01.2026 of Revenue Department's, the following facts are observed:-

i) That in the revenue records (Khatauni) of Mauza Lahartara, Pargana-Dehat Amanat, Tehsil-Sadar, District-Varanasi, for the year 1425-1430, different orders are recorded in the order column of khata number 295.

ii) That Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Sadar Varanasi court has passed an order to cancel the names of the cultivators listed in

the attached list from 1 to 42 and serial number 45 for arazi number 255, area 26 bigha 07 biswa and 17 dhur (i.e., 17.10 acres) under Section 33/39 of the Land Revenue Act in case no. of 106 of 2008 Government vs. Chunnilal etc. and record the pond in the name of the landlord Rai Sitaram as per the 1291 settlement and amend the records accordingly.

iii) Mauza Lahartara was formerly under the Municipal Board and is present within the limits of the Varanasi Municipal Corporation.

iv) During the visit of joint committee encroachment were found in arazi no. 255 as Sadguru Kabir Dham complex including the pond, permanent houses with a paved road, the pathway of the Kabir Math, a ready-made cement boundary wall and a brick boundary wall and Indrasani Nagar Colony with permanent houses and a paved road. A paved road and an interlocking road are also located there. The total ecnroachment area is approximate 3.6300 hectares.

v) During the visit of joint committee it is found that some untreated domestic waste water generated from the household being discharge into the pond.

vi) During visit the of joint committee it is found that unauthorized construction on some plots were going on.

vii) Photographs is attached taken during site visit as **Annexure-8**

4- Recommendations:

The joint committee recommends that action be taken on the following points:-

i. All the illegal constructions should be demoloze and restoration of pond should be done as per the "Indicative Guidelines for Restoration of Water Bodies" prescribed by CPCB. The copy is hereby attached as **Annexure-9**

ii. In case of demolition of illegal construction, the construction and demolition waste should be disposed as

per C & D Waste Management Rules, 2016. The copy is hereby attached as **Annexure-10**

iii. Concern authority should ensure that no untreated waste water should discharge to pond.

iv. Appropriate direction may be given to concern departments for suitable action as per rules.

Committee members	Signature
Vinay Kumar Singh, ADM (Protocol, Law & Order), Distrcit-Varanasi	
Kamal Kumar, Scientist "E", Center Pollution Control Board, Regional Directorate, Lucknow	
Rohit Singh, Regional Officer, U.P Pollution Control Board, Varanasi	

Annexure-1

कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी एवं जिला मजिस्ट्रेट, वाराणसी

पत्रांक– 1134 / O.A.No. 645/2025/25-26 दिनांक 13/01/2026

आदेश

मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में योजित ओ0ए0 संख्या 645/2025 महन्त गोविन्द दास शास्त्री बनाम स्टेट ऑफ उ0 प्र0 एवं अन्य जो ऐतिहासिक कबीर तालाब, लहरतारा पर अतिक्रमण और अवैध निर्माण से सम्बंधित है, में पारित आदेश दिनांक 23.12.2025 के सुसंगत अंश निम्नवत हैं–

".....4. *Prima facie* the averments made in the application raise substantial questions relating to environment arising out of the implementation of the enactments specified in Schedule-I to the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

5. In view of the averments in the application, we consider it appropriate to have response of (1) State of Uttar Pradesh through Principal Secretary, Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of U.P. (2) District Magistrate, Varanasi (3) State Wetland Authority, (4) District Wetland Committee, (5) Divisional Forest Officer, Varanasi, (6) Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB) through Member Secretary (7) Central Pollution Control Board through Member Secretary who are impleaded as respondents no. 1 to 7.

6. XXX

7. XXX

8. XXX

9. XXX

10. In view of the averments made in the application, we also consider it appropriate that a Joint Committee be constituted to verify the factual position and suggest appropriate remedial action. Accordingly, we constitute a **Joint Committee comprising of representatives of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB) and District Magistrate, Varanasi** and direct the same to meet within two weeks, undertake visits to the site, look into the grievances of the applicant, verify the factual position and suggest appropriate remedial action. UPPCB will be the nodal agency for coordination and compliance.

11. List on 04.02.2026 for further consideration."

उपरोक्तानुसार मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में योजित ओ0ए0 संख्या 645/2025 महन्त गोविन्द दास शास्त्री बनाम स्टेट ऑफ उ0 प्र0 एवं अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 23.12.2025 के अनुपालन में कार्यवाही किये जाने हेतु जिला मजिस्ट्रेट की ओर से ADM (Protocol & Law & order) को नामित किया जाता है तथा निर्देशित किया जाता है कि मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण द्वारा पारित आदेश के अनुपालन में सम्बंधित विभागों से सम्न्वय स्थापित करते हुए समयबद्ध कार्यवाही करते हुए कृत कार्यवाही से अधोहस्ताक्षरी को अवगत कराया जाना सुनिश्चित किया जाये।

(सत्येन्द्र कुमार)
कलेक्टर एवं जिला मजिस्ट्रेट
वाराणसी

संदर्भ संख्या एवं दिनांक–उपरोक्त।

प्रतिलिपि:–निम्नलिखित को मा0 एन0जी0टी0 द्वारा पारित निर्देशों के अनुपालन में समयबद्ध कार्यवाही हेतु निर्देशित।

1. नामित सदस्य श्री ADM (Protocol & Law & order)
2. क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, उ0 प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, वाराणसी।

13/1/26
कलेक्टर एवं जिला मजिस्ट्रेट
वाराणसी

Annexure-2

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

क्षेत्रीय निदेशालय, लखनऊ Regional Directorate, Lucknow
(पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)
(Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India)

सत्यमेव जयते

cpcb

File No. : CM-13011/11/2026-LAW-HO-CPCB-HO/739-741 दिनाँक: 30.01.2026

सेवा में

सदस्य सचिव,
उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
टी सी -12 वी, विभूतिखंड
गोमती नगर ,लखनऊ -226010

विषय: मा॰ राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण मे दायर ओ॰ ए॰ संख्या 645/2025 "महंत गोविंद दास बनाम उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य एवं अन्य" में पारित आदेश दिनाँक 23.12.2025 के अनुपालन मे संयुक्त समिति में नामांकन के संबंध मे।

महोदय,

कृपया उपरोक्त विषयक मा॰ राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण मे दायर ओ॰ ए॰ संख्या 645/2025 "महंत गोविंद दास बनाम उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य एवं अन्य" में पारित आदेश दिनाँक 23.12.2025 का संदर्भ ग्रहण करे, जिसके अनुसार मा॰अधिकरण ने संयुक्त समिति का गठन किया हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड समन्वय एवं अनुपालन हेतु नोडल एजेंसी हैं।

उपरोक्त संदर्भ में उक्त संयुक्त समिति में केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड का प्रतिनिंधित्व करने हेतु (श्री कमल कुमार, वैज्ञानिक 'ई ' मो. +91- 9412750224, ईमेल : kamalkumar.cpcb@nic.in) को नामित किया गया है।

अतः आपसे अनुरोध है कि मा॰ राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण के आदेश का समयबद्ध अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने हेतु नामित अधिकारियों के साथ समन्वय स्थापित करने का कष्ट करें। बैठक /निरीक्षण की तिथि एवं नामित अधिकारी के संबंध मे इस कार्यालय को अग्रिम सूचना श्रेयस्कर होगी।

भवदीय

(दिव्या सिन्हा)
क्षेत्रीय निदेशक

प्रतिलिपि :-

1. प्रभाग प्रभारी, डब्ल्यू ॰ क्यू ॰ एम ॰ I प्रभाग, के॰ प्र॰ नि॰ बो॰, नई दिल्ली : कृपया सादर सूचनार्थ।
2. श्री कमल कुमार वैज्ञानिक –'ई ', क्षेत्रीय निदेशालय के॰ प्र॰ नि॰ बो॰, लखनऊ : कृपया आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु।
3. क्षेत्रीय आधिकारी, उ॰ प्र॰ प्र॰ नि॰ बो॰, वाराणसी : कृपया आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु।

(क्षेत्रीय निदेशक)

O/C

"पिकप भवन", विभूति खण्ड, गोमती नगर, लखनऊ-226 010 (उ.प्र.)
"PICUP Bhawan", Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226 010 (U.P.)
EPABX दूरभाष : 0522-4087600, 4087700
दूरभाष / Tel. : 0522-4087601, 2721915

प्रधान कार्यालय/Head Office
"परिवेश भवन", ईस्ट अर्जुन नगर, दिल्ली-110 032
"Parivesh Bhawan", East Arjun Nagar, Delhi-110 032

Annexure-3

उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
T.C/12V, Vibhuti Khand Gomti Nagar, Lucknow - 226010
Phone: 2720831, 2720828 & 2720681 - Fax: 0522 - 2720764
Emil: info@uppcb.in - Web Site: www.uppcb.com

संदर्भ .H3692/सी-6/सा0-29/एनजीटी/ओए सं0-645/2025/2026 दिनांक. 20/01/26

सेवा में,

मा0 एन0जी0टी0 प्रकरण/ई-मेल

सदस्य सचिव,
केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड,
परिवेष भवन, ईस्ट अर्जुन नगर,
दिल्ली-110032। फो0नं0 011-43102206

विषयः माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में योजित ओए संख्या 645/2025 महन्त गोविन्द दास शास्त्री बनाम स्टेट ऑफ यूपी व अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 23.12.2025 के सम्बन्ध में।

महोदय,

कृपया उपरोक्त विषयक के संदर्भ में माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में योजित ओए संख्या 645/2025 महन्त गोविन्द दास शास्त्री बनाम स्टेट ऑफ यूपी व अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 23.12.2025 का संदर्भ ग्रहण करने का कष्ट करें। मा0 अधिकरण द्वारा पारित आदेश के मुख्य अंश निम्नवत् है:-

".....4. Prima facie the averments made in the application raise substantial questions relating to environment arising out of the implementation of the enactments specified in Schedule-I to the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

5. In view of the averments in the application, we consider it appropriate to have response of (1) State of Uttar Pradesh through Principal Secretary, Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of U.P. (2) District Magistrate, Varanasi (3) State Wetland Authority, (4) District Wetland Committee, (5) Divisional Forest Officer, Varanasi, (6) Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB) through Member Secretary (7) Central Pollution Control Board through Member Secretary who are impleaded as respondents no. 1 to 7.

10. In view of the averments made in the application, we also consider it appropriate that a Joint Committee be constituted to verify the factual position and suggest appropriate remedial action. Accordingly, we constitute a Joint Committee comprising of representatives of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB) and District Magistrate, Varanasi and direct the same to meet within two weeks, undertake visits to the site, look into the grievances of the applicant, verify the factual position and suggest appropriate remedial action. UPPCB will be the nodal agency for coordination and compliance.6. Notice of I.A. No. 122/2025 is given to the respondents. Copy of the same be supplied to the respondents by the Registry.

11. List on 04.02.2026 for further consideration....."

उपरोक्त आदेशों के अनुक्रम में अवगत कराना है कि जिलाधिकारी, वाराणसी, केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण

बोर्ड एव उ0प्र0 राज्य प्रदूषण नियत्रण बोर्ड सदस्य सचिव की एक ज्वाइट कमेटी का गठन करते हुये 02 सप्ताह में एक्शन टेकन रिपोर्ट माननीय अधिकरण में दाखिल किये जाने हेतु निर्देशित किया गया है तथा उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड को नोडल एजेन्सी नामित किया गया है।

उक्त के अनुक्रम में उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड की ओर से श्री रोहित सिंह, क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, वाराणसी को नामित किया गया है जिनका मोबाइल नं0-7839891728 एवं ई-मेल-**rovaranasi@uppcb.in** हैं।

अतः प्रकरण की संवेदनशीलता को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए आपसे अनुरोध है कि माननीय एन0जी0टी0 नई, दिल्ली के आदेश दिनांक 23.12.2025 के समयबद्ध अनुपालन में आवश्यक कार्यवाही कराये जाने हेतु केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड का प्रतिनिधि नामित करने का कष्ट करें एवं नामित सदस्य को सम्बन्धित विभागों के नामित सदस्यों से समन्वय स्थापित कर निर्धारित समयानुसार अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करते हुए कृत कार्यवाही की आख्या निर्धारित समयावधि में माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण की ई-मेल **judicial-ngt@gov.in** पर दाखिल किये जाने हेतु निर्देशित करने का कष्ट करें।

भवदीय,

संलग्नकः-यथोपरि।

Digitally signed by Sanjeev Kumar Singh
(संजीव कुमार सिंह)
Date: 19-01-2026 18:21:42
सदस्य सचिव

प्रतिलिपिः

1. जिलाधिकारी, वाराणसी को सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।
2. क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, वाराणसी को इस निर्देष के साथ प्रेषित कि माननीय अधिकरण द्वारा पारित आदेश के अनुपालन में समिति से समन्वय स्थापित कर एक्शन टेकन रिपोर्ट ससमय प्रेषित कराना सुनिश्चित करें।

9/c

कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी / जिला मजिस्ट्रेट, वाराणसी

पत्रांक : 1156 / एनजीटी ओए नं0 645 / 2025 / 25–26 दिनांक : 19/01/26

सेवा में,

उप जिलाधिकारी,
सदर, वाराणसी।

विषयः–**मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में योजित ओ0ए0 संख्या 645 / 2025 महन्त गोविन्द दास शास्त्री बनाम स्टेट ऑफ उ0 प्र0 एवं अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 23.12.2025 के अनुपालन के सम्बन्ध में।**

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयक मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में योजित ओ0ए0 संख्या 645 / 2025 महन्त गोविन्द दास शास्त्री बनाम स्टेट ऑफ उ0 प्र0 एवं अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 23.12.2025 **(संलग्नक–1)** का संदर्भ ग्रहण करने का कष्ट करें। उक्त ओ0ए0 में वादी द्वारा ऐतिहासिक कबीर तालाब, लहरतारा पर अतिक्रमण और अवैध निर्माण को हटाये जाने के सम्बंध में सीनियर हाइड्रोजियोलाजिस्ट, भू–गर्भ जल विभाग, खण्ड–वाराणसी के पत्र दिनांक 11.07.2025 **(संलग्नक–2)** को संलग्न करते हुए मा0 एन0जी0टी0 के पब्लिक ग्रिवान्स पोर्टल में प्रेषित शिकायत के दृष्टिगत suo moto jurisdiction के अन्तर्गत संज्ञान लिया गया है। मा0 एन0जी0टी0 द्वारा पारित आदेश दिनांक 23.12.2025 के क0सं0 10 पर प्रतिनिधि केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, उ0 प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड एवं जिलाधिकारी, वाराणसी की एक संयुक्त समिति गठित करते हुए समिति द्वारा 02 सप्ताह में स्थल निरीक्षण करते हुए फैक्च्युअल रिपोर्ट मा0 अधिकरण में दाखिल किये जाने हेतु निर्देशित किया गया है। जिलाधिकारी महोदय के आदेश दिनांक 13.01.2026 के द्वारा संयुक्त समिति में जिलाधिकारी महोदय के स्तर से अधोहस्ताक्षरी को प्रतिनिधि नामित किया गया है। शिकायती स्थल ऐतिहासिक कबीर तालाब, लहरतारा है, जो वाराणसी के तहसील–सदर अन्तर्गत आच्छादित है।

अतः मा0 अधिकरण द्वारा पारित आदेश के अनुपालन में शिकायती स्थल ऐतिहासिक कबीर तालाब, लहरतारा, वाराणसी के राजस्व अभिलेखों के आधार पर शिकायती प्रकरण में उल्लिखित बिन्दुओ के दृष्टिगत तालाब का सर्वेक्षण करते हुए, शिकायती प्रकरण में इंगित अतिकमण के विरूद्ध नियमानुसार प्रभावी कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित की जाये तथा कृत कार्यवाही से अधोहस्ताक्षरी को मा0 एन0जी0टी0 में वाद सुनवाई की अग्रिम तिथि दिनांक 04.02.2026 के दृष्टिगत यथाशीघ्र अवगत अधोहस्ताक्षरी को अवगत कराया जाना सुनिश्चित किया जाये, जिससे कि कृत कार्यवाही को मा0 एन0जी0टी0 द्वारा गठित समिति के समक्ष विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत की जा सके तथा मा0 एन0जी0टी0 में संयुक्त रिपोर्ट ससमय दाखिल की जा सके।

संलग्नकः–उपरोक्तानुसार।

भवदीय,
(विनय कुमार सिंह)
अपर जिलाधिकारी
प्रोटोकाल, लॉ एण्ड आर्डर
वाराणसी

पृ0सृ0 एवं दिनांकः–यथोपरि।

प्रतिलिपिः–(1) जिलाधिकारी महोदय, वाराणसी को सादर सूचनार्थ।

(2) श्री. सी.पी. वर्मा (SA) (8299767115) को इस निर्देश के साथ कि एस.डी.एम. सदर से समन्वय स्थापित कर कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित कराये।

अपर जिलाधिकारी
प्रोटोकाल, लॉ एण्ड आर्डर
वाराणसी

कार्यालय उप जिलाधिकारी सदर, वाराणसी ।

संख्या– 567 /आ0लि0–सदर दिनांक: 19/01/.2026

आदेश

अपर जिलाधिकारी प्रोटोकाल, लॉ एण्ड आर्डर वाराणसी के पत्रांक 1156/एनजीटी ओएन0 645/2025/25.26 दिनांक 19.01.2026 के क्रम में मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में योजित ओ०ए० सख्या 645/2025 महन्त गोविन्द दास शास्त्री बनाम स्टेट ऑफ उ० प्र० एवं अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 23.12.2025 का अनुपालन कराये जाने के निर्देश दिये गये हैं। वादी द्वारा ऐतिहासिक कबीर तालाब, लहरतारा पर अतिक्रमण और अवैध निर्माण को हटाये जाने के सम्बंध में राजस्व अभिलेखों के आधार पर शिकायती प्रकरण में उल्लिखित बिन्दुओं के दृष्टिगत तालाब का सर्वेक्षण करते तत्काल रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के निर्देश दिये गये हैं।

अतः एतद् द्वारा निम्नानुसार तहसीलदार सदर वाराणसी की अध्यक्षता में राजस्व टीम गठित की जाती है तथा निर्देशित किया जाता है कि दिनांक 24.01.2026 को मौके पर उपस्थित होकर ऐतिहासिक कबीर तालाब, लहरतारा का सीमांकन एवं चिन्हांकन करते हुए फील्ड बुक तैयार कराकर विस्तृत रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करना सुनिश्चित करेंगें तथा रिपोर्ट में अतिक्रमण किये गये व्यक्तियों का नाम एवं आराजी न0 तथा रकबा का भी उल्लेख करेंगे।

क0सं0	नाम अधिकारी/कर्मचारी का नाम	पदनाम	मो0 न0
1	श्री संत विजय सिंह	तहसीलदार सदर	9454417042
2	श्री सुलखा वर्मा	नायब तहसीलदार शहर	8447469827
3	श्री संतोष कुमार सिंह	राजस्व निरीक्षक शहर	9450534960
4	मो0 उल्ला खॉ	क्षे0 राजस्व निरीक्षक चॉदपुर	9012191288
5	श्री राजेश राम	राजस्व निरीक्षक	7887251087
6	श्री छांगुर प्रसाद	राजस्व निरीक्षक	9795355497
7	श्री आदित्य नन्दन	लेखपाल	9453370738
8	श्री अरविन्द पाल	लेखपाल	9519554056
9	श्री अमित जायसवाल	लेखपाल	9415825568
10	श्री संजय कुमार	चैनमैन	9451591188

(नितिन सिंह)
ज्वाईन्ट मजिस्ट्रेट/
उप जिलाधिकारी सदर,
वाराणसी।

प्रतिलिपि :–1 – नगर आयुक्त नगर निगम, वाराणसी महोदय को सादर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।
2 – उपरोक्त अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों को अनुपालनार्थ प्रेषित।

ज्वाईन्ट मजिस्ट्रेट/
उप जिलाधिकारी सदर,
वाराणसी।

मेटोपम,

आदेश क्रमांक 567/आ०लि०-सदर, दिनांक 19-01-2026, कार्यालय उपजिलाधिकारी सदर वाराणसी, अपर जिलाधिकारी प्रोटोकाल, लॉ एण्ड आर्डर वाराणसी के पत्रांक सं० 1156/पत०जी०टी० ओ०प०न०645/2025/25-26 दिनांक 19-01-2026 के क्रम में मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में पारित ओ०प० सं० 645/2025 महन्त गोविन्द दास शास्त्री बनाम स्टेट ऑफ उ०प्र० एवं अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 23-12-2025 का अनुपालन कराये जाने हेतु दिये गये निर्देश के क्रम में ऐतिहासिक कबीर तालाब, लहरतारा पर अतिक्रमण के सम्बन्ध में राजस्व अभिलेखों के आधार पर विस्तृत प्रकरण में उल्लेखित बिन्दुओं के दृष्टिगत तालाब का सर्वेक्षण कर रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के सम्बन्ध में दिये गये निर्देश के क्रम में गठित राजस्व टीम व उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (U.P.P.C.B.) कार्मिक/अधिकारी की उपस्थिति में आज दिनांक 24-01-2026 ई० को आ०न० 255 स्थित मौजा लहरतारा तालाब का सत्यापन/सीमांकन किया गया, जिसकी जांच आख्या निम्नवत है —

मौजा लहरतारा परगना देहात अमानत तहसील सदर जिला वाराणसी के राजस्व अभिलेख खतौनी सन् 1425-1430 फ० के खाता सं० 295 पर आवेश के कालम में भिन्न-भिन्न आदेश दर्ज है', जिसमें न्यायालय उपजिलाधिकारी सदर वाराणसी वाद अन्तर्गत धारा 33/39 भू०रा०अधि० वाद सं० 106 सन् 08 मौजा लहरतारा परगना देहात अमानत तहसील सदर जिला वाराणसी ता०फै० 04-04-08 सरकार बनाम चुन्नीलाल बौरह में आ०न० 255 रकबा 26 बीघा 07 बिस्वा 17 धुर अर्थात 17.10 एकड़ से संलग्न सूची 1 लगायत 42 तक न क्रम सं० 45 पर अंकित काश्तकारों का नाम प्रविष्टि/इन्द्राज निरस्त कर पूर्वगत 1291 फ० बन्दोबस्त के अनुसार जमींदार राय सीताराम मुंबर्जेक्शन नं० 1 के नाम अंकित तालाब दर्ज कर अभिलेख संशोधित/दुरुस्त किया जाय का आदेश पारित है।

मौजा लहरतारा पूर्व में म्यूनीसिपल बोर्ड बनारस व वर्तमान में नगर निगम वाराणसी बौरह अन्य विभाग अन्तर्गत विद्यमान है। जैसा कि विगत 2-3 वर्षों में नमो परिशीलन अन्तर्गत उपभुक्त मौजे के शेष बचे भाग को नगर निगम वाराणसी अन्तर्गत शामिल किया गया है, जिससे सम्पूर्ण मौजा लहरतारा वर्तमान में नगर निगम वाराणसी अन्तर्गत हो गया है।

उक्त खसरा सं० 255 में मौके पर सद्गुरु कबीर धाम परिसर सम तालाब व पक्केमकान सम पक्का रास्ता व पुराना कबीर मठ का पाथवे (मार्ग) व रेडीमेड सीमेंटेड चहारदिवारी व ईंट की चहारदिवारी की शक्ल में है। पक्के मकानात सम पक्का रास्ता स्थानीय तौर पर ब्रह्मलीन नगर कालोनी के नाम से पुकारा जाता है, जिसमें रहायशी पक्के मकानात सम सहन कायम है तथा कुछ भू-भाग पर नाउन्डी नाला का निर्माण किया गया है, जिसमें कालोनी वासियों के आवागमन हेतु पक्के मार्ग व इण्टरलॉकिंग निर्मित है। उपरोक्त वर्णित सभी अतिक्रमणगत भू-रकबा का रकबा लगभग 3.63 00 है० पाया गया, तथा शेष रकबा वर्शकाल तालाब के रूप में खाली है। फील्डबुक सम नजरी नक्शा साथ में संलग्न है।

P.T.O.

साथ ही यह भी अवगत कराना है कि उक्त भूखण्ड सं० 255 के सम्बन्ध में माननीय उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा विभिन्न रिट पिटिशन में आदेश पारित किया गया है जो निम्नवत है -

रिट सं० 60997 सन् 2010 आचार्य श्री हजूर अर्धनाम साहब बनाम State of U.P. Thru Secretary Revenue U.P. and Another में आदेश दिनांक 21-10-2010 द्वारा आदेश पारित किया गया कि "Till disposal of the objection as directed aforesaid, the order dated 4-4-2008 shall be kept in abeyance and status-quo with respect to nature and possession over the land in dispute shall be maintained by the parties. It goes without saying that in case the authority concerned after hearing the petitioner allows the objection, the order dated 4.4.2008 shall stand wiped out and the rights of the parties would be governed by the order which may be passed on the objection of the petitioner."

रिट सं० 50817 सन् 2009 विजय नाथ तिवारी व अन्य बनाम State of U.P. and Others में आदेश दिनांक 18-09-2009 द्वारा आदेश पारित किया गया कि "Till further orders of this court the petitioners shall not be dispossessed from the land in dispute nor their constructions shall be demolished."

रिट सं० 44543 सन् 2009 श्रीमती साध्या मिश्रा व अन्य बनाम State of U.P. and others में आदेश दिनांक 25-08-2009 द्वारा आदेश पारित किया गया कि "Till further orders of this court the petitioners shall not be dispossessed from the land in dispute nor their constructions shall be demolished."

रिट सं० 55686 सन् 2009 श्रीमती प्रभा देवी बनाम State of U.P. and others में आदेश दिनांक 09-11-2009 द्वारा आदेश पारित किया गया कि "In view of the above, till the next date of listing, status-quo with regard to possession shall be maintained by the parties."

माननीय न्यायालय आदेश की प्रतियां सुलभ अवलोकन हेतु साथ में संलग्न है।

न्यायालय अपर आयुक्त प्रशासन वाराणसी मण्डल वाराणसी में निगरानी संख्या। C2021140000000188 सन् 2021 पारसनाथ गुप्ता आदि बनाम सरकार विचाराधीन है, जिसमें सुनवाई हेतु नियत तिथि 22-04-2026 नियत है। न्यायालय प्रश्नोत्तरी की प्रति साथ में संलग्न है।

यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि उपरोक्त सीमांकन मौके पर प्रश्नगत आराजी सहित अगल बगल के आराजियात पक्के निर्माण से आच्छादित होने के कारण स्थानीय सीमांकन के साथ-साथ ग्राम अभि के सहयोग से किया गया है।

आख्या सादर सेवा में प्रेषित।

③

No 1365

Lahartara

PARGANA DEHAT AMANAT

DIST. BENARES

1883—84

Scale 16 Inches = 1 Mile

क्रo कूप, जिससे माप उठाई गई

⊙ A से B : 910 कड़ी
⊙ B से C : 520 कड़ी
⊙ A से C : 1410 कड़ी
⊙ C से V : 1720 कड़ी

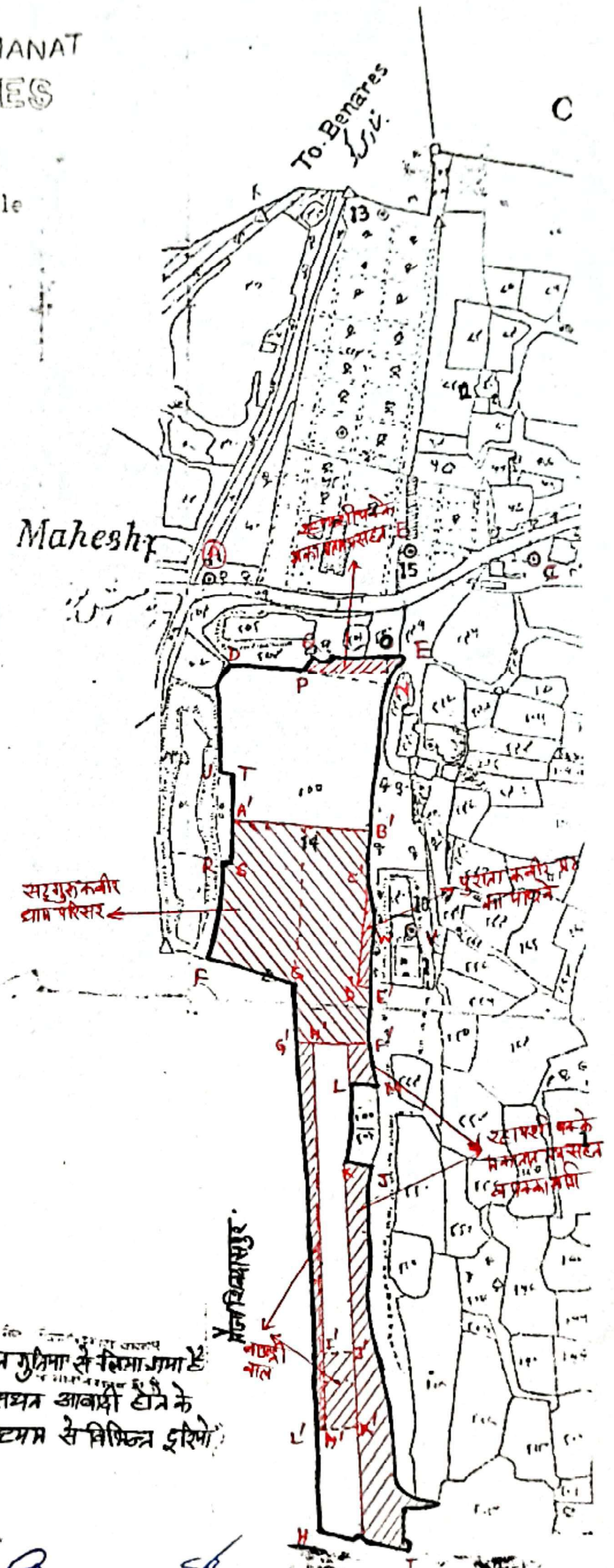
A से D : 400 कड़ी
B से E : 470 कड़ी
D से F : 1340 कड़ी
F से G : 390 कड़ी
G से H : 2330 कड़ी
H से I : 390 कड़ी
I से J = 1670 कड़ी
J से K = 100 कड़ी
K से L = 330 कड़ी
L से M = 100 कड़ी
M से O = 1900 कड़ी
D से E : 770 कड़ी
B से D : 960 कड़ी
A से E : 930 कड़ी
D से A': 680 कड़ी
E से B' : 770 कड़ी
V से W : 160 कड़ी

P से N : 350 कड़ी
N से E : 160 कड़ी
E से Q : 400 कड़ी
Q से P : 70 कड़ी
R से S : 30 कड़ी
S से T : 400 कड़ी
T से U : 50 कड़ी
U से R : 400 कड़ी
A' से T : 200 कड़ी

A'–B' : 610 कड़ी
B'–I : 3130 कड़ी
B'–M : 1130 कड़ी
F'–H' : 320 कड़ी
G–F : 390 कड़ी
F–A' : 660 कड़ी
G'–L' : 1650 कड़ी
H'–M' : 1150 कड़ी
I'–M' : 130 कड़ी
J'–K' : 130 कड़ी

1 ...
2 Bankariapura
3 Jamhnaulipura
4 ...marloh (3)
5 Brick Kiln (2)
6 Camel Shed
7 Burial Ground
8 Platform Namazi Baba
9 Kabir Asthan
10 Sati
11 Fal under cultivation
12 Temple (3)

नोट : उपलब्ध भूचित्र मापन सुविधा से लिया गया है तथा अगल-बगल सघन आबादी होने के कारण गूगल अर्थ के माध्यम से विभिन्न दूरियों का मापन किया गया है।



कार्यवाही

आदेश पत्रांक 567/आ०लि०-सदर, दिनांक 19-01-2026, कार्यालय उपजिलाधिकारी सदर वाराणसी, अपर जिलाधिकारी प्रोटोकाल, लॉ एण्ड आर्डर वाराणसी के पत्रांक सं०1156/ एन०जी०टी० ओ०ए०न० 645/2025/25-26 दिनांक 19-01-2026 के क्रम में मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में योजित ओ० ए० सं० 645/2025 महन्त गोविन्द दास शास्त्री बनाम स्टेट ऑफ उ०प्र० एवं अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 23-12-2025 का अनुपालन कराये जाने हेतु दिये गये निर्देश के क्रम में ऐतिहासिक कबीर तालाब, लहरतारा पर अतिक्रमण के सम्बन्ध में राजस्व अभिलेखों के आधार पर शिकायती प्रकरण में उल्लेखित बिन्दुओं के दृष्टिगत तालाब का सर्वेक्षण कर रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के सम्बन्ध में दिये गये निर्देश के क्रम में गठित राजस्व टीम व उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (U.P.P.C.B.) कार्मिकों/अधिकारी की उपस्थिति में आज दिनांक 24-01-2026 ई० को आ०न०255 स्थित मौजा लहरतारा तालाब का स्थापन/सीमांकन किया गया, तत्पश्चात उपस्थित लोगों का साक्ष्य स्वरूप हस्ताक्षर कराया गया।

महन्त गोविन्द दास शास्त्री

U.P.P.C.B.

24/01/26
C. P. Verma
S.A.

राजस्व टीम

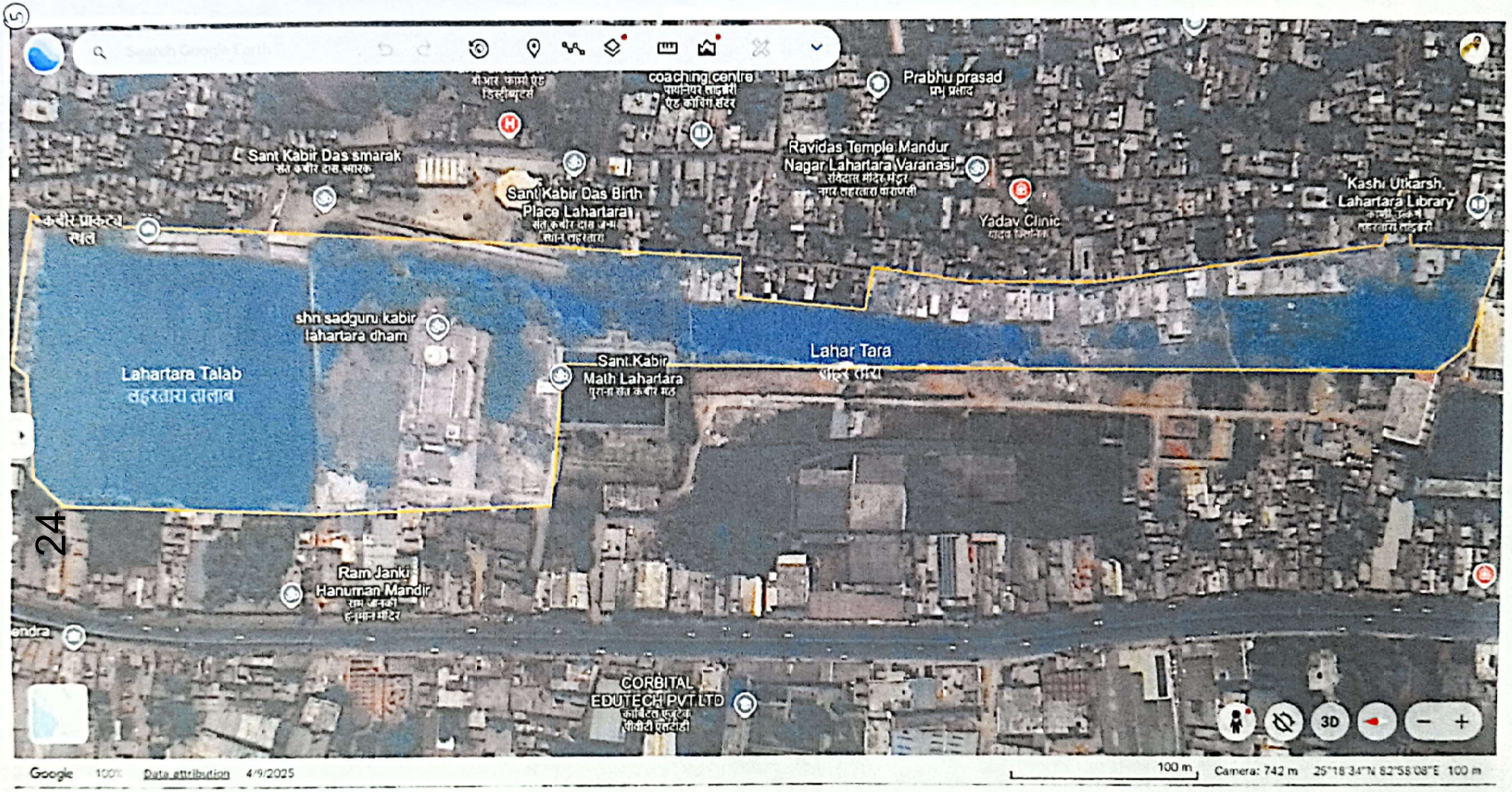
24/01/2026

24/01/26

24.1.2026

कु० ले०सि०मण्डलायुक्त
24-01-2026

24-1-2026


Sant Kabir Das smarak
संत कबीर दास स्मारक
Sant Kabir Das Birth Place Lahartara
संत कबीर दास जन्म स्थान लहरतारा
coaching centre
पायनियर लाइब्रेरी एंड कोचिंग सेंटर
Prabhu prasad
प्रभु प्रसाद
Ravidas Temple Mandur Nagar Lahartara Varanasi
रविदास मंदिर मंडुर नगर लहरतारा वाराणसी
Yadav Clinic
यादव क्लिनिक
Kashi Utkarsh Lahartara Library
shri sadguru kabir lahartara dham
Lahartara Talab
लहरतारा तालाब
Sant Kabir Math Lahartara
पुराना संत कबीर मठ
Lahar Tara
लहर तारा
Ram Janki Hanuman Mandir
राम जानकी हनुमान मंदिर
CORBITAL EDUTECH PVT LTD
कॉर्बिटल एडुटेक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
3D
Google
Data attribution
4/9/2025
100 m
Camera: 742 m
25°18'34"N 82°58'08"E 100 m

24

(7)

RAJ KARAN YADAV

(राज करन यादव)

Advocate, High Court
Chamber No.: 18, Old Building, High Court,
Residence: 125, Savitri Nagar, Nai Jhunsi
Allahabad
Mob.: 9450622663

90/1

C.M. Writ NO. 60997 OF 2010

DISTRICT:: Varanasi

Acharya Shri Hajoor Ardh Petitioners/Appellant/Applicant
Saheb

VERSUS

State of U.P. Thr. Sec. (Rev.) .....Respondents/Opposite Parties
and another

COPY OF ORDER DATED: 21.10.10

CANCELLED

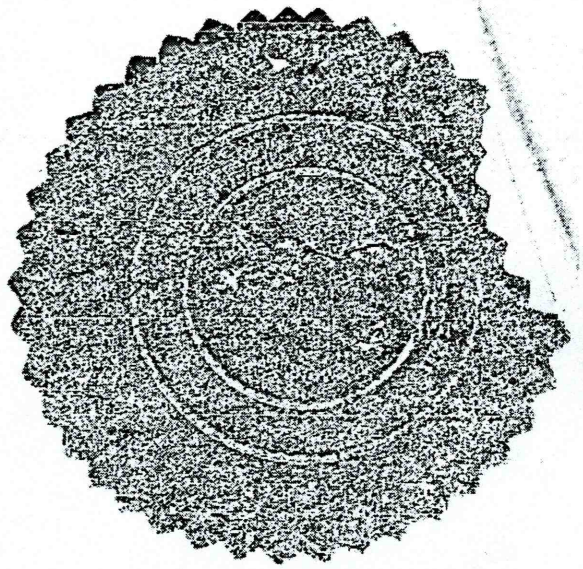
L. SINGH
Lic. No. 715
H. C. Allh.

CANCELLED

L. SINGH
Lic. No. 715
H. C. Allh.

(6)

Warning :- Don't tamper with the barcode.
Embossing to be done below this line



Embossing to be done above this line

HIGH COURT AT ALLAHABAD

Computerized Copying Section, High Court of Judicature at Allahabad

Requisition Information								
Folio No.	Application Date	Case Type	Case No.	Year	Case filed at	Date of Judgment/Order	Court Fee	No.of Pages
191763 of 2010	22.10.2010	WRIC	60997	2010	Allahabad	21.10.2010	15.0	2

Printed/Prepared by	Authenticated by	Date of Issuance
Signature :- Name :- Sarvesh Kumar Designation :- Console Operator	Signature :- Name :- Designation :- Section Officer	

Neutral Citation No. - 2010:AHC:134705

Court No. - 6

Case :- WRIT - C No. - 60997 of 2010

Petitioner :- Aacharya Shri Hajoor Ardhnam Saheb
Respondent :- State Of U.P. Thru' Secretary (Revenue) U.P. & Another
Petitioner Counsel :- Raj Karan Yadav
Respondent Counsel :- C.S.C.

Hon'ble Krishna Murari,J.

Heard learned counsel for the petitioner.

In view of the peculiar facts and circumstances and with the consent of the learned counsel for the parties, the writ petition is being disposed of at this stage without calling for a counter affidavit.

By means of this petition, the petitioner has challenged the order dated 4.4.2008 passed by the Assistant Collector, Ist Class, Tehsil Sadar, district Varanasi in proceedings under Section 33/39 of the U.P. Land Revenue Act directing to expunge the name of the petitioners from over the land in dispute.

It has been vehemently contended by learned counsel for the petitioner that the order was passed ex-parte without any notice and opportunity of hearing.

When the matter was taken up as fresh on 6.10.2010 learned standing counsel was directed to obtain instruction in the matter. On the basis of instruction received, learned standing counsel has made a statement before the Court that identical orders in respect of various other persons were passed by the Assistant Collector and the said persons have already filed recall application which is pending consideration. It is not being disputed by learned standing counsel that the order impugned in this petition was ex-parte without any notice and opportunity of hearing to the petitioner.

Since the order is an ex-parte order, interest of justice would stand served by affording the petitioner an opportunity post decisional

(9)

90

hearing.

Considering the facts and circumstances, the writ petition stands disposed of with the liberty to the petitioner to file objection which may be available to him in law before the authority concerned within a period of four weeks from today. In case any such objection is filed the authority concerned shall consider and decide the same in accordance with law after notice and opportunity of hearing to all concerned.

Till disposal of the objection as directed aforesaid, the order dated 4.4.2008 shall be kept in abeyance and status-quo with respect to nature and possession over the land in dispute shall be maintained by the parties.

It goes without saying that in case the authority concerned after hearing the petitioner allows the objection, the order dated 4.4.2008 shall stand wiped out and the rights of the parties would be governed by the order which may be passed on the objection of the petitioner.

Order Date :- 21.10.2010
nd

AUTHENTICATIED COPY
22-10-10
SECTION OFFICER
COMPUTERISED COPYING SECTION
HIGH COURT, ALLAHABAD

High Court of Judicature at Allahabad

(10)

DISPOSED

Case Status - **WRIT - C (WRIC)-[60997/2010]**

[Diary/Token No.:]

Generated on : 06-02-2026 at 12:27:47 pm

Filing No.	WRIC/60997/2010	Filing Date : 04-10-2010
CNR	**UPHC011349462010**	Date of Registration : 04-10-2010

Case Status

First Hearing Date	21st October 2010
Date of Decision	21st October 2010
Case Status	Case Disposed
Nature of Disposal	Disposed off/Decided on Merits
Coram	HON'BLE KRISHNA MURARI
Bench Type	Single Bench
State	UTTARPRADESH
District	VARANASI

Petitioner/Respondent and their Advocate(s)

Petitioner	**Respondent**
1. AACHARYA SHRI HAJOOR ARDHNAM SAHEB **Advocate -** RAJ KARAN YADAV	**1.** STATE OF U.P. THRU SECRETARY REVENUE U.P. and ANOTHER **Advocate -** C.S.C.

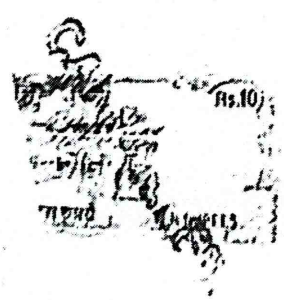
Category Details

Category	THE U.P. LAND REVENUE ACT 1901 (110300)
Sub Category	Miscellaneous (110390)

(11)

Chandrakoli Patel
Ch-No- 145 High
Court Allahabad

Writ Petition No 5@ 817/09
District Varanasi
Digvijay Nath Tiwari and ors
Vs
State U.P. and ors
Order dt 18-9-2019



12 (A)

THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD

CIVIL MISC. WRIT Petition No. 50817 of 2019

{Under Article 226 Of The Constitution Of India.}

DISTRICT: VARANASI

1. Digvijay Nath Tiwari, S/o Sri Surya Bali Tiwari, Gram Narla, Pargana-Sikandarpur Gauri, Tehsil-Rasra, District-Ballia.
2. Usha Kiran Ojha, W/o Ramachapit Ojha, Gram-Sadakpur, Narainpur, Tehsil & District-Ballia.
3. Hemlata Tiwari, W/o Santosh Nath Tiwari, R/o Gram Narla (Haldirampur), Pargana-Sikandarpur Gauri, Tehsil-Rasra, District-Ballia.
4. Prem Lata Mishra, D/o Kripa Shankar Pandey, R/o Gram Purmati, Pargana & Tehsil Ghosi, District-Azamgarh.
5. Kaushal Kishore Singh, S/o Late Rajnath Singh, R/o Gram Nawapura, District-Ghazipur.
6. Brijendra Narain Ojha, S/o Ramanuj Ojha, R/o Gram Kapuri Narainpur, Pargana-Rasra, District-Ballia.
7. Durgawati Rai, W/o Narendra Rai, R/o Gram Gang Kishore, Pargana Sikandarpur (Purvi), Tehsil-Bassdeeh, District-Ballia.

.....Applicants/Petitioners.

VERSUS

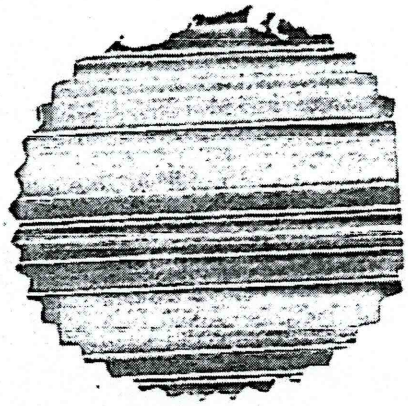
1. State of U.P. through Secretary, Revenue, U.P. Lucknow
2. Commissioner, Varanasi Division, Varanasi
3. District Magistrate / Collector, Varanasi
4. Assistant Collector First Class, Sadar Varanasi
5. Gram Sabha, Village-Lahartara, Pargana-Dehat Amanat, District Varanasi, through its Pradhan

..... Respondents

To the Hon'ble Chief Justice and his other companion Judges of the aforesaid Court.

The humble writ petition on behalf of the above named petitioners most respectfully showeth as under:

(13)



Embossing to be done above this line

HIGH COURT AT ALLAHABAD

Computerized Copying Section, High Court of Judicature at Allahabad

Requisition Information								
Folio No.	Application Date	Case Type	Case No.	Year	Case filed at	Date of Judgment/Order	Court Fees	No.of Pages
136173 of 2015	7.7.2015	WRIC	50817	2009	Allahabad	18.9.2009	15.0	1

Printed/Prepared by	Authenticated by	Date of Issuance
Signature :- Prashant Name :- Prashant Kumar Pandey Designation :- Review Officer Employee No. :- E7443 Date of Printing:- 7.7.2015	Signature :- 7.7.15 Name :- S. Pathak Designation :- Section Officer Employee No. :- 3257 Authenticated Copy ready on:-	07 JUL 2015

07 JUL 2015

(14)

Court No. - 6

Case :- WRIT - C No. - 50817 of 2009

Petitioner :- Digvijay Nath Tiwari And Others
Respondent :- State Of U.P. And Others
Petitioner Counsel :- Ashish Kumar Singh,Ajay Kumar Singh
Respondent Counsel :- C.S.C.

Hon'ble Vikram Nath,J.

Connect with Writ Petition No.44543 of 2009.

Heard the learned counsel for the petitioners.

The learned standing counsel representing respondent nos.1 to 4 and Sri Anuj Kumar, Advocate representing respondent no.5 may file counter affidavit within a month. Petitioners will have three weeks thereafter to file rejoinder affidavit. List thereafter .

Till further orders of this Court the petitioners shall not be dispossessed from the land in dispute nor their constructions shall be demolished.

Order Date :- 18.9.2009
SS

High Court of Judicature at Allahabad

(15)

PENDING

Case Status - **WRIT - C (WRIC)-[50817/2009]**

[Diary/Token No.:]

Generated on : 06-02-2026 at 12:32:05 pm

Filing No.	WRIC/50817/2009	Filing Date : 16-09-2009
CNR	**UPHC010339592009**	Date of Registration : 16-09-2009

Case Status

First Hearing Date	18th September 2009
Next Hearing Date	
Coram	
Bench Type	Single Bench
Causelist Type	Daily Cause List
State	UTTARPRADESH
District	VARANASI

Petitioner/Respondent and their Advocate(s)

Petitioner	**Respondent**
1. DIGVIJAY NATH TIWARI AND OTHERS **Advocate -** ASHISH KUMAR SINGH,AJAY KUMAR SINGH	**1.** STATE OF U.P. AND OTHERS **Advocate -** C.S.C.

Category Details

Category	THE U.P. LAND REVENUE ACT 1901 (110300)
Sub Category	Miscellaneous (110390)

(16)

Court No. - 6

Case :- WRIT - C No. - 50817 of 2009

Petitioner :- Digvijay Nath Tiwari And Others
Respondent :- State Of U.P. And Others
Petitioner Counsel :- Ashish Kumar Singh,Ajay Kumar Singh
Respondent Counsel :- C.S.C.

Hon'ble Vikram Nath,J.

Connect with Writ Petition No.44543 of 2009.

Heard the learned counsel for the petitioners.

The learned standing counsel representing respondent nos.1 to 4 and Sri Anuj Kumar, Advocate representing respondent no.5 may file counter affidavit within a month. Petitioners will have three weeks thereafter to file rejoinder affidavit. List thereafter .

Till further orders of this Court the petitioners shall not be dispossessed from the land in dispute nor their constructions shall be demolished.

Order Date :- 18.9.2009
SS

17(A)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD

CIVIL MISC. WRIT PETITION NO. 4559 OF 2009

(Under Article 226 of the Constitution of India)

DISTRICT: VARANASI

1. Smt. Sadhna Mishra, W/o Satya Prakash Mishra
2. Smt. Neelam Mishra, W/o Om Prakash Mishra
3. Laxmi Kant Pandey
4. Radha Kant Pandey
5. Shiv Kant Pandey
6. Nisha Kant Pandey
7. Vinay Kant Pandey

   Petitioner Nos. 3 to 7 are S/o Late Shree Kant Pandey
8. Shreela Prashad Singh S/o Shrada Prashad Singh
9. Smt. Neelam Singh W/o Ravi Sanker Singh
10. Smt. Sheela Singh W/o Arvind Kumar Singh
11. Smt. Isha Singh W/o Uday Narain Bhargawa
12. Smt. Lilawati Devi W/o Mahendra Narain Singh
13. Smt. Mithilesh Devi W/o Vijay Shanker Singh
14. Akhilesh Kumar Rai S/o Vishnu Dan Rai
15. Ishwar Chandra Tiwari S/o Late Ram Narain Tiwari
16. Smt. Sadhna Tiwari W/o Ishwar Chand Tiwari
17. Smt. Munni Sharma W/o Ashok Sharma
18. Smt. Madhuri Devi W/o Akhilesh Narain Singh
19. Smt. Sampurna Devi W/o Kapileshwar Singh
20. Smt. Shanti Devi W/o Bal Krishna Narain Singh
21. Smt. Annapurna Tripathi W/o Shailesh Tripathi
22. Invisible
23. Invisible
24. Invisible
25. Invisible
26. Invisible
27. Invisible
28. Invisible
29. Invisible

18(A)

30. Smt. Maina Devi, w/o Shankar Pandey.
31. Smt. Sudama Devi w/o Pabbari
32. Arjun Ram, S/o Sulawan.
33. Smt. Piyari Devi, w/o Babu...
34. Shiv Poojan.
35. Shiv Kumar. sons Shobnath
36. Saraswati Devi, W/o Shobnath
37. Smt. Basmati Devi, w/o Arjun.
38. Smt. Kamla Devi, w/o Hari Ram
39. Anand Prakash Singh.)
40. Prem Prakash Singh. sons Late Preetam Singh
41. Smt. Dhaneshara Devi W/o Kumar Singh
42. Parmendar)
43. Arvind)
44. Praveen) sons Kumar Singh
45. Deep Chand S/o Algoo Prasad
46. Phulawati Devi, W/o Algoo Prasad.

All R/o village Lahartara, Pargana Dehat Amanat District Varanasi.

.....Applicants/Petitioners.

VERSUS

1. State of U.P. through Secretary, Revenue, U.P. Lucknow
2. Commissioner, Varanasi Division, Varanasi
3. District Magistrate / Collector, Varanasi
4. Assistant Collector First Class, Sadar Varanasi
5. Gram Sabha, Village-Lahartara, Pargana-Dehat Amanat, District Varanasi, through its Pradhan

..... Respondents

To the Hon'ble Chief Justice and his other companion Judges of the aforesaid Court.

The humble writ petition on behalf of the above named petitioners most respectfully showeth as under:

High Court of Judicature at Allahabad

PENDING

Case Status - **WRIT - C (WRIC)-[44543/2009]**

[Diary/Token No.:]

Generated on : 06-02-2026 at 12:36:57 pm

Filing No.	WRIC/44543/2009	Filing Date : 22-08-2009
CNR	**UPHC010329432009**	Date of Registration : 22-08-2009

Case Status

First Hearing Date	04th January 2010
Next Hearing Date	-- (Connected with WRIC/55686/2009)
Coram	
Bench Type	Single Bench
Causelist Type	Daily Cause List
State	UTTARPRADESH
District	VARANASI

Petitioner/Respondent and their Advocate(s)

Petitioner	**Respondent**
1. SMT. SADHNA MISHRA AND OTHERS **Advocate -** ASHISH KUMAR SINGH,AJAY KUMAR SINGH	**1.** STATE OF U.P. AND OTHERS **Advocate -** ANUJ KUMAR,C.S.C.

Category Details

Category	THE U.P.Z.A. & L.R. ACT 1950 (110100)
Sub Category	Miscellaneous (110190)

(29)

Court No. - 6

Case :- WRIT - C No. - 55686 of 2009

Petitioner :- Smt. Vibha Devi
Respondent :- State Of U.P. And Others
Petitioner Counsel :- Sri Sankatha Rai,Dr. Vinod Kumar Rai,Vijay Kumar Rai
Respondent Counsel :- C.S.C.,Mahesh Narain Singh

Hon'ble Satyendra Singh Chauhan,J.

Heard learned counsel for the petitioner.

Notice on behalf of opposite parties no.1 to 4 has been accepted by the learned Standing Counsel, while notice on behalf of opposite party no.5 has been accepted by Sri Mahesh Narain Singh, who pray for and are granted three weeks' time to file counter affidavit. One week thereafter is allowed to the counsel for the petitioner for filing rejoinder affidavit.

List thereafter.

Learned Standing Counsel on the basis of instructions states that the land in question was recorded as talab in 1291 fasli, but in 1356 and 1359 faslies the land in question was recorded as agricultural land.

It is submitted on behalf of the petitioner that petitioner is bona fide purchaser from the recorded tenure holders for valuable consideration. It is further submitted that on the date of vesting the land was not in the shape of talab and, therefore, considering the spot position the land was entered as agricultural land. It is also submitted that much belated action has been initiated and at the behest of the said order petitioner's house would be demolished, which is existing on the land in question for a long time.

In view of the above, till the next date of listing, status-quo with regard to possession shall be maintained by the parties.

Order Date :- 9.11.2009
Rao

High Court of Judicature at Allahabad

21

PENDING

Case Status - **WRIT - C (WRIC)-[55686/2009]**

[Diary/Token No.:]

Generated on : 06-02-2026 at 12:18:44 pm

Filing No.	WRIC/55686/2009	Filing Date : 23-10-2009
CNR	**UPHC011696982009**	Date of Registration : 23-10-2009

Case Status

First Hearing Date	04th January 2010
Next Hearing Date	
Stage of Case	For Admission
Coram	
Bench Type	Single Bench
Causelist Type	Daily Cause List
State	UTTARPRADESH
District	VARANASI

Petitioner/Respondent and their Advocate(s)

Petitioner	**Respondent**
1. SMT. VIBHA DEVI **Advocate -** DR. VINOD KUMAR RAI,VIJAY KUMAR RAI,SRI SANKATHA RAI	**1.** STATE OF U.P. AND OTHERS **Advocate -** MAHESH NARAIN SINGH,C.S.C.

Category Details

Category	THE U.P. LAND REVENUE ACT 1901 (110300)
Sub Category	Miscellaneous (110390)

Linked Cases (Case Number)

WRIC/44543/2009

Disclaimer: Status report is based on data available on CCMS servers.

Printed on 06-02-2026 at 12:17:49 pm

वाद का सारांश

प्रिंट निकाले

मण्डल:- वाराणसी **न्यायालय:-** अपर आयुक्त, प्रशासन

वाद सं०:	00688/2021	**कंप्यूटरीकृत वाद सं०:**	C202114000000688
वादी / प्रतिवादी के नाम एवम पता:	पारसनाथ गुप्ता आदि , तुलसीपुर परगना देहात अमानत **बनाम** सरकार उ0प्र0 , -	**वाद की स्थिति:**	बहस
वाद प्रकृति:	मूल वाद	**दाखिल करने का दिनांक:**	25-Mar-2021
अगला सुनवाई दिनांक:	22-Apr-2026	**अधिनियम, धारा:**	उ०प्र० भू-राजस्व अधिनियम,1901 , 219
गाँव और परगने का नाम:	**गाँव:-** , **परगने का नाम:-** देहात अमानत		

आर्डर शीट का विवरण

क्र सं0	पिछली सुनवाई तिथि	पिछली नियत कार्यवाही	अगली सुनवाई तिथि	अगली नियत कार्यवाही
1	----	----	28/09/2021	ग्राह्यता
2	28/09/2021	ग्राह्यता	11/11/2021	प्रतीक्षा अवर न्यायालय पत्रावली
3	11/11/2021	प्रतीक्षा अवर न्यायालय पत्रावली	16/11/2021	ग्राह्यता
4	16/11/2021	ग्राह्यता	28/12/2021	बहस
5	28/12/2021	बहस	25/01/2022	ग्राह्यता
6	25/01/2022	ग्राह्यता	01/02/2022	ग्राह्यता
7	01/02/2022	ग्राह्यता	07/02/2022	ग्राह्यता
8	07/02/2022	ग्राह्यता	14/02/2022	ग्राह्यता
9	14/02/2022	ग्राह्यता	28/02/2022	ग्राह्यता
10	28/02/2022	ग्राह्यता	11/04/2022	ग्राह्यता
11	11/04/2022	ग्राह्यता	23/05/2022	बहस
12	23/05/2022	बहस	06/06/2022	ग्राह्यता
13	06/06/2022	ग्राह्यता	21/06/2022	ग्राह्यता
14	21/06/2022	ग्राह्यता	05/07/2022	ग्राह्यता
15	05/07/2022	ग्राह्यता	08/08/2022	ग्राह्यता
16	08/08/2022	ग्राह्यता	07/09/2022	ग्राह्यता
17	07/09/2022	ग्राह्यता	28/09/2022	ग्राह्यता
18	28/09/2022	ग्राह्यता	07/11/2022	ग्राह्यता
19	07/11/2022	ग्राह्यता	28/11/2022	बहस
20	28/11/2022	बहस	03/01/2023	ग्राह्यता
21	03/01/2023	ग्राह्यता	17/01/2023	ग्राह्यता
22	17/01/2023	ग्राह्यता	15/02/2023	ग्राह्यता
23	15/02/2023	ग्राह्यता	09/05/2023	बहस
24	09/05/2023	बहस	13/06/2023	बहस
25	13/06/2023	बहस	20/07/2023	बहस
26	20/07/2023	बहस	25/08/2023	बहस
27	25/08/2023	बहस	06/10/2023	बहस

28	06/10/2023	बहस	20/11/2023	बहस
29	20/11/2023	बहस	29/12/2023	बहस
30	29/12/2023	बहस	16/02/2024	बहस
31	16/02/2024	बहस	15/03/2024	बहस
32	15/03/2024	बहस	03/04/2024	बहस
33	03/04/2024	बहस	10/04/2024	ग्राह्यता
34	10/04/2024	ग्राह्यता	24/04/2024	ग्राह्यता
35	24/04/2024	ग्राह्यता	04/06/2024	बहस
36	04/06/2024	बहस	18/06/2024	ग्राह्यता
37	18/06/2024	ग्राह्यता	01/07/2024	ग्राह्यता
38	01/07/2024	ग्राह्यता	07/08/2024	ग्राह्यता
39	07/08/2024	ग्राह्यता	29/08/2024	बहस
40	29/08/2024	बहस	29/08/2024	ग्राह्यता
41	29/08/2024	ग्राह्यता	17/09/2024	ग्राह्यता
42	17/09/2024	ग्राह्यता	17/10/2024	ग्राह्यता
43	17/10/2024	ग्राह्यता	05/11/2024	बहस
44	05/11/2024	बहस	13/11/2024	ग्राह्यता
45	13/11/2024	ग्राह्यता	02/01/2025	ग्राह्यता
46	02/01/2025	ग्राह्यता	17/01/2025	ग्राह्यता
47	17/01/2025	ग्राह्यता	18/02/2025	ग्राह्यता
48	18/02/2025	ग्राह्यता	07/03/2025	ग्राह्यता
49	07/03/2025	ग्राह्यता	07/03/2025	ग्राह्यता
50	07/03/2025	ग्राह्यता	30/04/2025	ग्राह्यता
51	30/04/2025	ग्राह्यता	15/05/2025	ग्राह्यता
52	15/05/2025	ग्राह्यता	17/06/2025	ग्राह्यता
53	17/06/2025	ग्राह्यता	11/07/2025	बहस
54	11/07/2025	बहस	25/07/2025	बहस
55	25/07/2025	बहस	02/08/2025	ग्राह्यता
56	02/08/2025	ग्राह्यता	11/08/2025	बहस
57	11/08/2025	बहस	22/08/2025	बहस
58	22/08/2025	बहस	01/09/2025	ग्राह्यता
59	01/09/2025	ग्राह्यता	15/09/2025	बहस
60	15/09/2025	बहस	24/09/2025	बहस
61	24/09/2025	बहस	30/09/2025	बहस
62	30/09/2025	बहस	10/10/2025	बहस
63	10/10/2025	बहस	10/10/2025	बहस
64	10/10/2025	बहस	10/11/2025	बहस
65	10/11/2025	बहस	16/12/2025	बहस
66	16/12/2025	बहस	29/01/2026	बहस
67	29/01/2026	बहस	22/04/2026	बहस

(24)

01/2026	बहस	22/04/2026	बहस

ner.: उपरोक्त सूचना मात्र सूचनार्थ है तथा राजस्व न्यायालय कम्प्यूटरीकृत प्रबन्धन प्रणाली (RCCMS) में उपलब्ध अद्यतन सूचना पर है, इस सूचना की कोई विधिक मान्यता नहीं होगी। वास्तविक सूचना की पुष्टि सम्बंधित न्यायलय / न्यायालयों की पत्रावली / पत्रावलियों जा सकती है।

Annexure-7

सेवा में,

नगर आयुक्त,
नगर निगम, वाराणसी।

प्रेषक,

उप जिलाधिकारी / ज्वाइंट मजिस्ट्रेट,
सदर, वाराणसी।

संख्या : 350 / आलि०

दिनांक 02/2/2026

विषय : मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण में योजित वाद संख्या-645/2025 "महंत गोविन्द दास शास्त्री बनाम उ0 प्र0 सरकार व अन्य" में पारित आदेश दिनांक 23.12.2025 के अनुपालन में ऐतिहासिक कबीर तालाब, लहरतारा, वाराणसी पर विद्यमान अतिक्रमण हटाए जाने के संबंध में।

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयक के संदर्भ में अवगत कराना है कि मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण द्वारा पारित आदेश दिनांक 23.12.2025 के क्रम में ऐतिहासिक कबीर तालाब, लहरतारा, वाराणसी का सर्वेक्षण कराए जाने हेतु कार्यालय उप जिलाधिकारी (सदर), वाराणसी के पत्रांक-567/आ०लि०-सदर, दिनांक 19.01.2026 द्वारा तहसीलदार सदर, वाराणसी की अध्यक्षता में राजस्व टीम का गठन किया गया। उक्त राजस्व टीम एवं उ0 प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड की संयुक्त टीम द्वारा दिनांक 24.01.2026 को स्थल निरीक्षण/सर्वेक्षण किया गया, जिसमें यह तथ्य प्रकाश में आया कि संदर्भित तालाब का कुल रकबा 26 बीघा 07 बिस्वा 17 धूर, जो कि लगभग 17.10 एकड़ (6.920 हेक्टेयर) है।

वर्तमान में उक्त रकबे में से लगभग 3.630 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्रफल पर स्थायी/अस्थायी अतिक्रमण पाया गया है। संदर्भित तालाब नगर निगम, वाराणसी की सीमा के अंतर्गत स्थित है। अतः महोदय से अनुरोध है कि, संदर्भित तालाब के रकबे पर विद्यमान ऐसे स्थायी/अस्थायी अतिक्रमण, जो माननीय उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा पारित स्थगन आदेश से प्रभावित नहीं हैं, के विरुद्ध नियमानुसार अतिक्रमण हटाए जाने की कार्यवाही प्रचलन में लाई जाए। साथ ही, ऐसे स्थायी/अस्थायी अतिक्रमण, जो माननीय उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा पारित स्थगन आदेश से प्रभावित हैं, के संबंध में प्रभावी पैरवी कर स्थगन आदेश समाप्त कराए जाने एवं तत्पश्चात अतिक्रमण हटाए जाने हेतु संबंधित को निर्देशित किया जाए। इसके अतिरिक्त, वर्तमान में विद्यमान अतिक्रमण की स्थिति तथा भविष्य में संभावित अतिक्रमण की संभावना को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, संबंधित को निर्देशित किया जाए कि तालाब के रकबे की सतत एवं प्रभावी निगरानी सुनिश्चित करने तथा भविष्य में किसी भी प्रकार का नया अतिक्रमण न होने पाए, इस हेतु आवश्यक एवं उपयुक्त प्रबंध सुनिश्चित किए जाएँ।

कृपया अपेक्षित कार्यवाही करने का कष्ट करें।

उप जिलाधिकारी (सदर),
वाराणसी।

संख्या एवं दिनांक तदैव।

प्रतिलिपि : 1- जिला मजिस्ट्रेट, वाराणसी महोदय को सादर सूचनार्थ।
2- अपर नगर आयुक्त (श्री संगम लाल), वाराणसी, को आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।
3- सहायक नगर आयुक्त (श्री अनिल यादव), वाराणसी, को आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

उप जिलाधिकारी (सदर),
वाराणसी।

Annexure-8

Photographs of Pond Kabir Math During Joint Survey Dated- 24.01.2026

Photographs of Pond Kabir Math During Joint Survey Dated- 24.01.2026

Annexure-9

“Indicative Guidelines for Restoration of Water Bodies”

(in compliance to Hon’ble NGT Order dated 10.05.2019 in M.A.No. 26/2019 in OA.No. 325 of 2015)

Central Pollution Control Board

(Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India)

Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar

DELHI-10 032

(www.cpcb.nic.in)

June 2019

CONTENTS

Indicative Guidelines for Restoration of Water Bodies
(Polluted Lakes, Ponds and Rivers)

1 Introduction

Adequate availability of water of required quality is pre-requisite for survival and quality of human life. Surface water bodies like lakes, ponds, reservoirs, tanks and rivers were treated as community resource or asset over the centuries. In urban areas also such water bodies played an important role as a source of drinking water, absorption of flood water and a conduit for ground water recharge. They were being nurtured, protected, conserved and managed by the active participation of the local community without any code of conduct or rule. In turn, these water bodies have been catering the local human and livestock populations. The introduction of public water supply and ground water development through tube wells and hand pumps in the modern times, coupled with urbanization and industrialization induced pollution, a tectonic shift in the attitude of the people towards these water bodies has been witnessed. Both locals as well as the government have started neglecting this asset and have stopped caring, nurturing and conserving these community resources. Mushrooming urban, industrial and infrastructure development has further changed the status of these water bodies from community resources to a mere dumping ground or sink for solid wastes, construction debris, domestic sewage, industrial effluents, religious offering etc. resulting in severe degradation in the quality of such resources.

India has had abundant supply of water resources. However, from being a water abundant country India is gradually progressing towards water scarcity due to increasing population pressure, urbanization and uncontrolled growth. At present it is sustaining 18 per cent of world population with 4 per cent of global water

resources. Therefore, management of water resources has assumed great importance. Today availability of water resources is a major issue and is a big challenge facing our country.

In order to revive, restore and rehabilitate the traditional water bodies, the Government of India launched a Scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies which has multiple objectives like comprehensive improvement and restoration of water bodies thereby increasing tank storage capacity, ground water recharge, increased availability of drinking water, improvement in agriculture/horticulture productivity, improvement of catchment areas of tank commands, environmental benefits through improved water use efficiency by promotion of conjunctive use of surface and ground water, community participation and self-supporting system for sustainable management for each water body, capacity Building of communities in better water management and development of tourism, cultural activities, etc. by providing Central Grant to State Governments under a Pilot Scheme directly linked to agriculture during the remaining period of X^{th} Five Year Plan in January 2005. Keeping in view the benefits arising out of the implementation of the scheme, it was extended to XII Plan as well. Further, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA) since February, 2013 for conservation and management of identified lakes and wetlands in the 11 country in a holistic and integrated manner. Under the scheme financial assistance is provided to the concerned State Governments for undertaking various activities for conservation of wetlands and lakes, which also include a small component of lake front development and beautification, especially in urban lakes.

The National Water Policy (2012) formulated by MoWR,RD&GR advocates conservation, promotion and protection of water and highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through rain water harvesting, direct use of

rainfall and other management measures. Further, the Standing Committee on Water Resources (2012-13) in their 16th Report on "Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies" also substantiated that *encroachment on water bodies is threatening the existence of a large number of water bodies and throwing consequent challenges of depleting ground water resources, occurrence of devastating floods in urban areas as well as water scarcity. Afore-said Committee suggested steps required to remove encroachment and to restore the water bodies.*

In recent years several metro cities such as Mumbai and Chennai have witnessed unprecedented flood. Encroachment of river bed is one of the reasons of flooding since it reduces the desired waterway of the river. Inadequacies of flood protection works, reduction in the water holding capacity of natural reservoirs in the basin due to progressive siltation, breaching of river banks, raising of river bed caused by deposition of silt are also the reasons. Encroachments happen due to number of local factors, thus issue is to be looked into by concerned State Government as per the prevailing rules and regulations of the respective State/UT.

As per MoWR, RD & GR, total number of water bodies have declined in the States which may be attributed to (i) increase in population and density of population per square kilometer; (ii) change in land use pattern; (iii) shift from paddy based agriculture to cash crop cultivation; (iv) depletion of ground water; (v) rapid Urbanization; (vi) unplanned urbanization and development activities; (vii) boom in construction activity; (viii) new water bodies have been developed to meet the additional requirement of water for drinking water and irrigation arising due to increase in population; (ix) some of the water bodies mainly, wells in southern group of islands were lost due to submergence of coastal area during tsunami in 2004.

NITI Aayog based on a study warning that India is facing its 'worst' water crisis in history and that demand for potable water will outstrip supply by 2030 if remedial steps are not taken. Nearly 600 million people faced high to extreme water stress. Also, made predictions that twenty-one cities, including Delhi, Bengaluru, Chennai and Hyderabad will run out of groundwater by 2020, affecting 100 million people. If matters are to continue, there will be a 6% loss in the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 2050. Moreover, critical groundwater resources, which accounted for 40% of India's water supply, are being depleted at "unsustainable" rates and up to 70% of India's water supply is "contaminated" 'Therefore*, water resource available to the country should be brought within the category of utilizable resources to the maximum possible extent.*

Therefore, existing scenario necessitates formulation of guidelines for restoration of water bodies keeping in view (i) to make pollution free water bodies and to meet the desired water quality criteria; (ii) to preserve excess water during monsoon, (iii) to restore and augment storage capacities of water bodies (iv) to serve and enhance ground water recharge; (v) increased availability of water for different intended purposes etc., These guidelines are only indicative guidelines and limited to restoration of ponds, lakes, polluted rivers or streams and divided into two parts i.e., stagnated surface water bodies such as ponds, lakes and rolling surface water bodies such as rivers or streams. However, concerned stakeholders are advised to conduct detailed gap analysis to enable to include related action plans for restoration of water bodies for ensuring compliance to Hon'ble NGT order dated 10.05.2019. For understanding aspects relating to restoration of water bodies, the documents already published or issued by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR), Ministry of Housing and Urban Development also be referred as given at Sl. No. 7 References of these indicative guidelines.

This requires an understanding on the status of the water bodies, their suitable use, need for management and conservation so that they serve as a good

resource for future, potential strategies for long-term management especially in the urban areas, which are facing severe water shortage. It should include (i) Recognition Phase, (ii) Restoration Phase; (iii) Protection Phase; (iv) Improvement Phase and (v) Sustenance phase

2. Recognition Phase

Identification and recognition of the problem (inventory of existing and lost water bodies (due to encroachment, pollution, diversion etc.), analysis of cause of the problem and its effect and development of alternative solutions of problem as detailed below: -

2.1 Collection and maintenance of historical information relating to the water bodies

Based on the records available or remote sensing data or GIS maps, interaction with the public living in the vicinity of the water body, following information relating to the water bodies should be collected and records maintained by the concerned department in the State/UT: -

2.1.1 Stagnated water bodies such as ponds/lakes

A. ***Geographical details of the water body: -*** GPS Location and address of the water body, size or dimensions, area, elevation above mean sea level, ownership of the water body, boundaries with earmarking, map of water body (Digital map or remote sensing or satellite map over the years/National Wetland Atlas) with salient features

B. ***Hydrological description of the water body: -*** area, category of lake or pond (natural or man-made), average and maximum depth of stored water (during monsoon and non-monsoon period), total storage capacity, main source of water (rainfall/groundwater seepage/catchment

runoff/direct or indirect flow from any river or stream or creek), water permanence (permanent or intermittent), destination of excess water from pond or lake, purpose used to serve (like drinking water source, fisheries and agriculture or cultivation of aquatic food plants, recreational and aquatic sports, ground water recharge, act as a sink for sediments, habitat for noteworthy animal species, migratory birds or any other purpose), status of lakes or ponds in terms of % open water and aquatic vegetation.

C. Catchment Description

- Details on natural drains or flood channels and their flows contributing to water accumulation.
- Major Towns, total population living around the water body, any sewage contribution from the towns, total sewage generation, total no. of existing STPs and their treatment capacities, if any.
- Major industrial clusters or estates contributing to pollution in water body, total no. of industries (sector-wise), sector-wise total industrial effluent generation, existing industrial effluent treatment capacity [(both captive and Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs)], if any.
- Total waste generation (waste like municipal solid waste, plastic waste, industrial hazardous waste, construction and demolition waste), existing provision for collection, transportation, treatment and disposal practices in the vicinity;
- Any other relevant information such as: - (i) Declared Wetland Ramsar sites, (ii) Bio-diversity details such as flora and fauna biodiversity (list of plant species, list of animal species, species of conservation significance (rare, endangered, threatened, endemic species), major plant invasive alien species and extent of invasion, major animal invasive alien species and extent of invasion.

2.1.2 River or streams

A. ***Digital map*** *of river under consideration with its tributaries showing salient features.*

B. ***Geographical and Hydrological description of polluted river***

Origin of the river and confluence with any other water body, length of travel of the river before confluence with any other water body, velocity of flow (in m/sec), average cross-sectional area (in m^2), average depth of flow (in m) during monsoon and non-mon-soon period, volume of flow or discharge (in m^3 /sec), tributaries of the river under consideration for restoration, GPS location details of all the tributaries and drains confluence with the river or stream; drains or channels contributing to river pollution;

C. ***Catchment description***

- Purpose used to serve by the river or streams
- Major towns along the banks of the river, town-wise total population (with projection for the next 20 years), total water consumption (both supply by local or urban bodies and the ground water consumption), total sewage generation pattern, no. of STPs and the treatment capacity.
- Major industrial estates or clusters along the banks of the river, Industry-sector –wise no. of industries, total water consumption, total industrial effluent generation and existing mechanism for treatment of industrial effluent.
- GPS location details of STPs, CETPs and their capacities, if any
- Ground water status, its utilization and the quality.

- Agricultural practices and the control measures with respect to agricultural runoff.
- Flora and fauna including biodiversity etc.

Also, water being state subject, the State Government or Union Territory Administration should assign the task of maintaining historical records pertaining to each water body to concerned Department in the State/UT and also to designate one responsible Department to enable to take necessary remedial actions as and when situation demands.

2.2 Digital Mapping of all the collected information

All the collected information to be located on the map and such details to be periodically updated and maintained by the concerned department in the State/UT.

3. Restoration Phase includes declaring the 'designated best use' in order to formulate strategies and to decide degree of treatment required for restoration of such water body, if required, selection of best solution to problems identified and application of the solution to the problems of the land which vary from case-to-case, to achieve the designated best use water goals as detailed below: -.

3.1 Designation of water body for its use by the State/UT

The landscape of India is dotted with large number of lakes, reservoirs and wetlands. Historically, the water bodies such as ponds or lakes have met water demands of the population for centuries and a community management system had sustained them for a long period of time.

In a water body or its part, water is subjected to several types of uses. Depending on the types of uses and activities, water quality criteria have been specified to determine its suitability for a particular purpose. Among the various

types of users there is one use that demands highest level of water quality or purity and that is termed as “Designated Best Use” in that stretch of water body. Based on this, water quality requirements have been specified for different uses in terms of primary water quality criteria. The Primary Water Quality Criteria for bathing water already prescribed under Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986**.**

Every pond, lake, river or stream falling under the jurisdiction of the concerned Department of the State Government or UT Administration is required to declare for its ‘designated best use’ in order to formulate strategies and to decide degree of treatment required for restoration of such water body, if required. In the absence of such information, it would be difficult for the regulatory authorities to formulate the strategies to be prepared in case restoration of such water bodies is required.

Water being the State subject, such list of water bodies with designated best use with all the relevant information collected by the concerned Department of the State/UT Administration is required to be submitted to the concerned State Pollution Control Board (SPCB)/Pollution Control Committee (PCC), Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) as well as MoEF & CC, MoWR, RD & GR.

3.2 National Restoration Goals (Ponds, Lakes and Rivers)

‘Water quality criteria-designated best use’ water quality parameters as given at **Annexure-I** is required to be followed as ‘National Restoration Goals (for Ponds, Lakes or Rivers)’. However, this national restoration goals or criteria given at Annexure-I is only indicative and national restoration goals issued from time to time need to be followed for restoration of water bodies.

Monitored water quality of the water body (lakes and ponds) for relevant parameters (monitored at least 8 times in a year) (average mean value) is compared with the ‘National Restoration Goals’. In case of ponds or lakes, if the monitored water quality of the selected water body is complying at least i.e.,

6 out of 8 times to the designated best use water quality parameters, then such pond or lake is fit for the 'designated best use' and if not then requires remedial measures for its restoration**.** *This criterion is applicable only in case of ponds and lakes.*

In case of rivers or streams, the criteria issued from time to time by CPCB for categorization of monitoring location need to be followed and accordingly, the strategies to be formulated for its restoration to achieve at least bathing water quality criteria. Criteria for categorization of river monitoring location is ~~are~~ given in ***Annexure-II. This criterion is to screen the potential locations having pollution (w.r.t bathing water quality parameters i.e., BOD and Faecal Coliform only) and requires more comprehensive examination to identify all the possible sources of pollution.***

3.3 Steps to be followed for restoration of stagnated polluted ponds or lakes

Conservation and restoration requires a systematic and comprehensive plan to study selective and representative freshwater ecosystems. Details of the study should include the status of ponds or lakes or rivers, their suitable use, management and conservation so that they serve as a good resource for future use and formulation of strategies for long-term management especially in the urban areas.

3.3.1 World Lake Vision

The World Lake Vision has been developed by International Lake Environment Committee (ILEC), Japan (https://www.ilec.or.jp/en/pubs/), in collaboration with UNEP , aiming at illuminating the growing crisis in management of lake ecosystem, articulating principles to guide the transition towards managing lakes for their sustainable use and to provide a practical blueprint for ensuring long-term health of lakes and integrity of their survival and economic development. The Seven Principles of Sustainable Lake Management are:

- A harmonious relationship between humans and nature is essential for the sustainable use of lakes.
- A lake drainage basin is the logical starting point for planning and management actions for sustainable lake use.
- A long-term, preventive approach directed to preventing the causes of lake degradation is essential.
- Policy development and decision making for lake management should be based on sound science and best available information.
- The management of lakes for their sustainable use requires the resolution of conflicts among competing users of lake resources taking into account the needs of present and future generations and of nature.
- Citizens and other stakeholders should be encouraged to participate meaningfully in identifying and resolving critical lake problems.
- Good governance, based on fairness, transparency and empowerment of all stakeholders, is essential for sustainable lake use.

The restoration of any water body should be considered only based on the needs and its utilities. *General steps to be followed for restoration of water bodies includes following: -*

3.3.2 Assessment of water quality of the selected water body

Water quality of all the designated best use water bodies are required to be monitored for relevant parameters and as per frequency prescribed under 'guidelines for water quality monitoring 2017' by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC)**.** *Wherever, frequency is not suggested, water bodies are required to be monitored following the standard protocols for collection of samples by the concerned department at least once in a month ~~or~~ but not less than 08 months in a year (covering pre and post-monsoon period)*

3.3.3 Need for restoration of water body

The monitored values of the water body is analyzed based on the criteria suggested under these guidelines or criteria issued from time to time by CPCB for identification of polluted lakes or ponds or rivers or streams and decision be taken for restoration of water body. The criteria suggested for river monitoring location is to use for initial screening and identification of potential hotspots on the river. A comprehensive examination of water quality is required for identifying sources.

3.3.4 Identification of sources of pollution, quantification and assessing detailed gap analysis

Following steps to be followed for idenfication of sources of pollution, its quantification and for carrying out detailed gap analysis

A. Desk Review and Reconnaissance Survey

Identification of various sources contributing to pollution in ponds or lakes–need to be carried out based on desk survey (available information or data/ google map/ historical records) and physical reconnaissance survey (based on physical visual observations, interactions with the local public etc.,) for identification and ascertaining the sources of pollution of ponds or lakes. All the possible sources of pollution should be identified which may be

- open channels or drainage channels contributing untreated sewage or untreated or partially treated effluent discharge from existing sewage treatment plant in the vicinity (or)
- any untreated industrial effluent discharges either from the individual industry or any common effluent treatment plant (CETP) located in the vicinity (or)

- improper disposal of solid waste (plastic waste/ municipal solid waste/industrial hazardous waste/sludges from septic tanks or sewage treatment plants (STPs) or hazardous waste disposal from common effluent treatment plants (CETPs) (or)
- Run off from nearby agricultural fields, if any.
- Social and cultural misuse of ponds or lakes by local communities especially for immersion of idols during festival seasons.
- Any open-defecation around the ponds or lakes by the people living in the vicinity due to lack of sanitary facilities in their dwellings or colonies and fencing all around such water body.
- Physical condition of weed growth and necessity for dredging- Aquatic plants growing in ponds and lakes are beneficial for fish and wildlife as they provide food, dissolved oxygen, and spawning and nesting habitat for fish and waterfowl. Aquatic plants can trap excessive nutrients and detoxify chemicals. However, dense growths (over 25% of the surface area) of algae and other water plants can cause (i) Fish kills; (ii) Fish flavor problems; (iii) Pond water odor problems; (iv) Drinking water taste problem and (v) Stunted fish growth.
- Silting or sediments in the ponds or lakes due to improper disposal of waste including construction and demolition waste or silt contribution from drainage channels which reduces storage capacity and accumulation of contaminated sludges.
- Status of aesthetic conditions around the water body
- Condition of the banks or bunds, spill over (provision to ensure smooth flow of excess floods on downstream especially during monsoon period) or flood channels including obstructions if any.

- Encroachment of waterbodies due to urbanization
- Condition of Eutrophication of lakes or ponds due to inadequate measures (due to indiscriminate discharge of Industrial effluents, run-off from agricultural fields, refuse and discharge of sewage, domestic wastes like food remnants, soaps, detergents cause depleted levels of dissolved oxygen in water lead to a situation where other aquatic life-forms cannot survive).
- Available In-situ available technological options for restoration of ponds or lakes (such as aeration, bio-remediation) in lakes or plants)

B. Detailed gap analysis

Detailed gap analysis to be made w.r.t municipal sewage, industrial effluent and waste management with a projection of at least 15 to 20 years, existing infrastructure for management of municipal sewage, industrial effluents and waste management in the catchment area of the water body under consideration for its restoration including volumetric flow details of all the channels or drains contributing to pollution in water body, as detailed below: -

- ***Sewage management:*** **-** Total population (with projected population at least for the next 20 years) living around the water body, total water consumption (taking into account both water supply by local/urban bodies as well as ground water consumption), total sewage generation (with projected generation quantities), total no. of existing STPs and their treatment capacities and the observed gap with regard to the sewage management (gap may be estimated in the catchment of waterbody).

- ***Industrial effluent management: -*** Industrial clusters or estates contributing to pollution in water bodies, total no. of industries, estimation of total water consumption by the industries, total industrial effluent generation, existing treatment capacity (both captive and common effluent treatment plants (CETPs), gap in industrial effluent management and the requirement for captive or common effluent treatment plants

- ***Waste Management: -*** waste-wise total waste generation, existing provisions for collection, transportation, treatment and disposal (in compliance to the concerned rules) with their capacities and waste-wise gap analysis and the requirements for their management

C. Identification of other associated issues which requires attention as a part of restoration of pond or lake

Apart from identification of all possible pollution sources, detailed gap analysis, additional measures required on case-to-case basis to be identified especially in case of ponds or lakes w.r.t the following aspects: -

- Buffer Zone development maintenance and the existing activities within the buffer zone.
- Feasibility for Bio-diversity park in case adequate land is available in the vicinity of ponds or lakes.
- Greenery development in the vicinity of the ponds or lakes.
- Introduction of recreation facilities such as paddle boats, building jetty.
- Machinery and the man power requirement for maintenance of

the restored water body.

- Existing provision for disposal of waste arising from the de-siltation and de-weeding activity of a pond or lake.
- Awareness and training requirements.
- Any other related measures required also be analyzed for inclusion of such actions while making action plans for restoration of water body (E.g., aesthetic point of view, bins for rubbish management which may be generated due to visitors).

4. **Protection Phase** that takes care of the general health of the water body and ensures normal functioning. A long-term, preventive approach directed to preventing the causes of waterbody degradation is essential.

4.1 Preparation of action plans

Action plans to be prepared based on the historical information collected, desk review, reconnaissance survey conducted, detailed gap analysis for ensuring additional measures required for restoration of water body (vary from case-to-case) covering both direct and indirect measures with specific time targets and the organization responsible for implementation of action plans with budget estimates. Action plans should include covering following aspects: -

A. **Sewage Management: -** for management of sewage inflow if any (which is causing eutrophication of lake or pond) by having adequate infrastructure for treatment of sewage through adequate capacity of sewage treatment plants (STPs) or combination of other low cost treatment technologies for ensuring discharge norms notified under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and same should be ensured by an individual generator of sewage as well as by the concerned local or urban body.

B. Industrial effluent management: - for management of industrial effluent inflow by having adequate infrastructure for treatment of industrial effluent in the form of captive industrial effluent treatment plants or through common effluent treatment plants by the respective industry contributing to the pollution of water bodies and same also should be ensured by the respective State Industrial Development Corporations or State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) or Pollution Control Committee (PCC). Adoption of state-of-the technologies for production processes and for ensuring treatment of generated industrial effluent (feasibility adoption of zero liquid discharge).

C. Management of waste

- Adequate infrastructure should be ensured for management of wastes (such as municipal solid waste, industrial hazardous waste, construction and demolition waste, plastic waste, e-waste) in accordance with the respective provisions notified under the Environment (Protection) Act,1986, by all the concerned.

- Periodic physical removal of improperly disposed wastes (such as municipal solid waste, construction and demolition waste, plastic waste, industrial hazardous waste, human and animal night soils) by the concerned local or urban body.

D. De-siltation

- Periodic removal of nutrient enriched accumulated sludges in ponds and lakes helps in ground water recharge potential, removal of contaminated sediments as well as increases storage capacity of lakes or ponds.

- Sediments removed from the ponds or lakes should be stored in a designated area (till moisture is completed drained out) at a suitable distance away from ponds or lakes and such dried sediments should be removed immediately so that sediments will not become a part of ponds or lakes once again especially in the event of any rain fall. Depending on the characteristics, such sediments after draining may be used as manure (complying to the manure quality prescribed under Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 as amended from time to time or disposed of in accordance with the relevant provisions notified under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

E. De-weeding

- **Periodic dredging** (once in three months) of 80 % of dense and thickly covered aquatic plants viz., floating plants such as algae, duckweed, watermeal, water hyacinth; submerged plants such as milfoil, hydrilla, water lettuce, curly-leaf pondweed, clasping-leaf pondweed, coontail, sago pondweed, water lilly, water shield etc., bottom sediment, and associated nutrients should be carried out. De-weeding methods include: -

- **Preventive measures**

  - such as proper design and construction of ponds or lakes including levelling and smoothing of banks

- **Manual or physical control measures**

  - Manual or physical control measures such as non-chemical and non-motorized measures be taken for removal of weeds (manual harvesting) using hand pulling, rakes, cutters, benthic barriers, drawdown, aeration, shading and weed rollers as these measures are typically very low, however, such measures

are labor intensive and are therefore better suited to small, less established weed populations. Hand pulling and raking may result in turbid or murky water and may create plant fragments that can subsequently spread to new sites.

- **Mechanical control measures**

  - Using motor-driven under water weed cutters or floating weeds, rotovators essentially large-scale underwater rototillers for tilling up lake or pond sediments as well as to chop and loosen plant roots, or draglines (in case of underwater pond or lake dredging) (or) dry-land excavation machinery such as bulldozers (in case of drained ponds or lakes) shall be used (or)
  - Limiting the amount of sunlight available to aquatic plants by floating black plastic sheeting on the water surface (or) use of dark-colored and nontoxic water dyes (such as nigrosine, aniline and aqua-shade)

- **Biological controls** i.e., introducing aquatic animals and plants that eat or compete with waterweeds. Herbivorous animals (those that eat plants) include a wide variety of insects, snails, crayfish, tadpoles, turtles, fish (sterile, triploid grass carp), ducks, geese, and swans which can be stocked in ponds or lakes to consume aquatic plant.

- **Application of common aquatic herbicides** for **control of lake or pond weeds**

Use of herbicides is not recommended as it may kill fish in ponds or lakes. Herbicides should be used in a controlled and systematic way under the supervision of the expert and general herbicides that may be used for weed control are as given below-

- *For Algae (microscopic, filamentous, Chara) control- Herbicides such as copper sulfate, copper chelates, endothall,, simazine)*

- *Submerged Plants (coontail, watermilfoil, pondweeds such as sago, curlyleaf, leafy) control- Herbicides such as Endothall, Diquat, simazine, fluridone may be used*

- *Free-floating plants (duckweed, watermeal) control:- Herbicides such as Diquat, simazine may be used*

- *Rooted-floating plants such as (waterlilies, spanerdock) control- Herbicides such as Glyphosate and 2,4,-D may be used*

- *Emergent plants (cattails, perennial grasses, and broadleaves) control: - Herbicides such as Glyphosate may be used*

F. Prohibition of discharges or disposal of waste or washing activity and action against violators

- Ban on discharge of industrial effluent or sewage or waste (such as municipal solid waste or industrial hazardous waste or plastic waste or construction and demolition waste or sludges from septic tanks/ STPs/CETPs) into lakes or ponds or drainage channels connected with ponds or lakes or open defecation in the vicinity as well as washing of clothes or wading of cattle

- Stringent actions be taken against violating industry by the SPCB/PCC as per provisions under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 as well as Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

- Levying of fine or Environmental Compensation on the violators for improper disposal of sewage or industrial effluent or wastes into lakes or ponds.

G. Stabilization of earthen bunds and the drainage channels as well as silt and soil erosion control measures

- Stabilization of earthen embankments, shore line protection with vegetative or rock riprap to avoid soil erosion and the inflow drainage channels with the stone revetment or pitching so as to avoid rapid seepage or leakages

- All the inflow drainage channels should be provided with suitable silt barriers or sediment traps or sediment detention basins at suitable intervals for control of silt especially during monsoon.

- Also, at all the outfalls of drainage channels, suitable strains or traps should be provided to control inflow of all the floating materials and periodic removal of floating materials should be ensured.

H. Protection drainage basin including preservation of drainage channels

A lake or pond drainage basin is the logical starting point for planning and management actions for sustainable lake or pond use. A long-term, preventive approach for preventing the causes of degradation is essential.

- Historically the drainage channels which used to carry natural runoff from the drainage basin and presently carrying either untreated municipal sewage or industrial effluent or both and contributing to pollution of water bodies eventually due to encroachment in view of urbanization. All such drainage channels need to be restored by interventions such as (i) stoppage of inflow of untreated municipal

sewage or industrial effluent. If required, interaction and diversion of untreated sewage or industrial effluent from such drainage channels by routing through properly designed dedicated sewerage network to ensure conveyance and for ensuring treatment and disposal through STPs/CETPs. Feasibility of in-situ treatment of treated sewage and industrial effluent within drainage channels and prior to the inflow into the water bodies also be explored by the concerned authorities.

- Major channels running from the larger watersheds should be identified based on the historical data and such drainage channels should be preserved and protected with suitable buffer land without any impervious cover. This aspect should be ensured by the State Local/ Urban Development/Town Planning authorities while planning or expansion of a locality.

I. Removal of encroachments and blockades

- The Stat Government or UT Administration should maintain records pertaining to the boundaries of each pond or lake in the respective State/UT and necessary steps should be taken and ensured removal of all encroachments in the water body spread area/water body boundary as and when required.

- Removal of encroachments in the drainage channels should be carried out periodically to facilitates enhancement in aeration naturally in the water body

- Refrain from granting any consent for establishment for large scale projects in the catchment areas.

- Pond or lake boundary should be provided with fence (permanent / temporary fencing) to avoid unauthorized entry.

J. Flood Control Measures

- Excess floods from drainage basin be controlled with a provision of properly designed ‘spill way’ with a provision of controlled gates for smooth flow of excess water or run off during monsoon.

- Remove all encroachments (lake bed, storm water drains) to prevent calamities related to floods and to facilitate inter connectivity of water bodies.

- Removal all blockades at inlet or outlets should be ensured to avoid stagnation or blockage of storm water.

5. Improvement phase that deals with overall improvement in the water body and its uses including resolution of conflicts among competing users of lake resources taking into account the needs of present and future generations and of nature.

5.1 Adoption of In-situ techniques for in-situ remediation of ponds or lakes

A. Physical treatment approaches

Aeration (using surface aerators or , submerged aerators or a combination of both may be used to increase the dissolved oxygen in the water body, which is used by microorganisms to degrade the pollutants. Aeration also aids in mixing the different thermal layers of the water body, resulting in de-stratification, exposing the lower-most layers to atmospheric air. The need and extent of aeration is calculated based on the water quality parameters, depth of water body, ambient temperatures, wind conditions

etc.). Apart from aeration, methods such as wastewater diversion, periodic de-weeding and sediment dredging, proper maintenance of drainage channels or feeder channels also helps in increase in dissolved oxygen)

B. **Chemical treatment approaches**

Flocculation using chemicals like alum and neutralizing chemicals especially during acidification (increase in pH level of the stagnated water body)

C. **In-situ techniques**

- *Using aquatic plants* (Macrophytes such as water hyacinth (Eichhornia crassipes) and water lettuce (Pistia stratiotes), Whorl-leaf watermilfoil (Myriophyllum verticillatum), pondweed (Potamogeton spp.), common reed (Phragmites communis), cattail (Typha latifolia), duckweed (Lemna gibba) and canna (Canna indica)

- *Using aquatic animals* such as clams, snails and other filter-feeding shellfish

- *Using biological techniques* may be used to decompose, transform and absorb water pollutants. However, concentration and frequency of dosing of the microbial cultures is decided based on the volume of the water body, water quality parameters, ambient temperatures and extent of algal growth [as per literature (i) an enzyme namely Phycoplus and the nutrients are mixed thoroughly and sprayed into the pond within 2-3 weeks' time significance difference may be seen; (ii) treatment method based on hydroponics technique that cleans the lake by absorbing nutrients dissolved in the water and thereby supporting living species inside the lake; (iii) floating

treatment wetlands (FTW) which are artificial islands made of chemically inert materials, gravel having floating characteristics with plants that stay afloat on the lake or ponds such as wetland plants, water hyacinth, mosquito repellents and ornamental plants like cattails, bulrush, citronella, canna, hibiscus, fountain grass, flowering herbs, tulsi and ashwagandha) which helps in cleaning the lake or pond through hydroponics system, (iv) Introduction of mixture of nutrients to grow algae formed by diatoms (the most basic, single-cell life form found in water bodies) which helps in release of oxygen into water and in turn aerobic bacteria present in water body helps to break down the organic matter and convert the pollutants to base constituents and also reduces odors from the lakes or ponds. The diatoms are eaten by zooplanktons that are, in turn, consumed by fish].

5.2 Drainage basin management

- Drainage basin management includes control of non-point sources, structural and land treatment measures (regular monitoring of structures and systems and carrying out necessary rehabilitation and modernization programmes), interception and diversion of nutrients, sediments control (terracing, contour farming, grassed water ways, prior to reaching stagnated water body.

- Crop management, crop residue management and creation of shelter belts, good Irrigation practices, run off control provisions from agriculture runoff laden with excess fertilizers and pesticides

5.3 Green or Buffer Zone

- Buffer Zone around a lake or pond (at least 50 to 100 m periphery) should be maintained as green belt zone or no activity zone and no activity is allowed within the buffer zone by the concerned Departments in the State/UT. In case, any activity presently existing within the buffer zone (50 to 100 m), such as residential or commercial or industrial activity should take necessary measures to prevent discharge of any wastes into the water body.

- Within the buffer zone, no impervious cover is allowed and mainly plantation with a dense population of deeply rooted plants, trees, shrubs and grasses should be created so as to absorb nutrients (which promotes aquatic plant growth and a shift in the water quality) that comes directly from the anthropogenic activities.

5.4 Creation of biodiversity environment

In case the water body happens to be a site for the visit by migratory birds the number and type of trees by the side of the water body and water channels have also to be monitored to ensure adequate shelter as well as suitable environment for egg laying and propagation of bird species.

5.5 Monitoring of Implementation of action plans for restoration of ponds or lakes

The action plans are to be prepared and submitted to CPCB for seeking approval. The action-plan should include activity-wise action points, specific time lines, organization responsible for implementation, budget estimates as well as Program Evaluation and Review Technique (**PERT**) chart for implementation of action plans within the specified timelines, Upon approval of action plans for restoration

of ponds or lakes, thereafter, execution of action plans to begin and to be mentioned on monthly basis by the Monitoring Committee to be constituted under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary (Environment) of the respective State Government or Union Territory Administration. The monitoring committee should review the progress on implementation of the action plans at least once in three months and apprise the Chief Secretary of the State/UT periodically.

A model lake restoration technique is given at **Figure 1** and a model flow chart for restoration of Ponds or Lakes is given in **Figure 2**.

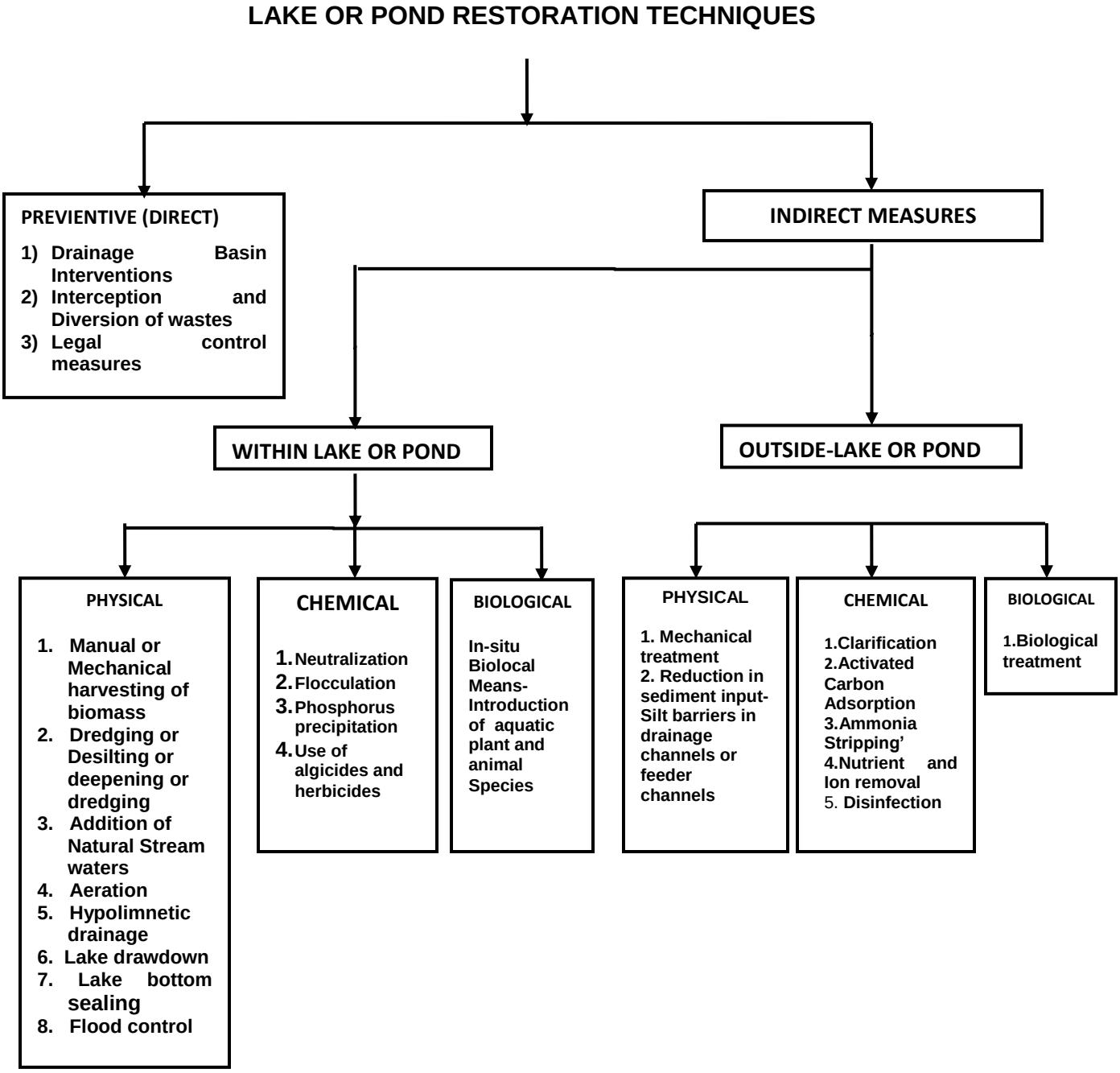


Figure 1. A Model Lake or Pond Restoration Technique

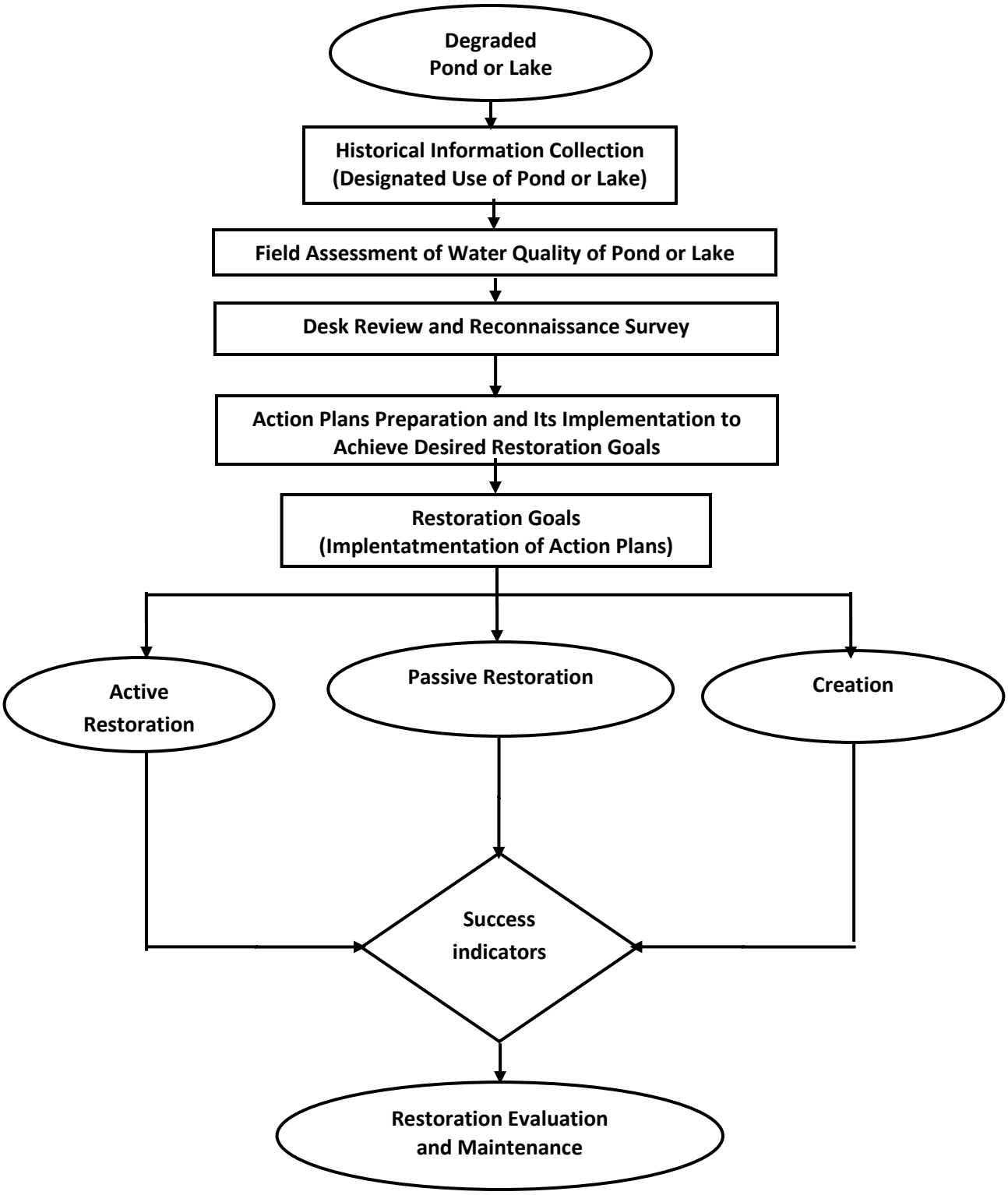


Figure 2. Model Flow Chart for Restoration of Pond or Lake

5.6 Steps involved in preparation of Action Plan for rejuvenation of polluted river stretches

A. Background Information (Refer to Sl. No. 2.1.2)

(i) Digital map of identified polluted river with its tributaries
(ii) Geographical and hydrological description of polluted river
(iii) Catchment description- uses of river, towns, cities and villages, industries (sector-wise no. of industries), ground water status and its utilisation, agricultural practices, flora and fauna etc.

B. Water Quality of River and Its Tributaries

(i) Water quality of river and its tributaries (at least for five years)
(ii) Quality assigned as per modified Water Quality Criteria **(Annexure-I)**

C. Identification of Causes of Pollution in Catchment Area of the River

- **Industrial Pollution**

(i) List of water polluting industries, industry sector-wise: water consumption, effluent generation and quantity of industrial effluent discharged into river
(ii) Status on granting of Consent under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
(iii) Status on granting of authorization under the Hazardous & Other Waste (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 as amended (as applicable)
(iv) Compliance status and action taken (Placing in public domain)
(v) Final disposal mode of treated industrial effluents (i.e., disposal on land or drain or ZLD or drain connected to CETP etc.,)
(vi) Performance status of captive Effluent Treatment Plants (if applicable)
(vii) Existing Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) and their performance status.
(viii) Regulation of small scale industries/tiny units'/service units discharging effluents/sludge disposal into drains/landfill or any other mode of disposal

- **Ground water management**

(i) Status of ground water level-reserves in the catchment area of river under consideration
(ii) Blocks identified as over exploited, critical, semi-critical and safe (as per Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) if any)

(iii) Status of permissions granted by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) to the industries and other Development projects in the catchment area of river.

(i) Compliance of conditions stipulated by CGWB and subsequently by SPCB.

(ii) Ground water sources (Hand –pumps, Wells, Tube Wells) identified in the catchment area of the river and the characteristics (at least for the period of two years);

(iii) Ground water sources (Hand –pumps, Wells, Tube Wells) identified as non-potable for human consumption in river stretch with Geo-genic/or polluted due to industries.

(iv) Compliance on ground water charging imposed by Rain Water Harvesting Mechanism.

(v) Existing mechanism for supply of potable water to the human population in the affected areas.

(vi) Health deformities /clinical reports in polluted river stretch areas in view of ground water contamination.

- **Sewage treatment and disposal: -**

(i) Cities, towns and villages located on the bank of river stretches discharging sewage effluents through drains into the river.

(ii) Quantification and pollution load of sewage generated by a city/town/village.

(iv) Status of septage management.

(v) Listing of drains carrying sewage and trade effluents joining river and determining flow and characteristics with details of catchment contributing sources (drainage maps from major /minor irrigation development of State/or local body).

(vi) Existing sewage treatment capacities and performance of Sewage Treatment Plants and their compliance Status

(vii) Final mode of disposal of treated sewage as well as sludge management

- **Waste management in the catchment area of river: -**

(i) Area-wise Hazardous waste generation, treatment and final mode of disposal and the existing infrastructure.

(ii) Area-wise Status on municipal solid waste generation, treatment and final mode of disposal and the existing infrastructure

(iii) Area-wise Status on bio-medical waste generation, treatment and final mode of disposal and the existing infrastructure

(iv) Any other waste generation, treatment and final mode of disposal and the existing infrastructure

- **River catchment information**

(i) Regulation of Flood Plain Zone
(ii) Encroachment in Flood Plain Zone
(iii) Plantation status
(iv) Flow data of river/tributary

- **Gap Analysis and Identification of the problems in the identified polluted river catchment: -**

(i) Sewage generation, existing infrastructure with treatment capacities and the observed gaps w.r.to infrastructure for sewage management
(ii) Industrial effluent generation, existing infrastructure with treatment capacities and the observed gaps w.r.to infrastructure for industrial effluent management
(iii) Waste generation, existing infrastructure with treatment capacities, designed life of the treatment and disposal facilities as applicable and the observed gaps w.r.to infrastructure for waste management
(iv) Any other relevant issues

(Note: - All the details such as river and its tributaries, area-wise population, sources and water consumption quantities, sewage generation, existing infrastructure for sewage management and the gaps observed, area-wise industries (industry sector-wise no. of industries), sources of water and water consumption quantities (industry-sector-wise), industrial effluent generation, existing infrastructure for treatment (like Captive ETPs, CETPs), final mode of disposal of industrial effluents, waste generation and its management with existing infrastructure, characteristics of river and its tributaries, identified contaminated ground water resource areas has to be detailed in the map preferably a digital map)

D. The River Rejuvenation Action Plan:-

After having complete based information as detailed under earlier paras A to D above, Action Plans on each Activity with time-lines can be framed. The key components of action plan may follow the suggested points as given the Table below:

S. No	Key Activity and Components		Agency to perform the task	Proposed Specific Time Frame for implement ation of action plan
1	**Industrial Pollution Control**			
	(a)	Inventorisation of water polluting industries	SPCB	
	(b)	Grant of consents	SPCB	
	(c)	Compliance verification	SPCB/ District Magistrate (DM)	
	(d)	Planning for CETP (as applicable)	SPCB+ State Industries Department or of Industries	
	(e)	Insisting on ZLD measures, recycling/reuse of treated industrial effluents	SPCB	
	(f)	Prohibition of disposal of effluents into drains except during rainy season subject to complying to effluent discharge norms for disposal in surface water.	SPCB + DM	
	(g)	Covering small and tiny units and not allowing discharge of effluents either individually or combined	SPCB+ Local Body/ Urban Body	
	(h)	Publishing list of defaulting industries in local newspapers and involving public in reporting deliberate discharges (without entering in the premises-backyard water and reporting running of industry against the closure orders.	SPCB + DM	
	(i)	Hazardous or Non Hazardous Waste Management Plan and no dumps anywhere except at identified locations	SPCB + DM	
	(j)	Reporting Non-Compliance of CGWB	SPCB +	

		conditions and closure of Non complying units.	CGWB	
	(k)	Levying compensation or fines for non-compliances as empowered to UPPCB under the Hon'ble NGT Order Dtd. 13/07/2017 in Ganga Matter in case of Tanneries.	SPCB	
	(l)	Other Action as relevant	SPCB + Concerned Agency of State	
2	**Ground Water Protection**			
	(a)	Declaration of Polluted Blocks	CGWB	
	(b)	Embargo on Water pollution /over-abstraction of industries as per block status	CGWB	
	(c)	Rain water harvesting	Local Body + DM	
	(d)	Identification of Geo-genic contamination (as applicable)	CGWB	
	(e)	Identification of industries discharging industrial effluent illegally and levying fine on such industries including closure of such industries	SPCB + CGWB	
	(f)	Remediation of contaminated ground water (due to discharge of industrial /sewage) with the recovered funds from the default industry	SPCB + CGWB	
	(g)	Capping of contaminated tube wells and Potable water supply through alternate measures in the affected areas of groundwater	Water Supply Department	
3	**Sewage Management**			
	(a)	Identification of cities, towns and villages discharging sewage into river/tributary	State Local and Urban Development and Executing Agencies	
	(b)	Identifying drains joining river and their quantification and characterizations of pollution load		
	(c)	Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for interception and diversion (I & D) of drains to sewage treatment plant (STP) for which suitable site to be identified and plan for utilization of treated sewage.		

	(d)	Execution of STP works and necessary infrastructure and ensuring household sewer connection for full utilization of STP		
	(e)	Regular cleaning of drains and prohibiting disposal of garbage/plastic and filthy material into drains including dairy waste		
	(f)	Restoration of natural drains for carrying only storm water (but not sewage)	Local and Urban Bodies + State Water Resources + State Irrigation Department + SPCB	
	(g)	Ensuring utilization of treated sewage for beneficial use such as agriculture, construction activity, washing/flushing/cleaning, industrial cooling etc.,	Local and Urban Bodies + State Irrigation Department + SPCB	
	(h)	Interception and Diversion of sewage from Drains and connectivity to STPs	Local and Urban Bodies	
4	**Flood Plain Zone (FPZ) Protection**			
	(a)	Demarcation of FPZ and not permitting encroachments	State Irrigation Department	
	(b)	Adopting good irrigation practices to conserve water	State Irrigation Department /DFO	
	(c)	Plantation and bio-diversity parks in FPZ	State Forest Department	
5	**E-Flow**			
	(a)	E-Flow determination/gauging	State Irrigation Department	
	(b)	Regulation of flow from barrages	State Irrigation Department	
6	**Health Impact Assessment Reports-Treatment Services**			

	(a)	Epidemiological survey in the catchment to find out water-born diseases/ health issues	State Health Department	
	(b)	Providing treatment services to the diseased persons in the catchment area		
7	**Education and Awareness**			
	(a)	Regular involvement of educational institutions for creating awareness and conservation programmes	State Education Department with concerned Departments	
8	**Funding for execution of Action Plans**			
	(a)	Pooling of financial resources of state and central assistance	State Finance Commission/ MoUD and MoWR, RD & GR	

E. Monitoring of Implementation of Action Plans for Rejuvenation of Polluted River Stretches:-

(i) In compliance with Hon'ble NGT Order dated 20/09/2018 (OA No. 673 of 2018), State/UT Level 'River Rejuvenation Committee (RRC)' constituted firstly has to ensure timely preparation of action plans (before 20/11/2018).

(ii) Prepared actions plans need to be submitted to CPCB for random scrutiny as well as for approvals.

(iii) Thereafter, execution of action plans to begin and to be mentioned on monthly basis by the 'RRC' under overall supervision of the Principal Secretary (Environment) of the respective State Government or Union Territory Administration.

A model flow chart for rejuvenation of polluted river is given in **Figure 3**

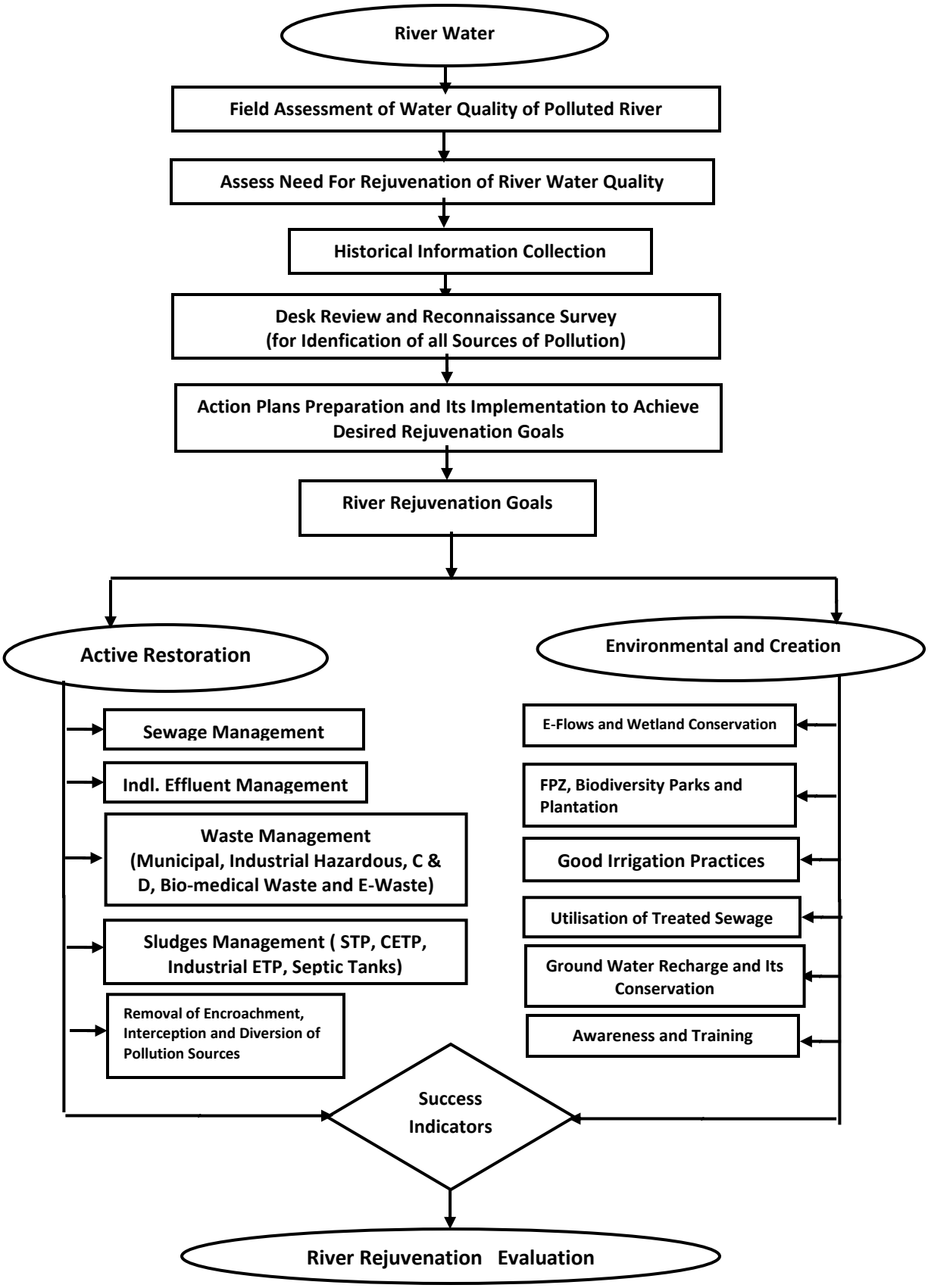


Figure 3. Model Flow Chart for Rejuvenation of Polluted Rivers

6. Sustenance Phase

Good governance, based on fairness, transparency and empowerment of all stakeholders, is essential to sustain the restoration efforts. Also, ownership of each waterbody should be decided, as most of them face indefinite sustenance due to multiplicity of administrative control and/or lack of specific action by singular authority. The in charge authority should treat the water body as ‘natural resources’, to act as the potential catalysts to better civic health, provide recreation, improve tourism, possibly meet water-needs of local people, etc. Such gains shall be attained only after the water bodies are treated on eco system based approach.

6.1 Awareness

Awareness for citizen’s groups, resident welfare associations, local organizations, activist groups, green organizations, political organizations, educational institutions and government agencies in protection of the water bodies should be organized periodically by the concerned authorities through campaigns, electronic media in vernacular languages also be ensured by the concerned authorities

6.2 Training

Organizing periodic trainings through identified and reputed institutions for all the concerned on aspects relating to maintenance during post- restoration phase of the water body.

6.3 Promoting Public Participation

Promoting active public participation (with the help of schools, colleges and universities, NGOs) for identifying and resolving critical lake or pond problems as

well as periodic maintenance and restoration of water body from aesthetic and restoration point of view should be organized.

6.4 Dissemination of Information

Water quality of the pond or lake should be displayed at the main entrance of the pond or lake boundary and such water quality data also connected to the servers of concerned custodian State Department (s) as well as State Environment Department, respective State Pollution Control Board (SPCB)/Pollution Control Committee (PCC). Display boards also should be provided at all the salient points on **'Do's and Don'ts'** for the public.

6.5 Recreational Centre

Creation of pond or lakes can be converted into recreational centers with boating activities, walkways and benches for visitors on charge basis so as to generate revenue for operation and maintenance of the lake or pond areas

7. References

- Parliamentary Standing Committee Report 2016-"Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies- Encroachment on Water Bodies and Steps Required to Remove the Encroachment and Restore the Water Bodies" (https://eparlib.nic.in/handle/123456789/65926?view_type=browse)

- Report of Niti Aayog (2018)- COMPOSITE WATER MANAGEMENT INDEX (CWMI) A NATIONAL TOOL FOR WATER MEASUREMENT MANAGEMENT & IMPROVEMENT http://pibphoto.nic.in/documents/rlink/2018/jun/p201861401.pdf

- GUIDELINES FOR REPAIR, RENOVATION AND RESTORATION OF WATER BODIES WITH DOMESTIC SUPPORT (2009)

https://www.indiawaterportal.org/sites/indiawaterportal.org/files/Repair%2C%20Renovation%20and%20Restoration_Water%20Bodies_Domestic%20Support_MoWR_2009.pdf

- GUIDELINES FOR REPAIR, RENOVATION AND RESTORATION OF WATER BODIES WITH EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE (2009) https://www.indiawaterportal.org/sites/indiawaterportal.org/files/Repair%2C%20Renovation%20and%20Restoration_Water%20Bodies_%20External%20Assistance_MoWR_2009.pdf

- Advisory on Conservation and Restoration of Water Bodies in Urban Areas published by Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO), Ministry of Urban Development (August 2013) http://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/Advisory%20on%20Urban%20Water%20Bodies.pdf

- OA No. 200 of 2014 Titled M.C. Mehta Vs Union of India -(River Ganga) Order of HON'BLE NGT Dated 10/12/2015; and 13/07/2017.

- OA No. 231 of 214 Titled Doaba Paryavaran Samiti Vs State of UP & Ors. (on river Hindon) Order of HON'BLE NGT Dated 08/08/2018
- OA No. 673 of 2018 Titled News item published in "The Hindu" authored by Shri Jacob Koshy titled "More river stretches are now critically polluted: CPCB" Order of HON'BLE NGT Dated 20.09.2018, 19.12.2018 and 08.04.2019

-- OO --

Annexure-I

Water Quality Criteria-Designated Best Use

Designated-Best-Use	Class of Water	Criteria
Drinking Water Source without conventional treatment but after disinfection	A	Total Coliforms Organism in MPN/100ml shall be 50 or less pH between 6.5 and 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 6mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20C 2mg/l or less
Outdoor bathing (Organised)	B*	Faecal Coliform in MPN/100ml: 500 (desirable) and 2500 (Maximum Permissible) Faecal streptococci in MPN/100 ml: 100 (desirable) and 500 (maximum Permissible) pH between 6.5 to 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen: 5mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 3 Day BOD, 27 ^{O} C: 3mg/l or less
Drinking water source after conventional treatment and disinfection	C	Total Coliforms Organism MPN/100ml shall be 5000 or less pH between 6 to 9 Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or more Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5 days 20C 3mg/l or less
Propagation of Wild life and Fisheries	D	pH between 6.5 to 8.5 Dissolved Oxygen 4mg/l or more Free Ammonia (as N) 1.2 mg/l or less
Irrigation, Industrial Cooling	E	pH between 6.0 to 8.5 Electrical Conductivity at 25 ^{O}C micro mhos/cm Max.2250 Sodium Absorption Ratio Max. 26 Boron Max. 2mg/l

***** ***Class B as per Primary Water Quality Criteria for Bathing Water (Water Used for Organised Outdoor Bathing) as per Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986***

Annexure-II

CRITERIA FOR CATEGORISATION OF RIVER MONITORING LOCATION

1. Introduction

Water Quality monitoring is an essential component to maintain and restore the wholesomeness of resources by way of prevention and control of pollution as prescribed under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. However, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution), Act, 976 does not define the level of wholesomeness to be maintained or restored in different water bodies of the country. In view of the said reason, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has tried to define the wholesomeness of water in terms of safe human uses, and thus, taken human uses of water as base for identification of water quality objectives for different water bodies in the Country. It is considered ambitious to maintain or restore all natural water body at pristine level which is possible only by taking proper control measures. The level and degree of treatment required can be decided depending on the categorization of the polluted river locations/stretch, as per the criteria detailed below:-

2. Categorization of River Monitoring Location

The water quality data is required to be analyzed and primarily mean or average values of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Faecal Coliform (FC) need to be estimated. Then, based on the total score estimated for the parameters BOD (weightage- 70 %) and FC (Weightage- 30 %), based on the criteria, the monitoring location is categorized as 'polluted' location. The polluted monitoring locations in a continuous sequence are defined as 'polluted river stretch'. However, actual self-purification distance need to be estimated based on the requisite input parameters which depend on the case-to-case and the local conditions.

The monitoring locations may be categorized in five classes from Category I to Category –VI. i.e., critically polluted to Good or Fit for Bathing i.e., Category –I indicates 'critically polluted'; Category-II indicates 'severely polluted'; Category-III indicates 'moderately polluted', Category –IV indicates 'less polluted', Category –V indicates 'Good' or Fit for Bathing'

Above suggested criteria is intended only for categorization of the river monitoring locations. However, if any State/UT desires to identify any other water body such as lakes, tanks may also apply these criteria depending on the need and the requisite achievable goals for rejuvenation of such water bodies.

Table 1 to Table 3 gives the mean or average BOD/Faecal Coliform values or range and the corresponding scores as well as categorization of the monitoring location

Table 1. Observed Mean or Average BOD Value in mg/l and corresponding BOD Score

S. No	*Mean or Average* **BOD (Weightage-70 %)**	
	Mean or Average BOD (in mg/l)	**BOD Score (X)**
1	> 48	100
2	24-48	80
3	12-24	60
4	6-12	40
5	≤ 6	20

Table 2. Observed Mean or Average Faecal Coliform (in MPN/100 ml) and corresponding FC Score

S. No	**Mean or Average Faecal Coliform (Weightage -30 %)**	
	Mean or Average Faecal Coliform (in MPN/100 ml)	**FC Score (Y)**
(1)	> 5,00,000	100
(2)	5000 to 5,00,000	80
(3)	5000 to 50,000	60
(4)	500 to 5000	40
(5)	≤500	20

Table 3. Total Score and corresponding Category of River Monitoring Location

S. No	Total Score* (Z')	Category ~~Priority~~ Class of the Monitoring location	Category of Monitoring location
(1)	81-100	Category -I	Critically Polluted
(2)	61-80	Category--II	Severely Polluted
(3)	41-60	Category -III	Moderately Polluted
(4)	21-40	Category -IV	Less Polluted
(5)	≤ 20	Category -V	Good or Fit For Bathing

Note:

(i) Above criteria must be considered only for the river locations having monitored at least for 2 years and 8 observations in each year covering at least pre-monsoon and post-monsoon period;

(ii) *Above criteria is a preliminary screening criteria for categorizing monitoring locations. However, comprehensive assessment needs to be done by States/UTs to arrive at the extent of contamination;*

(iii) *Please refer to the procedure for estimation of Total Score given in S.No 3.;*

2.1 **Criteria for Category- I – Critically Polluted: -** If the Total score is 81-100, then the monitoring location is categorized as **'Critically Polluted'.**

2.2 **Criteria for Category- II – Severely Polluted: -** If the Total score is 61-80, then the monitoring location is categorized as **'Severely Polluted'**

2.3 **Criteria for Category- III-Moderately Polluted: -** If the Total score is 41-60, then the monitoring location is categorized as **'Moderately Polluted'**

2.4 **Criteria for Category-IV –Less Polluted: -** If the Total score is 21-40, then the monitoring location is categorized as **'Less Polluted'**.

2.5 **Criteria for Category -V-Good or Fit for Bathing:-**If the Total score is ≤ 20, then the monitoring location is categorized as **'Good or Fit for Bathing'.**

*For easy understanding, flow chart given in **Figure 4** and steps for calculating the total score may also be referred in the subsequent paras:-*

3. Steps for calculating total score and categorizing of monitoring location : -

(i) *Depending on the average BOD measured value, assign the BOD score (X) as given in **Table 1.***

(ii) *Similarly depending on the average FC measured value, assign the FC Score (Y) as given in **Table 2.***

(iii) *Total score **(Z)** is estimated as: BOD Score **(X) X** (Weightage of BOD i.e., 70 %) + FC Score **(Y) X** (Weightage for FC i.e., 30 %). and*

(iv) *Now compare calculated Total Score (Z) with the **Z'** Value given in the Table 3 and the monitoring location is categorized suitably.*

For easy understanding following examples may be referred in the subsequent paras.

E.g. (1): *At a particular monitoring location, the average values of BOD and the FC values are observed as 6 mg/l and 9000 MPN/100 ml respectively. Then, the total score is calculated as*

- *X is the BOD Score corresponding to the mean BOD value of 6 mg/l as per* ***Table 1*** *= 20*
- *Y is the FC Score corresponding to the average FC value of 9000 MPN/100 ml as per* ***Table 2*** *= 60*
- *Calculated Total Score* ***(Z)*** *=* ***X*** *X* ***Weightage of BOD*** *+* ***Y*** *X* ***Weightage of FC*** *i.e.,20 X 0.7 + 60 X 0.3 = 14 + 18= 32.*
- *Compare 39 value with the* ***Z'*** *values given in* ***Table 3*** *to decide on the ~~Priority~~ Category of the Monitoring Location. In this case, monitoring location is Category-IV i.e., 'Less Polluted',*

E.g.(2): *At a particular monitoring location, the average value of BOD and the FC values are observed as 2 mg/l and 45 MPN/100 ml respectively. Then, the total score is calculated as*

- *X is the BOD Score corresponding to the average BOD value of 2 mg/l as per* ***Table 1*** *= 20*
- *Y is the FC Score corresponding to the average FC value of 45 MPN/100 ml as per* ***Table 2*** *=20*
- *Calculated Total Score* ***(Z)*** *is calculated as =* ***X*** *X* ***Weightage of BOD*** *+* ***Y*** *X* ***Weightage of FC*** *i.e., 20 X 0.7 + 20 X 0.3 =20*
- *Compare 20 value with the* ***Z'*** *values given in* ***Table 3*** *to decide on the Category of the Monitoring Location. In this case, monitoring location is Category-V i.e., 'Good' or Fit for Bathing*

E.g. (3): *At a particular monitoring location, the average value of BOD and the FC values are observed as 2 mg/l and 550000 MPN/100 ml respectively. Then, the total score is calculated as*

- *X is the BOD Score corresponding to the average BOD value of 2 mg/l as per* ***Table 1*** *= 20*

- *Y is the FC Score corresponding to the average FC value of 550000 MPN/100 ml as per **Table 2** = 100*

- *Calculated Total Score **(Z)** = **X** X **Weightage of BOD** + **Y** X **Weightage of FC** i.e., 20 X 0.7 + 100 X 0.3 = 44.*

- *Compare 100 value with the **Z'** values given in **Table 3** to decide on the Category of the Monitoring Location. In this case, monitoring location is Category-III i.e., Moderately Polluted'*

E.g.(4): *At a particular monitoring location, the average value of BOD and the FC values are observed as 45 mg/l and 400 MPN/100 ml respectively. Then, the total score is calculated as*

- *X is the BOD Score corresponding to the average BOD value of 45 mg/l as per **Table 1** = 80*

- *Y is the FC Score corresponding to the average FC value of 400 MPN/100 ml as per **Table 2** = 20*

- *Calculated Total Score **(Z)** = **X** **X** **Weightage of BOD + Y X Weightage of FC** i.e., 80 X0.7 + 20 X 0.3 = 62.*

- *Compare 100 value with the **Z'** values given in **Table 3** to decide on the Category of the Monitoring Location. In this case, monitoring location is 'Category-II i.e., Severely Polluted'*

E.g (5): *At a particular monitoring location, the average values of BOD and the FC values are observed as 24 mg/l and 200000 MPN/100 ml respectively. Then, the total score is calculated as*

- *X is the BOD Score corresponding to the mean BOD value of 24 mg/l as per **Table 1** = 60*

- *Y is the FC Score corresponding to the average FC value of 200000 MPN/100 ml as per **Table 2** = 80*

- *Calculated Total Score **(Z)** = **X** X Weightage **of BOD** (70 %) + Y X **Weightage of FC** (30 %) i.e.,60 X 0.7 + 80 X 0.3 = 42 + 24= 66.*

- *Compare 90 value with the **Z'** values given in **Table 3** to decide on the Category of the Monitoring Location. In this case, monitoring location is Category-II i.e., 'Severely Polluted',*

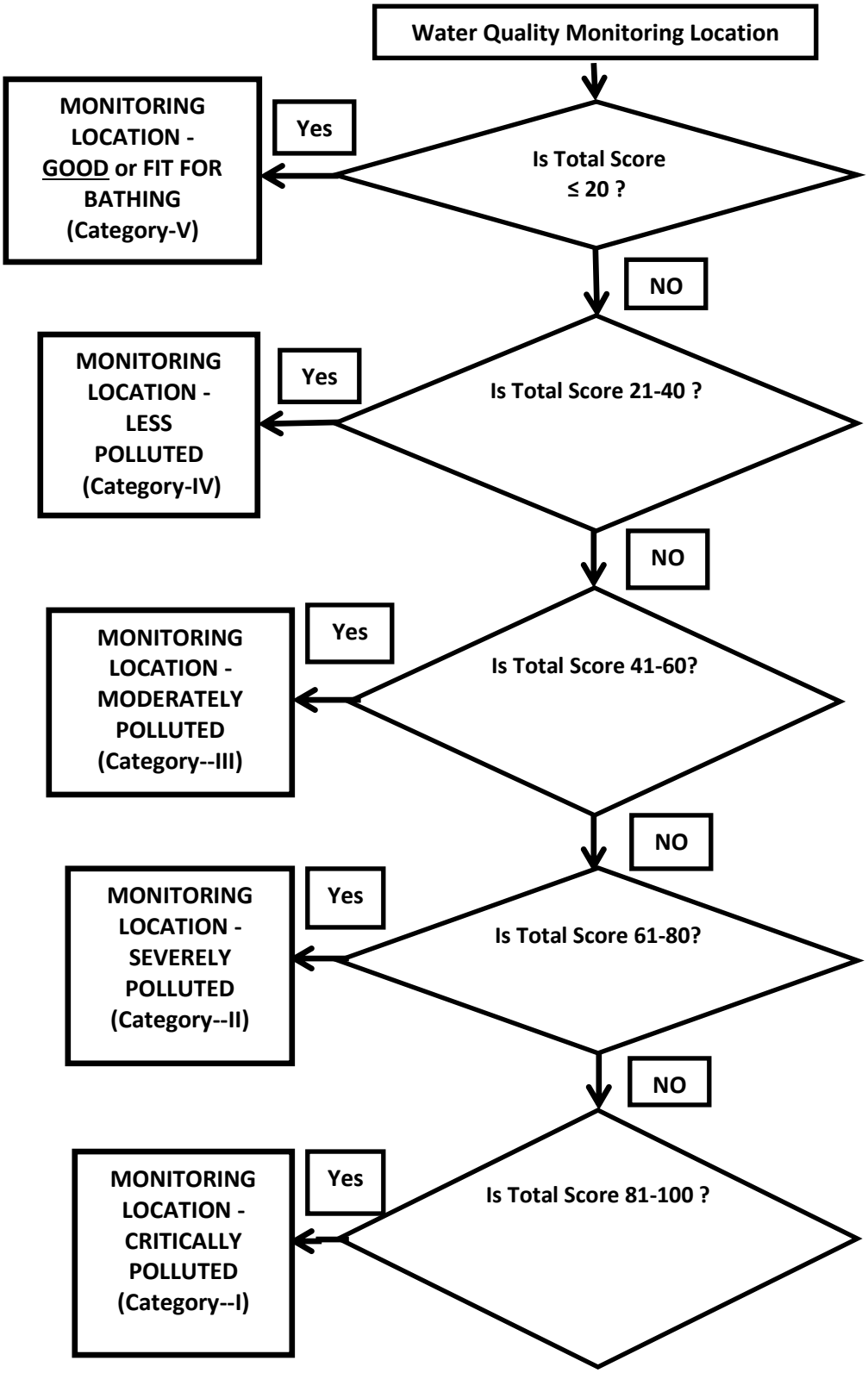


Figure 4. Flow Chart Showing Criteria for Categorization of River Monitoring Location

Annexure-10

[Published In the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii)]
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 29th March, 2016

G.S.R. 317(E).-Whereas the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 published vide notification number S.O. 908(E), dated the 25th September, 2000 by the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forests, provided a regulatory frame work for management of Municipal Solid Waste generated in the urban area of the country;

And whereas, to make these rules more effective and to improve the collection, segregation, recycling, treatment and disposal of solid waste in an environmentally sound manner, the Central Government reviewed the existing rules and it was considered necessary to revise the existing rules with a emphasis on the roles and accountability of waste generators and various stakeholders, give thrust to segregation, recovery, reuse, recycle at source, address in detail the management of construction and demolition waste.

And whereas, the draft rules, namely, the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2015 with a separate chapter on construction and demolition waste were published by the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change vide G.S.R. 451 (E), datedthe 3rd June, 2015 inviting objections or suggestions from the public within sixty days from the date of publication of the said notification;

And Whereas, the objections or suggestions received within the stipulated period were duly considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6, 25 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), and in supersession of the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000, except as respect things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby notifies the following rules for Management of Construction and Demolition Waste –

1. Short title and commencement.-(1) These rules shall be called the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Application.-The rules shall apply to every waste resulting from construction, re-modeling, repair and demolition of any civil structure of individual or organisation or authority who generates construction and demolition waste such as building materials, debris, rubble.

3. Definitions –(1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,-

(a) " ACT' means the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986);

(b) "**construction**" means the process of erecting of building or built facility or other structure, or

building of infrastructure including alteration in these entities,;

(c) "**construction and demolition waste**" means the waste comprising of building materials, debris and rubble resulting from construction, re-modeling, repair and demolition of any civil structure;

(d) **"de-construction"** means a planned selective demolition in which salvage, re-use and recycling of the demolished structure is maximized;

(e) "demolition" means breaking down or tearing down buildings and other structures either manually or using mechanical force (by various equipment) or by implosion using explosives.

(f) "form" means a Form annexed to these rules;

(g) "local authority" means an urban local authority with different nomenclature such as municipal corporation, municipality, nagarpalika, nagarnigam, nagarpanchayat, municipal council including notified area committee and not limited to or any other local authority constituted under the relevant statutes such as gram panchayat, where the management of construction and demolition waste is entrusted to such agency;

(h) " schedule" means a schedule annexed to these rules;

(i) "service provider' means authorities who provide services like water, sewerage, electricity, telephone, roads, drainage etc. often generate construction and demolition waste during their activities, which includes excavation, demolition and civil work;

(j) "waste generator" means any person or association of persons or institution, residential and commercial establishments including Indian Railways, Airport, Port and Harbour and Defence establishments who undertakes construction of or demolition of any civil structure which generate construction and demolition waste.

(2) Words and expressions used but not defined herein shall have the same meaning defined in the ACT.

(4) Duties of the waste generator -

(1) Every waste generator shall prima-facie be responsible for collection, segregation of concrete, soil and others and storage of construction and demolition waste generated, as directed or notified by the concerned local authority in consonance with these rules.

(2) The generator shall ensure that other waste (such as solid waste) does not get mixed with this waste and is stored and disposed separately.

(3) Waste generators who generate more than 20 tons or more in one day or 300 tons per project in a month shall segregate the waste into four streams such as concrete, soil, steel, wood and plastics, bricks and mortar and shall submit waste management plan and get appropriate approvals from the local authority before starting construction or demolition or remodeling work and keep the concerned

authorities informed regarding the relevant activities from the planning stage to the implementation stage and this should be on project to project basis.

(4) Every waste generator shall keep the construction and demolition waste within the premise or get the waste deposited at collection centre so made by the local body or handover it to the authorised processing facilities of construction and demolition waste; and ensure that there is no littering or deposition of construction and demolition waste so as to prevent obstruction to the traffic or the public or drains.

(5) Every waste generator shall pay relevant charges for collection, transportation, processing and disposal as notified by the concerned authorities; Waste generators who generate more than 20 tons or more in one day or 300 tons per project in a month shall have to pay for the processing and disposal of construction and demolition waste generated by them, apart from the payment for storage, collection and transportation. The rate shall be fixed by the concerned local authority or any other authority designated by the State Government.

(5) Duties of service provider and their contractors -

(1) The service providers shall prepare within six months from the date of notification of these rules, a comprehensive waste management plan covering segregation, storage, collection, reuse, recycling, transportation and disposal of construction and demolition waste generated within their jurisdiction.

(2) The service providers shall remove all construction and demolition waste and clean the area every day, if possible, or depending upon the duration of the work, the quantity and type of waste generated, appropriate storage and collection, a reasonable timeframe shall be worked out in consultation with the concerned local authority.

(3) In case of the service providers have no logistics support to carry out the work specified in sub-rules (1) and (2) , they shall tie up with the authorised agencies for removal of construction and demolition waste and pay the relevant charges as notified by the local authority.

(6) Duties of local authority-The local authority shall,-

(1) issue detailed directions with regard to proper management of construction and demolition waste within its jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of these rules and the local authority shall seek detailed plan or undertaking as applicable, from generator of construction and demolition waste;

(2) chalk out stages, methodology and equipment, material involved in the overall activity and final clean up after completion of the construction and demolition ;

(3c) seek assistance from concerned authorities for safe disposal of construction and demolition waste contaminated with industrial hazardous or toxic material or nuclear waste if any;

(4) shall make arrangements and place appropriate containers for collection of waste and shall remove at regular intervals or when they are filled, either through own resources or by appointing private operators;

(5) shall get the collected waste transported to appropriate sites for processing and disposal either through own resources or by appointing private operators;

(6) shall give appropriate incentives to generator for salvaging, processing and or recycling preferably in-situ;

(7) shall examine and sanction the waste management plan of the generators within a period of one month or from the date of approval of building plan, whichever is earlier from the date of its submission;

(8) shall keep track of the generation of construction and demolition waste within its jurisdiction and establish a data base and update once in a year;

(9) shall device appropriate measures in consultation with expert institutions for management of construction and demolition waste generated including processing facility and for using the recycled products in the best possible manner;

(10) shall create a sustained system of information, education and communication for construction and demolition waste through collaboration with expert institutions and civil societies and also disseminate through their own website;

(11) shall make provision for giving incentives for use of material made out of construction and demolition waste in the construction activity including in non-structural concrete, paving blocks, lower layers of road pavements, colony and rural roads.

(7) Criteria for storage, processing or recycling facilities for construction and demolition waste and application of construction and demolition waste and its products-

(1) The site for storage and processing or recycling facilities for construction and demolition waste shall be selected as per the criteria given in **Schedule I**;

(2) The operator of the facility as specified in sub- rules (1) shall apply in **Form I** for authorization from State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee.

(3) The operator of the facility shall submit the annual report to the State Pollution Control Board in **Form II.**

(3) Application of materials made from construction and demolition waste in operation of sanitary landfill shall be as per the criteria given in **Schedule II.**

(8) Duties of State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee-

(1) State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee shall monitor the implementation of these rules by the concerned local bodies and the competent authorities and the annual report shall be sent to the Central Pollution Control Board and the State Government or Union Territory or any other State level nodal agency identified by the State Government or Union Territory administration for generating State level comprehensive data. Such reports shall also contain the comments and suggestions of the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee with respect to any comments or changes required;

(2) State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee shall grant authorization to construction and demolition waste processing facility in **Form-III** as specified under these rules after examining the application received in **Form I**;

(3) State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee shall prepare annual report in **Form IV** with special emphasis on the implementation status of compliance of these rules and forward report to Central Pollution Control Board before the 31st July for each financial year.

(9) Duties of State Government or Union Territory Administration-

(1) The Secretary in-charge of development in the State Government or Union territory administration shall prepare their policy document with respect to management of construction and demolition of waste in accordance with the provisions of these rules within one year from date of final notification of these rules.

(2) The concerned department in the State Government dealing with land shall be responsible for providing suitable sites for setting up of the storage, processing and recycling facilities for construction and demolition waste.

(3) The Town and Country planning Department shall incorporate the site in the approved land use plan so that there is no disturbance to the processing facility on a long term basis.

(4) Procurement of materials made from construction and demolition waste shall be made mandatory to a certain percentage (say 10-20%) in municipal and Government contracts subject to strict quality control.

(10) Duties of the Central Pollution Control Board - (1) The Central Pollution Control Board shall,-

(a) prepare operational guidelines related to environmental management of construction and demolition waste management;

(b) analyze and collate the data received from the State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committee to review these rules from time to time;

(c) coordinate with all the State Pollution Control Board and Pollution Control Committees for any matter related to development of environmental standards;

(d) forward annual compliance report to Central Government before the 30th August for each financial year based on reports given by State Pollution Control Boards of Pollution Control Committees.

(11) Duties of Bureau of Indian Standards and Indian Roads Congress -The Bureau of Indian Standards and Indian Roads Congress shall be responsible for preparation of code of practices and standards for use of recycled materials and products of construction and demolition waste in respect of construction activities and the role of Indian Road Congress shall be specific to the standards and practices pertaining to construction of roads.

(12) Duties of the Central Government -

(1) The Ministry of Urban Development, and the Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Panchayat Raj, shall be responsible for facilitating local bodies in compliance of these rules;

(2) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change shall be responsible for reviewing implementation of these rules as and when required.

13. Timeframe for implementation of the provisions of these rules -The timeline for implementation of these rules shall be as specified in **Schedule III:**

14. Accident reporting by the construction and demolition waste processing facilities-In case of any accident during construction and demolition waste processing or treatment or disposal facility, the officer in charge of the facility in the local authority or the operator of the facility shall report of the accident in **Form-V** to the local authority. Local body shall review and issue instruction if any, to the in-charge of the facility.

Schedule I
Criteria for Site Selection for Storage and Processing or Recycling Facilities for construction and demolition Waste
[See Rule 7(1)]

(1) The concerned department in the State Government dealing with land shall be responsible for providing suitable sites for setting up of the storage, processing and recycling facilities for construction and demolition and hand over the sites to the concerned local authority for development, operation and maintenance, which shall ultimately be given to the operators by Competent Authority and wherever above Authority is not available, shall lie with the concerned local authority.

(2) The Local authority shall co-ordinate (in consultation with Department of Urban Development of the State or the Union territory) with the concerned organizations for giving necessary approvals and clearances to the operators.

(3) Construction and demolition waste shall be utilized in sanitary landfill for municipal solid waste of the city or region as mentioned at Schedule I of thse rule. Residues from construction and demolition waste processing or recycling industries shall be land filled in the sanitary landfill for solid waste.

(4) The processing or recycling shall be large enough to last for 20-25 years (project based on-site recycling facilities).

(5) The processing or recycling site shall be away from habitation clusters, forest areas, water bodies, monuments, National Parks, Wetlands and places of important cultural, historical or religious interest.

(6) A buffer zone of no development shall be maintained around solid waste processing and disposal facility, exceeding five Tonnes per day of installed capacity. This will be maintained within the

total area of the solid waste processing and disposal facility. The buffer zone shall be prescribed on case to case basis by the local authority in consultation with concerned State Pollution Control Board.

(7) Processing or recycling site shall be fenced or hedged and provided with proper gate to monitor incoming vehicles or other modes of transportation.

(8) The approach and or internal roads shall be concreted or paved so as to avoid generation of dust particles due to vehicular movement and shall be so designed to ensure free movement of vehicles and other machinery.

(9) Provisions of weigh bridge to measure quantity of waste brought at landfill site, fire protection equipment and other facilities as may be required shall be provided.

(10) Utilities such as drinking water and sanitary facilities (preferably washing/bathing facilities for workers) and lighting arrangements for easy landfill operations during night hours shall be provided and Safety provisions including health inspections of workers at landfill sites shall be carried out made.

(11) In order to prevent pollution from processing or recycling operations, the following provisions shall be made, namely:

(a) Provision of storm water drains to prevent stagnation of surface water;
(b) Provision of paved or concreted surface in selected areas in the processing or recycling facility for minimizing dust and damage to the site.
(c) Prevention of noise pollution from processing and recycling plant:
(d) provision for treatment of effluent if any, to meet the discharge norms as per Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.

(12) Work Zone air quality at the Processing or Recycling site and ambient air quality at the vicinity shall be monitored.

(13) The measurement of ambient noise shall be done at the interface of the facility with the surrounding area, i.e., at plant boundary.

(14) The following projects shall be exempted from the norms of pollution from dust and noise as mentioned above:

For construction work, where at least 80 percent construction and demolition waste is recycled or reused in-situ and sufficient buffer area is available to protect the surrounding habitation from any adverse impact.

(15) A vegetative boundary shall be made around Processing or Recycling plant or site to strengthen the buffer zone.

Schedule II

Application of materials made from construction and demolition waste and its products.

[See Rule 7(3)]

Sl. No.	Parameters	Compliance Criteria
1	Drainage layer in leachate collection system at bottom of Sanitary Landfill Gas Collection Layer above the waste at top of Sanitary Landfill and Drainage Layer in top Cover System above Gas Collection Layer of Sanitary Landfill For capping of sanitary landfill or dumpsite, drainage layer at the top	Only crushed and graded hard material (stone, concrete etc.) shall be used having coarse sand size graded material (2mm – 4.75mm standard sieve size). Since the coarse sand particles will be angular in shape (and not rounded as for riverbed sand), protection layers of non-woven geo-textiles may be provided, wherever required, to prevent puncturing of adjacent layers or components.
2	Daily cover	Fines from construction and demolition processed waste having size up to 2 mm shall be used for daily cover over the fresh waste. Use of construction and demolition fines as landfill cover shall be mandatory where such material is available. Fresh soil (sweet earth) shall not be used for such places and borrow-pits shall not be allowed. Exception – soil excavated during construction of the same landfill. During hot windy days in summer months, some fugitive dust problems may arise. These can be minimised by mixing with local soil wherever available for limited period.
3	Civil construction in a sanitary landfill	Non-structural applications, such as kerb stones, drain covers, paving blocks in pedestrian areas.

Schedule III
Timeframe for Planning and Implementation
[See Rule 13]

Sl. No.	Compliance Criteria	Cities with population of 01 million and above	Cities with population of 0.5-01 million	Cities with population of less than 0.5 million
1	Formulation of policy by State Government	12 months	12 months	12 months
2	Identification of sites for collection and processing facility	18 months	18 months	18 months
3	Commissioning and implementation of the facility	18 months	24 months	36 months
4	Monitoring by SPCBs	3 times a year – once in 4 months	2 times a year – once in 6 months	2 times a year – once in 6 months

The time Schedule is effective from the date of notification of these rules.

FORM – I
See [Rule 7 (2)]
Application for obtaining authorisation

To,
The Member Secretary

_____Name of the local authority or Name of the agency appointed by the municipal authority :

Correspondence address Telephone No. Fax No.	
Nodal Officer and designation (Officer authorized by the competent authority or agency responsible for operation of processing or recycling or disposal facility)	
Authorisation applied for (Please tick mark)	Setting up of processing or recycling facility of construction and demolition waste
Detailed proposal of construction and demolition waste processing or recycling facility to include the following Location of site approved and allotted by the Competent Authority. Average quantity (in tons per day) and composition of construction and demolition waste to be handled	

at the specific site. Details of construction and demolition waste processing or recycling technology to be used. Quantity of construction and demolition waste to be processed per day. Site clearance from Prescribed Authority. Salient points of agreement between competent authority or local authority and operating agency (attach relevant document). Plan for utilization of recycled product. Expected amount of process rejects and plan for its disposal (e.g., sanitary landfill for solid waste). Measures to be taken for prevention and control of environmental pollution. Investment on project and expected returns. Measures to be taken for safety of workers working in the processing or recycling plant. Any preventive plan for accident during the collection, transportation and treatment including processing and recycling should be informed to the Competent Authority (Local Authority) or Prescribed Authority	
Date:	**Signature of Nodal Officer**

Form-II

See [Rule (7) (3)]
Format for Issue of Authorisation to the Operator

File No.: _____
Date : _____

To,

_____
_____
_____

Ref : Your application number _____Dt. ……

The _____ State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee after examining the proposal hereby authorizes _____ having their administrative office at _____ to set up and operate construction and demolition waste processing facility at_____ on the terms and conditions (including the standards to comply) attached to this authorisation letter.

1. The validity of this authorisation is till _____. After expiry of the validity period, renewal of authorisation is to be sought.

2. The _____ State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee may, at any time, for justifiable reason, revoke any of the conditions applicable under the authorisation and shall communicate the same in writing.

3. Any violation of the provision of the construction and demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 shall attract the penal provision of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986).

Date: **(Member Secretary)**
Place: **State Pollution Control Board/**
Pollution Control Committee

Form –III

See [Rule 8(2)]

Format of Annual Report to be submitted by Local Authority to the State Pollution Control Board

(i) Name of the City or Town…….
(ii) Population……
(iii) Name and address of local authority or competent authority

Telephone No : ……
Fax : …….
Email ID: …….
Website: ……..

(iv) Name of In-charge or Nodal Officer dealing with construction and demolition wastes management with designation ……

1. Quantity and composition of construction and demolition waste including any deconstruction waste

(a) Total quantity of construction and demolition waste generated during the whole year in metric ton

Any figures for lean period and peak period generation per day ……..
Average generation of construction and demolition waste (TPD)
Total quantity of construction and demolition waste collected per day
Any Processing / Recycling Facility set up in the city ……
Status of the facility

(b) Total quantity of construction and demolition waste processed / recycled (in metric ton)

Non-structural concrete aggregate :
Manufactured sand :
Ready-mix concrete (RMC) :
Paving blocks :
GSB :

Others, if any, please specify :

(c) Total quantity of Construction & Demolition waste disposed by land filling without processing (last option) or filling low lying areas

No of landfill sites used :
Area used :
Whether weigh-bridge facility used for quantity estimation? : Yes No

(d) Whether construction and demolition waste used in sanitary landfill (for solid waste) as per Schedule III

: Yes No

2. Storage facilities

(a) Area orlocation or plot or societies covered for collection of Construction and Demolition waste

(b) No. of large Projects (including roadways project) covered

(c) Whether Area or location or plot or societies collection is Practiced (if yes, whether done by Competent Authority or Local Authority or through Private Agency or Non-Governmental Organization) :

(d) Storage Bins :

	Specifications (Shape & Size)	Existing Number	Proposed for future
(i) Containers or receptacle (Capacity) :			
(ii) Others, please specify :			

(e) Whether all storage bins/collection spots are attended for daily lifting : Yes No

(e) Whether lifting of Construction & Demolition Waste from Storage bins is manual or mechanical (please tick mark) please specify mode and equipment used : Manual Mechanical Others, (specify equipment)

3. Transportation

	Existing	Actually Required/Proposed number
Truck :		
Truck-Hydraulic :		
Tractor-Trailer :		
Dumper-placers :		
Tricycle :		

Refuse-collector :
Others (Please specify) :

4. Whether any proposal has been made to improve Construction and Demolition waste management practices

5. Have any efforts been made to involve PPP for processing of Construction & Demolition waste : If yes, what is (are) the technologies being used, such as:

Processing / recycling Technology	(Quantity to be processed)	Steps taken
Dry Process	:	
Wet Process	:	
Others, if any, Please specify	:	

6. What provisions are available to check unauthorized operations of:

Encroachment on river bank or wet bodies :
Unauthorized filling of low line areas :
Mixing with solid waste :
Encroachment in Parks, Footpaths etc. :

7. How many slums are provided with construction and demolition waste receptacles facilities:

8. Are municipal magistrates appointed for taking penal action for non-compliance with these rules: Yes No

[If yes, how many cases registered & settled during last three years (give year wise details)]

Dated: **Signature of Municipal Commissioner**

Form –IV

See [Rule (8)(3)]

Format of Annual Report to be submitted by the State Pollution Control Board / Committees to the Central Pollution Control Board

To,

The Chairman,
Central Pollution Control Board,
PariveshBhawan, East Arjun Nagar,
Delhi-110032

1. Name of the State/Union territory :

2. Name & address of the State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committee :

3. Number of municipal authorities responsible for management of municipal solid wastes in the State/Union territory under these rules :

4. A Summary Statement on progress made by municipal authorities in respect of implementation of **Schedule III**] : Please attach as Annexure-I

5. A Summary Statement on progress made by municipal authorities in respect of implementation of **Schedule IV** : Please attach as Annexure-II

Date: **Chairman or the Member Secretary**
State Pollution Control Board/
Place: **Pollution Control Committee**

Form –V
See [Rule14]
Accident reporting

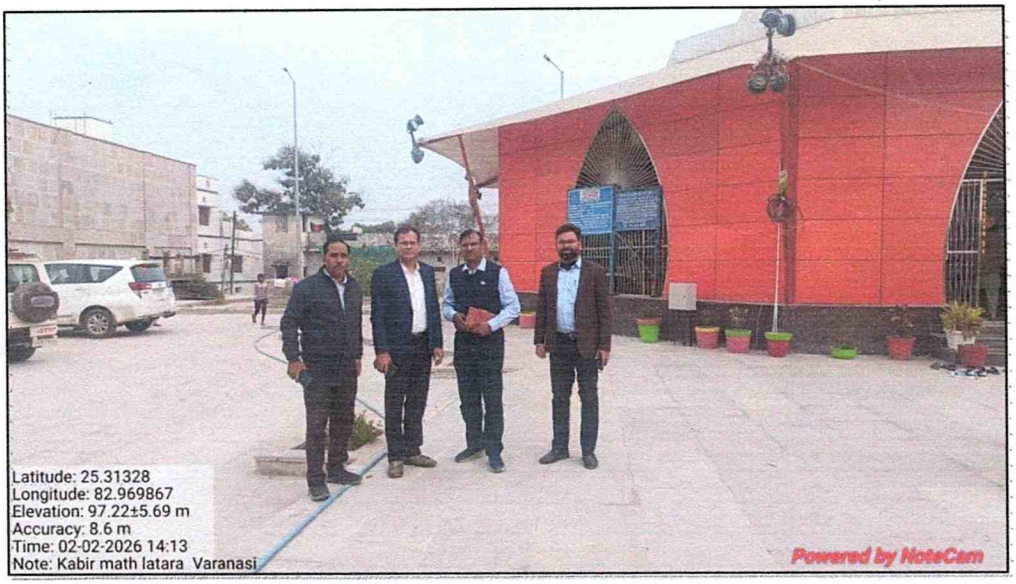
1. Date and time of accident :
2. Sequence of events leading to accident :
3. The type of construction and demolition waste involved in accident :
4. Assessment of the effects of the accidents
   a. on traffic, drainage system and the environment :
5. Emergency measures taken :
6. Steps taken to alleviate the effects
   a. of accidents :
7. Steps taken to prevent the recurrence
   a. of such an accident :
8. Regular monthly health checkup of workers at

a. Processing / recycling site shall be made

9. Any accident during the collection,
    a. transportation and treatment including
    b. processing and recycling should be informed
    c. to the Competent Authority (Local Authority) or
    d. Prescribed Authority

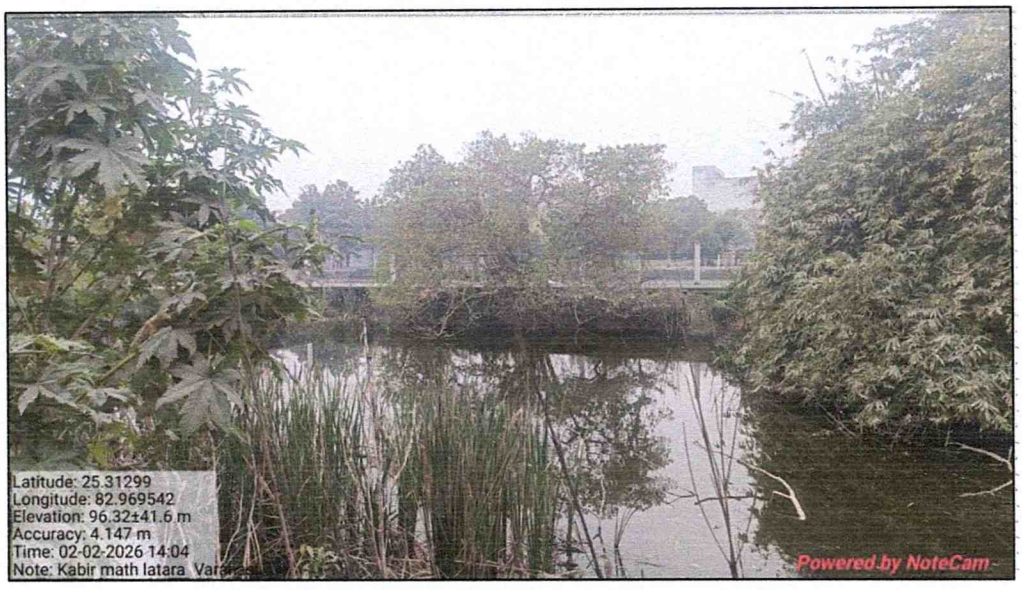
Date : Authorized Signatory
Place: Designation

[18-6/2014-HSMD]
Bishwanath Sinha, Joint Secretary



Photographs of joint committee inspection dated 02.02.26 at KABIRMATH, Lahartara.

Photographs of joint committee inspection dated 02.02.26 at KABIRMATH, Lahartara.



Photographs of joint committee inspection dated 02.02.26 at KABIRMATH, Lahartara.