

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

WESTERN ZONE BENCH, PUNE

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 35 OF 2026 (WZ)

IN THE MATTER OF:

Narendra Gotu Pardeshi

... APPLICANT

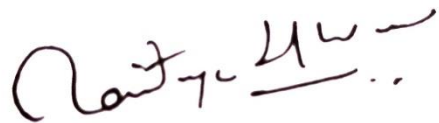
VERSUS

Dhule Municipal Corporation & Ors.

...RESPONDENTS

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THROUGH**MANASI THAKARE****MAITREYA PRITHWIRAJ GHORPADE****ADVOCATES**

COUNSELS FOR THE APPLICANTS

Mobile: 7024102546

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**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
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ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 35 OF 2026 (WZ)

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Narendra Gotu Pardeshi

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**REJOINDER ON BEHALF OF THE APPLICANT TO INTERIM APPLICATION FOR
MODIFICATION OF ORDER DATED 22.06.2026 FILED BY RESPONDENT NO.
3 AND 7**

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

I, Narendra Gotu Pardeshi, R/o 37, Milind Society, Sakri Road, Dhule 424004, the Applicant above-named, do hereby solemnly affirm and state on oath as under:

1. I am the Applicant in the above Original Application and am well conversant with the facts and circumstances of the case. I am competent to swear this Reply Affidavit on my own behalf.
2. I have gone through the Interim Application dated 03.07.2026 filed by Respondent Nos. 3 and 7 (Public Works Department, Dhule and Public Works Department (Region), Nashik) seeking modification of this Hon'ble Tribunal's order dated 22.06.2026 passed in I.A. No. 236 of 2026 (WZ) ("the impugned Order"), and state that the same is misconceived, misplaced, untenable in law and on facts, and deserves to be dismissed with costs, for the reasons set out hereinbelow.

3. At the outset, it is submitted that the said Order was passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal only after due consideration of the reply affidavit filed by Respondent Nos. 3 and 7, the General Arrangement Drawing, the hydraulic calculations and concept proposal already placed on record by them, and the map at page No. 470 of the paper book. It was only after examining this material, and forming a prima facie view that the structure - though described as a "pedestrian bridge" - appeared, in the Hon'ble Tribunal's own estimation, to be in the nature of a platform with a maximum width of 32 metres inside a riverbed measuring only 170 metres, that this Hon'ble Tribunal found it necessary to have Respondent Nos. 3 and 7's own claimed figure of 8.2% obstruction independently verified by an expert body.
4. The direction to CWPRS was therefore a reasoned and considered exercise of jurisdiction by this Hon'ble Tribunal, made after hearing both sides, and not a routine or mechanical reference. The present Interim Application, filed barely eleven days after the said Order, discloses no change in circumstances, no error apparent on the face of the record, and no new fact that was not already before this Hon'ble Tribunal when it passed the said Order. It is, in substance, nothing but a request to review a considered order on the sole ground that compliance with it involves cost and time – which is impermissible.

PARAWISE REPLY TO INTERIM APPLICATION

4. In reply to Para 1 of the Interim Application: It is admitted that this Hon'ble Tribunal passed the said Order dated 22.06.2026 directing the Director, CWPRS to conduct the study and submit a report within two weeks, and directing Respondent Nos. 3 and 7 to provide all relevant papers to CWPRS and coordinate

with it. It is admitted that Respondent No. 3 addressed a letter dated 23.06.2026 (Annexure-A to the Interim Application) to CWPRS in this regard. The contents of the said Order are a matter of record and speak for themselves. It is denied that the said Order requires any modification, for the reasons set out in this Reply.

5. In reply to Para 2 of the Interim Application: It is admitted that CWPRS, vide its letter dated 30.06.2026 (Annexure-B to the Interim Application), has furnished a tentative budgetary proposal of Rs. 12,00,000/- (Rupees Twelve Lakh only, exclusive of GST) and a period of six months from receipt of complete data and full deposit of the estimated amount, for conducting a 1-D mathematical model study (HEC-RAS) to assess the change in flow conditions on account of the proposed bridge. It is submitted, however, that:

- (a) CWPRS has itself clarified, in the very same letter, that this is a *"tentative budgetary proposal"* and that the *"detailed cost estimate...and other terms and conditions will be worked out and submitted after hearing from you."*

There is, therefore, ample scope for Respondent Nos. 3 and 7 to engage directly with CWPRS to refine the scope, cost and timeline of the study, rather than abandon the appointment of CWPRS altogether.

- (b) The six-month period is the estimated duration of a scientifically rigorous 1-D mathematical model study involving site inspection, collection of river cross-sections at 100-metre intervals over a 3-km reach, discharge data, and calibration/validation of the model against observed water levels – as set out in CWPRS's own Annexure-I to the Interim Application. This is not an arbitrary or inflated timeline; it reflects the inherent requirements of a

credible, independent hydraulic assessment of a permanent structure inside the bed of a river.

- (c) The cost of Rs. 12,00,000/- works out to approximately 1% of the stated project cost, on Respondent Nos. 3 and 7's own admitted computation (Interim Application, Para 3). This is a modest sum when weighed against the consequences of an inaccurate assessment of obstruction to the flow of a river, and is far below even the 5% of project cost that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has treated as a general guiding yardstick (not an inflexible ceiling) for environmental compensation in *Goel Ganga Developers India Pvt. Ltd. v. Union of India*, (2018) 18 SCC 257. A one-time verification cost of roughly 1% cannot, by any reasonable standard, be said to be excessive.
6. In reply to Para 3 of the Interim Application: It is denied that obtaining the CWPRS report on the terms quoted would *"defeat the very purpose"* of Respondent Nos. 3 and 7's application to vacate the stay dated 30.04.2026, or that the cost of the report is excessive. It is submitted that:
- (a) The apprehension expressed in Para 3 of the Interim Application – that an independent CWPRS report obtained on the terms already quoted would defeat the Respondents' separate application for vacation of the interim stay – in fact discloses the true object of the present Interim Application: to delay and dilute the independent verification directed by this Hon'ble Tribunal, so as to strengthen a parallel prayer for vacating the stay before any independent study is even conducted. This Hon'ble Tribunal ought not to permit one interlocutory application to be used as a device to defeat the object of another order passed by it.

- (b) The bald assertion that the cost is "excessive" is unsupported by any comparative figures for what any other credible, independent agency would charge for an equivalent hydraulic modelling exercise. As submitted below, any competent agency undertaking a genuine, independent scientific assessment of this nature would necessarily require comparable time and resources; the exercise is inherently rigorous and cannot be reduced to a paperwork formality.
- (c) It is a settled principle of environmental jurisprudence that the cost of studies necessitated by a project is to be borne by the project proponent, and that a proponent cannot resist or seek dilution of a mandated independent study on the ground of the expense involved. The Precautionary Principle, statutorily embedded in Section 20 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010, places the burden of proving the absence of harm squarely on the project proponent. It follows, as a corollary, that the burden of funding the very study by which that proof is to be furnished also falls on the proponent – not on the Applicant, the public, or this Hon'ble Tribunal. To permit Respondent Nos. 3 and 7 to dictate the choice of expert agency on grounds of cost would be to invert this settled principle.
- (d) A project proponent cannot invoke considerations of expense or delay to claim equity in its favour where the very object of the exercise is to determine whether its project is causing environmental harm. It is submitted that mandated environmental and technical studies must be permitted to run their full course notwithstanding the cost, delay or inconvenience occasioned to the project proponent, and that the proponent cannot claim

equity in its favour on the ground of expense already incurred or anticipated. That such is based on the ratio laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the judgment in Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India and Ors., wherein it was held that the 'onus of proof' to show that a project is environmentally benign rests on the project proponent themselves. Judgment in Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India and Ors. (1996) 5 SCC 647 is annexed and marked herewith as **ANNEXURE A-18.**

7. In reply to Paras 4 and 5 of the Interim Application: It is denied that verification of the Respondents' own figures can appropriately be entrusted to *"any other government agency or government empanelled consultant"* by way of a two-week *"preliminary investigation based on the data available on record"*, only for such authority to *"verify the facts pleaded by respondents"* by taking *"less time of around 2 weeks and be less expensive"*. It is submitted that:
 - (a) The General Arrangement Drawing, hydraulic calculations and concept proposal referred to in Para 4 of the Interim Application, and the resultant figure of 8.2% obstruction referred to in Para 5, are precisely the material that was already placed before this Hon'ble Tribunal and considered by it before the said Order was passed. It was because this Hon'ble Tribunal was not satisfied, prima facie, with Respondent Nos. 3 and 7's own self-certification that it directed independent verification by CWPRS in the first place. The proposal now made – that verification be conducted by way of a desk-based *"preliminary investigation based on the data available on record"*, by an unnamed agency, without independent site inspection, fresh cross-sectional survey, or model validation – is not independent verification

at all. It merely invites a different name to affirm the very figures that this Hon'ble Tribunal has already found warrant independent scrutiny. Accepting this course would render the exercise directed by the said Order illusory and would amount to permitting Respondent Nos. 3 and 7 to certify their own compliance.

- (b) A "preliminary investigation" completed in "around two weeks" cannot, by any objective scientific standard, replicate the rigour of a proper 1-D/2-D hydraulic model study involving site visits, fresh data collection at multiple cross-sections, and calibration against observed discharge – the very methodology CWPRS itself proposes to adopt. The suggestion that such a short and necessarily cursory exercise would nonetheless be reliable, while simultaneously being cheaper and faster than CWPRS's assessment, is internally inconsistent: a genuine hydraulic verification of a permanent riverbed structure cannot be made both rigorous and instant merely by changing the name of the agency conducting it.
- (c) The identity of the proposed alternative agency has not been disclosed anywhere in the Interim Application. No comparative credentials, no track record in river hydraulics or hydraulic modelling, and no costing has been placed before this Hon'ble Tribunal to enable any assessment of its suitability. The prayer is, therefore, vague, speculative and premature, and cannot form the basis for displacing a specialised Central Government scientific institution – the CWPRS, functioning under the Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti – whose core mandate is precisely the study of river hydraulics,

flow modelling and hydraulic structures, and which this Hon'ble Tribunal itself identified as the appropriate expert body after hearing both sides.

- (d) As regards the submission in Para 5 of the Interim Application that the scope outlined in CWPRS's letter is not in consonance with the said Order, it is submitted that this, even if correct, is at best a ground to request CWPRS to confine its study to the specific terms of reference directed by this Hon'ble Tribunal – not a ground to discard CWPRS altogether in favour of an unidentified alternative.
- 8. In reply to Para 6 of the Interim Application: It is denied that the "interest of justice" warrants appointment of any other independent government agency in place of CWPRS. It is submitted that the interest of justice, in an environmental matter of this nature, lies in ensuring a rigorous, independent and credible assessment of whether a permanent structure obstructs the natural flow of a river -- not in truncating that assessment to suit the convenience of Respondent Nos. 3 and 7 in terms of time and cost.
- 9. In reply to Para 7 of the Interim Application: No specific reply is required; it is a formal averment regarding the filing of an affidavit in support.
- 10. In reply to Para 8 (Prayer Clauses (a), (b) and (c)): It is denied that Respondent Nos. 3 and 7 are entitled to any of the reliefs prayed for. It is submitted that:
 - (a) Prayer Clause (a), seeking partial modification of the said Order by appointment of an unnamed "other government agency or government empanelled consultant or engineering institute" in place of CWPRS, deserves to be rejected as vague, premature, and contrary to the considered order dated 22.06.2026, for the reasons set out hereinabove.

- (b) Prayer Clauses (b) and (c), which seek expeditious consideration of Respondent Nos. 3 and 7's separate, pending application for vacation of the interim stay dated 30.04.2026, are intrinsically linked to that separate application and are, in substance, an attempt to secure indirectly -- by diluting the independent verification process directed by this Hon'ble Tribunal -- what Respondent Nos. 3 and 7 cannot secure directly on the merits of that separate application. The same deserves to be rejected.

GROUND

11. Without prejudice to the foregoing, and in the alternative, the following grounds are urged in opposition to the Interim Application:

- (A) CWPRS is the most appropriate expert authority for the study directed. It is a specialised Central Government scientific institution with an established institutional mandate for hydraulic and river-engineering research, and was identified by this Hon'ble Tribunal itself after examining the material on record. Its proposed methodology (1-D mathematical modelling using HEC-RAS, following site inspection, review of hydrological data and calibration against observed discharge) is a recognised and rigorous scientific methodology appropriate to the question referred to it.
- (B) Cost and time cannot be permitted to dilute or dictate the choice of expert scrutiny in an environmental matter. The Precautionary Principle places both the burden of proof and, as a necessary corollary, the burden of cost on the project proponent. A project proponent cannot be permitted to use the expense or duration of a court-mandated study as a lever to secure a more convenient, less rigorous, or self-referential mode of verification. To hold

otherwise would set a precedent enabling every project proponent facing environmental scrutiny to plead expense as a shield against independent verification – contrary to the very design of environmental jurisprudence.

- (C) The alternative relief sought is not tenable. Any reputed and competent agency undertaking a genuine, independent hydraulic assessment of this nature would require broadly comparable time and cost; this is a function of the scientific rigour the exercise demands, not an artefact of CWPRS's particular fee schedule. The prayer for replacement, without naming any specific alternative agency or demonstrating its comparative competence, timeline or cost, is speculative and premature and ought to be rejected.
- (D) The Interim Application is, in substance, an impermissible attempt to seek review of a reasoned order without any change in circumstances or error apparent on the face of the record. The said Order was passed after hearing both sides and considering all the material referred to above. Dissatisfaction with the cost or time implications of compliance is not a recognised ground for review, recall or modification of a considered interlocutory order.

PRAYER

Accordingly, it is respectfully prayed that this Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to:

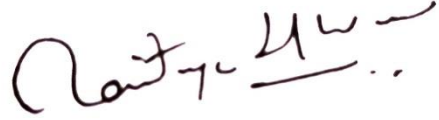
- (a) Dismiss the Interim Application filed by Respondent Nos. 3 and 7 with costs;
- (b) Direct that CWPRS proceed to conduct and submit the study directed vide order dated 22.06.2026, upon Respondent Nos. 3 and 7 depositing the requisite fee and furnishing the requisite data within such time as this Hon'ble Tribunal deems fit;

Pass such other order(s) as this Hon'ble Tribunal may deem fit and proper in the facts of the present case;

FILED BY



MANASI THAKARE



MAITREYA PRITHWIRAJ GHORPADE

ADVOCATES

COUNSELS FOR THE APPLICANTS

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Place: Dhule

Date: 07.07.2026

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... APPLICANT

VERSUS

Dhule Municipal Corporation & Ors.

...RESPONDENTS

AFFIDAVIT

I, Narendra Gotu Pardeshi, R/o 37, Milind Society, Sakri Road, Dhule 424004, do hereby solemnly affirm and state as under:

1. That I am the Applicant in the present Original Application and as such am fully conversant with the facts and circumstances of the case and competent to swear this Affidavit.
2. That I have gone through the contents of the accompanying Rejoinder that has been drafted by my counsel according to my instructions and the contents of the same are true and correct to my knowledge.

DEPONENT

VERIFICATION

Verified on this ____ day of July 2026 that the contents of the above-mentioned affidavit are true and correct and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

DEPONENT

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

WESTERN ZONE BENCH, PUNE

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2. That I have gone through the contents of the accompanying Rejoinder that has been drafted by my counsel according to my instructions and the contents of the same are true and correct to my knowledge.

Chavch.
DEPONENT

VERIFICATION

Verified on this 8th day of July 2026 that the contents of the above-mentioned affidavit are true and correct and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

AFFIDAVIT

Solemnly affirmed before me at Dhule

by Shri Narendra Gotu Pardeshi Age-55

R/o 37, Milind Society, Sakri Road, Dhule

who is identified by shri Self

to whom I personally know

Dhule.

Date 08/07/2026

Chavch.
DEPONENT

NOTED & REGISTERED

Sr.No. 95 Of 2026

Date 08/07/2026

ANNEXURE A-18

566

VELLORE CITIZENS WELFARE FORUM

v.

UNION OF INDIA AND ORS.

AUGUST 28, 1996

[KULDIP SINGH, FAIZAN UDDIN AND K. VENKATASWAMI, JJ.]

Environmental Law :

Constitution of India, 1950 : Articles 21, 47, 48-A and 51-A(g). Environmental pollution—Caused by tanneries—Untreated effluent by tanneries in State of Tamil Nadu—Discharge of—Thereby polluted sub-soil river water resulting in non-availability of potable water—Spoiled physico-chemical properties of soil, making it unfit for cultivation—Held : even though such industries were of vital importance to country, they could not be permitted to continue their production unless pollution control devices were set up by them—Having regard to pollution caused by them, principle of Sustainable Development had to be accepted as a balancing concept—Precautionary Principle and Polluter Pays Principle acceptable as part of environmental law of country and should be implemented—Precautionary environmental measures should be taken by State Government and statutory authorities and lack of scientific certainty could not be ground for postponing such measures to prevent environmental degradation—"Onus of proof" was on polluting industries to show that their actions were environmentally benign—Such polluting industries liable to pay compensation for past pollution generated by them—Pollution fine of Rs.10,900 imposed on each tannery—Money to be deposited in "Environment Protection Fund" to be utilised for compensating affected persons and restoring damaged environment.

Articles 32 and 226—Public Interest Litigation—Environmental Pollution—Caused by tanneries in State of Tamil Nadu—Comprehensive directions issued by Supreme Court—However, instead of Supreme Court itself monitoring the matter any further, Madras High Court advised to constitute a "Green Bench" to deal with all environmental matters in future—Such "Green Benches" already functioning in some High Courts.

Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 : Section 3(3)—Authority—Central Government directed to constitute Authority to be headed by a retired High Court Judge—Authority to have all powers necessary to deal with situation created by tanneries and polluting industries in State of Tamil

A *Nadu—Authority to compute compensation payable by polluting industries to affected individuals and that payable for restoring damaged environment—Authority also to frame scheme in consultation with expert bodies like NEERI, Central Board and State Board for reversing damage caused to ecology and environment.*

B *International Law :*

Customary International Law—Rules of —Held : if not contrary to Municipal Law, deemed to be incorporated in domestic Law.

C The petitioner filed a Public Interest Petition under Article 32 of the Constitution against the pollution which was being caused by enormous discharge of untreated effluent by the tanneries and other industries in the State of Tamil Nadu. The tanneries were discharging untreated effluent into agricultural fields, road-sides, waterways and open lands. The untreated effluent was finally discharged in the river which was the main source of water supply to the residents of the areas. The entire surface and sub-soil water of the river had been polluted resulting in non-availability of potable water to the residents of the area. The tanneries in the State of Tamil Nadu had caused environmental degradation in the area. According to the preliminary survey made by the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University Research Centre nearly 35, 000 hectares of agricultural land in the Tanneries Belt, had become either partially or totally unfit for cultivation. The tanneries used about 170 types of chemicals in the chrome tanning processes. Nearly 35 litres of water was used for processing one kilogram of finished leather, resulting in dangerously enormous quantities of toxic effluents being let out in the open by the tanning industry. These effluents had spoiled the physico-chemical properties of the soil, and had contaminated ground water by percolation. An independent survey conducted by Peace Members, a non-governmental organisation, covering 13 villages of the State revealed that 350 wells out of a total of 467 used for drinking and irrigation purposes had been polluted. Women and children have to walk miles to get drinking water.

G The tanneries and other polluting industries in the State of Tamil Nadu were being persuaded for the last 10 years by the State Government and the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board to control the pollution generated by them. They were given option either to construct common effluent treatment plants for a cluster of industries or to set up individual

H

pollution control devices. The Central Government agreed to give substantially subsidy for the construction of common effluent treatment plants (CETPs). However, till date most of the tanneries operating in the State of Tamil Nadu had not taken any step to control the pollution caused by the discharge of effluent. A

Disposing of the petition, this Court B

HELD : 1.1. Though the leather industry is of vital importance to the country as it generates foreign exchange and provides employment avenues it has no right to destroy the ecology, degrade the environment and pose as a health-hazard. It cannot be permitted to expand or even to continue with the present production unless it tackles by itself the problem of pollution created by the said industry. [256-F-G] C

1.2. The traditional concept that development and ecology are opposed to each other, is no longer acceptable. "Sustainable Development" is the answer. "Sustainable Development" as a balancing concept between ecology and development has been accepted as a part of the Customary International Law though its salient features have yet to be finalised by the International Law Jurists. [256-H; 257-F] D

2.1. "The Precautionary Principle" and "The Polluter Pays" principle are essential features of "Sustainable Development". The "Precautionary Principle" - in the context of the municipal law—means : E

(i) Environmental measures - by the State Government and the statutory authorities - must anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of environmental degradation. F

(ii) Where there are threats of serious and irreversible damage, lack of scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation.

(iii) The "Onus of proof" is on the actor or the developer/industrialist to show that his section is environmentally benign. [257-H; 258-A-C] G

2.2. "The Polluter Pays" principle has been held to be a sound principle by this Court. The "Polluter Pays" principle as interpreted by this Court means that the absolute liability for harm to the environment extends not only to compensate the victims of pollution but also the cost of H

A restoring the environmental degradation. Remediation of the damaged environment is part of the process of "Sustainable development" and as such polluter is liable to pay the cost to the individual sufferers as well as the cost of reversing the damaged ecology. Apart from the constitutional mandate to protect and improve the environment there are plenty of post independence legislations on the subject. In view of the constitutional and statutory provisions it must be held that the Precautionary Principle and Polluter Pays Principle are part of the environmental law of the country.

[258-F-G; 259-H; 260-A]

Indian Council for Enviro-Legal Action v. Union of India, J.T. (1996) 2 196, relied on.

C 2.3. Even otherwise once these principles are accepted as part of the Customary International Law there would be no difficulty in accepting them as part of the domestic law. The rules of Customary International Law which are not contrary to the municipal law shall be deemed to have been incorporated in the domestic law and shall be followed the Courts of Law. [260-B]

Addl. Distt. Magistrate, Jabalpur v. Shivakant Shukla, AIR (1976) SC 1207; *Jolly George Varghese v. Bank of Cochin*, AIR (1980) SC 470 and *Gramophone Company of India Ltd. v. Birendra Bahadur Pandey*, AIR (1984) SC 667, relied on.

F 3.1. The Constitutional and statutory provisions protect a person's right to fresh air, clean water and pollution free environment, but the source of the right is the inalienable common law right of clean environment. Our legal system having been founded on the British Common Law the right of a person to pollution free environment is a part of the basic jurisprudence of the land. [260-C-D; 261-B]

Commentaries on the Laws of England by Sir William Blackstone Vol. III, Chapter XIII, referred to.

G 3.2. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 contains useful provisions for controlling pollution. The main purpose of the Act is to create an authority or authorities under Section 3(3) of the Act with adequate power to control pollution and protect the environment. It is a pity that till date no authority has been constituted by the Central Government.

H The work which is required to be done by an authority in terms of Section

3(3) read with other provisions of the Act is being done by this Court and other Courts in the country. It is high time that the Central Government realised its responsibility and statutory duty to protect the degrading environment in the country. If the conditions in the five districts of Tamil Nadu, where tanneries are operating, are permitted to continue then in the near future all rivers/canals shall be polluted, underground waters contaminated, agricultural lands turned barren and the residents of the area exposed to serious diseases. It is, therefore, necessary for this Court to direct the Central Government to take immediate action under the provisions of the Environment Act. [266-G-H; 267-A-B]

3.3. There are more than 900 tanneries operating in the five districts of Tamil Nadu. Some of them may, by now, have installed the necessary pollution control measures, they have been polluting the environment for over a decade and in some cases even for a longer period. This Court has in various orders indicated that these tanneries are liable to pay pollution fine. The polluters compensate the affected persons and also pay the cost of restoring the damage ecology. [267-C-D]

3.4. The State Pollution Control Board has the power under the Environment Act and the Rules to lay down standards for emissions or discharge or environmental pollutants. Rule 3(2) of the Rules even permit the Board to specify more stringent standards from those provided under the Rules. The NEERI having justified the standards stipulated by the Board, it is directed that these standards are to be maintained by the tanneries and other industries in the State of Tamil Nadu. [269-F-G]

4.1. The Central Government shall constitute an authority under Section 3(3) of the Act and shall confer on the said authority all the powers necessary to deal with the situation created by the Tanneries and other polluting industries in the State of Tamil Nadu. The Authority shall be headed by a retired judge of the High Court. The authority shall compute the compensation payable by the polluting industries to individuals affected and that payable for restoring the damaged environment. The authority, in consultation with expert bodies like NEERI, Central Board and State Board, shall frame a scheme for reversing the damage caused to the ecology and environment by pollution in the State of Tamil Nadu.

[269-H; 270-A-D; 271-D-E]

4.2. An industry may have set up the necessary pollution control device at present but it shall be liable to pay for the past pollution

A generated by the said industry which has resulted in the environmental degradation and suffering to the residents of the area. Accordingly, a pollution fine of Rs. 10,000 each is imposed on all the tanneries in the five districts of the State of Tamil Nadu. The money shall be deposited under a separate head called "Environment Protection Fund" and shall be
 B utilised for compensating the affected persons and also for restoring the damaged environment. [270-H; 271-A-C]

5. Although this Court has issued comprehensive directions for achieving the end result in the instant case, it is not necessary for this Court to monitor these matters any further. Accordingly, the Madras High
 C Court is advised to constitute a "Green Bench" to deal with all environmental matters in future. Such "Green Benches" are already functioning in some other High Courts. [272-D-F]

CIVIL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION : Writ Petition (C) No. 914 of
 D 1991.

Under Article 32 of the Constitution of India.

R. Mohan, V.A. Bobde, Kapil Sibal, M.R. Sharma, V.C. Mahajan, and S.S. Ray, K.R.R. Pillai, M.C. Mehta, Ms. Seema Midha, V.G. Pragasam, Vijay Panjwani, S. Sukumaran, Sudhir Walia, A.T.M. Sampath,
 E M.S. Dahiya (Sudhir Walia), Roy Abraham for Sm. Baby Krishna, P. Sukumar, Parveen Kumar, Romesh C. Pathak, M.A. Krishnamurthy, V. Krishnamurthy, Mrs. Anil Katiyar, Ms. Indra Sawhney, Deepak Diwan, S.M. Jadhav, A.V. Rangam, Zafarullah Khan, Shahid Rizvi, Shakil Ahmed Syed, Jaideep Gupta and Sanjay Hedge for the appearing parties.

F The Judgment of the Court was delivered by

KULDIP SINGH, J. This petition - public interest - under Article 32 of the Constitution of India has been filed by Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum and is directed against the pollution which is being caused by
 G enormous discharge of untreated effluent by the tanneries and other industries in the State of Tamil Nadu. It is stated that the tanneries are discharging untreated effluent into agricultural fields, road-sides, waterways and open lands. The untreated effluent is finally discharged in river Palar which is the main source of water supply to the residents of the area.
 H According to the petitioner the entire surface and sub-soil water of river

Palar has been polluted resulting in non-availability of potable water to the residents of the area. It is stated that the tanneries in the State of Tamil Nadu have caused environmental degradation in the area. According to the preliminary survey made by the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University Research Centre Vellore nearly 35,000 hectares of agricultural land in the Tanneries Belt, has become either partially or totally unfit for cultivation. It has been further stated in the petition that the tanneries used about 170 types of chemicals in the chrome tanning processes. The said chemicals include sodium chloride, lime, sodium sulphate, chlorium sulphate, fat liquor Amonia and sulphuric acid besides dyes which are used in large quantities. Nearly 35 litres of water is used for processing one kilogram of finished leather, resulting in dangerously enormous quantities of toxic effluents being let out in the open by the tanning industry. These effluents have spoiled the physico-chemical properties of the soil, and have contaminated ground water by percolation. According to the petitioner an independent survey conducted by Peace Members, a non-governmental organisation, covering 13 villages of Dindigal and Peddiar Chatram Anchayat Unions, reveals that 350 well out of total of 467 used for drinking and irrigation purposes have been polluted. Women and children have to walk miles to get drinking water. Legal Aid and Advice Board of Tamil Nadu requested two lawyers namely, M.R. Ramanan and P.S. Subramaniam to visit the area and submit a report indicating the extent of pollution caused by the tanneries. Relevant part of the report is as under:

"As per the Technical Report dated 28.5.1983 of the Hydrological Investigations carried out in Solur village near Ambur it was noticed that 176 chemicals including acids were contained in the Tannery effluents. If 40 litres of water with chemicals are required for one Kilo of leather with the production of 200 tons of Leather per day at present and likely to be increased multifold in the next four to five years with the springing up of more tanneries like mushroom in and around Ambur Town, the magnitude of the effluent water used with chemical and acids let out daily can be shockingly imagined. The effluents are let out from the tanneries in the nearby lands, then to Goodar and Palar rivers. The lands, the rivulet and the river receive the effluents containing toxic chemicals and acids. The sub soil water is polluted ultimately affecting not only arable lands, wells used for agriculture but also drinking water wells. The entire Ambur Town and the villages

- A situated nearby do not have good drinking water. Some of the influential and rich people are able to get drinking water from a far off place connected by a few pipes. During rainy days and floods, the chemicals deposited into the rivers and lands spread out quickly to other lands, the effluents thus let out, affect cultivation, either crops do not come up at all or if produced the yield is reduced abnormally too low.....
- B The Tanners have come to stay. The industry is a Foreign Exchange Earner. But one moot point is whether at the cost of the lives of lakhs of people with increasing human population the activities of the tanneries should be encouraged on monetary considerations. We find that the
- C tanners have absolutely no regard for the healthy environment in and around their tanneries. The effluents discharged have been stored like a pond openly in the most of the places adjacent to cultivable lands with easy access for the animals and the people. The Ambur Municipality, which can exercise its powers as per the
- D provisions of the Madras District Municipalities Act (1920) more particularly under Sections 226 to 231, 249 to 253 and 338 to 342 seems to be a silent spectator probably it does not want to antagonise the highly influential and stupendously rich tanners. The powers given under Section 63 of the Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act 1974 (6 of 1974) have not been exercised in
- E the case of tanneries in Ambur and the surrounding areas."

- Alongwith the affidavit dated July 21, 1992 filed by Deputy Secretary to Government, Environment and Forest Department of Tamil Nadu, a list of villages affected by the tanneries has been attached. The list mentions
- F 59 villages in the three Divisions of Thirupathur, Vellore and Ranipath. There is acute shortage of drinking water in these 59 villages and as such alternative arrangements were being made by the Government for the supply of drinking water.

- G In the affidavit dated January 9, 1992 filed by Member Secretary, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (the Board), it has been stated as under :

- H "It is submitted that there are 584 tanneries in North Arcot Ambedkar District vide annexure 'A' and 'D'. Out of which 443 Tanneries have applied for consent of the Board. The Government

were concerned with the treatment and disposal of effluent from tanneries. The Government gave time upto 31.7.1985 to tanneries to put up Effluent Treatment Plant (E.T.P.). So far 33 tanneries in North Arcot Ambedkar District have put up Effluent Treatment Plant. The Board has stipulated standards for the effluent to be disposed by the tanneries."

The affidavits filed on behalf of State of Tamil Nadu and the Board clearly indicate that the tanneries and other polluting industries in the State of Tamil Nadu are being persuaded for the last about 10 years to control the pollution generated by them. They were given option either to construct common effluent treatment plants for a cluster of industries or to set up individual pollution control devices. The Central Government agreed to give substantial subsidy for the construction of common effluent treatment plants (CETPs). It is a pity that till date most of the tanneries operating in the State of Tamil Nadu have not taken any step to control the pollution caused by the discharge of effluent. This Court on May 1, 1995 passed a detailed order. In the said order this Court noticed various earlier orders passed by this Court and finally directed as under :

"Mr. R. Mohan, learned senior counsel for the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board has placed before us a consolidated statement dividing the 553 industries into three parts. The first part in Statement No. 1 and the second part in Statement No. 2 relate to those tanneries who have set up the Effluent Treatment Plants either individually or collectively to the satisfaction of the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board. According to the report placed on the record by the Board, these industries in Statements 1 and 2 have not achieved the standard or have not started functioning to the satisfaction of the Board. So far as the industries in Statements 1 and 2 are concerned, we give them three months notice from today to complete the setting up of Effluent Treatment Plant (either individually or collectively) failing which they shall be liable to pollution fine on the basis of their past working and also liable to be closed. We direct the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board to issue individual notices to all these industries within two weeks from today. The Board is also directed to issue a general notice on three consecutive days in a local newspaper which has circulation in the District concerned.

A So far as the 57 tanneries listed in Statement III (including 12
 industries who have filed writ petition, Nos. of which have been
 given above) are concerned, these units have not installed and
 commissioned the Effluent Treatment Plants despite various or-
 ders issued by this Court from time to time. Mr. R. Mohan, learned
 B senior counsel appearing for Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board
 states that the Board has issued separate notices to these units
 directing them to set up the Effluent Treatment Plants. Keeping
 in view the fact that this Court has been monitoring the matter for
 the last about four years and various orders have been issued by
 this Court from time to time, there is no justification to grant any
 C further time to these industries. We, therefore, direct the 57
 industries listed hereunder to be closed with immediate effect.
 We direct the District Collector and the Senior Superinten-
 dent of Police of the District to have our orders complied with
 immediately. Both these Officers shall file a report in this Court
 D within one week of the receipt of the order.

We give opportunity to these 57 industries to approach this
 Court as and when any steps towards the setting up of Effluent
 Treatment Plants and their commissioning have been taken by
 these industries. If any of the industries wish to be re-located to
 E some other area, they may come out with a proposal in that
 respect."

On July 28, 1995 this Court suspended the closure order in respect
 of seven industries mentioned therein for a period of eight weeks. It was
 further observed as under :

F "Mr. G. Ramaswamy, learned senior advocate appearing for some
 of the tanneries in Madras states that the setting up of the effluent
 treatment plants is progressing satisfactorily. According to him
 several lacs have already been spent and in a short time it would
 start operating. Mr. Mohan, learned counsel for the Tamil Nadu
 G Pollution Control Board, states that the team of the Board will
 inspect the project and file a report by 3rd August, 1995".

This Court on September 8, 1995 passed the following order :

H "The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board has filed its report. List

No. 1 relates to about 299 industries. It is stated by Mr. G. Ramaswamy, Mr. Kapil Sibal and Mr. G.L. Sanghi, learned senior advocates appearing for these industries, that the setting up of the projects is in progress. According to the learned counsel Tamil Nadu Leather Development Corporation (TALCO) is in charge of the project. The learned counsel state that the project shall be completed in every respect within 3 months from today. The details of these industries and the projects undertaken by TALCO as per list No. I is as under. We are of the view that it would be in the interest of justice to give a little more time to these industries to complete the project. Although the industries have asked time for three months, we give them time till 31st December, 1995. We make it clear that in case the projects are not completed by that time, the industries shall be liable to be closed forthwith. Apart from that, these industries shall also be liable to pollution fine for the past period during which they had been operating.

We also take this opportunity to direct TALCO to take full interest in these projects and have the projects completed within the time granted by us.

Mr. Kapil Sibal, learned counsel appearing for the tanneries, stated that Council for Indian Finished Leather manufactures Export Association is a body which is collecting 5% on all exports. This body also helps the tanneries in various respect. We issue notice to the Association to be present in this Court and assist this Court in all the matters pertaining to the leather tanneries in Madras. Mr. Sampath takes notice.

So far as List No. II is concerned, it relates to about 163 tanneries (except M/s. Vibgyor Tanners & Co., Kailasagiri Road, Mittalam 635 811, Ambur (via). The Pollution Control Board has inspected all these tanneries and placed its report before us. According to the report most of these tanneries have not even started primary work at the spot. Some of them have not even located the land. The tanneries should have themselves set up the pollution control devices right at the time when they started working. They have not done so. They are not even listening to various orders passed by this Court from time to time during the last more

A than 2 years. It is on the record that these tanneries are polluting the area. Even the water around the area where they are operating is not worth drinking. We give no further time to these tanneries. We direct all the following tanneries which are numbering about 162 to be closed with immediate effect.

B It may be mentioned that this Court suspended the closure orders in respect of various industries from time to time to enable the said industries to install the pollution control devices.

This Court by the order dated October 20, 1995 directed the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur (NEERI) to send a team of experts to examine, in particular, the feasibility of setting up of CETPs for cluster of tanneries situated at different places in the State of Tamil Nadu where the work of setting up of the CETPs has not started and also to inspect the existing CETPs including those where construction work was in progress. NEERI submitted its first report on December 9, 1995 and the second report on February 12, 1996. This Court examined the two reports and passed the following order on April 9, 1996 :

"Pursuant to this Court's order dated December 15, 1995, NEERI has submitted Final Examination Report dated February 12, 1996, regarding CETPs constructed/under construction by the Tanneries in various districts of the State of Tamil Nadu. A four member team constituted by the Director, NEERI inspected the CETPs from January 27 to February 12, 1996. According to the report, at present 30 CETPs sites have been identified for tannery clusters in the five districts of Tamil Nadu viz., North Arcot Ambedkar, Erode Periyar, Dindigul Anna, Trichi and Chengai M.G.R. All the 30 CETPs were inspected by the Team. According to the report, only 7 CETPs are under operation, while 10 are under construction and 13 are proposed. The following 7 ETPs are under operation :

1. M/s. TALCO Ranipet Tannery Effluent Treatment Co. Ltd. Ranipet, Dist. North Arcot Ambedkar.

2. M/s. TALCO Ambur Tannery Effluent Treatment Co. Ltd., Thuthipet Sector, Ambur Dist. North Arcot Ambedkar.

3. M/s. TALCO Vaniyambadi Tanners Enviro Control Systems Ltd., Vaniyambattu, Vaniyambadi, Dt. North Arcot. A

4. M/s. Pallavaram Tanners Industrial Effluent Treatment Co., Chrompet Area, Dist. Chengai MGR.

5. M/s. Ranipet SIDCO Finished Leather Effluent Treatment Co. Pvt. Ltd., Ranipet, Dist. North Arcot Ambedkar. B

6. M/s. TALCO Vaniyambadi Tanners Enviro Control Systems Ltd., Udayandiram, Vaniyambadi, Dist. North Arcot Ambedkar.

7. M/s. TALCO Pernambut Tannery Effluent Treatment Co. Ltd., Bakkalapalli, Pernambut, Dist. North Arcot Ambedkar. C

The CETPs mentioned at Sl. Nos. 5, 6 & 7 were commissioned in January, 1996 and were on the date of report passing through stabilization period. The report indicates that so far as the above CETPs are concerned, although there is improvement in the performance, they are still not operating at their optimal level and are not meeting the standards as laid down by the Ministry of Environment and Forests and the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board for inland surface water discharge. The NEERI has given various recommendations to be followed by the above mentioned units. We direct the units to comply with the recommendations of NEERI within two months from today. The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board Shall monitor the directions and have the recommendations of the NEERI Complied with. So far as the three units which are under stabilization, the NEERI Team may inspect the same and place a final report before this Court within the period of two months. D E F

Apart from the tanneries which are connected with the above mentioned 7 units, there are large number of other tanneries operating in the 5 districts mentioned above which have not set up any satisfactory pollution control devices. Mr. Mohan, learned counsel for the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board states that notices were issued to all those tanneries from time to time directing them to set up the necessary pollution control devices. It is mandatory for the tanneries to set up the pollution control devices. G H

- A Despite notices it has not been done. This Court has been monitoring these matters for the last about 4 year. There is no awakening or realisation to control the pollution which is being generated by these tanneries.
- B The NEERI has indicated the physico-chemical characteristics of ground water from dug wells near tannery clusters. According to the report, water samples show that well-waters around the tanneries are unfit for drinking. The report also shows that the quality of water in Palar river down stream from the place where effluent is discharged, is highly polluted. We, therefore, direct that
- C all the tanneries in the districts of North Arcot Ambedkar, Erode Periyar, Dindigul Anna, Trichi and Chengai M.G.R. which are not connected with the seven CETPs mentioned above, shall be closed with immediate effect. None of these tanneries shall be permitted to operate till the time the CETPs are constructed to the satisfaction of the Tamil Nadu Pollution control Board. We direct the
- D District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police of the area concerned, to have all these tanneries closed with immediate effect. Mr. Mehta has placed on record the report of Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board. In Statement I of the Index, there is a list of 30 industries which have also not been connected with any CETPs.
- E According to the report, these industries have not, till date set up pollution control devices. We direct the closure of these industries also. List is as under. The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board has filed another report dated January 18, 1996 pertaining to 51 Tanneries. There is dispute regarding the permissible limit of the quantity of total dissolved solids, (TDS). Since the NEERI team is visiting these tanneries, they may examine the TDS aspect also and advise this Court accordingly. Meanwhile, we do not
- F propose to close any of the tannery on the ground that it is discharging more than 2001 TDS.
- G The report indicates that except the 17 units, all other units are non-complaint units in the sense that they are not complying with the BOD standards. Excepting these 17 industries, the remaining 34 tanneries listed hereunder are directed to be closed forthwith..... We direct the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of the police of the area concerned to have also these
- H

industries mentioned above close forthwith. The tanneries in the 5 districts of Tamil Nadu referred to in this order have been operating for a long time. Some of the tanneries are operating for a period of more than two decades. All this period, these tanneries have been polluting the area. Needles to say that the total environment in the area has been polluted. We issue show cause notice to these industries through their learned counsel who are present in Court, why they be not subjected to heavy pollution fine. We direct the State of Tamil Nadu through the Industry Ministry, the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board and all other authorities concerned and also the Government of India through the Ministry of Environment and Forests, not to permit the setting up of further tanneries in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Copy of this order be communicated to the concerned authorities within three days. To come up for further consideration after the replies to the show cause. There are large number of tanneries in the State of Tamil Nadu which have set up individual pollution control devices and which according to the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, are operating satisfactorily. The fact, however, remains that all these tanneries are discharging the treated effluents within the factory precinct itself. We direct NEERI Team which is visiting this area to find out as to whether the discharge of the effluent on the land within the factory premises is permissible environmentally. *M/s. Nandeem Tanning Company, Valayampet* Vaniyambadi is one of such industries. Copy of the report submitted by the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board be forwarded to the NEERI. NEERI may inspect this industry within ten days and file a report in this Court. Copy of this order be communicated to NEERI.

Matters regarding Distilleries in the State of Tamil Nadu.

The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board has placed on record the factual report regarding 6 Distilleries mentioned in page 4 of the Index of its Report dated April 5, 1996. Learned counsel for the Board states that the Board shall issue necessary notices to these industries to set up pollution control devices to the satisfaction of the Board, failing which these distilleries shall be closed.

- A The Pollution Control Board shall place a status report before this Court."

The NEERI submitted two further reports on May 1, 1996 and June 11, 1996 in respect of CETPs set up by various industries. The NEERI reports indicate that the physico-chemical characteristics of ground water from dug wells in Ranipath, Thuthipath, Valayambattu, Vaniyambadi and various other places do not conform to the limits prescribed for drinking purposes.

- B
- C This Court has been monitoring this petition for almost five years. The NEERI, Board and the Central Pollution Control Board (Central Board) have visited the tanning and other industries in the State of Tamil Nadu for several times. These expert bodies have offered all possible assistance to these industries. The NEERI reports indicate that even the seven operational CETPs are not functioning to its satisfaction. NEERI has made several recommendations to be followed by the operational CETPs.
- D Out of the 30 CETP-sites which have been identified for tannery clusters in the five districts of North Arcot Ambedkar, Erode Periyar, Dindigul Anna, Thrichi and Chengai MGR. 7 are under operation 10 are under construction and 13 are proposed. There are large number of tanneries which are not likely to be connected with with any CETP and are required to set up pollution control devices on their own. Despite repeated extension granted by this Court during the last five yeas and prior to that by the Board the tanneries in the State of Tamil Nadu have miserably failed to control the pollution generated by them.
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- F It is no doubt correct that the leather industry in India has become a major foreign exchange earner and at present Tamil Nadu is the leading exporter of finished leather accounting for approximately 80% of the country's export. Though the leather industry is of vital importance to the country as it generates foreign exchange and provides employment avenues it has no right to destroy the ecology, degrade the environment and pose as a health hazard. It cannot be permitted to expand or even to continue with the present production unless it tackles by itself the problem of pollution created by the said industry.
- G

- H The traditional concept that development and ecology are opposed to each other, is no longer acceptable. "Sustainable Development" is the answer. In the International sphere "Sustainable Development" as a con-

cept came to be known for the first time in the Stockholm Declaration of 1972. Thereafter, in 1987 the concept was given a definite shape by the World Commission on Environment and Development in its report called "Our Common Future". The Commission was chaired by the then Prime Minister of Norway Ms. G.N. Brundtland and as such the report is popularly known as "Brundtland Report". In 1991 the World Conservation Union, United Nations Environment Programme and World Wide Fund for Nature, jointly came out with a document called "Caring for the Earth" which is a strategy for sustainable living. Finally, came the Earth Summit held in June, 1992 at Rio which saw the largest gathering of world leaders ever in the history - deliberating and chalking out a blue pring for the survival of the planet. Among the tangible achievements of the Rio Conference was the signing of two conventions, one on biological diversity and another on climate change. These conventions were signed by 153 nations. The delegates also approved by consensus three non binding documents namely, a Statement on Forestry Principles, a declaration of principles on environmental policy and development initiatives and Agenda 21, a programme of action into the next century in areas like poverty, population and pollution. During the two decades from Stockholm to Rio "Sustainable Development" has come to be accepted as a viable concept to eradicate poverty and improve the quality of human life while living within the carrying capacity of the supporting eco-systems. "Sustainable Development" as defined by the Brundtland Report means "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their won needs". We have no hesitation in holding that "Sustainable Development" as a balancing concept between ecology and development has been accepted as a part of the Customary International Law though its salient features have yet to be finalised by the International Law jurists.

Some of the salient principles of "Sustainable Development", as culled-out from Brundtland Report and other international documents, are Inter-Generational Equity, Use and Conservation of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection, the Precautionary Principle, Polluter Pays principle, Obligation to assist and cooperate, Eradication of Poverty and Financial Assistance to the developing countries. We are, however, of the view that "The Precautionary Principle" and "The Polluter Pays" principle are essential features of "Sustainable Development". The "Precautionary

A Principle" - in the context of the municipal law - means :

(i) Environmental measures - by the State Government and the statutory authorities - must anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of environmental degradation.

B (ii) Where there are threats of serious and irreversible damage, lack of scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation.

(iii) The "Onus of proof" is on the actor or the developer/industrialist to show that his action is environmentally benign.

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"The Polluter Pays" principle has been held to be a sound principle by this Court in *Indian Council for Enviro - Legal Action v. Union of India*, J.T. (1996) 2 196. The Court observed, "We are of the opinion that any principle evolved in this behalf should be simple, practical and suited to the conditions obtaining in this country". The Court ruled that "Once the activity carried on is hazardous or inherently dangerous, the person carrying on such activity is liable to make good the loss caused to any other person by his activity irrespective of the fact whether he took reasonable care while carrying on his activity. The rule is premised upon the very nature of the activity carried on". Consequently the polluting industries are

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"absolutely liable to compensate for the harm caused by them to villagers in the affected area, to the soil and to the underground water and hence, they are bound to take all necessary measures to remove sludge and other pollutants lying in the affected areas". The "Polluter Pays" principle as interpreted by this Court means that the absolute liability for harm to the environment extends not only to compensate the victims of pollution but also the cost of restoring the environmental degradation. Remediation of the damaged environment is part of the process of "Sustainable Development" and as such polluter is liable to pay the cost to the individual sufferers as well as the cost of reversing the damaged ecology.

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The precautionary principle and the polluter pays principle have been accepted as part of the law of the land. Article 21 of the Constitution of India guarantees protection of life and personal liberty. Article 47, 48A and 51A(g) of the Constitutional are as under :

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"47. Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the

standard of living and to improve public health. - The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties and in particular, the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except from medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health. A B

48A. Protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wild life. - The State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wild life of the country. C

51A(g). To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures."

Apart from the constitutional mandate to protect and improve the environment there are plenty of post independence legislations on the subject but more relevant enactments for our purpose are : The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (the Water Act), The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (the Air Act) and the Environment Protection Act 1986 (the Environment Act). The Water Act provides for the constitution of the Central Pollution Control Board by the Central Government and the constitution of the State Pollution Control Boards by various State Governments in the country. The Boards function under the control of the Governments concerned. The Water Act prohibits the use of streams and wells for disposal of polluting matters. Also provides for restrictions on outlets and discharge of effluents without obtaining consent from the Board. Prosecution and penalties have been provided which include sentence of imprisonment. The Air Act provides that the Central Pollution Control Board and the State Pollution Control Boards constituted under the Water Act shall also perform the powers and functions under the Air Act. The main function of the Boards, under the Air Act, is to improve the quality of the air and to prevent, control and abate air pollution in the country. We shall deal with the Environment Act in the later part of this judgment. D E F G

In view of the above mentioned constitutional and statutory provisions we have no hesitation in holding that the precautionary principle H

A and the polluter pays principle are part of the environmental law of the country.

B Even otherwise once these principles are accepted as part of the Customary International Law there would be no difficulty in accepting them as part of the domestic law. It is almost accepted proposition of law that the rule of Customary International Law which are not contrary to the municipal law shall be deemed to have been incorporated in the domestic law and shall be followed by the Courts of Law. To support we may refer to Justice H.R. Khanna's opinion in *Addl. Distt. Magistrate Jabalpur v. Shivakant Shukla*, AIR (1976) SC 1207, *Jolly George Varghese's case* AIR (1980) SC 470 and *Gramophone Company's case* AIR (1984) SC 667.

D The Constitutional and statutory provisions protect a persons right to fresh air, clean water and pollution free environment, but the source of the right is the inalienable common law right of clean environment. It would be useful to quote a paragraph from Blackstone's commentaries on the Laws of England (Commentaries on the Laws of England of Sir William Blackstone) Vol. III, fourth edition published in 1876. Chapter XIII, "Of Nuisance" depicts the law on the subject in the following words :

E "Also , if a person keeps his hogs, or other noisome animals, 'or allows filth to accumulate on his premises, so near the house of another, that the stench incommodes him and makes the air unwholesome, this is an injurious nuisance, as it tends to deprive him of the use and benefit of this house. A like injury is, if one's neighbour sets up and exercises any offensive trade; as a tanner's, F a tallow-chandler's or the like; for though these are lawful and necessary trades, yet they should be exercised in remote places; for the rule is, sic utere "*tuo, ut alienum non laedas*;" this therefore is an actionable nuisance. 'And on a similar principle a constant G ringing of bells in one's immediate neighbourhood may be a nuisance..... With regard to other corporeal heriditaments ; it is a nuisance to stop or divert water that used to run to another's meadow or mill; to corrupt or poison a water-course, by erecting a dye-house or a lime-pit, for the use of trade, in the upper part of the stream; 'to pollute a pond, from which another is entitled H to water his cattle; to obstruct a drain; or in short to do any act in

common property, that in its consequences must necessarily tend to the prejudice of one's neighbour. So closely does the law of England enforce that excellent rule of gospel-morality, of "doing to others, as we would they should do upto ourselves." A

Our legal system having been founded on the British Common Law the right of a person to pollution free environment is a part of the basic jurisprudence of the land. B

The Statement of Objects and Reasons to the Environment Act, inter alia, states as under : C

"The decline in environmental quality has been evidenced by increasing pollution, loss of vegetal cover and biological diversity, excessive concentrations of harmful chemicals in the ambient atmosphere and in food chains, growing risks of environmental accidents and threats to life support systems. The world community's resolve to protect and enhance the environmental quality found expression in the decisions taken at the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm in June, 1972. Government of India participated in the Conference and strongly voiced the environmental concerns. While several measures have been taken for environmental protection both before and after the Conference, the need for a general legislation further to implement the decisions of the Conference has become increasingly evident..... Existing laws generally focus on specific types of pollution or on specific categories of hazardous substances. Some major areas of environmental hazardous are not covered. There also exist uncovered gaps in areas of major environmental hazards. There are inadequate linkages in handing matters of industrial and environmental safety. Control mechanisms to guard against slow, insidious build up of hazardous substances, especially new chemicals, in the environment are weak. Because of a multiplicity of regulatory agencies, there is need for an authority which can assume the lead role for studying, planning and implementing long-term requirement of environmental safety and to give direction to, and co-ordinate a system of speedy and adequate response to emergency situations threatening the environment..... In view of what has been stated above, there H

- A is urgent need for the enactment of a general legislation on environmental protection which *inter alia*, should enable co-ordination of activities of the various regulatory agencies, creation of an authority or authorities with adequate powers for environmental protection, regulation of discharge of environmental pollutants and handling of hazardous substances, speedy response in the event of accidents threatening environment and deterrent punishment to those who endanger human environment, safety and health".
- B

Sections 3, 4 5, 7 and 8 of the Environment Act which are relevant are as under :

- C "3. Power of Central Government to take measures to protect and improve environment. - (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government shall have the power to take all such measures as it deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of protecting and improving the quantity of the environment and preventing controlling and abating environmental pollution.
- D (2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of section (1), such measures may include measures with respect to all or any of the following matters, namely:
- E (i) co-ordination of actions by the State Governments, officers and other authorities -
- (a) under this Act, or the rules made thereunder, or
- F (b) under any other law for the time being in force which is relatable to the objects of this Act;
- (ii) planning and execution of a nation-wide programme for the prevention, control and abatement of environmental pollution;
- G (iii) laying down standards for the quality of environment in its various aspects;
- (iv) laying down standards for emission or discharge of environmental pollutants from various sources whatsoever :
- H Provided that different standards for emission or discharge may

be laid down under this clause from different sources having regard to the quality or composition of the emission or discharge of environmental pollutants from such sources; A

(v) restriction of areas in which any industries, operations or processes or class of industries, operations or processes shall not be carried out or shall be carried out subject to certain safeguards; B

(vi) laying down procedures and safeguards for the prevention of accidents which may cause environmental pollution and remedial measures for such accidents;

(vii) laying down procedures and safeguards for the handling of hazardous substances; C

(viii) examination of such manufacturing processes, materials and substances as are likely to cause environmental pollution;

(ix) carrying out and sponsoring investigations and research relating to problems of environmental pollution; D

(x) inspection of any premises, plant, equipment, machinery, manufacturing or other processes, materials or substances and giving, by order, of such directions to such authorities, officers or persons as it may consider necessary to take steps for the prevention, control and abatement of environmental pollution; E

(xi) establishment or recognition of environmental laboratories and institutes to carry out the functions entrusted to such environmental laboratories and institutes under this Act; F

(xii) collection and dissemination of information in respect of matters relating to environmental pollution;

(xiii) preparation of manuals, codes or guides relating to the prevention, control and abatement of environmental pollution; G

(xiv) such other matters as the Central Government deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of securing the effective implementation of the provisions of this Act. H

A (3) The Central Government may, if it considers it necessary or
 expedient so to do for the purposes of this Act, by order, published
 in the Official Gazette, constitute an authority or authorities by
 such name or names as may be specified in the order for the
 purpose of exercising and performing such of the powers and
 B functions (including the power to issue directions under section 5)
 of the Central Government under this Act and for taking measures
 with respect such of the matters referred to in sub-section (2) as
 may be mentioned in the order and subject to the supervision and
 control of the Central Government and the provisions of such
 C order, such authority or authorities may exercise the powers or
 perform the functions or take the measures so mentioned in the
 order as if such authority or authorities had been empowered by
 this Act to exercise those powers or perform those functions or
 take such measures.

D 4. Appointment of officers and their powers and functions (1)
 Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (3) of section
 3, the Central Government may appoint officers with such desig-
 nations as it thinks fit for the purposes of this Act and may entrust
 to them such of the powers and functions under this Act as it may
 E deem fit. (2) The officers appointed under sub-section (1) shall be
 subject to the general control and direction of the Central Govern-
 ment or, if so directed by that Government, also of the authority
 or authorities, if any, constituted under sub-section (3) of section
 3 or of any other authority or officer".

F 5. Power to give directions. - Notwithstanding anything contained
 in any other law but subject to the provisions of this Act, the
 Central Government may, in the exercise of its power and perfor-
 mance of its functions under this Act, issue directions in writing
 G to any person, officer or any authority and such person, officer or
 authority shall be bound to comply with such directions.

H Explanation. - for the avoidance of doubts, it is hereby declared
 that the power to issue directions under this section includes the
 power to direct -

(a) the closure, prohibition or regulation of any industry, operation or process; or A

(b) stoppage or regulation of the supply of electricity or water or any other service.

7. Persons carrying on industry, operation etc., not to allow emission or discharge of environmental pollutants in excess of the standards. - No person carrying on any industry, operation or process shall discharge or emit or permit to be discharged or emitted any environmental pollutant in excess of such standards as may be prescribed. B C

8. Persons handling hazardous substances to comply with procedural safeguards. - No person shall handle or cause to be handled any hazardous substance except in accordance with such procedure and after complying with such safeguards as may be prescribed". D

Rule 3(1), 3(2), and 5(1) of the Environment (Protection) Rules 1986 (the Rules) are as under :

"3. Standards for emission or discharge of environmental pollutants. - (1) For the purposes of protecting and improving the quality of the environment and preventing and abating environmental pollution the standards for emission or discharge of environmental pollutants from the industries, operations or processes shall be as specified in (Schedule I to IV). E

3.(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1), the Central Board or a State Board may specify more stringent standards from those provided in (Schedule I to IV) in respect of any specific industry, operation or process depending upon the quality of the recipient system and after recording reasons, therefore, in writing. F G

5. Prohibition and restriction on the location of industries and the carrying on processes and operations in different areas - (1) The Central Government may take into consideration the following factors while prohibiting or restricting the location of industries and carrying on of processes and operations in different areas : H

- A (i) Standards for quality of environment in its various aspect laid down for an area.
- (ii) The maximum allowable limits of concentration of various environment pollutants (including noise) for an area.
- B (iii) The likely emission or discharge of environmental pollutants from an industry, process or operation proposed to be prohibited or restricted.
- (iv) The topographic and climatic features of an area.
- C (v) The biological diversity of the area which, in the opinion of the Central Government, needs to be preserved.
- (vi) Environmentally compatible land use.
- D (vii) Net adverse environmental impact likely to be caused by an industry, process or operation proposed to be prohibited or restricted.
- (viii) Proximity to a protected area under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 or a sanctuary, National Park, game reserve or closed area notified, as such under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, or places protected under any treaty, agreement or convention with any other country or countries or in pursuance of any decision made in any international conference, association or other body.
- E
- F (ix) Proximity to human settlements.
- (x) Any other factors as may be considered by the Central Government to be relevant to the protection of the environment in an area".
- G It is thus obvious that the Environment Act contains useful provisions for controlling pollution. The main purpose of the Act is to create an authority or authorities under Section 3(3) of the Act with adequate powers to control pollution and protect the environment. It is a pity that till date no authority has been constituted by the Central Government. The work
- H which is required to be done by an authority in terms of Section 3(3) read

with other provisions of the Act is being done by this Court and the other Courts in the country. It is high time that the Central Government realises its responsibility and statutory duty to protect the degrading environment in the country. If the conditions in the five districts of Tamil Nadu, where tanneries are operating, are permitted to continue then in the near future all rivers/canals shall be polluted, underground waters contaminated, agricultural lands turned barren and the residents of the area exposed to serious diseases. It is, therefore, necessary for this Court to direct the Central Government to take immediate action under the provisions of the Environment Act. A B

There are more than 900 tanneries operating in the five districts of Tamil Nadu. Some of them may, by now, have installed the necessary pollution control measures, they have been polluting the environment for over a decade and in some cases even for a longer period. This Court has in various orders indicated that these tanneries are liable to pay pollution fine. The polluters must compensate the affected persons and also pay the cost of restoring the damaged ecology. C D

Mr. M.C. Mehta, learned counsel for the petitioner has invited our attention to the Notification GOMs No. 213 dated March 30, 1989 which reads as under :

"Order :

In the Government Order first read above, the Government have ordered, among other things, that no industry causing serious water pollution should be permitted within one kilometre from the embankments of rivers, streams, dams etc. and that the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board should furnish a list of such industries to all local bodies. It has been suggested that it is necessary to have a sharper definition for water sources so that ephemeral water collections like rain water ponds, drains, sewerages (bio-degradable) etc. may be excluded from the purview of the above order. The Chairman, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board has stated that the scope of the Government Order may be restricted to reservoirs, rivers and public drinking water sources. He has also stated that there should be a complete ban on location of highly polluting industries within 1 Kilometre of certain water sources. F G H

- A 2. The Government have carefully examined the above suggestions. The Government impose a total ban on the setting up of the highly polluting industries mentioned in Annexure - I to this order within one Kilometre from the embankments of the water sources mentioned in Annexure-II to this order.
- B 3. The Government also direct that under any circumstance if any highly polluting industry is proposed to be set up within one kilometre from the embankments of water sources other than those mentioned in Annexure-II to this order, the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board should examine the case and obtain the approval of the Government for it".
- C

- Annexure-I to the notification includes Distilleries, tanneries, fertilizer, steel plants and foundries as the highly polluting industries. We have our doubts whether the above quoted government order is being enforced by the Tamil Nadu Government. The order has been issued to control pollution and protect the environment. We are of the view that the order should be strictly enforced and no industry listed in Annexure-1 to the order should be permitted to be set up in the prohibited area.
- D

- Learned counsel for the tanneries raised an objection that the standard regarding total dissolved solids (TDS) fixed by the Board was not justified. This Court by the order dated April 9, 1996 directed the NEERI to examine this aspect and give its opinion. In its report dated June 11, 1996 NEERI has justified the standards stipulated by the Board. The reasoning of the NEERI given in its report dated June 11, 1996 is as under :
- E

- F "The total dissolved solids in ambient water have physiological, industrial and economic significance. The consumer acceptance of mineralized water decreases in direct proportion to increased mineralization as indicated by Bruvold (1). High Total dissolved solids (TDS), including chlorides and sulphates, are objectionable due to possible physiological effects and mineral taste that they impart to water. High levels of total dissolved solids produce laxative/cathartic/purgative effect in consumers. The requirement of soap and other detergents in household and industry is directly related to water hardness as brought out by Deboer and Larson
- G (2). High concentration of mineral salts, particularly sulphates and
- H

chlorides, are also associated with costly corrosion damage in wastewater treatment systems, as detailed by Patterson and Banker (3). Of particular importance is the tendency of scale deposits with high TDS thereby resulting in high fuel consumption in boilers. A

The Ministry of Environment and forests (MEF) has not categorically laid down standards for inland surface water discharge for total dissolved solids (TDS), sulphates and chlorides. The decision on these standards rests with the respective State Pollution Control Boards as per the requirements based on local site conditions. The standards stipulated by the TNPCB are justified on the aforreffered considerations. B C

The prescribed standards of the TNPCB for inland surface water discharge can be met for tannery wastewaters cost- effectively through proper implant control measures in tanning operation, and rationally designed and effectively operated wastewater treatment plants (ETPs & CETPs). Tables 3 and 5 depict the quality of groundwater in some areas around tanneries during peak summer period (June 3-5, 1996). Table 8 presents the data collected by TNPCB at individual ETPs indicating that TDS, sulphates and chlorides concentrations are below the prescribed standards for inland surface water discharge. The quality of ambient waters needs to be maintained through the standards stipulated by TNPCB." D E

The Board has the power under the Environment Act and the Rules to lay down standards for emissions or discharge of environmental pollutants. Rule 3(2) of the Rules even permit the Board to specify more stringent standards from those provided under the Rules. The NEERI having justified the standards stipulated by the Board, we direct that these standards are to be maintained by the tanneries and other industries in the State of Tamil Nadu. F

Keeping in view the scenario discussed by us in this judgment, we order and direct as under : G

1. The Central Government shall constitute an authority under Section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and shall confer on the said authority all the powers necessary to deal with the situation created H

- A by the tanneries and other polluting industries in the State of Tamil Nadu. The Authority shall be headed by a retired judge of the High Court and it may have other members - preferably with expertise in the field of pollution control and environment protection - to be appointed by the Central Government. The Central Government shall confer on the said authority the powers to issue directions under Section 5 of the Environment Act and for taking measures with respect to the matters referred to in Clauses (v), (vi) (vii) (viii) (ix) (x) and (xii) of sub-Section (2) of Section 3. The Central Government shall constitute the authority before September 30, 1996.

- C 2. The authority so constituted by the Central Government shall implement the "precautionary principle" and the "polluter pays" principle. The authority shall, with the help of expert opinion and after giving opportunity to the concerned polluters assess the loss to the ecology/environment in the affected areas and shall also identify the individuals/families who have suffered because of the pollution and shall assess the compensation to be paid to the said individuals/families. The authority shall further determine the compensation to be recovered from the polluters as cost of reversing the damaged environment. The authority shall lay down just and fair procedure for completing the exercise.

- E 3. The authority shall compute the compensation under two heads namely, for reversing the ecology and for payment to individuals. A statement showing the total amount to be recovered, the names of the polluters from whom the amount is to be recovered, the amount to be recovered from each polluter, the persons to whom the compensation is to be paid and the amount payable to each of them shall be forwarded to the Collector/District Magistrate of the area concerned. The Collector/District Magistrate shall recover the amount from the polluters, if necessary, as arrears of land revenue. He shall disburse the compensation awarded by the authority to the affected persons/families.

- G 4. The authority shall direct the closure of the industry owned/managed by a polluter in case he evades or refuse to pay the compensation awarded against him. This shall be in addition to the recovery from him as arrears of land revenue.

- H 5. An industry may have set up the necessary pollution control device

at present but it shall be liable to pay for the past pollution generated by the said industry which has resulted in the environmental degradation and suffering to the residents of the area. A

6. We impose pollution fine of Rs. 10,000 each on all the tanneries in the districts of North Arcot Ambedkar, Erode periyar, Dindigul Anna, Trichi and Chengai M.G.R. The fine shall be paid before October 31, 1996 in the office of the Collector/District Magistrate concerned. We direct the Collectors/District Magistrates of these districts to recover the fines from the tanneries. The money shall be deposited, alongwith the compensation amount recovered from the polluters, under a separate head called "Environment protection Fund" and shall be utilised for compensating the affected persons as identified by the authorities and also for restoring the damaged environment. The pollution fine is liable to be recovered as arrears of land revenue. The tanneries which fail to deposit the amount by October 31, 1996 shall be closed forthwith and shall also be liable under the Contempt of Courts Act. B C D

7. The authority, it consultation with expert bodies like NEERI, Central Board, Board shall frame scheme/schemes for reversing the damage caused to the ecology and environment by pollution in the State of Tamil Nadu. The scheme/schemes so framed shall be executed by the State Government under the supervision of the Central Government. The expenditure shall be met from the "Environment Protection fund" and from other sources provided by the State Government and the Central Government. E

8. We suspend the closure orders in respect of all the tanneries in the five districts of North Arcot Ambedkar, Erode Periyar, Dindigul Anna, Trichi and Chengai M.G.R. We direct all the tanneries in the above five districts to set up CETPs or Individual Pollution Control Devices on or before November 30, 1996. Those connected with CETPs shall have to install in addition the primary devices in the tanneries. All the tanneries in the above five districts shall obtain the consent of the Board to function and operate with effect from December 15, 1996. The tanneries who are refused consent or who fail to obtain the consent of the Board by December 15, 1996 shall be closed forthwith. F G

9. We direct the Superintendent of Police and the Collector/District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner of the district concerned to close all H

A those tanneries with immediate effect who fail to obtain the consent from the Board by the said date. Such tanneries shall not be reopened unless the authority permits them to do so. It would be open to the authority to close such tanneries permanently or to direct their relocation.

B 10. The Government Order No. 213 dated March 30, 1989 shall be enforced forthwith. No new industry listed in Annexure-I to the Notification shall be permitted to be set up within the prohibited area. The authority shall review the cases of all the industries which are already operating in the prohibited area and it would be open to authority to direct the relocation of any of such industries.

C 11. The standards stipulated by the Board regarding total dissolved solids (TDS) and approved by the NEERI shall be operative. All the tanneries and other industries in the State of Tamil Nadu shall comply with the said standards. The quality of ambient waters has to be maintained through the standards stipulated by the Board.

D We have issued comprehensive directions for achieving the end result in this case. It is not necessary for this Court to monitor these matters any further. We are of the view that the Madras High Court would be in a better position to monitor these matters hereinafter. We, therefore, request the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court to constitute a special Bench "Green Bench" to deal with this case and other environmental matters. We make it clear that it would be open to the Bench to pass any appropriate order/orders keeping in view the directions issued by us. We may mention that "Green Benches" are already functioning in Calcutta, Madhya Pradesh and some other High Courts. We direct the Registry of this Court to send the records to the registry of the Madras High Court within one week. The High Court shall treat this matter as a petition under Article 226 of the Constitution of India and deal with it in accordance with law and also in terms of the directions issued by us. We give liberty to the parties to approach the High Court as and when necessary.

G Mr. M.C. Mehta has been assisting this Court to our utmost satisfaction. We place on record our appreciation for Mr. Mehta. We direct the State of Tamil Nadu to pay Rs. 50,000 towards legal fees and other out of pocket expenses incurred by Mr. Mehta.

H V.S.S.

Petition disposed of.

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