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

Original Application No.200/2014

(C.W.P. No. 3727 /1985)

(I.A. No.340 /2022)

In the matter of:

M.C. Mehta

M.C. Mehta ..... Applicant

Versus

Union of India & others.

Union of India & Ors. ..... Respondents

A REPORT IN THE FORM OF AFFIDAVIT IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE SOLEMN ORDER OF HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL, PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI, DATED 24.11.2023, 21.02.2024 and 02.05.2024

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Filed by

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AMITABHA GHOSHAL NOTARY Sub-Division Chinsurah Regd. No. 89/2007 Exp. 20.2.2027 GOVT. OF WEST BENGAL

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A REPORT IN THE FORM OF AFFIDAVIT IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE SOLEMN ORDER OF HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL, PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI, DATED 02.05.2024, 21.02.2024 AND 24.11.2023 FILED BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATE AND EX-OFFICIO CHAIRMAN OF HOOGHLY DISTRICT GANGA PROTECTION COMMITTEE

I, Smt. Mukta Arya, daughter of Radhey Shyam Arya, aged about 42 Years, by faith –Hindu, by occupation service and working as the District Magistrate and Collector, Hooghly, having Office at New Administrative Building, P.O. & P.S. Chinsurah, District Hooghly, Pin-712101, do hereby solemnly affirm and state as under:-

1. That, I am the District Magistrate and Ex-Officio Chairman of Hooghly District Ganga Protection Committee, I am well acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case to swear, sign and affirm this Affidavit.

2. That, this report in the form of Affidavit is filed in compliance of Solemn Order dated 02.05.2024, 21.02.2024 and 24.11.2023 passed by the Hon'ble NGT, Principal Bench, New Delhi.

3. That, the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi vide Solemn Order dated 24.11.2023 has directed each of the District to disclose information in respect to the following: -

   (a) Sewage,
   (b) Municipal Solid Waste Disposal.
   (c) Construction and Demolition waste.
   (d) Industrial Effluent Discharge.
   (e) Regulation of Flood Plain Zone.
   (f) Bio Medical Waste.
   (g) Mining.

4. That the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi vide Solemn Order dated **21.02.2024** has directed each of the District to disclose information in respect to the following: -
   (a) Timeline for achieving the target of 100% treatment of sewage generated per day and also the phase manner in which the target will be achieved.
   (b) The manner and extent of utilization of funds received from NMCG and utilization of the amount credited in ring-fenced account.
   (c) The steps which have been taken for demarcation of flood plain zones of River Ganga within the District.

5. That the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi vide Solemn Order dated **02.05.2024** has directed each of the District to disclose information in respect to the following: -
   (a) Number and details of operational STPs in the State and water quality analysis of treated water discharge from those STPs in the State.
   (b) Water quality of river Ganga and its tributaries.

6. That, there are **12 Gram Panchayats** under 2 Blocks i.e. Balagarh Block and Chinsurah Mogra Block and **10 Urban Towns** namely, Chandannagore, Baidyabati, Bansberia, Bhadreswar, Champdani, Konnagar, Hooghly Chinsurah, Rishra, Serampore, Uttarpara-Kotrung adjoining the River Ganga in the District of Hooghly.

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Name of the District: Hooghly (Urban Area)

Sl. No.	Issue	Remarks
I.	**Sewage :**	
	a) Per day generation of sewage in each city/town within the District.	**a)** Generation of sewage per day is **162.83 MLD.**
	b) Quantity of sewage treated per day, city / town wise.	b) Quantity of sewage treated per day is **31.71 MLD.**
	c) The number of sewage treatment plant existing and their capacity and capacity utilization and mode of disposal in each city / town.	Following steps have been taken to meet the gap: i) 26.50 MLD capacity STP under construction at Hooghly-Chinsurah. Timeline for completion of work October, 2024. ii) DPRs of 32 KLD capacity FSTPs at Bhadreswar & Uttarpara are under examination at NMGC. iii) FSTP at Bansberia 15 KLD is under tendering stage. Timeline: 15 months after issuance of work order. iv) 160 MLD capacity STPs at Champdani & Serampore are under proposal subject to availability of land.
	d) Quality of discharged treated sewage from each STP, particularly for fecal coliform.	c) i) Total **6** number of sewage treatment plan are existing and their capacity is **58.60 MLD**. Utilization capacity is – Bansberia-96.67 %, Chandannagar 35.29%, Bhadreswar 42.24%, Baidyabati 70%, Uttarpara-Kotrung 73.73%. ii) Treated water is being reused for different purposes such as in irrigation, agricultural fields, community latrines, toilets washing, construction activities, pisiculture, rejuvenation of ponds etc.as per policy prepared by UDMA Dept (June, 2020). Balance treated water is being discharged in surface water body. Copy of Policy is annexed as **R/1**.
	e) Time bound plan to meet the gap, if any, in generation and treatment of sewage	d) Compliant with the standard set by Hon'ble NGT in its order dated 30.04.2019/MOEFF & CC in its notification dated 13.10.2017 which provides parameter for fecal coliform per 100 millilitre, MPN/100ml is <1000.
	f) Details of Hotels, Dharmshala and Ashram operating without proper consent and discharging untreated effluent and the action taken against them.	e) Time bound plan to meet the gap:
	g) Water quality in river and its tributaries in abutting districts /towns in terms of faecal coliform (MPN/100ml)	

Name of Town	Capacity	Timeline
Hooghly-Chinsurah	26.50MLD	Under construction. Timeline for completion of work October, 2024.
Bhadreswar & Uttarpara	32 KLD	FSTPs are under examination at NMGC.
Bansberia	15KLD	FSTP is under tendering stage. Timeline: 15 months after issuance of work order.
Champdani & Serampore	160 MLD	STPs are under proposal subject to availability of land.

f) Details of Hotels, Dharamshala and Ashram operating without proper consent in the District and discharging untreated effluent and action taken against them:

District	Name of ULB	No. of Hotel/Dharamsala/ Ashram operating without proper consent	Action taken
Hooghly	Uttarpara-Kotrung	One Hotel namely Reda Taste	Notice dated 15.02.2024 issued by the concerned municipality with a direction to demolish the unauthorized construction. Challenging the said notice a Misc appeal

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			No. 5 of 2024 has been filed before the Ld. Civil Judge(Jr. Div) 1st Court, Serampore Hooghly wherein a restrained order dated 29.02.2024 has been passed by the Ld. Civil Court against the demolition notice issued by the municipality.
	Bansberia	Four small Ashrams	Notice has been issued against these Ashrams

Copy of the report on a to f above is annexed herewith as **R-1**.

g) The water quality report of the district for the month of June, 2024 received from West Bengal Pollution Control Board has been described hereunder which suggests that pH is above 7.0 units which is within permissible limit and BOD is within 3 mg which is also within permissible limit.

Water Quality of River Ganga for the month of June, 2024

Station	Tribeni	Tribeni	Serampore	Serampore	Permissible Limit
pH(Unit)	7.65	7.31	7.46	7.32	Between 6.5-8.5
DO(mg/l)	7.6	7	6.3	6.6	5mg/1 or more
BOD(mgl)	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.8	3mg/1 or more
Fecal Coliform (MPN/100ml)	1400	1300	11000	7900	500(desirable) 2500(Maximum Permissible)
Fecal Streptococci (MPN/100ml)	63	94	490	790	100 (desirable) 500(Maximum Permissible)
Total Coliform (MPN/100ml)	3500	3500	33000	23000	

Copy of Report annexed herewith and marked with **R/2**

II. **Municipal Solid Waste disposal** :

a) Per day generation of Solid waste in each city / town within the District.

b) Quantity of solid waste treated per day, in each city / town of the District.

c) The gap in treatment of solid waste.

d) Legacy waste and the time bound plan to treat legacy waste.

e) The manner of utilization of the treated waste as well as rejects arising out of remediation of legacy waste.

f) Current status of dumping of solid waste with reference to location.

a) Per day generation of Solid Waste in this district is **558.695 TPD**.

b) Quantity of Solid Waste per day treated is **334.31TPD.**

c) The gap in treatment of solid waste is **224.385 TPD.**

d) Legacy waste and the time bound plan to treat legacy waste:

Name of ULB	Time bound plan to treat legacy waste
1)Baidyabati	Bio mining and Bio remediation of the existing legacy waste at RWMC Baidyabati has been taken for 6 Cluster ULBs Baidyabati, Konnagar, Serampore, Champdany, Rishra & Uttarpara. Out of 220794 MT legacy waste, 45000 MT has already been processed, expected date of completion is March, 2025. There is further accumulation of legacy waste, the quantity of which to be ascertained through drone survey.
2)Konnagar	Bio mining and Bio remediation of the existing legacy waste at RWMC Baidyabati has been taken for 6 Cluster ULBs Baidyabati, Konnagar, Serampore, Champdany, Rishra & Uttarpara. Out of 220794 MT legacy waste, 45000 MT has already been processed, expected date of completion is March, 2025. There is further accumulation of legacy waste, the quantity of which to be ascertained

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	through drone survey.
3)Rishra	Bio mining and Bio remediation of the existing legacy waste at RWMC Baidyabati has been taken for 6 Cluster ULBs Baidyabati, Konnagar, Serampore, Champdany, Rishra & Uttarpara. Out of 220794 MT legacy waste, 45000 MT has already been processed, expected date of completion is March, 2025. There is further accumulation of legacy waste, the quantity of which to be ascertained through drone survey.
4)Serampore	Bio mining and Bio remediation of the existing legacy waste at RWMC Baidyabati has been taken for 6 Cluster ULBs Baidyabati, Konnagar, Serampore, Champdany, Rishra & Uttarpara. Out of 220794 MT legacy waste, 45000 MT has already been processed, expected date of completion is March, 2025. There is further accumulation of legacy waste, the quantity of which to be ascertained through drone survey.
5)Champdany	Bio mining and Bio remediation of the existing legacy waste at RWMC Baidyabati has been taken for 6 Cluster ULBs Baidyabati, Konnagar, Serampore, Champdany, Rishra & Uttarpara. Out of 220794 MT legacy waste, 45000 MT has already been processed, expected date of completion is March, 2025. There is further accumulation of legacy waste, the quantity of which to be ascertained through drone survey.
6)Uttarpara	Bio mining and Bio remediation of the existing legacy waste at RWMC Baidyabati has been taken for 6 Cluster ULBs Baidyabati, Konnagar, Serampore, Champdany, Rishra & Uttarpara. Out of 220794 MT legacy waste, 45000 MT has already been processed, expected date of completion is March, 2025. There is further accumulation of legacy waste, the quantity of which to be ascertained through drone survey.
7)Bhadreswar	Presently accumulation of legacy waste is approximately 2,80,000 MT, tender invited for an upfront projection of for 3,00,000 Lakh MT. Work order expected to be issued within July, 2024.
8)Bansberia	Previously tender was floated for bio mining or bioremediation of legacy waste but no response received. Fresh tender will be floated within September, 2024.
9)Chandannagar MC	In first phase 2,15,916 MT of legacy waste has been bio remediate. There is further accumulation of 1,06,252.29 MT of legacy waste and subsequently tender already floated on 26.06.2024.
10) Hooghly-Chinsurah.	In first phase 1,26,266 MT of legacy waste has been bio remediate. There is further accumulation of 1,02,158.50 MT of legacy waste and subsequently tender already floated on 26.06.2024.

e) The manner of utilization of the treated waste as well as rejects arising out of remediation of legacy waste:

1. Goodearth: low land filling and partially as soil conditioner in garden.
2. Inert: low land filling and base course filling in road construction.
3. RDF: Cement manufacturing units.
4. C & D waste: used as filler material in road construction.

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f) Current status of dumping of solid waste with reference to location:

Sl. No.	ULB	Location
1.	Chandannagar M.C	Kolupukur Vermi Composed Plant Kolupukur Bhagarmore, Ward 8.
2.	Hooghly-Chinsurah	Kodalia-I GP, Sukanta Nagar.
3.	Baidyabati	RWMC, Baidyabati
4.	Champdany	
5.	Rishra	
6.	Serampore	
7.	Uttarpara-Kotrung	
8.	Konnagar	
9.	Bhadreswar	Sanjay Colony, NS Road.
10.	Bansberia	Ward Nos. 8 and 18.

Copy of report of a to f above is annexed herewith and marked with **R/3.**

III. **Construction and Demolition waste:**

a) Total per day generation of C & D waste within the District.

b) The detail of plant established for the treatment of C & D waste including the existing capacity and capacity utilization.

a) Total per day generation of C & D waste within the District is **67.86TPD**.

b) No plant has been established for the treatment of C & D waste.

Segregated fraction are being sold and reused and it is planned that remaining to be processed in cluster mode. For establishment of plant land identification is under process.

Copy of report is annexed herewith and marked with **R/3.**

IV. **Industrial Effluent discharge** :

a) Number of industrial unit discharging their effluent treated /untreated in river Ganga and its tributaries and details of defaulting industrial units.

b) Total daily generation of such industrial waste within the District.

c) The manner of treatment of the industrial waste so generated.

d) The discharge effluent analysis from the CETP and ETP treating the industrial waste from each outlet.

a) **10 number** of industrial unit discharging their effluent treated water in river Ganga and its tributaries and there is **no defaulting industrial units in this district.**

b) Total daily generation of such industrial waste within the District is **1010584 KLD.**

c) The manner of treatment of the industrial waste so generated is Effluent Treatment Plant. The industrial waste everyday so generated is entirely treated by Effluent Treatment Plant.

d) The discharge effluent analysis from the CETP and ETP treating the industrial waste from each outlet.

The report is as follows:

The discharge effluent analysis from the CETP and ETP treating the industrial waste from each outlet		Permissible Limit
BOD	Not Done	20mg/L
COD	17.34mg/L	150mg/L
Copper	BDL	03mg/L
Iron	BDL	03mg/L
O & G	BDL	--
Phosphate	0.04mg/L	05mg/L
pH(Units)	7.22	6.5-8.5
TDS	996.00mg/L	1600mg/L
Cr(Total)	BDL	02mg/L
TSS	22.00mg/L	30mg/L
SAR	3.17Units	08(Units)

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e) The per day generation of industrial solid waste and manner of its treatment and disposal in the District.

e) Generation of industrial solid waste and manner of disposal in this district is mentioned here under:

i)Ash	54961.5 MT/month	Disposal through brick fields and land filling.
ii)Spent solvents	1.2 MT/month	Disposal through authorized recycler.
iii) Spent Oil	1.6 MT/month	Disposal through authorized recycler.
iv)Distillation Residues	24 MT/month	Disposal through common hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facility.
v) ETP Sludge	210.96 MT/month	Disposal through common hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facility.
vi) Box and Scrap	89.917 MT/month	Disposal to local vendor.
vii) Sweeping Dust	0.291 MT/month	Disposal through common hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facility.
viii) Solvent Recovery Residue	0.231 MT/month	Disposal through common hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facility.
ix) Paper Bag	11.3 MT/month	Disposal through authorized recycler.
x) Cartoon and cardboard paper	37.04MT/month	Disposal to local vendor.
xi) Plastic and Broken Glass	185 MT/month	Disposal through authorized recycler
xii) Container/Barrel/Drums	19.309 MT/month	Disposal through authorized recycler
xiii) Waste Lead Accid Battery	0.01kg/month	Buy back buy original equipment manufacturer.
xiv) Process Waste	14.252 MT/month	Disposal through common hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facility.
xv) C & D Waste	1.25 MT/month	Disposal through authorized recycler
xvi) Boiler Cinder	52.50MT/month	Land filling
xvi) Rejected bearing	0.185MT/month	Disposal to local vendor.
xvii) Solid Wastes containing sulphur	12.67 MT/month	Disposal through common hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facility
xviii) Drums and Jars	144 pieces/month	Disposal through authorized recycler
xix) Mud	60 MT/month	Land filling.
xx)Electrical Goods /Cable	0.097 MT/month	Disposal to authorized recycler

Detailed copy of report is annexed herewith and marked with **R/4.**

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V.	**Regulation of Flood Plain Zone** :	
	a) If the flood plain zone has been demarcated and the extent of encroachment on the flood plain zone in the District.	a-b) For demarcation of Flood Plain Zone in W.B including this district an Expert Committee was constituted to demarcate Flood Plain Zones in West Bengal. The report of the Expert Committee was examined by the Irrigation and Waterways Department for their observation. The issue was taken up by the Chief Secretary in a meeting with the Stakeholder Departments on 08.07.2022. In the meeting, it was resolved that it is not practically possible to implement the Flood Plain zoning in West Bengal and advice would be sought from Ministry of Jal Shakti on how to

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	b) The details of direct discharge of pollutants by the encroachers by the side of the river Ganga and its tributaries in the District.	proceed in the matter. A letter was sent to MOJS on 28.07.2022 seeking guidance on flood plain demarcation and management in W.B. Again, a letter also has been sent on 16.07.2024 by the Additional Chief Secretary, of the Government of West Bengal to the Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Department of Water Resources & River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Government of India in which he has sought for the guidance about multiple issues regarding Flood Plain demarcation and management. Copy of letter annexed herewith and marked with **R/5.**
VI.	**Bio medical waste :**	
	a) The per day total generation of bio medical waste in the District. b) The manner of its treatment and disposal.	a) Per day total generation of bio medical waste in the district is 1694.91 kg/day. b) Bio-Medical Waste Treatment and disposal(in kg/day): **Incineration** | **Autoclaving** 1457.63 | 237.28 Copy of report annexed herewith and marked with **R/6.**
VII.	**Mining :**	
	a) Number of cases registered within a year against illegal mining in the bed of river Ganga and its tributaries and details of enforcement of mining policy of State and "Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining" (EMGSM – 2020) and Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines 2016.	a) No cases have been registered.
	b) Number of cases registered within a year against illegal mining in the flood plains of river Ganga and its tributaries and details of enforcement of mining policy of State and "Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining" (EMGSM – 2020) and Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines 2016.	b) **Two numbers** of cases registered in this year against illegal mining in the bed of river Ganga and its tributaries. No permission has been issued from regarding instream excavation of sand from river Ganga or its tributary in this district. However, action had been taken from this end after getting information of illegal mining in river Ganga. The West Bengal Sand Mining Policy, 2021 and West Bengal Sand (Mining, Transportation, Storage and Sale) Rules, 2021 are annexed herewith and marked with **R/7.**

In respect to rural areas for sanitation, solid waste and liquid waste the Swach Bharat Mission (Grameen) Phase-II operational guidelines, 2020 is being followed. The copy of such guidelines is annexed herewith and marked as R/8.

Name of the District: Hooghly (Rural Area)

Name of the Block-Chinsurah-Mogra

Sl. No.	Issue	Remarks
I.	**Sewage :**	
	a) Per day generation of sewage in each city/town within the District.	**a)** 860KL per day
	b) Quantity of sewage treated per day, city / town wise.	**b)** 430 KL per day
	c) The number of sewage treatment plant existing and their capacity and capacity utilization and mode	**c)** No sewage treatment plant has been established under this block. For Chandrahati-I Gram Panchayat 20 vertical filters, 5 litch pits and 3 DEWATS (Decentralized Waste Water Treatment System) at

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	of disposal in each city / town.	community level Grey Water are being treated in vertical Filters and litch pits. Black water with Grey Water are being treated in DEWATS and then disposed of to the Ganga. For Chandrahati-II Gram Panchayat 10 Filter Chambers, 3 modified litch pits, at community level, Grey Water are being treated in vertical filters & litch pits and then disposed of to the Ganga.
	d) Quality of discharged treated sewage from each STP, particularly for fecal coliform.	**d)** No STP has been set up yet. Fecal Coliform which is emitted from Septic Tank is treated in Sewage Treatment Plant with the help of Litch Pit at Community Level.
	e) Time bound plan to meet the gap, if any, in generation and treatment of sewage	**e)** If, there is any gap then it will be managed by Nov, 2024.
	f) Details of Hotels, Dharmshala and Ashram operating without proper consent and discharging untreated effluent and the action taken against them.	**f)** All the hotels within the jurisdiction have their individual septic tank and soak pit arrangements on their own and the accumulated sludge is being disposed of through seshpool vehicle under Bansberia Municipality point.
	g) Water quality in river and its tributaries in abutting districts /towns in terms of faecal coliform (MPN/100ml)	**g)** Testing of River water is required.
II.	**Solid Waste disposal** :	
	a) Per day generation of Solid waste in each city / town within the District.	a) 1575 kg/day 775 kg solid waste is treated through centralized process and 800 kg is treated through decentralized process which treated through community composter.
	b) Quantity of solid waste treated per day, in each city / town of the District.	b) 1575 kg
	c) The gap in treatment of solid waste.	c) All the waste which is collected every day is disposed off through SWM unit.
	d) Legacy waste and the time bound plan to treat legacy waste.	d) 8.5 ton The legacy waste is left in the ITC MSK unit as there are no proper dumping place.
	e) The manner of utilization of the treated waste as well as rejects arising out of remediation of legacy waste.	e) Waste Collected and treated in SWM unit. Plastic Waste separated for PWM unit. The Biodegradable waste is managed through open window process.
	f) Current status of dumping of solid waste with reference to location.	f) Solid waste store at SWM unit. There is no proper dumping place.
III.	**Construction and Demolition waste** :	
	a) Total per day generation of C & D waste within the District.	a) 0.03 quintal
	b) The detail of plant established for the treatment of C & D waste including the existing capacity and capacity utilization.	b) Under Chandrahati-II Gram Panchayat a SWM unit has been set up. Other than this for every 100 households, a composter machine has been provided.
IV.	**Industrial Effluent discharge** :	
	a) Number of industrial unit discharging their effluent treated /untreated in river Ganga and its tributaries and details of defaulting industrial units.	a) 2 Nos. industrial unit are discharging their treated effluent in river Ganga. b) Total daily generation of such industrial waste within the Block is **994805 KLD.**

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b) Total daily generation of such industrial waste within the District.

c) The manner of treatment of the industrial waste so generated.

d) The discharge effluent analysis from the CETP and ETP treating the industrial waste from each outlet.

e) The per day generation of industrial solid waste and manner of its treatment and disposal in the District.

c) The manner of treatment of the industrial waste so generated is Effluent Treatment Plant. The industrial waste everyday so generated is entirely treated by Effluent Treatment Plant.

d) The discharge effluent analysis from the CETP and ETP treating the industrial waste from each outlet.

The report is as follows:

The discharge effluent analysis from the CETP and ETP treating the industrial waste from each outlet		Permissible Limit
BOD	Not Done	20mg/L
COD	17.34mg/L	150mg/L
Copper	BDL	03mg/L
Iron	BDL	03mg/L
O & G	BDL	--
Phosphate	0.04mg/L	05mg/L
pH(Units)	7.22	6.5-8.5
TDS	996.00mg/L	1600mg/L
Cr(Total)	BDL	02mg/L
TSS	22.00mg/L	30mg/L
SAR	3.17Units	08(Units)

e) Generation of industrial solid waste and manner of disposal in this district is mentioned here under:

i)Fly Ash	6060MT/month	Disposal to brick fields and land filling.
ii)Cinder Ash	1.2 MT/month	Land filling.
iii) Dry Fly Ash	1500 MT/month	Disposal through sale.
iv)Metal Scrap etc.	17000kg/month	Disposal through sale
v) Bottom Ash	11640 MT/month	Disposed through ash pond for landfill/road construction etc.
vi) Used Oil	0.56 MT/month	Disposal through authorized recycler.
vii) Empty oil drum/container	0.142MT MT/month	Disposal through authorized recycler.
viii) Waste lead acid battery	0.01kg/month	Buyback by OEM.

VI. **Bio medical waste :**

c) The per day total generation of bio medical waste in the District.

a) 750 gms/ per day

d) The manner of its treatment and disposal.

b) Bio Medical waste is collected on a daily basis and disposed off weekly by the Mogra Rural Hospital.

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Name of the Block-Balagarh

Sl. No.	Issue	Remarks
I.	**Sewage :**	
	a) Per day generation of sewage in each city/town within the District.	**a) 17.6 MLD** per day
	b) Quantity of sewage treated per day, city / town wise.	**b)** 9.2 MLD per day
	c) The number of sewage treatment plant existing and their capacity and capacity utilization and mode of disposal in each city / town.	**c)** No such treatment plant in this block but sewage generated by the 90% households are 100% treated by aerobic decomposition. The rest 10% sewage is treated by cersspool service under municipality dispensation. The waste water generated by these households are treated by soak pit

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		and leach pit. No. of leach pit and soak pit existing in the locality are 345 and 378 respectively.
	d) Quality of discharged treated sewage from each STP, particularly for fecal coliform.	**d)** There is no STP in this block but sewage generated from household is treated by leach pit. When the Pit is completely full with sewage then firstly cover on top by soil in two or three layers and then leave for 15 days and after 15 days sewage is converted into fertilizer.
	e) Time bound plan to meet the gap, if any, in generation and treatment of sewage	**e)** Generated sewage treatment is continuous process. Treatment done by private organization.
	f) Details of Hotels, Dharmshala and Ashram operating without proper consent and discharging untreated effluent and the action taken against them.	**f)** All the hotels within the jurisdiction have their individual septic tank and soak pit arrangements on their own and the accumulated sludge is being disposed of through seshpool vehicle under Bansberia Municipality point.
	g) Water quality in river and its tributaries in abutting districts /towns in terms of faecal coliform (MPN/100ml)	**g)** Testing of River water is required.
II.	**Solid Waste disposal** :	
	a) Per day generation of Solid waste in each city / town within the District.	a) 1800 kg/day
	b) Quantity of solid waste treated per day, in each city / town of the District.	b) 1800kg
	c) The gap in treatment of solid waste.	c) All the waste collected every day is disposed of through SWM unit.
	d) Legacy waste and the time bound plan to treat legacy waste.	d) 4.5 ton There are no proper dumping place. The waste so generated is disposed through SWM unit.
	e) The manner of utilization of the treated waste as well as rejects arising out of remediation of legacy waste.	e) Waste Collected and treated in SWM unit. Plastic Waste separated for PWM unit. The Biodegradable waste is managed through open window process.
	f) Current status of dumping of solid waste with reference to location.	f) Solid waste dumped by two process i.e. Centralized and decentralized. Both places made the segregation shed. In decentralized area dumping for 7 days. After that collected waste segregated in centralized area.
III.	**Construction and Demolition waste** :	
	c) Total per day generation of C & D waste within the District.	c) 0.15 quintal
	d) The detail of plant established for the treatment of C & D waste including the existing capacity and capacity utilization.	d) There is no plant for treatment of the construction and demolition waste in this block but waste so generated are used for debris and land filling and segregated by Solid Waste Management Project.
IV.	**Industrial Effluent discharge** :	
	f) Number of industrial unit discharging their effluent treated /untreated in river Ganga and its tributaries and details of defaulting industrial units.	There is no industry within this Block
	g) Total daily generation of such	

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	industrial waste within the District. h) The manner of treatment of the industrial waste so generated. i) The discharge effluent analysis from the CETP and ETP treating the industrial waste from each outlet. j) The per day generation of industrial solid waste and manner of its treatment and disposal in the District.	
VI.	**Bio medical waste :**	
	e) The per day total generation of bio medical waste in the District. f) The manner of its treatment and disposal.	g) 1550 gms/ per day h) Bio Medical waste is collected on a daily basis and disposed off weekly by the Balagarh Rural Hospital.

Copy of Report is annexed as R/8.

7. No. of functional STPs in the State and water quality analysis of treated water discharged from those STPs:

Sl. No.	District	Name of STP	Location of STP	Year of Commissioning	Design Capacity (MLD)	Technology	Current Status	Effluent Parameter as per Tender	Remarks
1.	Hooghly	Baidyabati	Baidyabati	2022	6.00	Aerated Lagoon	Presently functioning as per CPHEEO guidelines (2013), according to the Tender	BOD: <30 mg/l COD: <250 mg/l TSS: <100 mg/l Faecal Coliform: <1000 MPN/100 ml	Proposal for upgradation of the operational STPs has been submitted to the WBSPMG to achieve the treated effluent parameters as per latest NGT norms.
2.		Bhadreswar	Bhadreswar	2022	7.60	Aerated Lagoon			
3.		Bansberia	Bansberia	2022	0.30	Waste Stabilization Pond			
4.		Chandannagar	Chandannagar, Khalisani, Chinsurah-Hooghly (b)	2022	4.54	Waste Stabilization Pond			
5.		Chandannagar	Chandannagar, Khalisani, Chinsurah-Hooghly (b)	2022	18.16	Trickling Filter			
6.		Kanaipur (Konnagar)	Kanaipur G.P.	2022	22.00	Waste Stabilization Pond			

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**** Utilization capacity is worked out on the basis of as on date design flow of each STP.**

Copy of report annexed herewith and marked with R/9.

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8. Status of Drains in respect of Hooghly District:

Action taken against 24 no's CPCB identified drains in Hooghly District				
SL NO	**CODE**	**NAME OF DRAIN**	**DIST**	**Action Taken**
1.	**R53**	**Rishra burning Ghat**	Hooghly	Consultant engaged for preparation of DPR. DPR to be submitted to NMCG tentatively by 14.09.2024
2.	**R54**	**Drain at Panchu Dutta Ghat**	Hooghly	Consultant for preparation of DPR is to be engaged
3.	**R23**	**Bagh Khal, Rishra**	Hooghly	Consultant engaged for preparation of DPR. DPR to be submitted to NMCG tentatively by 14.09.2024
4.	**R24**	**Bally Khal, Bally**	Hooghly	Consultant engaged for preparation of DPR. DPR to be submitted to NMCG tentatively by 14.09.2024
5.	**R25**	**Dewangazi Drain**	Hooghly	Proposal for In-Situ treatment on this drain is sent to NMCG on 20.03.2024
6.	**R15**	**Chandannagore Drain**	Hooghly	Already tapped in Chandannagore STP
7.	**R51**	**Drain at Akhash Ganga**	Hooghly	Preparation of DPR already proposed
8.	**R16**	**Gondal Para**	Hooghly	Engagement of consultant in under process
9.	**R52**	**Telini Para Drain**	Hooghly	Engagement of consultant in under process
10.	**R17**	**DVC Canal**	Hooghly	Consultant engaged for preparation of DPR. DPR to be submitted to NMCG tentatively by 14.09.2024
11.	**R18**	**Champdani Ferry Ghat/Paolghat Drain**	Hooghly	In house DPR is almost ready. But it could not be submitted due to lack of NOC for MPS land
12.	**R19**	**Baidyabati Drain**	Hooghly	Consultant engaged for preparation of DPR. DPR to be submitted to NMCG tentatively by 14.09.2024
13.	**R20**	**Chatra khal, Serampore**	Hooghly	In house DPR is almost ready, but it could not be submitted due to lack of NOC of railway crossing from South Eastern Rail.
14.	**R21**	**Serampore/Bhagirathi Drain**	Hooghly	In house DPR is almost ready, but it could not be submitted due to lack of NOC of railway crossing from South Eastern Rail.
15.	**R22**	**Hastings Ghat Drain, Rishra**	Hooghly	Consultant engaged for preparation of DPR. DPR to be submitted to NMGC tentatively by 14.09.2024
16.	**R7**	**ITC Tribeni Drain, Hooghly**	Hooghly	The drain carries discharge from ITC, Tribeni Panchayat
17.	**R8**	**BTPS out fall Drain – I, Hooghly**	Hooghly	This Carried Discharge from BTPS, Tribeni
18.	**R9**	**Dhopa Ghat Drain, Hooghly**	Hooghly	Engagement of consultant for preparation of DPR is under process
19.	**R10**	**Rosbara Khal, Hooghly**	Hooghly	Will be tapped in Hooghly Chinsurah STP, under construction
20.	**R11**	**Channi Ghat Drain, Chinsurah**	Hooghly	Will be tapped in Hooghly Chinsurah STP, under construction
21.	**R12**	**Imambara Khal**	Hooghly	Will be tapped in Hooghly Chinsurah STP, under construction
22.	**R13**	**Chinsurah-Majir Rasta Prain**	Hooghly	Will be tapped in Hooghly Chinsurah STP, under construction
23.	**R50**	**Drain at Tamil Para Ferry Ghat, Chinsurah**	Hooghly	Will be tapped in Hooghly Chinsurah STP, under construction
24.	**R14**	**Sarishapara**	Hooghly	Engagement of consultant for preparation of DPR is under process

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9. Hydro Project:

No hydro project is set up on river Ganga and its tributaries found in this district.

10.Utilization of Fund:

Utilization of fund of NMCG Project is mention herein below:

District	Name of Project	Utilization Amount(Cr.)	Total(Crore)
Hooghly	Uttarpara-Kotrung	15.44	116.52
	Hooghly Chinsurah	83.49	
	Chandannagar Bansberia	9.09	
	Baidyabati Bhadreswar	8.50	

Standard Format of Utilisation Certificate

1. Name of Scheme/Project as per Administrative Approval Order — Pollution Abatement Works for River Ganga at Hooghly, Chinsurah
2. Reference to Administrative Approval (NMCG Order No. and Date) — F. No.: Pr-12013/4/2017-TechConst.NMCG
3. Source of Funding: (For all schemes under EAP/NON-EAP/NGP)* — NGP

Sl. No.	WBS(NGRBA) Fund release Order No. & Date.	WBS(NGRBA)PMG (Rs. In Lakh) (Central & State shares to be shown separately)	Remarks
			1. Certified that out of Rs. 83.49 Crore sanctioned during the year 2024-25 In favour of GPCD (West) under WBS(NGRBA)PMG Letter(s) No. given in the margin, a cumulative sum of Rs. 83.49 Crore has been utilised for the purpose for which it was sanctioned and the balance sum of Rs. Nil remain unutilised. 2. Utilisation of fund stated above, does not include any excess/supplementary works. Or Utilisation of fund stated above includes interalia, excess/supplementary works within the limit of sanction by the competent authority as per codal provisions & prevailing Govt. orders in the UD & MA Department and within the administratively approved cost. Or Utilisation of fund includes interalia, excess/supplementary requiring approval of the Government and such approval has been accorded by the UD & MA Department. Department vide No..... dated.....

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Statement of Status of the Scheme and Requisition of fund for the Scheme/Project under NGP

Name of the Scheme/Project	Location	Sanctioned Cost (Balance cost/Administratively Approved cost)	Awarded Cost/ Tendered Amount	Cumulative fund already received	Cumulative UC submitted (Copy UC against last installment of fund to be enclosed)	Grossed Booked Expenditure against col. 8 (gross amount inclusive of statutory deduction)	Cumulative physical progress shown in col 10)	Anticipated gross value of works depending on physical progress shown	Indent of fund (gross amount inclusive of statuary deductions) Refer to Note below (IT, VAST. ST, Cess/Royalty included)
Pollution Abatement Works for River Ganga at Hooghly-Chinsurah	Hooghly-Chinsurah Municipal Town **[Development of I & D Network & STP]**	Capital Cost: Rs. 81.92 Crore O & M: Rs. 67.00 Crore Centage : 5.80 Total: Rs. 154.73 Crore	Design-Build value Rs. 101.00 Crore Total Rs. 144.00 Crore	83.49 Crore	Up-to-date	83.49 Crore	85.00 %	85.85 Crore	Rs. 34,987.00

Standard Format of Utilisation Certificate

1. Name of Scheme/Project as per Administrative Approval Order — Rejuvenation work for Existing STP at Hooghly, District, West Bengal
2. Reference to Administrative Approval (NMCG Order No. and Date) — F. No.: T-15/2017-18/170/NMCG
3. Source of Funding: (For all schemes under EAP/NON-EAP/NGP)* — NGP

Sl. No.	WBS(NGRBA) Fund release Order No. & Date.	WBS(NGRBA)PMG (Rs. In Lakh) (Central & State shares to be shown separately)	Remarks
			1. Certified that out of Rs. 15.44 Crore sanctioned during the year 2024-25 In favour of West Bank -1under WBS(NGRBA)PMG Letter(s) No. given in the margin, a cumulative sum of Rs. 15.44 Crore has been utilised for the purpose for which it was sanctioned and the balance sum of Rs. Nil remain unutilised. 2. Utilisation of fund stated above, does not include any excess/supplementary works. Or Utilisation of fund stated above includes interalia, excess/supplementary works within the limit of sanction by the competent authority as per codal provisions & prevailing Govt. orders in the UD & MA Department and within the administratively approved cost. Or Utilisation of fund includes interalia,

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			excess/supplementary requiring approval of the Government and such approval has been accorded by the UD & MA Department. Department vide No…… dated……..

Name of the Scheme/Project	Location	Sanctioned Cost (Balance cost/ Administratively Approved cost)	Awarded Cost/ Tendered Amount	Cumulative fund already received	Cumulative UC submitted (Copy UC against last installment of fund to be enclosed)	Grossed Booked Expenditure against col. 8 (gross amount inclusive of statutory deduction)	Cumulative physical progress shown in col 10)	Anticipated gross value of works depending on physical progress shown	Indent of fund (gross amount inclusive of statuary deductions) Refer to Note below (IT, VAST. ST, Cess/Royalty included)
Rejuvenation Work for Existing STP at Hooghly District, West Bengal	Uttarpara-Kotrung	Capital Cost: Rs. 17.56 Crore O & M: Rs. 1.58 Crore, Supervision & ESMP Cost: 0.75 Crore Total Rs. 19.89 Crore	Capital Cost: Civil Rs. 9,44,20,302.00 Lakh Total Rs. 15,77,00,635.00 Lakh & O & M: Rs. 1,33,99,365.00 Lakh Total Rs. 17,11,00,000.00 Lakh	15.44 Crore	Up-to-date	15.44 Crore	100.00 %	15.77 Crore	Rs. 10,586.00

Standard Format of Utilisation Certificate

1. Name of Scheme/Project as per Administrative Approval Order — Rejuvenation work for Existing STP at Hooghly, District, West Bengal
2. Reference to Administrative Approval (NMCG Order No. and Date) — F. No.: T-15/2017-18/170/NMCG
3. Source of Funding: (For all schemes under EAP/NON-EAP/NGP)* — NGP

Sl. No.	WBS(NGRBA) Fund release Order No. & Date.	WBS(NGRBA)PMG (Rs. In Lakh) (Central & State shares to be shown separately)	Remarks
			1. Certified that out of Rs. 9.10 Crore sanctioned during the year 2024-25 In favour of GPCD (West) under WBS(NGRBA)PMG Letter(s) No. given in the margin, a cumulative sum of Rs. 9.10 Crore has been utilised for the purpose for which it was sanctioned and the balance sum of Rs. Nil remain unutilised.

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			2. Utilisation of fund stated above, does not include any excess/supplementary works. Or Utilisation of fund stated above includes interalia, excess/supplementary works within the limit of sanction by the competent authority as per codal provisions & prevailing Govt. orders in the UD & MA Department and within the administratively approved cost. Or Utilisation of fund includes interalia, excess/supplementary requiring approval of the Government and such approval has been accorded by the UD & MA Department. Department vide No..... dated.....

Name of the Scheme/ Project	Location	Sanctioned Cost (Balance cost/ Administratively Approved cost)	Awarded Cost/ Tendered Amount	Cumulative fund already received	Cumulative UC submitted (Copy UC against last installment of fund to be enclosed)	Grossed Booked Expenditure against col. 8 (gross amount inclusive of statutory deduction)	Cumulative physical progress shown in col 10)	Anticipated gross value of works depending on physical progress shown	Indent of fund (gross amount inclusive of statuary deductions) Refer to Note below (IT, VAST. ST, Cess/Royalty included)
Rejuvenation Work for Existing STP at Hooghly District, West Bengal	Chandannagar and Bansberia	Capital Cost: Rs. 11.33 Crore O & M: Rs. 12.14 Crore Supervision & ESMP Cost: Rs. 0.55 Crore Total: Rs. 24.02 Crore	Capital Cost: Civil Rs. 5.00 Crore E & M: 4.75 Crore Total Rs. 9.75 Crore & O & M: Rs. 3.50 Crore Total Rs. 13.25 Crore	9.09 Crore	Up-to-date	9.09 Crore	100.00 %	9.75 Crore	Rs. 28,16,241.00

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Standard Format of Utilisation Certificate

1. Name of Scheme/Project as per Administrative Approval Order — Rejuvenation work for Existing STP at Hooghly, District, West Bengal
2. Reference to Administrative Approval (NMCG Order No. and Date) — F. No.: T-15/2017-18/170/NMCG
3. Source of Funding: (For all schemes under EAP/NON-EAP/NGP)* — NGP

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Sl. No.	WBS(NGRBA) Fund release Order No. & Date.	WBS(NGRBA)PMG (Rs. In Lakh) (Central & State shares to be shown separately)	Remarks
			1. Certified that out of Rs. 8.50 Crore sanctioned during the year 2024-25 In favour of West Bank Division under WBS(NGRBA)PMG Letter(s) No. given in the margin, a cumulative sum of Rs. 9.10 Crore has been utilised for the purpose for which it was sanctioned and the balance sum of Rs. Nil remain unutilised. 2. Utilisation of fund stated above, does not include any excess/supplementary works. Or Utilisation of fund stated above includes interalia, excess/supplementary works within the limit of sanction by the competent authority as per codal provisions & prevailing Govt. orders in the UD & MA Department and within the administratively approved cost. Or Utilisation of fund includes interalia, excess/supplementary requiring approval of the Government and such approval has been accorded by the UD & MA Department. Department vide No..... dated.....

Name of the Scheme/Project	Location	Sanctioned Cost (Balance cost/ Administratively Approved cost)	Awarded Cost/ Tendered Amount	Cumulative fund already received	Cumulative UC submitted (Copy UC against last installment of fund to be enclosed)	Grossed Booked Expenditure against col. 8 (gross amount inclusive of statutory deduction)	Cumulative physical progress shown in col 10)	Anticipated gross value of works depending on physical progress shown	Indent of fund (gross amount inclusive of statuary deductions) Refer to Note below (IT, VAST. ST, Cess/Royalty included)
Rejuvenation Work for Existing STP at Hooghly District, West Bengal	Baidyabati and Bhadreswar	Capital Cost: Rs. 8.78 Crore O & M: Rs. 10.57 Crore, Supervision & ESMP Cost Rs. 0.45 Crore Total: Rs. 19.80 Crore	Tender Cost: Capital Cost Rs. 8.33 Crore, O & M Cost Rs. 3.45 Crore, Total Rs. 11.78 Crore for Baidyabati and Bhadreswar	8.50 Crore	Up-to-date	8.50 Crore	100.00 %	8.33 Crore	Rs. 12,35,530.00

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Copy of report annexed herewith and marked with R/10.

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11. That received a report from Officer-in-Charge, District Municipal Affairs Section, Hooghly regarding fund vide Memo no. 490/M.A/DGC/HGLY. dated 19.07..2024. The report as received from Officer-in-Charge, District Municipal Affairs Section, Hooghly is mentioned here in below:-

Any kind of information-education-communication (IEC) Activities Program directed by West Bengal State NGRBA Program Management group(WBSPMG) for which District Ganga Committee, Hooghly received fund from WBSPMG and District Ganga committee, Hooghly never received any kind of fund from National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG). All the fund received from WBSPMG, have been utilized by District Ganga Committee-Hooghly as per order by Programme Director of West Bengal State NGRBA Program Management Group (WBSPMG) details are as follows:

ULB and Block wise fund release request to DGC, Hooghly by ULBs and Block on various IEC activities related to Namami Ganga already held in Hooghly District (From January, 2024 to till date)

SL No.	Name of IEC Activity & Date of event	WBSPMG Memo No. & Date	Sanctioned Amt. from WBSPMG (in Rs.)	Allotment received from WBSPMG	Fund Request received from	Fund Request pending from	Last date of sending fund release request to WBSPMG	UC send to WBSPMG
1	Wall painting, Tableau campaign, Slogan Competition	5371-NGRBA/SPMG/IEC Activities/427/2017/P-III(2023),dated 08/01/2024.	79,500/-	79,500/-	Bansberia Municipality	Received	221/MA/HGLY/23-24, dated 12/03/2024.	389/MA, dated 30.05.2024.
2	Mass awareness exhibition	5136/0(10)-NGRBA/SPMG/IEC Activities/424/2017	70,000/-	70,000/-	Chinsurah-Mogra Development Block	Received	223/MA/HGLY/23-24, dated 13/03/2024.	389/MA, dated 30.05.2024.
3	Behavioural Change communication activities	5136/0(10)-NGRBA/SPMG/IEC Activities/424/2017	50,000/-	49,990/-	Hooghly-Chinsurah Municipality	Received	222/MA/HGLY/23-24, dated 12/02/2024.	389/MA, dated 30.05.2024.
4	Public outreach and knowledge based activities	5136/0(10)-NGRBA/SPMG/IEC Activities/424/2017	1,00,000/-	69,516/-	Shelter, Prabartak, Louis Braille, Anne Sullivan, Badhir Baidya	Received	227/MA/HGLY/23-24, dated 06/03/2024.	389/MA, dated 30.05.2024.
5	Ghat Pe Haat	5136/0(10)-NGRBA/SPMG/IEC Activities/424/2017	50,000/-	50,000/-	Champdany Municipality	Received	257/MA/HGLY/23-24, dated 22/03/2024.	NIL
6	Mission Life Campaign	Mailed dated 2nd April, 2024.	1,00,000	Request sent from DGC	Rishra Bidhan Chandra College	WBSPMG	666/MA/HGLY/23-24, dated 10/07/2024	NIL
7	International Day of Yoga	Mailed dated 13.06.2024	50,000/-	Request sent from DGC	Konnagar Municipality	WBSPMG	666/MA/HGLY/23-24, dated 10/07/2024	NIL

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SR-330A OF WBTR-I
UTILIZATION CERTIFICATE

Sanction Memo No.	Date	Amount
5604-NGRBA/SPMG/IEC Drive-679/2022	20/03/2024	1,08,554/-
5605-NGRBA/SPMG/IEC Drive-679/2022	20/03/2024	1,60,452/-

Certified that out of Rs.2,69,006/- of Grant sanctioned/allotted during the year 2023-24 in under West Bengal State NGRBA Program Management Group(SPMG), Urban Development and Municipal Affairs Department, Govt. of West Bengal (given in the margin) and Rs.2,69,006/- have been utilized for the purpose of payment to Hooghly DGC for which it it was sanctioned/allotted and that the balance of Rs.NIL remained unutilized at the end of the year has been surrendered to Government Vide No. ----- and will be adjusted towards the grants payable during the year -----.

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12.Ring- Fenced Account:

The details of Ring-Fenced Account for Hooghly District is mentioned hereunder:

Name of District	Name of ULB/Agency	Amount Released
Hooghly	Arambagh	1500000
Total Release 2023-24		1500000

SR-330A OF WBTR-I
UTILIZATION CERTIFICATE

Sanction Memo No.	Date	Amount
480(Sanction)/UDMA-13014(12)/188/2022-BDG-MA	26.06.2023	1500000

Certified that out of Rs.15,00,000.00 of Grant sanctioned/allotted during the year 2023-24 in favour of Executive Engineer, Hooghly Divn. M.E. Dte. Deptt. Of UD & MA under the Government of West Bengal, Directorate of MED, Bikash Bhavan letter No. (S) (given in the matgin) and Rs. NIL on account of unspent balance of the previous year. A sum of Rs. NIL have been utilized for the purpose of onetime clearance of Water hyaeinth, Jungles and deposition in canal bed from Arambagh Municipality for which it was sanctioned/allotted and that the balance of Rs.NIL remained unutilized at the end of the year has been surrendered to Government Vide No. NIL and will be adjusted towards the grants payable during the year 2023-24.

Copy of report is annexed as R/10.

13. **Other Associated activities undertaken by DGPC:**
Number of awareness programme, wall painting, Tabelue campaign, Slogan competition, Mass awareness exhibition, Behavioural Change Communication activities, Public Outreach and knowledge based events, Ghat pe Hat, Mission Life Campaign, International Yoga Day conducted as per approved annual action plan in this district in this year.

14. That, District Ganga Protection Committee, Hooghly has taken every measure towards implementation of strategy for abating pollution and spreading awareness.

15. That, the statements made in para 2 to 13 are true to my knowledge and based on the information derived from the available office records and rest is my humble submission before the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal.

NOTARY
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VERIFICATION

I, the deponent above named do hereby verify that the content of the above Affidavit are true which are derived from the relevant office records. No part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed there from.

Identified by me

Deponent

Advocate

AMITABHA GHOSHAL
NOTARY
Govt. of W. B.
Regd. No. 89/2007

08 AUG 2024

SOLEMNLY AFFIRM & DECLARED BEFORE ME
AMITABHA GHOSHAL
NOTARY

AMITABHA GHOSHAL.
NOTARY
SOLEMNLY AFFIRM &
DECLARED BEFORE ME

08 AUG 2024

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

Original Application No.200/2014
(C.W.P. No.3727 /1985)
(I.A.No.340/2022)
In the matter of:
M.C. Mehta
..... Applicant
Versus
Union of India & others.
..... Respondents

AFFIDAVIT SUBMITTED BY THE
DISTIRCT MAGISTRATE & COLLECTOR,
DISTRICT HOOGHLY

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Advocate
For the State of West Bengal

NOTARY
AMITABHA GHOSHAL
Sub-Division Chinsurah
Regd. No. 89/2007
Exp. 20.2.2027
GOVT. OF WEST BENGAL

AMITABHA GHOSHAL
NOTARY
Govt. of W. B.
Regd. No. 89/2007

08 AUG 2022

AMITABHA GHOSHAL
NOTARY

SOLEMNLY AFFIRM &
DECLARED BEFORE ME

08 AUG 2022

Annexure -R/1

I. Sewage

Name of the District: Hooghly

SL No	Name of Town	Sewage Generation per day (in MLD)	Quantity of Sewage treated per day (in MLD)	Status of **existing Sewage Treatment Plant** (STP)				Quality of discharged treated sewage from each STP, particularly for Faecal Coliform	Time bound plan to meet up the gap
				Number of STP	Built up Capacity in MLD	Capacity Utilization in (%) *	Mode of disposal in each town		
		[a]	[b]	[c]				[d]	[e]
1	Bansberia	12.09	0.29	1	0.30	96.67%	A] Treated Water is being re-used for different purposes as per policy prepared by UD&MA Deptt. (June, 2020) B] Balance treated water is being discharged in surface water body	Compliant with the standards notified by MoEFF&CC; dated 13-10-2017.	a) 26.50 MLD capacity STP under construction at Hooghly Chinsurah (Timeline for completion of work: Oct 2024) b) DPRs of 32 KLD capacity FSTPs (Bhadreswar & Uttarpara) are under examination at NMCG. c) FSTP at Bansberia 15 KLD is under Tendering stage (1st Call). (Timeline: 15 months after issuance of Work Order) d) 160 MLD capacity STPs (Champdani, Serampore) are under proposal. (Subject to the availibility of land).
2	Hooghly - Chinsurah	21.06	NA	NA	NA	NA			
3	Chandannagar	20.83	8.01	2	22.70	35.29%			
4	Bhadreswar	12.81	3.21	1	7.60	42.24%			
5	Champdani	13.33	NA	NA	NA	NA			
6	Baidyabati	15.27	4.20	1	6.00	70%			
7	Serampore	22.05	NA	NA	NA	NA			
8	Rishra	15.21	NA	NA	NA	NA			
9	Konnagar	9.20	16.00	1	22.00	72.73%			
10	Uttarpara - Kotrung	20.98							
	Total	**162.83**	**31.71**	**6**	**58.60**	NA			

* **Utilization capacity is worked out on the basis of as on date design flow of each STP.**
As per latest Water Quality Report of WBPCB, BOD level of entire stretch of River Ganga is within the permissible limit of bathing standard i.e 3.0 mg/l
Apart from construction of STP for addressing the BOD level, state is also focusing on to reduce Faecal Coliform level in the river Ganga by using different alternative technologies for treatment of Drains, Nallahs and Khals discharging in River Ganga.
For construction of STPs/FSTPs, availbility of encumbrance free land with proper title and ownership is one of the major constraints in the State. The State is giving all-out efforts in search of suitable and feasible land for construction of these utilities.

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Treated Wastewater Re-use Policy
of
Urban West Bengal

June 2020

Prepared by

Urban Development & Municipal Affairs Department
Government of West Bengal

Preface

Poor sanitation and wastewater management in developing countries leads to the contamination of fresh water sources and is a major cause of water borne diseases and also affect the health of eco-systems. Around 80% of all waste water is discharged into the surface water bodies without any treatment where it creates health, environmental and climate-related hazards. Urbanization further exacerbates this challenge with increasing wastewater generation, while at the same time using more of Earth's dwindling resources. Recycling and reuse of treated wastewater is an important part of the sanitation cycle and critical in an environment with decreasing freshwater availability and increasing costs for delivering desirable quality water, often from far distance. Recovering the water, energy, nutrients and other precious materials embedded in wastewater is a key opportunity to be seized. Target 6.3 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SGD) commits governments to halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and sustainability, increasing recycling and safe reuse by 2030.

This policy document gives substantial focus to the financial and economic benefits of wastewater recycling from the perspective of public spending. The policy presents possible strategies for city and state planners in view of the sanitation situation and the role of wastewater recycling in the cities in West Bengal, and focuses on recycling at the end of sewage systems with appropriate centralized or decentralized technology solution alongwith extensive public awareness activities.

Contents

Overview

About Wastewater: At a Glance

What is Wastewater:

Wastewater can have a number of definitions (UN-Water 2015). The approach taken in this policy is a very broad definition following that outlined in the UNEP/UN-Habitat document 'Sick Water?'. Thus, Wastewater is defined as "a combination of one or more of:

- domestic effluent consisting of blackwater (excreta, urine and faecal sludge) and grey- water (kitchen and bathing wastewater);
- water from commercial establishments and institutions, including hospitals;
- industrial effluent, storm water and other urban run-off;
- agricultural, horticultural and aquaculture effluent, either dissolved or as suspended matter

Although, using this definition, the term 'wastewater' clearly encompasses domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural components and also fecal sludge, these are sometimes covered separately in order to clarify or highlight the importance of the individual components or wastewater streams. (UN-Water, 2015).

Types of wastewater:

Wastewater comes in three main types namely Black water, Gray water and Yellow water.

Black water
This is wastewater that originates from toilet fixtures, dish washers, and food preparation sinks. It is made up of all the things that one can imagine going down the toilets, bath and sink drains. They include poop, urine, toilet paper and wipes; body cleaning liquids, anal cleansing water and so on. They are known to be highly contaminated with dissolved chemicals, particulate matter and is very pathogenic.

Gray water
This is wastewater that originates from non-toilet and food fixtures such as bathroom sinks, laundry machines, spas, bathtubs and so on. Technically it is sewage that does not contain poop or urine. Gray water is treated very differently from Black water and is usually suitable for re-use.

Yellow water
This is basically urine collected with specific channels and not contaminated with either black water or gray water.

Sources of wastewater

Domestic Sewage
This includes all wastewater generated by home dwellings, public restrooms, hotels, restaurants, motels, resorts, schools, places of worship, sports stadiums, hospitals and other health centres, apartments and the like. They all produce high volumes of wastewater.

Non-sewage
This includes water from floods (storm water), runoff (rainwater running through cracks in the ground and into gutters), water from swimming pools, water from car garages and cleaning centres including laundromats, beauty salons, commercial kitchens, energy generation plants, industries and so on.

Wastewater is also generated from agricultural facilities. Water used for cleaning in animal farms, washing harvested produce and cleaning farm equipment.

How is wastewater harmful?

In certain parts of the world, especially in developing countries, wastewater is pumped directly into the sea or into fresh water bodies without any form of treatment. In other parts of developed countries, lack of adequate wastewater treatment infrastructure, maintenance and outdated systems heavily compromise wastewater treatment efforts. The effects of this (either treated or partly treated) can be classified in the following:

Water pollution:
Fresh water bodies and marine waters, into which wastewater is discharged may be polluted and rendered unsafe for human use. Depending on what is discharged, aquatic life may be harmed too.

Water security:
There is water scarcity in many places in the world. Wastewater discharged on lands can leach into underground water tables and potentially contaminate aquifers and underground water. If discharged in freshwater bodies, it may render water sources unsuitable for use.

Ecosystem services:
All ecosystems are connected and they all ultimately depend on water. Similarly, all water (surface and underground) is connected. This means careless wastewater discharge can have some serious ripple effect. One common effect of wastewater is the eutrophication of fresh water bodies and oceans. If one part of the ecosystem chain is destroyed, it can upset its entire food chain.

Agriculture / Fisheries / Tourism:
Wastewater for irrigation may contain unsuitable chemicals and higher concentrations of nutrients needed for crops. This can result in delay and under yielding. Wastewater used for animal farming may also contain harmful things and chemicals dissolved in them. Animals may die, and there is a chance that humans that eat such animals may be harmed too. In some places, fecal sewage is discharged directly into the sea/river. The discharge contains pathogens and harmful dissolved chemicals which can affect fishing in that area. The smell and such behavior do not encourage tourism to that area.

Health of urban and rural populations:
Wastewater is a big health issue, as it carries and transports a myriad of diseases and illnesses. It is believed that about 2.2 million people die each year (globally) from diarrhoeal disease. (WHO) At least 1.8 million children under five years die every year due to water related disease, or one every 20 seconds (WHO, 2018).

What is Waste water Management?

Wastewater management is the process of taking wastewater and treating/managing it in order to reduce the contaminants to acceptable levels so as to be safe for discharge into the environment. There are effectively two basic types of wastewater treatment: centralized and decentralized. Centralized systems are large-scale systems that gather wastewater from many users for treatment at one or a number of sites, whereas decentralized systems are dealing with wastewater from individual users, or small clusters of users, at the neighborhood or small community level.

The choice between centralized or decentralized wastewater management systems will depend upon a number of different factors, but it is important that full consideration be given to both the options rather than the situation that has existed in the past where sewerage was often considered to be the only 'proper' form of urban sanitation (UN-Water, 2015).

Availability of Water in West Bengal

- West Bengal possesses 7.5% of Water Resources of India.
- Annual Per capita availability of fresh Water:

Year	Water Availability (in m^3)
1961	5177
2001	1869
2025	1341

- Availability of Surface Water is 13.29 Million hectare meters (M.ham), 40% of it is useable.
- Availability of Ground Water is 2.38 M.ham, totally useable.

Requirement of Water in West Bengal in (M.ham)

Sector	2000	2011	2025
Agriculture	5.38	7.71	10.98
Domestic	0.26	0.28	0.38
Industry	0.26	0.38	0.59
Power (Thermal)	0.31	0.00	0.00
Inland Navigation	3.63	3.63	3.63
Forestry	0.01	0.01	0.01
Ecology, Environment and Others	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total (M.ham)	10.85	13.02	16.60
* Source: State Irrigation Department			

Shortfall of Water in West Bengal

As the supply of water is naturally constrained and demand is increasing in leaps and bounds the GAP in between is extending with time.

GROWTH OF POPULATION AND DECLINING PER CAPITA WATER		
YEAR	POPULATION (in Crore)	PER CAPITA WATER (in cu.m)
1951	2.63	2574
1961	3.49	1940
1971	4.43	1528
1981	5.46	1240
1991	6.81	996
2001	8.02	844
2011	9.40	720
* Source: State Irrigation Department		

Water Requirement vs Supply		
YEAR	Water Requirement (M.ham)	Deficit
2001	10.85	38%
2011	13.02	48%
2025	16.60	59%
* Source: State Irrigation Department		

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Main Features of Urban West Bengal

Area of West Bengal: 88752 sq. km.
Total No. of Districts: 23 nos.

Area of Statutory Towns of West Bengal: 2742.21 sq. km. (3.09% of Total Area of WB)

Total Towns:

1. 125 Statutory Urban Local Bodies having 2938 Wards
   - 7 Municipal Corporations; 115 Municipalities; 3 Notified Area Authorities
2. 782 Census Towns

Three Industrial Township Authorities – Nabadiganta Industrial Township Authority, Bantala Industrial Township Authority and Golden City Industrial Township Authority

Development Authority – 19 Nos.

Urban Growth:

- Density of Urban Population – 6798 per sq. km. (highest in India)
- 30% of the total Urban Population live in Slum Areas
- Population share in size classes of towns to total Urban Population (Census 2011):

Sl No	Category of Town	Population Range	No. of Towns	Total Population
1	Municipal Corporation		7	8591218
2	A	above 2,15,000	13	4013321
3	B	above 1,70,000 to 2,15,000	8	1548015
4	C	above 85,000 to 1,70,000	34	4010347
5	D	above 35,000 to 85,000	42	2321142
6	E	below 35,000	21	473658
	TOTAL		**125**	**20957701**

Sl No	Town Size Classes	No. of Towns	Total Population
1	I (> 1000000 population)	3 MC	6726212
2	I (> 500000 - 1000000 population)	3 MC	1698139
3	I (> 100000 - 500000 population)	1 MC & 47 Municipality	9040626
4	II (50000-99999 pop.)	33 Municipality	2334791
5	III (20000-49999 pop.)	29 Municipality & 1 Notified Area Authority	1036389
6	IV (10000-19999 pop.)	5 Municipality & 2 Notified Area Authority	112417
7	V (5000-9999 pop.)	1 Municipality	9127
	TOTAL	**125**	**20957701**

Service Level Scenario of Piped Water Supply in Urban West Bengal

Piped Water Supply				
Sl No	Indicator	Service Level Benchmark	Present Status (Average)	Gap
1	Household level coverage (%)	100%	56%	44%
2	Per capita supply of water	135 lpcd	72 lpcd	63 lpcd

Comparative Urban Growth of India and West Bengal

Sl .No.	Years	India (In Million)	West Bengal (in Million)
1	1961	78.16	8.54
2	1971	107.82	10.97
3	1981	159.46	14.45
4	1991	217.61	18.71
5	2001	285.36	22.43
6	2011	377.11	29.1
Source: 1. Census of India			

Urbanization in West Bengal

Year	Total Population (in Million)	Urban Population (in Million)	% of Urban Population
1981	54.6	14.4	26.37%
1991	68.1	18.7	27.46%
2001	80.17	22.5	28.06%
2011	91.2	29.1	31.90%

Some Statistic of Urban West Bengal

Sl. No.	Particulars	Generation/ Capacity (MLD) As on 2020
1.	Estimated Sewage Generation	2758.07
2.	Estimated Sewage Treatment Capacity exist	2039

In West Bengal, an Internationally recognized Energy Efficient natural Sewage Treatment System acting as carbon sink was established in East Kolkata Wet Land. Here 900 MLD domestic sewage are getting treated in a energy efficient natural treatment system, which is regularly being used in pisciculture.

Water Demand with Projected view of next 50 years in West Bengal

Sl No	Municipality/ Corporation	Population in 2020	Rate of Growth per year	Population in 2070
1	West Bengal Urban Area	31,819,118	1.585%	69,850,157

		Ultimate Year 2070	Units	Remarks
Projected Population		69850157	Nos.	Based on population computed
Floating Population @	2.00%	1397003	Nos.	Assumed
Total Population		71247160	Nos.	
Population Served in LPCD @	135	9618366619	Lit/Day	CPHEEO Manual
Institutional & Industrial Demand @	8.00%	769469330	Lit/Day	Assumed
Fire Fighting @ 100000(Popu/1000)^0.5		26692164	Lit/Day	CPHEEO Manual
UFW @	15%	1562179217	Lit/Day	CPHEEO Manual
Total Estimated Demand		**11976707329**	Lit/Day	
Total Estimated Demand		**11976.71**	**MLD**	
Required demand for next 50 years in KMA area		**2635.00**	**MGD**	

Capacity of STP in Towns beside Ganga River

Sl.No.	Town	District	Agency Responsible for Construction and/or O & M	Installed Capacity (MLD)
1	(a)Kolkata- (b)Cossipore Chitpore (c)Graden reach	Kolkata	KMC	122.50
2	(a) Howrah (b) Kona (c) Howrah STP (d) Anupara (e) North Howrah	Howrah	KMDA	127.00
3	Ulluberia		KMDA	
4	Serampore	Hooghly	KMDA	18.90
5	Chandanagar		KMDA	22.70
6	Bhadreswar		KMDA	7.60
7	Champdani		KMDA	0.30
8	Bansberia		KMDA	0.30
9	Baidyabati		KMDA	6.00
10	Konnagar		KMDA	
11	Rishra		KMDA	
12	Uttarpara-Kotrung		KMDA	22.00
13	Hooghly-Chinsurah		KMDA	29.30
14	Panihati	North 24 Parganas	KMDA	12.00
15	Titagarh		KMDA	23.00
16	Bhatpara		KMDA	61.00
17	Baranagar		KMDA	40.00
18	Kamarhati		KMDA	
19	Garulia		KMDA	7.90
20	Naihati		KMDA	11.60
21	Halisahar		KMDA	6.50
22	Barrackpore		KMDA	24.00
23	Khardah		KMDA	3.00
24	Kanchrapara		KMDA	18.00
25	Maheshtala	South 24 Parganas	KMDA	26.00
26	Budge Budge		KMDA	9.30
27	Diamond Harbour		KMDA	0.52
28	Nabadwip	Nadia	KMDA	19.50
29	Kalyani		KMDA	21.00
30	Gayeshpur		KMDA	8.33
31	Santipur		KMDA	6.00
32	Krishnanagar		MED	
33	Chakdah		MED	
34	Ranaghat		KMDA	11.80
35	Katwa	Burdwan	KMDA	10.45
36	Haldia	Purba Mednipur	MED	
37	English Bazar	Malda	MED	
38	Murshidabad	Murshidabad	KMDA	11.96
39	Jaigunj-Ajimganj		KMDA	8.00
40	Dhulian		MED	
41	Jangipur		KMDA	13.00
42	Behrampore		KMDA	3.70
43	Raiganj	Uttar Dinajpur	MED	
44	North Barrackpore	North 24 Parganas	KMDA	14.85
			Total	**728.01**

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Status of old STPs maintained

SL. No.	Location of STP	Year of Commissioning	STP Capacity	Technology Adopted	Present Functional Status	Purpose of Use of Treated Water
1.	Baidyabati	2007	6.00 MLD	Oxidation Pond	Operational	Used in pisiculture purpose
2.	Champdani	2009	1.00 MLD	Aerated Lagoon	Non-operational	-
3.	Bhadreswar	2006	7.60 MLD	Aerated Lagoon	Operational	Used in pisiculture purpose
4.	Bansberia	2009	1.00 MLD	Waste Stabilization Pond	Non-operational	-
5.	Chandannagar	1993	22.70 MLD	Bio-filter and Waste Stabilization Pond	Operational	Used in pisiculture purpose and partially for agriculture
6.	Garulia	2004	7.90 MLD	Waste Stabilization Pond	Non-operational	-
7.	Titagarh	1989	23.00 MLD	WSP, ASP and Low Cost STP	Operational	Used for agricultural purpose
8.	Seerampore	1990	18.90 MLD	Trickling Filter	Non-operational	-
9.	Uttarpara – Kotrung, Konnagar and Rishra	2007	22.00 MLD	Low Cost STP	Operational	Used for pisiculture and for agricultural purpose
10.	Panihati	1993	12.00 MLD	Low Cost STP	Non-operational	-
11.	Naihati	2009	11.56 MLD	ASP	Operational	-

Status of new STP augmented / to be augmented

SL. No.	Location of STP	STP Capacity	Expected Date of Commissioning / Already Commissioned	Technology Being Adopted	Purpose of Use of Treated Water	Remarks
1.	Kalyani	21.00 MLD	2018	Trickling Filter and Waste Stabilization Pond	Being used for pisiculture and proposed for Agriculture and Industrial use	Already Commissioned
2.	Hooghly – Chinsurah	29.30 MLD	2022	SBR	-	Tendering Stage
3.	Mahestala	30.20 MLD	2022	SBR	-	
4.	Budge Budge	9.50 MLD	2020	SBR	-	Work in Progress
5.	Baranagar – Kamarhati	60.00 MLD	2022	Trickling Filter	-	LOA Awarded
6.	Halisahar	16.00 MLD	2020	SBR	-	Work in Progress
7.	Bhatpara	60.50 MLD	2018	FBBS Technology	Partially used for pisiculture	Already Commissioned
8.	Barrackpore	24.00 MLD	2020	SBR	-	Work in Progress
9.	Kona	62.00 MLD	2022	SBR & WSP	-	LOA Awarded
10.	Arupara	65.00 MLD	2022	SBR	-	
11.	Kanchrapara	18.00 MLD	2022	Aerated Lagoon	-	In the process of finalization of tender

Industrial Waste Water Treatment

Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) and/or Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) are integral part of industrial wastewater management systems. A CETP caters to a number of industrial units with same of closely similar industrial processes as only in such case the CETP can be designed in respect of the treatment chemistry. ETPs are the ultimate step of wastewater treatment by any industry before discharge to the environment. It is a compulsion for any water polluting industrial unit to have a suitable ETP treating the wastewater to the required discharge standard.

Depending on two wastewater components, (1) the volume of discharge and (2) the wastewater quality, "Grossly Polluting Industries (GPI)" has been identified in the state. Such GPIs are considered to be highly water polluting industries. At present West Bengal has 46 such Industries. An account of the quantum of wastewater discharge by these industrial units is provided in table below. The wastewater discharged by these industries will be identified in the first place for further treatment and reuse in (1) the same industry, or, (2) in industries or establishments nearby. As industrial wastewater, even after treated to the prescribed discharge standard, may contain substances unsuitable for certain uses, reuse of industrial wastewater requires a level of scrutiny before specific re-use.

An industrial unit will have to submit specific application to the State Pollution Control Board about the scheme of the re-use and can initiate such activity after specific approval by the State Board. The State Government shall actively consider incentive scheme(s) for the industries willing for initiating wastewater re-use schemes.

Industrial Waste Water Discharge

An account of wastewater discharge by Grossly Polluting Industries in West Bengal		
INDUSTRY NAME	DISTRICT	WASTE WATER DISCHARGE QUANTITY (M3 / Day)
BALLAVPUR PAPER MFG.ITD	Burdwan	288
BardhamanDharmaraj Paper Mill Private Limited	Burdwan	8
Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP)	Burdwan	22390
EAST INDIA PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LIMITED (DURGAPUR WORKS)	Burdwan	140
Krishna Tissues Private Limited	Burdwan	620
SAIL-IISCO Steel Plant	Burdwan	32700
The Durgapur Projects Limited	Burdwan	57500
Bengal Beverages Pvt. Ltd.	Hooghly	730
Berger Paints India Ltd. (BAICL Divn.)	Hooghly	80
Dankuni Coal Complex, S.E.C.L.	Hooghly	1000
Grasim Industries Limited (Unit - Aditya Birla Insulators)	Hooghly	208
ITC Limited, PSPD, Unit: Tribeni	Hooghly	14000
Kesoram Rayon - Unit of Cygnet Industries Ltd.	Hooghly	11670
Mother Dairy Calcutta	Hooghly	700
Nalco Water India Limited	Hooghly	33
PMC Rubber Chemicals India Pvt. Ltd.	Hooghly	244
BERGER PAINTS INDIA LIMITED	Howrah	72.2
PEPSICO INDIA HOLDINGS PVT. LTD. (FRITOLAY DIVISION)	Howrah	1312.4
Britannia Industries Limited	Kolkata	236
Diamond Beverages (P) Limited	Kolkata	213
Gun and Shell Factory	Kolkata	2278
Hindustan Unilever Limited	Kolkata	300
AdaniWilmar Limited	Medinipore(E)	107
Exide Industries Limited	Medinipore(E)	630
Haldia Petrochemicals Limited	Medinipore(E)	11470
Indian Oil Corporation Limited- Haldia Refinery	Medinipore(E)	6300
IVL Dhunseri Petrochem Industries Private Limited	Medinipore(E)	403
MCPI Private Limited	Medinipore(E)	30792
Ruchi Soya Industries Limited	Medinipore(E)	130
Shree Renuka Sugars Ltd	Medinipore(E)	740
Tata Chemicals Limited	Medinipore(E)	45
UPL Limited (United Phosphorus Limited)	Medinipore(E)	72
UNIGLOBAL PAPERS PVT. LTD	Medinipore(W)	210
UNITECH PAPERS MILLS PVT. LTD	Medinipore(W)	242
AB Mauri India Pvt. Ltd.	Nadia	225
Khaitan (India) Ltd.	Nadia	200
SUPREME PAPER MILLS LTD	Nadia	1230
EMAMI PAPER MILLS LTD. (UNIT-GULMOHAR)	North 24-Parganas	900
EXIDE INDUSTRIES LIMITED, SHYAMNAGAR UNIT	North 24-Parganas	1660
INDIAN PULP AND PAPER PRIVATE LIMITED	North 24-Parganas	241.25
METAL & STEEL FACTORY (ORDNANCE FACTORY, MINISTRY OF DEFENCE)	North 24-Parganas	4411
IFB AGRO INDUSTRIES LTD (Noorpur- 743368)	South 24-Parganas	1189
Kohinoor Paper & Newsprint Pvt. Ltd.	South 24-Parganas	12
UNITED BREWERIES LIMITED,KALYANI UNIT	Nadia	950
Krishna Tissues Private Limited	Burdwan	620
Nataraj Electro Casting	Burdwan	2
CETP of Bantala Leather Complex	South 24-Parganas	20000

Policy Statement

and that too concentrated mostly during the summer monsoons. Expanding urban population without a

proportional increase in civic amenities is already putting pressure on water resource management in urban areas. By 2050, half of India's population will live in urban areas and face issues around water. These bring more into focus on the institutional arrangements and delivery mechanisms of this scarce and non-substitutable resource.

West Bengal is the most densely populated state of India at 1000 persons per square km. Its average urban density is much higher at around 7500 persons per square km. West Bengal has liberal water availability as a natural resource that supports intensive rain-fed agriculture. However the pressure on urban water resources has been increasing over some years due to increasing population, low investment in supply augmentation and dilapidating state of existing systems. It is realized that current and future fresh water demand could be met by enhancing water use efficiency and demand management.

With rapid expansion of cities and domestic water supply, quantity of wastewater is increasing in the same proportion. As per CPHEEO estimates about 70-80% of total water supplied for domestic use gets generated as wastewater. The per capita wastewater generation by the class-I cities and class-II towns, representing 72% of urban population in India, has been estimated to be around 98 lpcd while that from the National Capital Territory-Delhi alone (discharging 3,663 mld of wastewaters, 61% of which is treated) is over 220 lpcd (CPCB, 1999). As per CPCB estimates, the total wastewater generation from Class I cities (498) and Class II (410) towns in the country is around 35,558 and 2,696 MLD respectively. While, the installed sewage treatment capacity is just 11,553 and 233 MLD, respectively, thereby leading to a gap of 26,468 MLD in sewage treatment capacity. Maharashtra, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Gujarat are the major contributors of wastewater (63%; CPCB, 2007a). Further, as per the UNESCO and WWAP (2006) estimates (Van-Rooijen *et al.,* 2008), the industrial water use productivity of India (TWP, in billion constant 1995 US$ per m3) is the lowest (i.e. just 3.42) and about 1/30th of that for Japan and Republic of Korea. It is projected that by 2050, about 48.2 BCM (132 billion litres per day) of wastewaters (with a potential to meet 4.5% of the total irrigation water demand) would be generated thereby further widening this gap (Bhardwaj, 2005). Thus, overall analysis of water resources indicates that in coming years, there will be a twin edged problem to deal with reduced fresh water availability and increased wastewater generation due to increased population and industrialization.

Though wastewater reuse is endorsed in many policies and programmes, there is a lack of clear guidelines and frameworks to support the implementation of such projects. As a result, the reuse of reclaimed water for non-potable purposes continues to face challenges. The problem is further exacerbated by limited enforcement of the restriction to extract groundwater for non-potable purposes. More detailed policies and stronger enforcement is needed for wastewater reuse projects to be viable.

To address these issues in a coordinated and focused manner by the development actors, a need has been felt to articulate an uniform State Policy on treated waste water re-use with specific direction towards the reforms in planning, institutional framework, capacity building, research & development, legal & regulatory measures, financial arrangement, public-private partnership, technology upgradation, community participation and awareness. The UD & MA Department has formulated this Policy taking the note of the National Policy of Government of India.

This Policy is applicable to the interventions carried out by Urban Development & Municipal Affairs Department, Development Authorities, Urban Local Bodies and private organizations in urban areas. Other Departments and Institutions carrying out similar/related projects in urban areas are also requested to follow this Policy.

2. Statement of Intent:

The Government intends to shift his role from 'Provider' to 'Provider cum Facilitator cum Regulator' in sustainable management of water resources by way of establishing an effective system of re-use of treated wastewater by the urban citizens of West Bengal thereby reducing dependency on fresh ground/surface water resources bringing reforms in the areas of Planning, Institution, Finance, Technology and Legal & Regulation.

3. Objectives:

3.1. Immediate Objective: (2 Years)

- To assess sources of generation of wastewater and quantity of wastewater production in urban West Bengal and to create a GIS enabled MIS
- To identify bulk users of water like Industrial Clusters, Metro rail, Indian Railways, Infrastructure Projects, Construction Sectors, Agriculture, Bus Depots and Public Works Department, and quantify their potential water demand as bulk user of water.
- To assess the existing centralized and decentralized plants of wastewater treatment especially the Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) & Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) and take appropriate measures for upgradation or expansion.
- To identify centralized and decentralized options of wastewater treatment and its application in appropriate places.
- To develop land bank for centralized wastewater treatment plants
- To develop an integrated approach in wastewater management bringing coordinated mission between several Government Departments and Private Sector.
- To develop several issue-based policies & actions and review the existing legal & regulatory measures to bring reforms in wastewater management and its re-use.
- To ensure employment opportunities in wastewater management and its re-use
- To attract investment in wastewater management with innovative financial mechanisms.
- To formulate a comprehensive plan on water resource management including wastewater management with active community participation in Urban Wastewater Treatment and its re-use in cost effective manner.

3.2. Medium Term Objective: (next 4 Years)

- To develop a comprehensive institutional arrangement in all levels either through new establishment of institution or re-orienting institutions responsible for proper planning, implementation, monitoring, conflict resolution and grievance redressal of wastewater treatment & its re-use with appropriate management system, and leveraging awareness about green habit and collective behavioural change amongst all citizens.
- To implement the comprehensive plan on water resource management including wastewater management in urban West Bengal in phased manner subject to availability of finance.
- To establish an appropriate system of operation and maintenance of the wastewater treatment infrastructure through active involvement of the citizens.

3.3. Long Term Objective: (next 4 Years)

- Planned wastewater treatment infrastructure and its re-use are fully functional and maintained in each city.
- Reduce pressure on potable water (fresh ground and surface water) vis a vis reduce pressure on wastewater treatment facilities.

4. Key issues:

- Wastewater management happening in piecemeal manner.

- Lack of awareness among all stakeholders in treatment and disposal of wastewater: As a result, there is insufficient focus on ensuring adequate coverage of network sewerage, and connections to the same; or on decentralised options, where network sewerage may not be viable; and on the health hazards for use of untreated wastewater in agriculture.

- Viability of urban wastewater treatment facilities: Lack of revenue generation from sanitation services in urban centres and/or fiscal transfers for the same are inadequate to ensure operation and maintenance of wastewater treatment plants to required standards. Consequentially, secondarily treated wastewater often does not meet regulatory standards, and is unfit for reuse.

- Lack of clear guidelines and framework: While wastewater reuse finds mention in several policies and programmes, there is an absence of a clear framework to support implementation of projects in a manner that aligns stakeholder interests and priorities, and is operationally sustainable

- Institutional coordination: Water plays a significant role in several sectors, including urban, agriculture, industries and power. There is a need for a platform for interaction and coordination among sectoral departments and other concerned stakeholders to facilitate greater synergies and collaboration towards efficient resource use.

5. Alignment with International/ National Policies and Frameworks

Several policy and guideline documents in India recognized the concept of waste water re-use, and the need to include the same in water supply management programs. Specifically, this policy aligns with the following national and international agenda:

- UN Sustainable Development Goals: The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are focused, among other areas, on environmental protection and prosperity creation. In particular, the policy aligns with the following SDGs: SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being; SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation; SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth; SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities.

- National Water Policy 2012: The National Water Policy 2012 promotes and incentivizes the reuse of wastewater, including through Section 6.3: 'Recycling and reuse of water, including return flows, should be the general norm'; Section 7.3: 'Recycling and reuse of water, after treatment to specified standards, should also be incentivized through a properly planned tariff system'; and Section 11.7: 'Subsidies and incentives should be implemented to encourage ... and recycling / reuse, which are otherwise capital intensive.

- National Service Level Benchmarks; National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP): The National Service Level Benchmarks, instituted by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India, establish a 20% target for reuse of urban wastewater generated.

- Power Tariff Policy (revised, 2016): The revised power tariff policy mandates thermal power plants within 50 kms of a city STP to off-take all the treated wastewater from the STP. Charges incurred in conveyance of wastewater from the STP to the power plant are eligible for pass through in the power tariff.

- *Atal* Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT): Following the policy guidelines implementation of wastewater reuse infrastructure solutions in selected towns and cities has been taken up.

6. Policy Actions:

6.1. Institutional Set up for Implementation, Monitoring and Management:

- State Level High Powered Committee should be constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government of West Bengal alongwith the other members – the Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary/Secretary from the Departments of Health & Family Welfare, Environment, PHED, MSME, Water Investigation, Irrigation & Water Ways, UD & MA, P&RD and Commerce & Industry, for overall supervision, monitoring and policy advice.
- A State Level Steering Committee should be constituted under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary/Secretary, UD & MA Department alongwith the representatives of Health & Family Welfare, Environment, WBPCB, PHED, P&RD, MSME, Water Investigation, Irrigation & Water Ways, UD & MA and Commerce & Industry, for supervising the regular implementation and monitoring of wastewater treatment and its use.
- Urban Development & Municipal Affairs Department should act as Nodal Department for implementation of Treated Wastewater Re-use Policy and its action plan.
- State Urban Development Agency under UD & MA Department should act as Nodal Agency for implementation of Treated Wastewater Re-use Policy and its action plan.
- A State Level Waste Water Management Cell with sufficient experts should be established at SUDA for day to day monitoring and technical advisory.
- Technical support in implementation should be provided by Municipal Engineering Directorate. If required, professional technical agency may be engaged.
- The primary responsibility of Urban Local Body is to aware the citizen and industries towards treatment of wastewater and its reuse implementing all legal provisions, even imposition of fine for non treatment. In this connection, ULBs will get strong support from WBPCB.
- The Development Authorities/Unnayan Parishads should be responsible for implementation and O&M of large Sewage Treatment Plants, whereas the Urban Local Bodies should be responsible for implementation and O&M of small Sewage Treatment Plants and decentralized wastewater treatment plants.
- The Urban Local Bodies should promote establishment of decentralized wastewater treatment plants and rain water harvesting technologies encouraging the citizen through incentives.
- ULBs and Development Authorities should constitute Task Force for implementation and monitoring of treatment of wastewater & its use in their jurisdiction.
- Requirement of manpower resource gap in ULBs/Development Authorities should be addressed by way of filling up the vacant posts or engaging outsourced agency.

6.2. Development and Maintenance of Information Base and planning:

A Comprehensive Database Development and appropriate Management Information System utilizing GIS platform should be established for regular assessment of water demand, wastewater generation and reuse of treated wastewater in several sectors and mapping the requirement/location of centralized and decentralized treatment plants. For this following steps should be adopted:

- Develop coordination between UD & MA Department, Environment Department, PHED and Water Resource Investigation & Development Department
- Develop coordinated information sharing mechanism between water promotion departments like UD&MA, PHED and Water Resource Investigation & Development Department, and ULBs/Development Authorities
- Develop GIS enabled Management Information System for the cities.
    i) Preparation of Geo-referenced City base Map
    ii) Conducting Technical Surveys like Plane Table, Contour Survey
    iii) Conducting Study on 'as is' situation of underground water, surface water, water lines, sewer lines etc.
    iv) Conducting Socio-Economic Survey and Development of Management Information System

v) Integration of Spatial Data with the information of abovementioned surveys/studies to create GIS enabled MIS.
vi) Establishment of Central Data Monitoring Centre

- Develop coordination between UD & MA Department and Land & Land Reforms Department for updation of Land Records of the cities and development of Land Bank for plants.
- Provision of manpower & development of physical infrastructure for maintaining database development & management system in the concerned Departments especially in UD & MA Department, Development Authorities, Unnayan Parishads, and Urban Local Bodies.
- Preparation of Urban Water Resource Management Plan alongwith Wastewater Resource Management Plan by each ULB: Traditionally, water authorities have managed their water supply, sewerage and storm water drainage systems as separate entities. Integrated urban water resource planning is a structured planning process to evaluate concurrently the opportunities to improve the management of water, sewerage and drainage services within an urban area in ways which are consistent with broader catchment and river management objectives. Catchment management impacts directly and indirectly on all three components of the urban water cycle, having effects on drinking water quality, wastewater treatment and storm water management.
- Each waste water treatment plant should have a physical and financial pre feasibility study alongwith environmental impact assessment
- Planning for establishment of water testing laboratory in affordable location regionally should be developed.
- Each ULB/implementing organization should develop a plan for commercialization/marketing of treated waste water involving citizen and private actors.
- DPR of STP should include effective plan for reuse of treated water, long term operation & maintenance and commercialization i.e. pricing of treated water, and the DPR implementing agency should ensure that.
- Management of STPs should be effectively planned involving user groups.
- Management of ETPs/CETPs should be efficiently monitored by ULB/DA/WBPCB on regular interval and in planning of ETP/CEPT establishment by the industry, mandatory provisions should be there to include the purpose of use of treated water.
- Local or regional storage facility of treated waste water and network plan for supply for reuse shall be developed through a systematic study.

6.3. Comprehensive Land Use Planning:

New Land Use Development and Control Plan for West Bengal specifically for the Statutory Towns, other Census Towns and upcoming Growth Centres are very much required for systematic planning of wastewater treatment plants both for centralized and decentralized plants.

6.4. Legislation and Guidance Documents to follow:

- Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- The Environment (Protection) rules,1986
- The West Bengal Trees (Protection and Conservation in Non-Forest Areas) Act, 2006
- Water Bodies Conservation Act
- The East Kolkata Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Act, 2006/2008
- The West Bengal Ground Water Resources (Management, Control and Regulation) Act, 2005/2006
- Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems, 2013 of CPHEEO
- The water (Prevention and control of pollution) Act,1974
- The water (Prevention and control of pollution) Amended rules, 2011
- The water (Prevention and control of pollution) Rules, 1975
- National Urban Sanitation Policy 2008
- National Water Policy 2012
- West Bengal Municipal Act and Municipal Corporation Acts
- Quality standards suggested by Central Pollution Control Board and West Bengal Pollution Control Board.

- Standards set by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)
- Effluent Quality guidelines for health protection measures in aquaculture use of waste water
- Quality guidelines for health protection in using human wastes for aquaculture.
- Service Level Benchmarks Fixed By Ministry of Urban Development

6.5. Legal Issues:

- Imposition of legal provision to the respective stakeholders for installation of STP/ETP/CETP.
- The legal rights over the sale and revenue issues of reclaimed water is an emerging issue and being addressed by the State Government separately.
- ULB/Industry should reuse, recycle, & resale the effluents, sewage, septage water to the end users within or outside the jurisdiction of the ULB.
- West Bengal Municipal and Municipal Corporations Acts should be amended incorporating the provision for treatment of waste water in centralized & decentralized manner and reuse of the same.
- Ground water extortion shall be mandatorily prohibited, especially for agriculture, industry & construction sectors, and instead of that use of surface water and treated waste water should be imposed.
- Mandatory provisions shall be made for bulk user of water like Fire Brigade, Industrial Clusters, Metro rail, Indian Railways, road wash, Infrastructure Projects, Construction Sectors, Agriculture & Agriculture Extension sectors, Bus Depots and Public Works Department to use treated waste water.
- Imposition of fine on the Industries for not establishing Effluent Treatment Plant/Common Effluent Treatment Plant and non reuse of that water.
- State level treated waste water specifications and standards shall be amended (to be encouraged to adopt as per IS and ISO standards) to include and ensure a safe reuse and to produce high economic return products.

6.6. Technology Options for Wastewater Treatment:

The coverage of waste water treatment should be the application of appropriate waste water treatment technologies in both the centralized and decentralized models having low cost & user friendly to operate; both in capital and in operation & maintenance. The centralized models should have commercial value of cost recovery.

Technological options for waste water treatment plants should be based on treatment standard, quantum of sewage inflow, BOD level, location of plants or utilization of recycled waste water etc., details of the design considerations and operating requirements for a variety of technologies suitable under different conditions has been explained in Chapter 7 of part A of Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems (2013) of CPHEEO.

It shall be ensured that old STPs should be upgraded and new STPs confirm to such standards so as to enable utilization of treated waste water directly by the users as far as possible.

Effluent Treatment Plants and Common Effluent Treatment Plants of Industries should confirm to such standards so as to enable utilization of treated waste water directly by them or other users as far as possible.

Decentralized wastewater treatment models should be showcased before the citizen in several public places like parks etc. and should be promoted for bulk waste generators.

Accessible and affordable water quality testing arrangement should be in place locally or regionally.

The developers should use innovative/conventional/generic technologies developed by IITs/NEERI and other Institute of repute while implementing the projects.

The choice of technology should have low requirement of space, power and efficiency.

For each project, conducting environmental impact assessment and social impact assessment are mandatory, alongwith technical and financial feasibility analysis.

6.7. Technology Reforms:

Government intends to propagate and extend new cost-effective, energy efficient and eco-friendly technologies. For this following issues should be considered.

- Promote Research & Development relating to alternate treatment technologies as well as energy conservation practices involving Technological Institutes/Universities/ Science & Technology Department of West Bengal
- Technological Institutes/Universities/ Science & Technology Department of West Bengal, shall be requested to develop economically viable wastewater treatment decentralized models.
- Technological Innovation shall be worked out for protecting flora & fauna and also human settlements from man-made and different kinds of natural & man-made disaster.
- Government would facilitate the creation of quality testing facilities for water across the State for ensuring quality control. The existing facilities in technological institutions would also be utilized.

6.8. R&D for Technology and its Commercialization:

A technology fund shall be set up under UD & MA Department in order to Research & Development (R&D) for appropriate cost effective and geographically suitable technologies for wastewater treatment. This shall also include identification and innovation of proper models. Products developed through this R&D will be commercialized through supermarket, retail outlet, mart, urban technology parks etc.

6.9. Reuse of Treated Water:

Wastewater is a huge resource that should be harnessed properly, it can bring a lot of health and economic benefits, increase food production, enhance fishing, tourism, rural and urban livelihoods. Following areas of reuse of treated water should be followed:

- Irrigation and Agriculture: Storm water, urban runoff and effluent from animal farms can be captured for irrigation and other farming needs. This kind of wastewater is usually high in nutrients (nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, micronutrient and organic matter). It saves fertilizer cost and also preserves surface and underground water that they would have otherwise used. The sludge from treatment sites can be used in composting sites and sent to agricultural fields.
- Energy and Construction: The waste materials (sludge) collected from a treatment plant can be biodegraded in a controlled environment and then combusted (burnt at high temperatures) to release Methane (A gas similar to natural gas). This can be used in boilers at homes and in buildings, as well as for cooking and heating purposes. This digester kind of biodegrading can contain contaminants and so the process has to be done properly. The sludge from treatment plants can also be combusted to produce electricity.
- There are different types of sludge. Sludge could be fecal (from human and animal poop flushed down the drains) and regular sludge, from rubbish and garbage that get into drains and sewage systems. Fecal sludge is high in contaminants and must be treated well before discharge.
- Water used in the kitchen can be collected and used to gardens and lawns. A couple of gallons each day means a significant saving on water by the end of the year. Families can also reduce the amount of wastewater they produce by using of bathrooms.
- Community Latrines and Toilets washing, road cleaning, construction activities, pisciculture, Car Washing, maintenance of parks gardens & developing urban landscaping, rejuvenation of ponds, lakes, rivers, and emergency purpose for fire brigade
- Rainwater Harvesting: It should be mandatory to reuse the rain water in sanitary activities and groundwater recharging.
- Industries should reuse their treated water and sludge and minerals to be sold out for appropriate use. Further industries within 30 km of a Sewage Treatment Plant should use treated water in place of fresh surface/ground water.
- Bulk users of water like Fire Brigade, Industrial Clusters, Metro rail, Indian Railways, road wash, Infrastructure Projects, Construction Sectors, Agriculture & Agriculture Extension sectors, Bus Depots and Public Works Department should use treated waste water.
- The excess amount of treated waste water may be used for ground water recharging.

Inspite of these, Government intends the following:

- Commerce & Industry Department should make a voluntary target for treated wastewater to comprise 20% of the total state-wide industrial water use by 2020
- In compliance with the Government of India's recently revised Power Tariff Policy (2016), Department of Power, Government of West Bengal should coordinate partnerships of thermal power plants with urban centres within 50 km radius for off-take of all Wastewater treatment available; and facilitate operational sustainability of wastewater treatment plants

6.10. Awareness Generation:

Government intends to promote awareness among all the stakeholders for achieving the goal of 'Re-use of treated wastewater'. For the said purpose, Government is directing the development actors to promote the awareness considering the following issues.

- Awareness should be generated regarding different Government Programmes to reach & sustain the benefit upto the end beneficiary.
- Awareness should be generated regarding several Policies, Acts and Laws related to Water resource and wastewater management & reuse.
- Awareness should be generated regarding Environment Protection.
- Awareness should be generated widely on good quality and cost effective centralized & decentralized technologies of wastewater management systems.
- Awareness should be generated for providing service charges, user fee and fine
- Awareness should be generated regarding maintenance of created assets and also for developing environment friendly & hygienic city
- Multiple channels like media (social, print, broad cast etc.), advertising, flyers, brochures, booklets, road shows, rallies, public addressing, etc. should be used.
- Techniques for Community Mobilization to be adopted
    - i) Involving community in their own development process
    - ii) Growing interest of Community through Cultural & Healthy Recreational facility
    - iii) Educating community on Human Rights
    - iv) Preparing IEC materials according to community need
    - v) Display Programme, Activity & Achievement Charter
    - vi) Display success story in different places
    - vii) Disseminating/ Displaying Literal & Visual Documentation
    - viii) Fair
    - ix) Involving Media.
- A system of incentives and penalties should be devised to encourage greater participation among residents, compliance by service providers and better performance of ULBs.
- Reward system may be developed for high performing ULBs/citizens.
- Government shall issue appropriate guideline for community mobilization and awareness generation.

6.11. Capacity Building and Training:

Capacity building is crucial in achieving and sustaining wastewater management and its use. Focus on capacity building, exposure visit and training of concerned staffs of State/Regional/District level agencies/departments, ULB level officials and elected representatives, Community based organizations and other stakeholders shall be made.

i) Capacity building of the personnel should be coordinated by ILGUS involving the State Training Agencies, Institutes of Private & Public Bodies and Technology Universities.

ii) Specialist institutions shall also be involved so that the knowledge development on newer approaches and technologies is quickly made available.

iii) The State Agencies/ULBs/Private Actors shall take assistance from National and State level resource organizations in consolidating and applying the existing and new knowledge in a 'learning by doing' framework and building capacities of a range of personnel from different kind of backgrounds.

iv) State shall give an effort to create new posts and fill up the vacant posts for the promotion of these activities.

v) State shall give an effort to develop institutional infrastructure of all the related State / District / Regional / Sub-Division / ULB level Departments / Agencies / Resource Centres to promote wastewater treatment and its reuse.

Capacity building will comprise:

- Bulk training/workshop/exposure visit for a range of municipal and other stakeholder personnel - right from start of the campaign in the ULB.
- Differentiated and specialized training on a demand-basis to personnel over the period of the Plan implementation.
- For Technical assistance, the State shall arrange for bulk and specialised training of State/Regional/District/ULB level personnel, assisting State Agencies/ULBs by procuring and deploying/ managing service providers (study consultants and NGOs, technical resource agencies), and providing coordination support to city-wide communications, planning and implementation management.

6.12. Monitoring and Evaluation:

- To establish the strong monitoring and evaluation system involving community, State shall endeavour to engage independent/ external Monitoring & Evaluation Agency for Third Party Quality Monitoring and time to time evaluation of the projects/progress parallel with the abovementioned monitoring mechanism.
- West Bengal Pollution Control Board shall monitor the water quality of the treated plants (centralized or decentralized) to ensure compliance with quality standards required for different reuse categories.
- An effective Grievance Redressal mechanism should be developed at State/ULB and Development Authority level.
- State shall also institutionalize Social Audit System to involve community in monitoring & evaluation system.

6.13. Welfare Measures:

At the time of implementing this policy, large financial investment will be observed, which will create large employment opportunity for different classes of people and will provide sufficient water to all sections of the society. Realizing the fact Government intends to imply the welfare measures particularly for the poor. They will get an opportunity of getting employment in this sector. To provide benefit to the poor Government shall take the following measures.

- Training infrastructure shall be developed for skill development of the workers to be engaged in this Sector.
- With increasing growth in urban sector, different kinds of employment opportunities will come up for the poor (for both male and female) that should be promoted with the help of several livelihood promotion departments and private agencies. Their skills shall be developed providing training to them (after market assessment on soft skill, security guard, computer operation, repair etc.) and loans shall be provided from different Government Programmes for entrepreneurship development.
- National Skill Development Mission should be dovetailed for skill development in this sector.
- Several welfare measures for them like support for house construction, education for their children, provident fund, coverage under Health & Life Insurance, social security schemes etc. shall be implemented converging development programme of several departments.

6.14. Involvement of NGO/Private Sector:

Government shall encourage the development actors to engage NGO/Private Agency in the following areas for promotion of waste water treatment and its reuse

- Capacity Strengthening of ULB & Community Level Staffs
- Planning
- Research & Development
- Piloting innovative projects
- Community Mobilization
- Mapping Job Potentiality
- Private Public Partnership Projects
- Operation & Maintenance
- Facilitating in Social Audit
- Quality Assurance
- Evaluation

6.15. Source of Funding:

In this rapid urbanization stage, to reuse of treated waste water in Urban West Bengal, Government wants to develop some innovative financial instruments to meet up the demand for investment. Financing should be arranged in following ways.

- Central and State Finance Commission Funds
- State Budget for this purpose
- Available Programme funds
- Leveraging similar fund of several Departments
- Pooled Fund of West Bengal Municipal Development Fund Trust as loan
- Externally Aided Funds
- Provide incentives to the financial institutions, Micro finance institutions, mutual funds, corporate sectors, trusts and foreign institutional investors for investing in treatment of wastewater.
- Promoting well designated Public-Private Partnership
- Inviting Corporate Social Responsibility
- Inviting Foreign Direct Investment developing a mechanism for direct investment from Non Resident Indians and Persons of Indian Origin.
- Imposing service charge on wastewater treatment
- Imposing penalty on ULB/Industry for non treatment of waste water and not developing provision for reuse of that water
- Imposing user charge on treated wastewater use and also commercializing the use of treated water i.e. revenue generation from selling of treated water.

6.16. Targeted Timeline:

- To reach 50% coverage of collection of sewage and its treatment as per prescribed standards in all ULBs by 2023
- To reach 75% coverage of collection of sewage and its treatment as per prescribed standards in all ULBs by 2026
- To reach 100% coverage of collection of sewage and its treatment as per prescribed standards in all ULBs by 2029
- To reuse 25% of treated wastewater within 2022 for non potable/other purpose
- To reuse 50% of treated wastewater within 2025 for non potable/other purpose
- To reuse 80% of treated wastewater within 2030 for non potable/other purpose

6.17. Expected outcome of this Policy:

- New social and economic opportunities and avenues emerge where wastewater is recycled and reused based on cost recovery and profit generating business models.
- Augmented capacities across institutions (State & ULB level) that could possibly be replicated in other sectors.

6.18. Interpretation and Amendment:

- Any issue or doubt regarding this policy shall be referred to Department of UD & MA, GoWB whose decision will be final and binding on all concerned.
- Department of UD & MA, GoWB may from time to time amend the provisions as contained in this policy as considered necessary.
- Department of UD & MA, GoWB shall have the power to issue guidelines and instructions from time to time to operationalise this policy.

37949

Annexure-R/1

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILLORS OF BANSBERIA MUNICIPALITY

Rudra Main Road ,P.O: Bansberia,Dist: Hooghly ,West Bengal,Pin -712502.
Ph.no :033-26346324,Fax No. 033-26346806,Email address: bansb_04 @yahoo.com

Memo No: 5316 Date: 31.01.2024

From: - Executive Officer,
Bansberia Municipality.

To : - The,
District Magistrate & Collector,
Govt. of West Bengal,
Hooghly.

Subject: - Submission of Report regarding different issues in compience with Soleman Order dated 06.12.2023 passed by Hon'ble NGT (Principal Bench), New Delhi, in the matter of M.C.Mehta-vs-Union of India & Ors.

Your Office Ref. No.: 160(2)/RM, **Dated:** 30th January, 2024.

Sir/Madam,

With reference to the above we are herewith submitting the Report regarding different issues in compience with Solemn Order passed by Hon'ble NGT (Principal Bench) under jurisdiction of Bansberia Municipality.

1. Details are hereby listed below for your kind information:

Sewage		
Sl No.	Particulars	Unit(No)
1.	Hotels	9
2.	Dharmashala	Nil
3.	Ashram (Without proper concent)	4(Small)

2. Action taken:
   i. We have already installed Double Stand Bin as required to gather their solid waste.
   ii. We have already installed iron net into all the drains connect with those places.
   iii. We have already engaged sufficient S.W.M. worker for collecting solid waste material, ceaning untreated effluent from connecting drains on a regular basis twice daily and send it in S.W.M. Project area.

Yours faithfully

Executive Officer
Bansberia Municipality
Executive Officer
Bansberia Municipality

Memo No.:- Dated:

Copy forwarded for information and taking necessary action to:-
1. The Officer-in Charge, M.A.Section, Hooghly.
2. The Chairman, Bansberia Municipality.

Executive Officer
Bansberia Municipality

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37950

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILLORS OF BANSBERIA MUNICIPALITY
Rudra Main Road ,P.O: Bansberia,Dist: Hooghly ,West Bengal,Pin -712502.
Ph.no :033-26346324,Fax No. 033-26346806,Email address: bansb_04 @yahoo.com

Memo No: 1792 Date: 22.07.2024

From: - Sabuj Baran Sarkar,
Executive Officer,
Bansberia Municipality.

To :-MAA THAKURAN AASHRAM,
Vivekananda Road,
Ward No. – 8.

NOTICE

Sir,

You are hereby directed by the undersigned on behalf of the members of Board of Councillors of Bansberia Municipality to contact with the Engineering department attached with the municipality with all supporting documents of the Aashram's land in Municipal Office within three (3) days from the date of the receipt of this letter.

Failing to above this notice, you will be liable to legal proceedings under Section 204(A) of B.M. Act, 1993.

i) Registered Deed with Deed Plan.
ii) Porcha
iii) Municipality Sanctioned Building Plan.
iv) Govt. Tax Receipt.
v) Municipal Tax Receipt.

Assistant Engineer
Bansberia Municipality

Executive Officer
Bansberia Municipality
Executive Officer
Bansberia Municipality

Memo No: Date:

Copy Forwarded to necessary information:

1. Chairman ,Bansberia Municipality.
2. Vice-Chairperson ,Bansberia Municipality
3. C.I.C. (P.W.D), Bansberia Municipality.
4. C.I.C. (Water Works & Conservency), Bansberia Municipality.
5. C.I.C. (Health), Bansberia Municipality.
6. Surveyor, Bansberia Municipality.
7. Sanitary Inspector attached with the Bansberia Municipality.
8. Ward Supervisor, Ward No-8, Bansberia Municipality.
9. Officer-in-Charge, Mogra P.S.

Executive Officer
Bansberia Municipality

37951

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILLORS OF BANSBERIA MUNICIPALITY
Rudra Main Road ,P.O: Bansberia,Dist: Hooghly ,West Bengal,Pin -712502.
Ph.no :033-26346324,Fax No. 033-26346806,Email address: bansb_04 @yahoo.com

Memo No: 1798 Date: 22.07.2024

From: - Sabuj Baran Sarkar,
Executive Officer,
Bansberia Municipality.

To :-MAA SHARADA CHARITABLE TRUST,
Bakultala Lane,
Holding No: 10,
Ward No. – 4.

NOTICE

Sir,

You are hereby directed by the undersigned on behalf of the members of Board of Councillors of Bansberia Municipality to contact with the Engineering department attached with the municipality with all supporting documents of the Aashram's land in Municipal Office within three (3) days from the date of the receipt of this letter.

Failing to above this notice, you will be liable to legal proceedings under Section 204(A) of B.M. Act, 1993.

i) Registered Deed with Deed Plan.
ii) Porcha
iii) Municipality Sanctioned Building Plan.
iv) Govt. Tax Receipt.
v) Municipal Tax Receipt.

22/7/24
Assistant Engineer
Bansberia Municipality

Executive Officer
Bansberia Municipality
Executive Officer
Bansberia Municipality

Memo No: Date:

Copy Forwarded to necessary information:

1. Chairman ,Bansberia Municipality.
2. Vice-Chairperson ,Bansberia Municipality
3. C.I.C. (P.W.D), Bansberia Municipality.
4. C.I.C. (Water Works & Conservency), Bansberia Municipality.
5. C.I.C. (Health), Bansberia Municipality.
6. Surveyor, Bansberia Municipality.
7. Sanitary Inspector attached with the Bansberia Municipality.
8. Ward Supervisor, Ward No-4, Bansberia Municipality.
9. Officer-in-Charge, Mogra P.S.

Executive Officer
Bansberia Municipality

52

37952

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILLORS OF BANSBERIA MUNICIPALITY
Rudra Main Road ,P.O: Bansberia,Dist: Hooghly ,West Bengal,Pin -712502.
Ph.no :033-26346324,Fax No. 033-26346806,Email address: bansb_04 @yahoo.com

Memo No: 1800 Date: 22.07.20

From: - Sabuj Baran Sarkar,
Executive Officer,
Bansberia Municipality.

To :-SREE HARIHARNANDA AASHRAM,
Bade Baikunthapur,
Holding No: 13,
Ward No. – 13.

NOTICE

Sir,

You are hereby directed by the undersigned on behalf of the members of Board of Councillors of Bansberia Municipality to contact with the Engineering department attached with the municipality with all supporting documents of the Aashram's land in Municipal Office within three (3) days from the date of the receipt of this letter.

Failing to above this notice, you will be liable to legal proceedings under Section 204(A) of B.M. Act, 1993.

i) Registered Deed with Deed Plan.
ii) Porcha
iii) Municipality Sanctioned Building Plan
iv) Govt. Tax Receipt.
v) Municipal Tax Receipt.

Executive Officer
Bansberia Municipality

Assistant Engineer
Bansberia Municipality

Executive Officer
Bansberia Municipality

Memo No: Date:

Copy Forwarded to necessary information:

1. Chairman ,Bansberia Municipality.
2. Vice-Chairperson ,Bansberia Municipality
3. C.I.C. (P.W.D), Bansberia Municipality.
4. C.I.C. (Water Works & Conservency), Bansberia Municipality.
5. C.I.C. (Health), Bansberia Municipality.
6. Surveyor, Bansberia Municipality.
7. Sanitary Inspector attached with the Bansberia Municipality.
8. Ward Supervisor, Ward No-13, Bansberia Municipality.
9. Officer-in-Charge, Mogra P.S.

Executive Officer
Bansberia Municipality

37953

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILLORS OF BANSBERIA MUNICIPALITY
Rudra Main Road ,P.O: Bansberia,Dist: Hooghly ,West Bengal,Pin -712502.
Ph.no :033-26346324,Fax No. 033-26346806,Email address: bansb_04 @yahoo.com

Memo No: 1793 Date: 22.01.2024

From: - Sabuj Baran Sarkar,
Executive Officer,
Bansberia Municipality.

To :-BANSBERIA SRI RAMKRISHNA VIVEKANANDA AASHRAM,
Teli Sarak Main Road,
Holding No: 14,
Ward No. – 6.

NOTICE

Sir,

You are hereby directed by the undersigned on behalf of the members of Board of Councillors of Bansberia Municipality to contact with the Engineering department attached with the municipality with all supporting documents of the Aashram's land in Municipal Office within three (3) days from the date of the receipt of this letter.

Failing to above this notice, you will be liable to legal proceedings under Section 204(A) of B.M. Act, 1993.

i) Registered Deed with Deed Plan.
ii) Porcha
iii) Municipality Sanctioned Building Plan
iv) Govt. Tax Receipt.
v) Municipal Tax Receipt.

Executive Officer
Bansberia Municipality

Assistant Engineer
Bansberia Municipality

Executive Officer
Bansberia Municipality

Memo No: Date:

Copy Forwarded to necessary information:

1. Chairman ,Bansberia Municipality.
2. Vice-Chairperson ,Bansberia Municipality
3. C.I.C. (P.W.D), Bansberia Municipality.
4. C.I.C. (Water Works & Conservency), Bansberia Municipality.
5. C.I.C. (Health), Bansberia Municipality.
6. Surveyor, Bansberia Municipality.
7. Sanitary Inspector attached with the Bansberia Municipality.
8. Ward Supervisor, Ward No-6, Bansberia Municipality.
9. Officer-in-Charge, Mogra P.S.

Executive Officer
Bansberia Municipality

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS
BHADRESWAR MUNICIPALITY
G.T. ROAD, BHADRESWAR, HOOGHLY

Memo No. : 466 Date : 25-01-2024

To
The District Magistrate & Collector
Hooghly

Ref. : 105(10)/RM dt. 18-01-2024

Sir / Madam

We are sending following the report for your perusal.

Sewage :
Questionnaires :

a). Details of hotels, Dhamashala and Ashram operating without proper consent and discharging untreated effluent and action taken against them.

Answer : In our Municipal jurisdiction area have some small Hotels & Ashram and there are generating waste handover to our Municipal Nirmal Bandhu through two separate bins (wet & dry) as per SWM rules.

25/1/24

Executive Officer
Bhadreswar Municipality

55

37955

☎ 2632-655
OFFICE: 2632-044.
SATYAJIT ROY BHAWAN: 2632-360.
FAX: 91-33-2632-044.

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATORS BAIDYABATI

P.O. – SHEORAPHULI, DIST. – HOOGHLY, PIN – 712 223

Memo No. – 0181/C-42/ /2023-24 **Date - 31/01/2024**

To,
The District Magistrate & Collector,
Hooghly

Sub: Details Report regarding different issues in compliance with the solemn order that passed by Hon'ble NGT(Principal Bench), New Delhi dated. 06.12.2023
Ref. no. 160(2)/R.M dated. 30.01.2024

Sir/Madam,

With reference to the above cited subject, undersigned would like to give you the detail report on behalf of Baidyabati Municipality regarding the subject matter, details report given below,

I.

a) In our Municipality there are total 15(fifteen) Hotels and 5(five) Ashrams, and no Dharmashala present and they operated with proper consent and waste treated properly, segregated waste collected from all the hotels and Ashrams in daily wise with proper manner.

Thanking you,

Yours Faithfully,

Pintu Mahato
Chairman
Baidyabati Municipality

Chairman
Baidyabati Municipality

/CM

56

CMC

CHANDERNAGORE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Vivekananda Sarani, Marie Park, P.O. Chandernagore, Dist. Hooghly, PIN 712 136, West Bengal
Phone : 033 2683 5297 / 2562; 2685 0057 | Fax : 033 26835068 | 2683 6706 (Ambulance)
E-mail : chandernagorecorporation@yahoo.co.in | Website : www.chandernagoremunicipalcorporation.in
Complaint / Grievance : chandernagoremcorporation@gmail.com | Whatsapp : +91 9874110110

No. XII / Conservancy/ 2023 – 24 / 49 Date: 08.02.2024

From: The Commissioner
Chandernagore Municipal Corporation

To: The District Magistrate & Collector,
Hooghly

Sub: Seeking report regarding different issues in compliances with Solemn Order dated 06.12.2023 passed by Hon'ble NGT(Principal Bench), New Delhi in the matter of M.C. Meheta-vs-Union of India & Others.

Ref: Memo no. 160(2)/R.M., Dated 30.01.2024

Madam,

In connection with the above the establishments with valid recognition from CMC, have been mentioned hereunder-

(A) Hotels – Ten (10).
(B) Dharmashala – Nil
(C) Ashrams – Eight (8)

The mentioned establishments having their own conventional sewage disposal systems at present.

In order to upgrade the operational methodology, with respect to the proper consent and discharge of treated effluent, Chandernagore Municipal Corporation is issuing notices to the respective owners/ bodies for compliance of the relevant N.G.T directives within a period of three months.

Subsequent administrative action(s) will be taken accordingly.

Yours faithfully

Commissioner
Chandernagore Municipal Corporation

37957

Hooghly-Chinsurah Municipality

Mahendra Mitra Road, Pipulpati, PO & Dist. – Hooghly
Tel.: 2680-2899/2319, Telefax.: 2680-6092

From: The Chairman/ Executive Officer
Hooghly-Chinsurah Municipality

Memo No: 3226 /HD-HC /HCM
Dt.....06...../..02.../2024

To :- The District Magistrate
Hooghly

Sub: - Seeking report regarding different issues in compliance with Soleman Order dated 06.12.2023 passed by Hon'ble NGT (Principal Bench), New Delhi in the matter of M.C. Mehta -vs-Union of India & Ors.
Ref.: Your letter vide memo no 160(2)/R.M, Dated. 30.01.2024

Madam,

I would like to submit the report as desired by you under referred above as follows.:

1. **Total No. of Hotels :**
   i) Hotel Renu
   ii) Hotel Standard
   iii)Hotel Blue Diamond
   iv)Hotel River View
   v) Hotel City Club
2. **Total No. of Dharamshala :** NIL
3. Total No. of Ashram :
   i) Madhabananda Giri Ashram
   ii) Arabinda Ashram
   iii) Sri Sri Ramkrishna Vakta Sangha
   iv) Hooghly Zila Sri Ramkrishna Seva Sangha
   v) Prabhatta Bharat Sangha
   vi) Sri Maa Sarada Sangha
   vii) Keota Sri Ramkrishna Vakta Anuragi Sangha

The above mentioned Hotels are operating with proper consent from the Municipal author & we are regularly collecting segregated solid waste from the Hotels & disposed of un SWM programme.

The authorities of the aforesaid Ashrams have been requested to provide necessary docum whether they are running with proper consent of the competent authorities or not. However are collecting segregated solid waste from them regularly.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully
06/02/24
Chairman/ Executive Officer
Hooghly-Chinsurah Municipali
Executive Officer
Hooghly Chinsurah Municipali

58

Memo No. 5226/S/HD-HC/HCM Dt. 06/02/2024

Copy forwarded for information and taking necessary action to:

1) The Sub Divisional Officer, Sadar, Hooghly
2) The Vice-Chairman, HCM
3) The Executive Engineer , Pollution Control Board, Himalaya Bhawan.
4) The General Manager, DIC, Anupam Bhawan, Hooghly
5) The C.I.C, (Health), HCM
6) The Executive Officer, HCM
7) The Trade License Department, HCM
8) The S.I., HCM

06/02/24

Chairman/Executive Officer
Hooghly-Chinsurah Municipality
Executive Officer
Hooghly Chinsurah Municipality

37959

Ph. No.2632-34
Fax No. 033-2632-62
e-mail:champdanyulb@gmail.Co

OFFICE OF THE COUNCILLORS OF CHAMPDANY MUNICIPALITY
1, POURA BHAWAN ROAD,CHAMPDANY
P.O. BAIDYABATI , DIST.-HOOGHLY,PIN-712222

Memo No. : 1750/23-24/C.M. Date : 02-Feb-2024

To,
The District Magistrate,
Hooghly, Cinsurah.

SUB :Report regarding different issues in compliance with Solemn Order date 06.12.2023 passed by Hon'ble NGT (Principal Bench), New Delhi in the matter of M.C Meheta-VS- Union of India & Ors.
Ref. Memo No. : 160(2)/R.M Dated : 30.01.2024

Madam,

Refer to the above subject , the undersigned is furnishing the report for the followin point :

Details of Hotels, Dharmashala and Ashram operating without proper conser and discharging untreated effluent and the action taken against them : NIL

This is for your kind information and necessary action.

Thanking You.

Yours Faithfully,

Office of the Municipal Councillor at Champdany • 1977 • P.O. Baidyabati Dist Hooghly

Chairmen
Champdany Municipality

60

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS
KONNAGAR MUNICIPALITY
73, G.T.ROAD (WEST), KONNAGAR, HOOGHLY, (Pin- 712235)

Memo No: - KM/ADMN/28/SWM/ 4198 **Date: - 25/01/2024**

To,
The District Magistrate & Collector, Hooghly
Government of West Bengal
Office of the District Magistrate & Collectorate,
Hooghly Revenue Munshikhana Section

Sub: - Seeking report regarding different issues in compliance with Solemn Order dated 06.12.2023 passed by Hon'ble NGT (Principal Bench), New Delhi in the matter of M.C. Meheta-vs- Union Of India &Ors.

Ref Memo No: - 105(10)/RM Dated – 18.01.2024

Sir,

As per your instruction we surveyed and the report is given bellow

1.Sewage – There is no institution who discharge untreated effluent in Konnagar Municipality

25/01/2024
Executive Officer
Konnagar Municipality

Telephone: 033-2674-2123
Website: www.konnagarmunicipality.org
E-mail: Konnagar.municipality@gmail.com

37961

Sunil Kumar Guchhait
Executive Officer

Office of the Board of Councillors,
Rishra Municipality,
Rishra, Hooghly, West Bengal
Phone 2672-1373, 2953, 6794
Fax 2672-0306
E-mail rishramunicipality@yahoo.com

Ref. No. 2328/VIII Dated, Rishra The 25.1.24

To

The Additional District Magistrate (Dev.)
Hooghly.

Sub:- Report regarding different issues in compliance with solemn order dated 06.12.2023 passed by Hon'ble NGT (Principal Bench), New Delhi in the matter of M.C. Meheta-vs-Union of India & ors.

Ref:- 105/(10)/RM dt. 18/1/24.

Sir,

In response to the above memo the report as desired of Sewerage of Municipality is furnished below.

1. Sewage
   a) No such Hotel, Dharmasala etc. operating and discharging untreated effluent.

This is for your kind information.
Thanking You,

Yours faithfully,

25/1

Executive Officer,
Rishra Municipality

Executive Officer
Rishra Municipality

62

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILLORS
SERAMPORE MUNICIPALITY

1, N.S. Avenue, Serampore, Dist – Hooghly, West Bengal : 712201
Phone No. : (033) 2662-0310, Fax No. : (033) 2662-3651
Email ID :seramporemunicipality@hotmail.com

==========

Ref. Memo No:2820 /HS-38 **Date: 02.02.2024**

To
The District Magistrate & Collector
Hooghly

Sub: - Submitting the report regarding Sewage report
Ref: Memo No.160(2)/RM, dated 30th Jan,2024

Sir/Madam,

Reference above

The desired report in connection with Hotels, Dharmashala and Ashram without proper consent and discharging untreared effluence related to the sewage is reported as under

Questions	Answers
1 Sewage Details of Hotels, Dharmashala and Ashram Operating without proper consent and discharging untreated effluence and the action taken against them.	Nil

This is for favour of youyr kind perusal

Executive Officer
Serampore Municipality

Ref. Memo No: 2820(1)/HS-38 **Date: 02.02.2024**

Copy forwarded for kind information to

1 The Officer-in-Charge, M.A. Section

Executive Officer
Serampore Municipality

37963

UTTARPARA-KOTRUNG MUNICIPALITY

No. UKM/06- Consv./320

February 2, 2024

From : Executive Officer

To : The District Magistrate & Collector
Hooghly
E Mail ID : revenue.munshikhana@gmail.com
Admdhoogh2023@gmail.com

Ref. Memo No. 105(10) R.M. dated 18.01.2024

Madam,

With reference to the abovenoted memo we would like to inform you that there is only one Hotel in the name of **Reda Taste** within the jurisdiction of this Municipality who are operating without proper consent and discharging untreated effluent at Ganga.

It may be mentioned that there is no other Dharmasala and Ashram presently operated within the jurisdiction of this Municipality.

Yours faithfully,

2/2/24

SHANKAR BANERJEE
EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Uttarpara-Kotrung
Municipality

New G. T. Road, Uttarpara, Dist. Hooghly (West Bengal), Pin - 712 258
Visit us at - www.uttarparamunicipality.in
Mail us at - uttarparakotrungmunicipality@gmail.com
Tele : 033 2663 4095 / 7298

64

37964

UTTARPARA-KOTRUNG MUNICIPALITY

Memo no : 6/320

Date: 02.02.2024

From : **Shankar Banerjee**
Executive officer
Uttarpara-Kotrung Municipality
Uttarpara, Hooghly

To : **The District Magistrate & Collector,**
Hooghly,

Sub: Report in reference to the Memo no. 160(2) Dated : 30.01.2024

I. Sewage :

a) **Reda Taste** located at **Doltala** is found that they are operating without proper consent and discharging untreated effluent at Ganga.

Executive Officer
Uttarpara-Kotrung Municipality
SHANKAR BANERJEE
EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Uttarpara-Kotrung
Municipality

Received
Content not Verified)
5.2.24.
Receiving Officer
Hooghly Collectorate

65

72

37965

UTTARPARA-KOTRUNG MUNICIPALITY

Memo no : 6/320

Date: 02.02.2024

From : **Shankar Banerjee**
Executive officer
Uttarpara-Kotrung Municipality
Uttarpara, Hooghly

To : **The District Magistrate & Collector,**
Hooghly,

Sub: Report in reference to the Memo no. 160(2) Dated : 30.01.2024

I. Sewage :

a) **Reda Taste** located at **Doltala** is found that they are operating without proper consent and discharging untreated effluent at Ganga.

2/2/24

Executive Officer
Uttarpara-Kotrung Municipality
SHANKAR BANERJEE
EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Uttarpara-Kotrung
Municipality

Received
Content not Verified)
6.2.24.
Receiving Officer
Hooghly Collectorate

37966

O/C

UTTARPARA-KOTRUNG MUNICIPALITY

Memo no: 6/602 Date: 15.02.2024

From,
Dilip Yadav
Chairman,
Uttarpara-Kotrung Municipality

To,
Reda Taste,
4 Br. B.G.T.Road
Bhardrakali Hooghly

Sub: Refrain of discharging the waste to the river Ganges.

It has been observed that a restaurant under the name of 'Read Taste' is being operated in the holding no. 4 Br. B.G.T.Road under this Municipality. It has been further observed that the waste of the said restaurant is being discharged in the Ganges, which is not permissible in Law.

Under the above circumstance, you are diverted to refrain the discharging of waste to the river Ganges immediately for the interest and benefit of the public.

Chairman
Uttarpara-Kotrung Municipality
Chairman
UTTARPARA-KOTRU
MUNICIPALITY

Dilleswar Pandit
16-02-2024
MOB 8013046015

37967

UTTARPARA-KOTRUNG MUNICIPALITY

Memo No-4/599 Date:- 15.02.2024

To
Sri Ajoy Banerjee,
Sri Sanjoy Banerjee,
120, Br.B.G.T.Road,
Bhadrakali.

Sub:- Demolition of unauthorized construction at Municipal holding no-4, Br.B.G.T.Road, Bhadrakali in ward no-13.

Sir,

This Municipality has came to know that an unauthorized construction has been made at Municipal holding no- 4,Br.B.G.T.Road, Bhadrakali in ward no-13, to the east bank of River Ganges.
It appears from the S.A.E.'s report that no building plan has been sanctioned at that particular holding.
A restaurant named "REDA TASTE" is running there and it has no permission from the Municipal end.
The said restaurant is also discharging untreated effluent directly to the river Ganges.

It further appears that no approval of such construction has been given by the Kolkata Port Trust as the construction site is well within 47.50 m from the bank of river Ganges.

In the above circumstances you are directed to demolish the aforesaid unauthorized construction within 15 days from receipt of this letter, failing which the Municipality will take necessary action as per law.

(CHAIRMAN)
Chairman
Uttarpara-Kotrung
Municipality

Memo No-4/599
Copy forwarded for information & necessary action to:-
1)The Hon'ble District Magistrate, Hooghly.
2)The Hon'ble Commissioner of Police,
Chandannagore Police Commissionarate.
3)The Hon'ble Sub-Divisional Officer, Serampore,Hooghly.
4)The Inspector-in-Charge, Uttarpara P.S., Uttarpara.
5)The Chairman, Kolkata Port Trust,
15, Strand Road, Kolkata-700001... is requested to take immediate action
Regarding aforesaid unauthorized construction.
6)The Chairman, West Bengal Pollution Control Board,
Paribesh Bhavan, 10A, Broadway Road, Block-LA,Sector-3, Bidhannagar.
7)Sri Manoj Kr Ghosh, s/o Ajit Kr Ghosh,
33, B.B.D.Road, P.O.-Hindmotor, Hooghly.
8)Smt Mousumi Biswas, Councillor, Ward no-13.
9)Sri Subhajit Bhowmik, S.A.E.

(CHAIRMAN)
Chairman
Uttarpara-Kotrung
Municipality

New G. T. Road, Uttarpara, Dist. Hooghly (West Bengal), Pin - 712 258
Visit us at - www.uttarparamunicipality.in
Mail us at - uttarparakotrungmunicipality@gmail.com
Tele : 033 2663 4095 / 7298

37968

OISHIK CHOWDHURY,
Advocate (B.A.LL.B.),
Serampore Court, Hooghly.

Chamber & Residence:
322(157), S.S. Bose Sarani,
Gobindanagar,
P.O. - Baidyabati, P.S. - Serampore,
Hooghly, Pin - 712222.

Subhajit Bakshi
Subhra Ghose
11/3/24

Date : 05.03.2024.

To,

1. Uttarpara-Kotrung Municipality,
represented by its Board of Councillors,
New G. T. Road, Uttarpara,
District - Hooghly,
PIN. - 712 258.

2. The Board of Councillors,
Uttarpara-Kotrung Municipality,
New G. T. Road, Uttarpara,
District - Hooghly,
PIN. - 712 258.

3. The Chairman,
Uttarpara-Kotrung Municipality,
New G. T. Road, Uttarpara,
District – Hooghly, PIN. - 712 258.

Received on 05/03/24
Sl. No. 817
Folio No. 01
Tc. Dey.

Received

Sub. - **INFORMATION REGARDING THE ORDER NO. 02 DATED 29.02.2024 PASSED BY THE LD. COURT IN MISC. APPEAL NO. 05 OF 2024.**

Sir/Madam,

I, under instruction from and on behalf of my clients namely (i) Sri Ajay Banerjee and (ii) Sri Sanjay Banerjee, both sons of Sri Malay Banerjee, both residing at 120, Br. B. G.T. Road, Bhadrakali, District – Hooghly, PIN: 712 258, do hereby give you this information as follows:

68

OISHIK CHOWDHURY,
Advocate (B.A.LL.B.),
Serampore Court, Hooghly.

Chamber & Residence:
322(157), S.S. Bose Sarani,
Gobindanagar,
P.O. - Baidyabati, P.S. - Serampore,
Hooghly, Pin. - 712222.

That very recently, my above-mentioned clients received a demolition Order vide Memo No.4/599 dated 15.02.2024 issued by the Chairman, Uttarpara-Kotrung Municipality in which my clients were directed to demolish the entire construction at Holding No. 4, Br. B. G.T. Road, under Ward No. 13 of Uttarpara-Kotrung Municipality.

That after receiving the aforesaid notice, my above-mentioned clients as Appellants have filed one Misc. Appeal under Section 218(3) of the West Bengal Municipal Act, 1993 along with an application for stay of operation of the Order No. 4/599 dated 15.02.2024 passed by the Chairman, Uttarpara-Kotrung Municipality, before the 1st Court of Civil Judge (Junior Division), Serampore, Hooghly being Misc. Appeal no. 05 of 2024.

That after hearing the said stay application in ad-interim form the Ld. Appellate Court vide order no. 02 on 29.02.2024 has been pleased to allow the said application and ordered that "**the prayer for stay made by the appellants in their application seeking ad interim order of stay of demolition order of respondent no. 1 to 3 dated 15.02.2024 in respect of unauthorised construction at Municipal Holding No. 4, Br. B.G.T. Road, Bhadrakali, ward no. 13, is allowed without any order as to costs.**" and the said appeal is pending before the Ld. Appellate Court.

That under these circumstances, I on behalf of my aforementioned client do hereby give you such information and also request you to not to proceed with

OISHIK CHOWDHURY,
Advocate (B.A.LL.B.),
Serampore Court, Hooghly.

Chamber & Residence:
322(157), S.S. Bose Sarani,
Gobindanagar,
P.O. - Baidyabati, P.S. - Serampore,
Hooghly, Pin. - 712222.

the said demolition order dated 15.02.2024 and to further do the needful to protect the interest of my clients as per the order passed by the Ld. Appellate Court, otherwise legal complication will arise.

Thanking you,
Yours Faithfully,

Oishik Chowdhury

OISHIK CHOWDHURY, ADVOCATE

ANNEXURE:

- Photocopy of the certified copy of the order no. 02 dated 29.02.2024 passed in the Misc. Appeal No. 05 of 2024 pending before the 1st Court of Ld. Civil Court (Junior Division), Serampore, Hooghly.

37971

Misc. Appeal 5 of 2024

Order No. 2
29.02.2024

Record is put up by a petition on the ground as stated therein.

No caveat is filed on the part of the respondent.

The appellant filed petition, praying for interim stay of demolition order dated 15.02.2024 passed by the Uttarpara Kotrung Municipality.

Perused the petition, whereby the appellants stated that respondent no. 1 without proper enquiry is going to demolish the alleged illegal construction and for which it is necessary to stay operation of demolition order dated 15.02.2024 as the appellants challenged such order in the present Misc. Appeal. The appellants further stated that if the demolition work is done then the present Misc. Appeal would become infructuous.

On perusal of the letter dated 15.02.2024 and other relevant documents as submitted by the appellants, such as, property tax receipt issued by Uttarpara Kotrung Municipality, certificate of enlistment, agreement for tenancy, this Court has no hesitation to hold that, nothing can be perceived from which it can be stated that a reasoned letter was passed by the respondents. Therefore, considering the letter of the respondent no. 1 and other materials available on record this Court is of the view that the petition filed by the appellant deserve merit and ought to be allowed considering the balance of convenience and inconvenience and urgency of the matter in hand. Moreover, the matter needs to be adjudicated at the presence of both the parties and till then the demolition is to be stayed.

Hence, it is

ORDERED

that the prayer for stay made by the appellants in their application seeking ad interim order of stay of the demolition order of respondent no. 1 dated 15.02.2024 in respect of unauthorized construction at Municipal Holding No. 4, Br. B.G.T. Road, Bhadrakali, ward no. 13, is allowed without any order as to costs.

The respondent no. 1 accordingly is restrained from giving effect to the letter dated 15.02.2024 in any manner whatsoever as on date till 27.03.2024.

The appellants are directed to communicate to the respondents the Order passed by this Court without fail at the earliest and supply a compliance report with respect thereto before this Court.

Fix 27.03.2024 for extension of ad interim order, S/R and A/D.

D/C by me.

Judge,

Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) 1st Court,
Serampore, Hooghly.

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Annexure A/2

WEST BENGAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Water Quality of Polluted River stretches of 17 rivers in West Bengal during June 2024

Priority	River	Stations	pH(Unit)	(DO)(mg/l)	BOD(mg/l)	Total Coliform(MPN/100ml)	Fecal Coliform (MPN/100ml)	Fecal Streptococci(MPN/100ml)
I	Mahananda	SIliguri (Upstream)	7.1	5.4	2.5	110000	23000	70
	Mahananda	Ramghat(Downstream)	7.05	3.3	18	220000	50000	4900
II	Vidyadhari	Haroa bridge (upstream)	7.41	2.07	10.36	94000	40000	790
	Vidyadhari	Malancha (downstream)	7.1	1.48	4.47	63000	27000	580
II	Churni	Downstream of Ranaghat town	7.93	3.5	2.4	70000	22000	1700
	Churni	Majhdia	7.85	2.2	3.57	22000	9200	790
III	Matha bhanga	Gobindapur	7.82	1.7	3.86	170000	92000	2800
IV	Ganga	Farakka	7.58	6.7	2.6	790	330	33
	Ganga	Farakka	7.19	6.4	2.8	1100	490	33
	Ganga	Khagra	7.66	6.3	1.95	2200	790	70
	Ganga	Khagra	7.16	6	2.4	2200	1300	49
	Ganga	Baharampore	7.5	6.3	1.8	13000	3500	460
	Ganga	Baharampore	7.29	6	2.5	13000	3500	790
	Ganga	Gorabazar	7.54	6.1	2.1	9400	2400	490
	Ganga	Gorabazar	7.21	5.9	2.6	11000	2200	330
	Ganga	Nabadip	7.68	7.3	2.6	2200	1100	70
	Ganga	Nabadip	7.68	6.5	2.5	3500	1100	63
	Ganga	Tribeni	7.65	7.6	2.8	3500	1400	63
	Ganga	Tribeni	7.31	7	2.8	3500	1300	94
	Ganga	Palta Shitalatala	7.5	6.2	2.6	7000	2400	460
	Ganga	Palta Shitalatala	7.2	6.8	2.7	9400	2400	230
	Ganga	Palta,	7.39	6	2.4	11000	3500	330
	Ganga	Palta	7.26	7.2	2.8	14000	5400	310
	Ganga	Serampore	7.46	6.3	2.3	33000	11000	490
	Ganga	Serampore	7.32	6.6	2.8	23000	7900	790
	Ganga	Dakshmineswar	7.22	5.78	2.69	130000	63000	1200
	Ganga	Dakshmineswar	7.2	5.65	2.7	110000	33000	1100
	Ganga	Garden reach	7.24	5.4	2.82	170000	84000	1100
	Ganga	Garden reach	7.24	5.46	2.81	140000	79000	1300
	Ganga	Howrah-shivpur	7.19	5.5	2.72	110000	49000	940
	Ganga	Howrah-shivpur	7.17	5.36	2.86	94000	39000	840
	Ganga	Uluberia,	7.04	5.6	2.77	32000	14000	490
	Ganga	Uluberia,	7.39	5.59	2.77	27000	11000	340
	Ganga	Durgachak near Pathikhali,	8.4	5.1	1.35	22000	11000	460
	Ganga	Durgachak near Pathikhali,	8.4	5.9	1.4	14000	7900	330
	Ganga	Diamond harbour,	7.66	5.93	2.66	4700	2400	170
	Ganga	Diamond harbour,	7.16	5.85	2.7	2600	1300	110

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Water Quality of Polluted River stretches of 17 rivers in West Bengal during June 2024

Priority	River	Stations	pH(Unit)	(DO) (mg/l)	BOD (mg/l)	Total Coliform(MPN /100ml)	Fecal Coliform(MPN /100ml)	Fecal Streptococci (MPN/ 100ml)
IV	KANSI	Downstream at Midnapore	8.4	7	1.5	7900	4900	230
IV	JALANGI,	Downstream of Krishna nagar	7.59	5.1	2.9	7900	3500	330
V	Damodar	Dishergarh	7.94	7.8	2.15	1700	1100	21
	Damodar	IISCO near Dhenna Village,	7.8	7.8	2.05	2100	1700	26
	Damodar	Narainpur	7.7	7.7	2.05	2600	2200	17
	Damodar	Near Mujher Mana Village	7.75	6.8	2.7	2200	1400	21
	Damodar	Andal D/s	7.7	7.8	2.1	2600	2100	14
	Damodar	Andal U/s	7.56	7.7	2.7	2100	1400	17
	Damodar	Asansol U/s	7.85	7.9	2.05	3300	1700	26
	Damodar	Durgapur U/s	7.65	7.7	2.15	2700	1700	17
	Damodar	Raniganj D/s	7.6	7.8	2.15	3200	1700	21
	Damodar	Water intake point for Burdwan Town	8.35	7.9	2.2	2600	2100	14
V	Dwarka	Upstream of Tarapith at Sadhak Bamdeb ghat	7.3	7	2.7	4000	2600	21
	Dwarka,	Downstream of Tarapith Satighat	7.44	6.8	2.75	4600	3300	17
V	Barakar	Asansol	7.89	7.8	2.25	2700	2100	17
V	Rupnarayan	Geonkhali	7.7	5.5	1.4	17000	9400	390
	Rupnarayan	Kolaghat (Down Stream)	8.2	5.3	1.55	9400	4900	140
V	Dwarakeshwar	Bankura town	7.67	7.8	2.05	2700	2100	22
V	Teesta	At Jalpesh	7.36	6.4	1.7	14000	5000	79
	Teesta	At Sevoke	6.8	8.3	2.5	5000	2200	34

WEST BENGAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

The following four rivers have been removed from this list of polluted River stretches based on improvement in water quality in 2022 compared to 2018

Priority	River	Stations	pH(Unit)	(DO)(mg/l)	BOD (mg/l)	Total Coliform(MPN/100ml)	Fecal Coliform(MPN/100 ml)	Fecal steeptococci (MPN/100 ml)
Delisted	Silabati	Ghatal (Downstream)	*8.37*	*8*	*1.55*	*6300*	*3300*	*110*
	Mayurakshi	Suri Town	*7.93*	*9.1*	*1.55*	*2600*	*1700*	*14*
	Kaljani	Downstream of Alipurduar	*7.48*	*7.5*	*1.5*	*17000*	*8000*	*94*
	Karola	Downstream of Jalpaiguri	*7.13*	*8.2*	*2*	*17000*	*8000*	*94*
Primary Water quality Criteria for bathing water			6.5-8.5	≥5	≤3		<2500	,500

Note: Implementation of Polluted River Stretches Action Plan, presently the above four Rivers i.e., Silabati, Mayurakshi, Kaljani, Karola have been improved and is removed from the list. Therefore, Polluted River Stretches in West Bengal stands with 13 rivers.

रजिस्ट्री सं० डी० एल०-33004/99 REGD. NO. D. L.-33004/99

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (i)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (i)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 25 सितम्बर, 2000

सा. का. नि. 742(अ).—केन्द्रीय सरकार, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1996 (1996 का 29) की धारा 6 और धारा 25 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1996 का और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात् :—

1. (1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) संशोधन नियम, 2000 है।

(2) इस अधिसूचना में अन्यथा जैसा उपबंधित है उसके सिवाय, वे राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 में,—

(1) अनुसूची 1 में पटाखों के लिए शोर मानकों से संबंधित क्रम संख्याक 89 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्यांक और उनसे संबंधित प्रविष्टियां अन्त:स्थापित की जाएंगी, अर्थात् :—

"90. कोयला खानों के लिए मानक

1. वायु क्वालिटी मानक

निम्नलिखित धूल उत्पादक स्रोतों से 500 मीटर की दूरी पर प्रबल हवा की दशा पर विचार करते हुए नीचे की ओर हवा की दिशा में निलंबित कणिकीय पदार्थ (एस. पी. एम.), अन्त: श्वसनीय कणिकीय पदार्थ (आर. पी. एम.), सल्फर डाईआक्साइड (एस ओ$_2$) और नाइट्राजन आक्साइड (एन ओ$_2$) का संकेन्द्रण नीचे दी गई सारणी-I, और II, और III में विनिर्दिष्ट मानकों से अधिक नहीं होगा।

धूल उत्पादन के स्रोत

लदाई या उतराई, कर्षण सड़क, कोयला परिवहन सड़क, कोयला हथालने का संयंत्र (सी. एच. वी.) रेल सरकवां, विस्फोट, छेदन, अधिक ऊंचे ढेर या कोई अन्य धूल उत्पादन के बाहरी स्रोत जैसे कोक भट्टी (कठोर तथा मुलायम), इष्टिका उद्योग, पास की सड़क आदि।

टिप्पण :—1. जहां उपचारित बहिस्राव ऐसे नगर सीवर में डाला जाता है जो अंतिम उपचार संयंत्र में जाता है, वहां जैव-रसायन आक्सीजन मांग (बी ओ डी) की 100 मि.ग्रा./लि. तक और रसायन आक्सीजन मांग (सी ओ डी) की 400 मि.ग्रा./लि. तक छूट दी जा सकेगी।

2. बहिस्राव की क्वालिटी (एक लिटर प्रति किलोग्राम उत्पाद) संयुक्त सूती वस्त्र उद्योग संयुक्त ऊनी वस्त्र उद्योग और टैक्सटाइल प्रसंस्करण उद्योग में क्रमशः 100, 250 और 80 होगी।

93. **स्नान-जल के लिए प्राथमिक जल क्वालिटी मानदंड**

जलाशय या उसके भाग में के जल का कई प्रकार से उपयोग किया जाता है। जल के उपयोगों और क्रियाकलापों के प्रकार पर निर्भर रहते हुए जल क्वालिटी की कसौटी किसी विशिष्ट प्रयोजन के लिए उसकी उपयुक्तता अवधारित करने के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट कर दी गई है। विभिन्न प्रकार के उपयोगों में एक उपयोग यह भी है जो जल के उच्चतर स्तर की क्वालिटी या शुद्धता की मांग करता है और उस जलाशय के विस्तार में उसे ''अभिहित सर्वोत्तम उपयोग'' के रूप में जाना जाता है। इस पर आधारित प्राथमिक जल क्वालिटी की कसौटी के निबंधनों के अनुसार विभिन्न उपयोगों के लिए जल क्वालिटी अपेक्षाएं विनिर्दिष्ट की गई हैं। सारणी 1 में स्नान-जल के लिए प्राथमिक जल क्वालिटी की तर्कयुक्त कसौटी विनिर्दिष्ट की गई है।

सारणी 1

स्नान-जल के लिए प्राथमिक जल क्वालिटी मानदंड

(संगठित बाह्य स्नान के लिए प्रयुक्त जल)

मानदंड		तर्कआधार
1. फिकल	500 (वांछनीय)	निम्न मल जल संदूषण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए,
कोली फॉर्म	2500 (अधिकतम अनुज्ञेय)	फिकल कोलीफार्म और फिकल स्ट्रेप्टोकोक्की के
एम. पी. एन./100 मि.लि.		बारे में यह माना गया है कि वे जीवाणु रोगोत्पादकता
2. फिकल स्ट्रेप्टोकोक्की	100 (वांछनीय)	को दर्शित करते हैं। वांछनीय और अनुज्ञेय सीमाएं पर्यावर्णिय दशाओं में उतार-चढ़ाव
एम. पी. एन./100 मि.लि.	500 (अधिकतम अनुज्ञेय)	को अनुज्ञात करने के लिए सुझाव देती हैं जैसे कि मौसमी परिवर्तन, बहाव की दशाओं में परिवर्तन आदि।
2. पी. एस.	6.5 से 8.5 के बीच	यह रेंज त्वचा और आँख, नाक, कान आदि जैसे कोमल अंगों को संरक्षण प्रदान करती है जो बाह्य स्नान के दौरान सीधे प्रभावित होते हैं।
3. घुली हुई आक्सीजन		5 मि.ग्रा./लि. के न्यूनतम घुली हुई आक्सीजन संकेन्द्रण ठीक ऊपरीधारा में आर्गनिक प्रदूषण युक्त आक्सीजन लेने से युक्तियुक्त मुक्ति सुनिश्चित करते हैं जो तलछट से अनाइरोबिक गैसों (आबनोक्सीयस गैसों) के उत्पादन को निवारित करने के लिए आवश्यक है।
4. जैव-रसायन आक्सीजन मांग (बी ओ डी) (27° से. पर 3 दिन)		3 मि.ग्रा./लि. या इससे कम जल की जैव रसायन आक्सीजन मांग आक्सीजन डिमांडिंग प्रदूषकों से युक्तियुक्त मुक्ति सुनिश्चित करती है और आबनाक्सीयस गैसों के उत्पादन को रोकती है।''

(2) अनुसूची 6 के शोर मान दंडों से संबंधित भाग ङ में, मोटरगाड़ियों के लिए शोर सीमा से संबंधित भाग क के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अन्तः स्थापित किया जाएगा :—

''कक. 1 जनवरी, 2003 से मोटर यानों के लिए शोर सीमा

मोटर यानों के लिए निम्नलिखित शोर सीमा 1 जनवरी, 2003 से लागू होगी। अनुसरण किए जाने वाली परीक्षण पद्धति भा मा.

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 25th September, 2000

G.S.R. 742(E).— In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 25 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, namely.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2000.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in this notification, they shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986,—

(1) In Schedule I, after serial number 89 relating to Noise standards for fire crackers and the entries relating thereto, the following serial numbers and entries shall be inserted, namely:—

"90. Standards for coal mines

1. Air Quality Standards

The Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM), Respirable Particulate Matter (RPM), Sulphur dioxide (SO_2) and Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) concentration in downwind direction considering predominant wind direction, at a distance of 500 metres from the following dust generating sources shall not exceed the standards specified in the Tables I, II and III given below:

Dust Generating Sources

Loading or unloading, Haul road, coal transportation road, Coal handling plant (CHP), Railway sliding, Blasting, Drilling, Overburden dumps, or any other dust generating external sources like coke ovens (hard as well as soft), briquette industry, nearby road etc.

93. Primary Water Quality Criteria for Bathing Waters.

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 uses 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 are specified along with the rationale in table 1.

Table 1.

PRIMARY WATER QUALITY CRITERIA FOR BATHING WATER
(Water used for organised outdoor bathing)

CRITERIA		RATIONALE
1. Fecal Coliform MPN/100 ml:	500 (desirable) 2500 (Maximum Permissible)	To ensure low sewage contamination. Fecal coliform and fecal streptococci are considered as they reflect the bacterial pathogenicity.
2. Fecal Streptococci MPN/100 ml:	100 (desirable) 500 (Maximum Permissible)	The desirable and permissible limits are suggested to allow for fluctuation in environmental conditions such as seasonal change, changes in flow conditions etc.
2. pH:	Between 6.5 –8.5	The range provides protection to the skin and delicate organs like eyes, nose, ears etc. which are directly exposed during outdoor bathing.
3. Dissolved Oxygen:	5 mg/l or more	The minimum dissolved oxygen concentration of 5 mg/l ensures reasonable freedom from oxygen consuming organic pollution immediately upstream which is necessary for preventing production of anaerobic gases (obnoxious gases) from sediment.
4. Biochemical Oxygen demand 3 day,27°C:	3 mg/l or less	The Biochemical Oxygen Demand of 3 mg/l or less of the water ensures reasonable freedom from oxygen demanding pollutants and prevent production of obnoxious gases";

Annexure-R/3

Ganga Town Report for NGT												
Municipal Solid Waste										Construction and Demolition waste		
District	Sl. No.	ULB	Per day generation of Solid Waste in each city / town within the District	Quantity of solid waste treated per day, in each city/town of the District.	The gap in treatment of solid waste.	Legacy Waste and the time bound plan to treat legacy waste.	The manner of utilization of the treated waste as well as rejects arising out of remediation of legacy waste	Current status of dumping of solid waste with reference to location		Total per day generation of C&D waste within the District (TPD)	The detail of plant established for the treatment of C&D waste including the existing capacity and capacity	Remarks
								Dumpsite location	GPS Coordinates of Dumpsite			
HOOGHLY	1	Baidyabati	66.45	65	1.45	Bio-mining and Bio-remediation of the existing legacy waste at RWMC Baidyabati has been taken for 6 Cluster ULBs Baidyabati, Konnagar, Serampore, Champdany, Rishra & Uttarpara. Out of 220794 MT legacy waste, 45000 MT has already been processed, expected date of completion is March, 2025. There is further accumulation of legacy waste, the quantity of which to be ascertained through drone survey and tender to be invited thereafter.	1. Goodearth : low land filling and partially as soil conditioner in garden. 2. Inert : low land filling and base course filling in road construction. 3. RDF : Cement manufacturing units 4. C & D waste : used as filler material in road construction	RWMC, Baidyabati	22.79024°N, 88.312383°E	7	0	Segregated fractions are being sold and reused and it is planned that remaining to be processed in Cluster mode. Identification of land for the plant is under process.

Ganga Town Report for NGT													
Municipal Solid Waste											Construction and Demolition waste		
District	Sl. No.	ULB	Per day generation of Solid Waste in each city / town within the District	Quantity of solid waste treated per day, in each city/town of the District.	The gap in treatment of solid waste.	Legacy Waste and the time bound plan to treat legacy waste.	The manner of utilization of the treated waste as well as rejects arising out of remediation of legacy waste	Current status of dumping of solid waste with reference to location		Total per day generation of C&D waste within the District (TPD)	The detail of plant established for the treatment of C&D waste including the existing capacity and capacity	Remarks
								Dumpsite location	GPS Coordinates of Dumpsite			
HOOGHLY	2	Konnagar	25.4	25	0.4	Bio-mining and Bio-remediation of the existing legacy waste at RWMC Baidyabati has been taken for 6 Cluster ULBs Baidyabati, Konnagar, Serampore, Champdany, Rishra & Uttarpara. Out of 220794 MT legacy waste, 45000 MT has already been processed, expected date of completion is March, 2025. There is further accumulation of legacy waste, the quantity of which to be ascertained through drone survey and tender to be invited thereafter.	1. Goodearth : low land filling and partially as soil conditioner in garden. 2. Inert : low land filling and base course filling in road construction. 3. RDF : Cement manufacturing units 4. C & D waste : used as filler material in road construction	RWMC, Baidyabati	22.79024°N, 88.312383°E	3.85	0	Segregated fractions are being sold and reused and it is planned that remaining to be processed in Cluster mode. Identification of land for the plant is under process.

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Ganga Town Report for NGT												
Municipal Solid Waste										Construction and Demolition waste		
District	Sl. No.	ULB	Per day generation of Solid Waste in each city / town within the District	Quantity of solid waste treated per day, in each city/town of the District.	The gap in treatment of solid waste.	Legacy Waste and the time bound plan to treat legacy waste.	The manner of utilization of the treated waste as well as rejects arising out of remediation of legacy waste	Current status of dumping of solid waste with reference to location		Total per day generation of C&D waste within the District (TPD)	The detail of plant established for the treatment of C&D waste including the existing capacity and capacity	Remarks
								Dumpsite location	GPS Coordinates of Dumpsite			
HOOGHLY	3	Rishra	53.87	45	8.87	Bio-mining and Bio-remediation of the existing legacy waste at RWMC Baidyabati has been taken for 6 Cluster ULBs Baidyabati, Konnagar, Serampore, Champdany, Rishra & Uttarpara. Out of 220794 MT legacy waste, 45000 MT has already been processed, expected date of completion is March, 2025. There is further accumulation of legacy waste, the quantity of which to be ascertained through drone survey and tender to be invited thereafter.	1. Goodearth : low land filling and partially as soil conditioner in garden. 2. Inert : low land filling and base course filling in road construction. 3. RDF : Cement manufacturing units 4. C & D waste : used as filler material in road construction	RWMC, Baidyabati	22.79024°N, 88.312383°E	5.98	0	Segregated fractions are being sold and reused and it is planned that remaining to be processed in Cluster mode. Identification of land for the plant is under process.

Ganga Town Report for NGT												
Municipal Solid Waste										Construction and Demolition waste		
District	Sl. No.	ULB	Per day generation of Solid Waste in each city / town within the District	Quantity of solid waste treated per day, in each city/town of the District.	The gap in treatment of solid waste.	Legacy Waste and the time bound plan to treat legacy waste.	The manner of utilization of the treated waste as well as rejects arising out of remediation of legacy waste	Current status of dumping of solid waste with reference to location		Total per day generation of C&D waste within the District (TPD)	The detail of plant established for the treatment of C&D waste including the existing capacity and capacity	Remarks
								Dumpsite location	GPS Coordinates of Dumpsite			
HOOGHLY	4	Serampore	95	78	17	Bio-mining and Bio-remediation of the existing legacy waste at RWMC Baidyabati has been taken for 6 Cluster ULBs Baidyabati, Konnagar, Serampore, Champdany, Rishra & Uttarpara. Out of 220794 MT legacy waste, 45000 MT has already been processed, expected date of completion is March, 2025. There is further accumulation of legacy waste, the quantity of which to be ascertained through drone survey and tender to be invited thereafter.	1. Goodearth : low land filling and partially as soil conditioner in garden. 2. Inert : low land filling and base course filling in road construction. 3. RDF : Cement manufacturing units 4. C & D waste : used as filler material in road construction	RWMC, Baidyabati	22.79024°N, 88.312383°E	7.68	0	Segregated fractions are being sold and reused and it is planned that remaining to be processed in Cluster mode. Identification of land for the plant is under process.

Ganga Town Report for NGT												
Municipal Solid Waste										Construction and Demolition waste		
District	Sl. No.	ULB	Per day generation of Solid Waste in each city / town within the District	Quantity of solid waste treated per day, in each city/town of the District.	The gap in treatment of solid waste.	Legacy Waste and the time bound plan to treat legacy waste.	The manner of utilization of the treated waste as well as rejects arising out of remediation of legacy waste	Current status of dumping of solid waste with reference to location		Total per day generation of C&D waste within the District (TPD)	The detail of plant established for the treatment of C&D waste including the existing capacity and capacity	Remarks
								Dumpsite location	GPS Coordinates of Dumpsite			
HOOGHLY	5	Champdany	19.06	19	0.06	Bio-mining and Bio-remediation of the existing legacy waste at RWMC Baidyabati has been taken for 6 Cluster ULBs Baidyabati, Konnagar, Serampore, Champdany, Rishra & Uttarpara. Out of 220794 MT legacy waste, 45000 MT has already been processed, expected date of completion is March, 2025. There is further accumulation of legacy waste, the quantity of which to be ascertained through drone survey and tender to be invited thereafter.	1. Goodearth : low land filling and partially as soil conditioner in garden. 2. Inert : low land filling and base course filling in road construction. 3. RDF : Cement manufacturing units 4. C & D waste : used as filler material in road construction	RWMC, Baidyabati	22.79024°N, 88.312383°E	6	0	Segregated fractions are being sold and reused and it is planned that remaining to be processed in Cluster mode. Identification of land for the plant is under process.

Ganga Town Report for NGT												
Municipal Solid Waste										Construction and Demolition waste		
District	Sl. No.	ULB	Per day generation of Solid Waste in each city / town within the District	Quantity of solid waste treated per day, in each city/town of the District.	The gap in treatment of solid waste.	Legacy Waste and the time bound plan to treat legacy waste.	The manner of utilization of the treated waste as well as rejects arising out of remediation of legacy waste	Current status of dumping of solid waste with reference to location		Total per day generation of C&D waste within the District (TPD)	The detail of plant established for the treatment of C&D waste including the existing capacity and capacity	Remarks
								Dumpsite location	GPS Coordinates of Dumpsite			
HOOGHLY	6	Uttarpara Kotrung	89.945	40	49.945	Bio-mining and Bio-remediation of the existing legacy waste at RWMC Baidyabati has been taken for 6 Cluster ULBs Baidyabati, Konnagar, Serampore, Champdany, Rishra & Uttarpara. Out of 220794 MT legacy waste, 45000 MT has already been processed, expected date of completion is March, 2025. There is further accumulation of legacy waste, the quantity of which to be ascertained through drone survey and tender to be invited thereafter.	1. Goodearth : low land filling and partially as soil conditioner in garden. 2. Inert : low land filling and base course filling in road construction. 3. RDF : Cement manufacturing units 4. C & D waste : used as filler material in road construction	RWMC, Baidyabati	22.79024°N, 88.312383°E	6.89	0	Segregated fractions are being sold and reused and it is planned that remaining to be processed in Cluster mode. Identification of land for the plant is under process.
HOOGHLY	7	Bhadreswar	22.53	22.53	0	Presently accumulation of legacy waste is approximately 2,80,000 MT, tender invited for an upfront projection of for 3,00,000 lakh MT. Work Order expected to be issued within July, 2024.	1. Goodearth : low land filling and partially as soil conditioner in garden. 2. Inert : low land filling and base course filling in road construction. 3. RDF : Cement manufacturing units 4. C & D waste : used as filler material in road construction	Sanjay colony, N S Road,	22.834139°N, 88.349718°E	5.58	0	Segregated fractions are being sold and reused and it is planned that remaining to be processed in Cluster mode. Identification of land for the plant is under process.

Ganga Town Report for NGT												
Municipal Solid Waste										Construction and Demolition waste		
District	Sl. No.	ULB	Per day generation of Solid Waste in each city / town within the District	Quantity of solid waste treated per day, in each city/town of the District.	The gap in treatment of solid waste.	Legacy Waste and the time bound plan to treat legacy waste.	The manner of utilization of the treated waste as well as rejects arising out of remediation of legacy waste	Current status of dumping of solid waste with reference to location		Total per day generation of C&D waste within the District (TPD)	The detail of plant established for the treatment of C&D waste including the existing capacity and capacity	Remarks
								Dumpsite location	GPS Coordinates of Dumpsite			
HOOGHLY	8	Bansberia	40	0	40	Previously tender was floated by KMDA for biomining or bioremediation of legacy waste but cancelled as there was no response. Now tender will be floated by SUDA within September, 2024.	NA	Ward no. 8 & 18	22° 57'45.1" N 88° 23'45.3" E	6	0	Segregated fractions are being sold and reused and it is planned that remaining to be processed in Cluster mode. Identification of land for the plant is under process.
HOOGHLY	9	Chandannagar MC	71.44	0	71.44	In first phase 2,15,916 MTof legacy waste has been bio remediated.There is further accumulation of 1,06,252.29 MT of legacy waste and subsequently tender already floated on 26.06.24.	1. Goodearth : low land filling and partially as soil conditioner in garden. 2. Inert : low land filling and base course filling in road construction. 3. RDF : Cement manufacturing units 4. C & D waste : used as filler material in road construction	KolupukurVermi Compost Plant. KolupukurBhagar more Ward-8	22°52'13" N, 88°21'32" E	9.25	0	Segregated fractions are being sold and reused and it is planned that remaining to be processed in Cluster mode. Identification of land for the plant is under process.

Ganga Town Report for NGT												
Municipal Solid Waste										Construction and Demolition waste		
District	Sl. No.	ULB	Per day generation of Solid Waste in each city / town within the District	Quantity of solid waste treated per day, in each city/town of the District.	The gap in treatment of solid waste.	Legacy Waste and the time bound plan to treat legacy waste.	The manner of utilization of the treated waste as well as rejects arising out of remediation of legacy waste	Current status of dumping of solid waste with reference to location		Total per day generation of C&D waste within the District (TPD)	The detail of plant established for the treatment of C&D waste including the existing capacity and capacity	Remarks
								Dumpsite location	GPS Coordinates of Dumpsite			
HOOGHLY	10	Hooghly-Chinsurah	75	39.78	35.22	In first phase 1,26,266 MTof legacy waste has been bio remediated.There is further accumulation of 1,02,158.50 MT of legacy waste and subsequently tender already floated on 26.06.24.	1. Goodearth : low land filling and partially as soil conditioner in garden. 2. Inert : low land filling and base course filling in road construction. 3. RDF : Cement manufacturing units 4. C & D waste : used as filler material in road construction	Kedia – I GP, Sukantanagar	22° 53′ 35″ N; 88°22′44″ E	9.63	0	Segregated fractions are being sold and reused and it is planned that remaining to be processed in Cluster mode. Identification of land for the plant is under process.
HOWRAH	11	Howrah MC	911	10.57	900.43	Out of 9,61,567 MT legacy waste, 3,13,906.38 MT processed, expected date of completion is October, 2026. There is further accumulation of legacy waste 4,00,000 MT assessed by KMDA Tender to be floated by **December 2025** (due to space constraint) Expected timeline within which Biomining and bioremediation of residual quantity is expected to be done within **2.5 (two and a half) years** after the completion of existing tendered quantity.	1. Goodearth : low land filling and partially as soil conditioner in garden. 2. Inert : low land filling and base course filling in road construction. 3. RDF : Cement manufacturing units 4. C & D waste : used as filler material in road construction	Belgachia I, II	22.610409°N; 88.326145°E	45.59	0	Segregated fractions are being sold and reused and it is planned that remaining to be processed in Cluster mode. Identification of land for the plant is under process.

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Annexure-R/4

Details of Industrial Effluent & Solid Wastes generation from Grossly Polluting Industries

Sl No	Name of Unit	Waste water Generated in KLD (Kilo Litter per Day)	ETP (Effluent Treatment Plant)	Effluent analysis report (d)			Industrial solid waste generation and manner of itsdisposal
	(a)	(b)	(c)	Parameter	Result obtained	Permissible Limit	(e)
1	**M/s ITC LTD (P.S.P.D) Unit: Tribeni**	17495	ETP exists and treated effluent complies with environmental norms.	BOD(3Days@27 ^{0}C)	Not Done	20 mg/L	• **Fly Ash** - 6060 MT/month – Disposal to brickfields & land filling. • **Cinder Ash** - 1500 MT/month - Land filling.
				COD	17.34 mg/L	150 mg/L	
				Copper	BDL	03 mg/L	
				Iron	BDL	03 mg/L	
				O&G	BDL	---	
				Phosphate -P	0.04 mg/L	05 mg/L	
				pH	7.22	6.5-8.5	
				TDS(@180^{0}C)	996.00 mg/L	1600 mg/L	
				Cr (Total)	BDL	02 mg/L	
				TSS	22.00 mg/L	30 mg/L	
				SAR	3.17	08 (Units)	
				BDL: Below Detection Limit.			
				Last effluent analysis report dt.19/04/2024 compliant with prescribed standards.			
2	**M/s. PMC Rubber Chemicals India Pvt. Ltd.**	220	ETP exists and treated effluent complies with environmental norms.	Arsenic	BDL	0.20 mg/L	• **Spent Solvents** - 1200 Kg/month – ThroughAuthorized Recyclers. • **Spent Oil** – 30 Kg/month – Through Authorized Recyclers. • **Distillation Residues** – 24 MT/month – Through Common Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (CHWTSDF). • **ETP Sludge** – 0.12 MT/month - Through Common Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (CHWTSDF).
				BOD (3Days@27 ^{0}C)	Not Done	30 mg/L	
				Chromium (6+)	BDL	0.10 mg/L	
				COD	15.30 mg/L	250 mg/L	
				Copper	BDL	2.0 mg/L	
				Cyanide	BDL	0.20 mg/L	
				Lead	BDL	0.10 mg/L	
				Mercury	BDL	0.01 mg/L	
				Nickel	BDL	2.0 mg/L	
				Nitrate -N	0.33 mg/L	10 mg/L	
				O&G	BDL	10 mg/L	
				Phenols	BDL	5.0 mg/L	
				pH	7.05	6.5-8.5	
				Cr (Total)	BDL	1.0 mg/L	

				TSS	62.00 mg/L	100 mg/L	• **Ash** – 1500 Kg/month – Land filling.
				Zinc	BDL	5.0 mg/L	
				Sulfide	NT	2.0 mg/L	
				BDL: Below Detection Limit.			
				NT: Not Traceable.			
				Last effluent analysis report dt.09/04/2024 compliant with prescribed standards.			
3	**M/s. Berger Paints India Ltd.**	65	ETP exists and treated effluent complies with environmental norms.	Arsenic	BDL	0.2	• **Wooden Box -** 01 MT/month – Disposal tolocal vendor. • **Carton Box -** 04 MT/month – Disposal tolocal vendor. • **ETP Sludge** – 0.917 MT/month - Disposal toCommon Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (CHWTSDF). • **Sweeping Dust** – 0.291 MT/month - Disposalto Common Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (CHWTSDF). • **Solvent Recovery Residue** – 0.231 MT/month -Disposal to Common HazardousWaste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (CHWTSDF).
				BOD (3Days@27 ^{0}C)	Not Done	30 mg/L	
				Chromium (6+)	BDL	0.1 mg/L	
				COD	22.94 mg/L	250 mg/L	
				Copper	BDL	2.0 mg/L	
				Lead	BDL	0.1 mg/L	
				Nickel	BDL	2.0 mg/L	
				O&G	BDL	10 mg/L	
				Phenols	NT	1.0 mg/L	
				pH	6.94	6.5-8.5	
				Total Chromium	BDL	2.0 mg/L	
				TSS	62.00 mg/L	100 mg/L	
				Zinc	BDL	5.0 mg/L	
				BDL: Below Detection Limit.			
				NT: Not Traceable.			

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				Last effluent analysis report dt.09/04/2024 compliant with prescribed standards.			• **Spent Oil** -0.034 MT/month – Disposal toauthorized recycler.
4	**M/s. Mother Dairy Calcutta.**	400	ETP exists and treated effluent mostly complies with environmental norms.	BOD (3Days@27 ^{0}C)	53.85 mg/L	100 mg/L	• **Paper Bag** - 11.3 MT/month – Disposal toauthorized recycler.
				O&G	1.30 mg/L	10 mg/L	
				pH	7.66	5.5-9.0	
				TSS	310.00 mg/L	100 mg/L	
				Last effluent analysis report dt.18/04/2024 compliant with prescribed standards with the exception of TSS (Total Suspended Solids). Previous, effluent sampling dt.15/01/24, 03/11/23, 05/07/23, and 16/05/23 have met the prescribed standard of the State Board.			

5	**M/s. Bandel Thermal PowerStation (B.T.P.S)**	977310 (Including cooling water discharge of 964560 KLD)	ETP exists andtreated effluent complies with environmental norms.	*Town Sullage/River Hooghly & Agricultural Land*			• **Metal scrap etc.** – 17,000 Kg/month – Through sale (By auction to regd. takers). • **Dry fly ash-** 34,860 MT/month – Through sale (Sale to cement/brick industry). • **Bottom Ash** – 11,640 MT/month – Disposed through ash pond for landfill/road construction etc. • **Used oil** – 0.56 MT/month –Disposed through authorized recyclers. • **Empty oil drum/container** – 0.142 MT/month – Disposed through authorized recyclers. • **Waste lead acid battery** – 0.01 Kg/month – Buy back by OEM (Original Equipment Manufacturer).
				BOD(3Days @27^{0}C)	Not Done	30 mg/L	
				COD	21.82 mg/L	250 mg/L	
				O&G	1.20 mg/L	10 mg/L	
				pH	8.10	5.5-9.0	
				TSS	58.00 mg/L	100 mg/L	
				Ash Pond Overflow/River Hooghly			
				O&G	1.40 mg/L	20 mg/L	
				pH	7.78 mg/L	6.5-8.5	
				TSS	54.00 mg/L	100 mg/L	
				(D.M Plant discharge +Canteen)/River Hooghly			
				BOD(3Day @27^{0}C)	Not Done	30 mg/L	
				COD	19.84 mg/L	250 mg/L	
				O&G	1.10 mg/L	10 mg/L	
				pH	8.00	5.5-9.0	
				TSS	48.00 mg/L	100 mg/L	
				Last effluent analysis report dt.30/04/2024 compliant with prescribed standards.			
6	**M/s. Bengal Beverages Pvt. Ltd.**	700	ETP exists andtreated effluent complies with environmental norms.	BOD(3Days@27^{0}C)	Not Done	30 mg/L	• **Wooden Scrap** – 50 MT/month- Disposalto local vendor. • **Carton Paper** – 35 MT/month – Disposalto local vendor. • **Plastic Waste** – 45 Mt/month – Disposalto authorized recycler. • **Broken Glass** – 120 MT/month – Disposalto authorized recycler.
				Cadmium	BDL	2.0 mg/L	
				COD	21.12 mg/L	250 mg/L	
				Lead	BDL	0.1 mg/L	
				O&G	BDL	10 mg/L	
				pH	7.90	6.5-8.5	
				TSS	64.00 mg/L	100 mg/L	
				BDL: Below Detection Limit.			

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				Last effluent analysis report dt. 22/03/2024 compliant with prescribed standards.		
7	**M/s. Bengal Beverages Pvt. Ltd.(Unit –II)**	590	ETP exists andtreated effluent complies with environmental norms.	*Outlet of ETP.*		
				BOD (3Days@27 ^{0}C)	Not Done	30 mg/L
				Cadmium	BDL	2.0 mg/L
				COD	22.40 mg/L	250 mg/L
				Lead	BDL	0.1 mg/L
				O&G	BDL	10 mg/L
				pH	8.10	6.5-8.5
				TSS	54.00 mg/L	100 mg/L
				BDL: Below Detection Limit.		
				Outlet of ETP of Expansion unit.		
				BOD (3Days@27 ^{0}C)	Not Done	30 mg/L
				Cadmium	BDL	2.0 mg/L
				COD	12.48 mg/L	250 mg/L
				Lead	BDL	0.1 mg/L
				O&G	BDL	10 mg/L
				pH	8.23	6.5-8.5
				TSS	42.00 mg/L	100 mg/L
				Last effluent analysis report dt. 22/03/2024 compliant with prescribed standards.		
						• **Wooden Scrap** -10 MT/month – Disposalto local vendor. • **Plastic waste** -20 MT/month – Disposalto authorized recycler. • **Carton Paper** - 500 Kg/month – Disposalto local vendor.

8	**M/s. Cygnet Industries Ltd.**	11670	ETP exists andtreated effluent complies with environmental norms.	BOD (3Days@27 ^{0}C)	Not Done	30 mg/L	• **ETP sludge (Zinc bearing)** - 1.154 MT/month - – Disposal to Common Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (CHWTSDF). • **Process Wastes -** 14.252 MT/month - Disposalto Common Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (CHWTSDF). • **Lime & Salt Bags** -0.144 MT/month – Disposalto Common Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (CHWTSDF). • **Construction & Demolition (C&D) Wastes -** 1.25 MT/month –Disposal to authorizedrecycler. • **Boiler Cinder** – 52.50 MT/month – Land filling. • **Cardboard Paper** -1.54 MT/month – Disposalto local vendor. • **Metallic Scrap** -7.61 MT/month - Disposal tolocal vendor. • **Rejected Bearing** -0.185 MT/month - Disposalto local vendor. • **Non-metallic scrap** – 0.307 MT/month - Disposal to local vendor. • **Solid wastes containing Sulphur** – 12.67 MT/month - Disposal to Common Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility(CHWTSDF). • **Lead Scrap** –1.69 MT/month - Disposal to Common Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storageand Disposal Facility (CHWTSDF). • **Drums, Jars-** 144 Pcs/month – Disposal toauthorized recycler. • **Electrical goods/Cable** -0.097 MT/month -Disposal to authorized recycler.
				COD	16.86 mg/L	250 mg/L	
				Copper	BDL	3 mg/L	
				Iron	1.03 mg/L	3 mg/L	
				O&G	BDL	10 mg/L	
				Phenols	0.26 mg/L	1.0 mg/L	
				Phosphate – P	0.05 mg/L	5 mg/L	
				pH	7.10	6.5-8.5	
				Total Chromium	BDL	2.0 mg/L	
				TSS	38.00 mg/L	100 mg/L	
				Zinc	0.82 mg/L	5 mg/L	
				Sulfide	NT	2.0 mg/L	
				BDL: Below Detection Limit.			
				NT: Not Traceable.			
				Last effluent analysis report dt.19/01/2024 compliant with prescribed standards.			

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9	**M/s Nalco Water India Limited.**	34	ETP exists andtreated effluent complies with environmental norms.	BOD (3Days@27 ^{0}C)	Not Done	30 mg/L	• **Scrap containers** -10,000 Kg/month –Disposal to authorized recycler. • **ETP Sludge** – 0.435 MT/month - Disposal to Common Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (CHWTSDF).
				COD	15.81 mg/L	250 mg/L	
				Copper	BDL	03 mg/L	
				O&G	BDL	10 mg/L	
				Phosphate – P	0.07 mg/L	05 mg/L	
				pH	7.33	5.5-9	
				TSS	74.00 mg/L	100 mg/L	
				Zinc	BDL	05 mg/L	
				BDL: Below Detection Limit.			
				Last effluent analysis report dt.19/04/2024 compliant withprescribed standards.			
10	**M/s Grasim Industries Ltd.(Unit Jayashree Textiles.)**	2100	ETP exists andtreated effluent complies with environmental norms.	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	5.69 mg/L	50 mg/L	• **ETP sludge** - 208.334 MT/month – Disposal to Common Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (CHWTSDF). • **Waste Flax dust & Boiler Ash** - 900 MT/month – Land filling. • **Used Oil** – 0.834 MT/month - Disposal to authorized recyclers. • **Container/Barrel/Drums** – 9.167 MT/month – Disposal to authorized recyclers. • **Mud** – 60 MT/month – Land filling.
				BOD (3Days@27 0C)	Not Done	30 mg/L	
				COD	15.30 mg/L	250 mg/L	
				O&G	BDL	10 mg/L	
				Phenols	NT	1.0 mg/L	
				pH	6.62	6.5-8.5	
				TDS(@180^{0}C)	284.00 mg/L	2100 mg/L	
				Total Chromium	BDL	2.0 mg/L	
				TSS	72.00 mg/L	100 mg/L	
				SAR	6.52	26	
				Sulfide	NT	2.0 mg/L	
				BDL: Below Detection Limit.			
				NT: Not Traceable.			
				Last effluent analysis report dt.09/04/2024 compliant withprescribed standards.			

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Annexure-R/5

Roshni Sen, IAS
Additional Chief Secretary

Environment Departm
Government of West Ben
PRANI SAMPAD BHAWAN, 5th Flo
LB-2, Sector III, Salt Lake, Kolkata - 700 1
Ph.: (033) 2335 2742 (O), Fax : (033) 2335 02
E-mail : acsenvwb@gmail.c

Date: 16/07/2024

To
The Secretary,
Ministry of Jal Shakti,
Department of Water Resources &
River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation,
Government of India

Sub: Issues related to Flood Plain Zone in West Bengal

Ref: Letter from ACS, Environment Department, Govt. of W.B. dated 28th July,2022

Sir,

Your kind attention is drawn to the fact that the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) has from time to time, passed orders on floodplains, their identification and demarcation by the State concerned. The issue of demarcation of flood plain zone has been dealt with by the Hon'ble Principal Bench in O.A.200/2014 (*M.C. Mehta –vs- Union of India & Ors.*)

In this connection, a letter has been issued by this Department *vide* Memo No. EN/1653/3C-24/2021 dated 28th July, 2022 (copy enclosed) mentioning details of the issues and seeking your guidance in the matter as to how to address the multiple issues related to floodplain demarcation and management in West Bengal due to its unique geographical features.

It is once again requested to kindly offer your guidance in the matter as to how West Bengal should address the multiple issues mentioned above related to floodplain demarcation and management.

Yours faithfully,

Roshni Sen

Additional Chief Secretary to
the Government of West Bengal

Enclo: as stated

93

Government of West Bengal
Department of Environment

Prani Sampad Bhawan,5th Floor,LB-2,Sec-III, Saltlake City, Kolkata-106

No. EN/1653 /3C-24/2021 July 28, 2022

From :: Vivek Kumar
Additional Chief Secretary to the
Government of West Bengal

To :: The Secretary
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Department of Water Resources &
River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation
Govenment of India

Sub: Issues related to Floodplain Management in West Bengal

Ref: Orders of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal passed in O.A.200/2014 and O.A. 65(THC) of 2016/EZ

Sir

Your kind attention is drawn to the fact that Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) has, from time to time, passed Orders on floodplains, their identification and demarcation by the States concerned.

2. An Expert Committee under the leadership of Dr. Sunando Bandhopadhay, Department of Geography, University of Calcutta was constituted to demarcate floodplain zones in Ganga and Bhagirathi- Hooghly river basin of West Bengal. A copy of the said report is enclosed for ready reference. The findings of the Expert Committee are summarised below:

i. The plains drained by the Ganga and its principal distributary, the Bhagirathi-Hooghly measures 42,371 sq.km in the State of West Bengal.

ii. Considering five highest magnitude flood events of 1995-2020 period for five overlapping zones, it was found that 33% area of the region is subject to inundation by flood.

iii. The inundated area spreads over 226 CD blocks of 14 districts.

iv. Estimated population (2021) residing in this area is 76,250,487 and the average population density is 1629/sq.km.

v. Some of the most densely populated blocks including some major urban pockets, located close to the principal rivers are susceptible to flooding.

3. The Irrigation & Waterways Department was requested to examine the report of the Expert Committee and give their observations. The observations of Irrigation & Waterways Department are stated as follows:

3.1 It is worthwhile to mention that the Hon'ble NGT in its order dated 29/05/2019, stated that such identified floodplain will have to be declared as "No Construction" Zone. It has also been mentioned in the report that the identified floodplain is a densely populated area, having an average population density of 1629 /square K.M and 35% being urban areas.

3.2 Considering above, it is suggested that only the full river path while ruling at the Highest Flood Level (H.F.L) of last 25 years (1995-2000), is identified and declared as floodplain for the purpose of imposing restriction on construction activities with the following understanding:-

3.2.1 Such identification will be applicable for all the river stretches of main Ganga-Padma River, Bhagirathi- Hooghly River and all its tributaries.

3.2.2 In case of no embankment on either side of the river, the extreme points of the banks considering the meandering of the river in last 25 years, will be considered for the demarcation of floodplain.

3.2.3 In case of no embankments on both sides, the distance between the top of two embankments will be considered for the demarcation of floodplain.

3.2.4 In case of embankment only at one side of the river, the width of the river between the top of embankment on one side and the extreme point of the bank on the other side considering meandering in last 25 years, will be considered for the demarcation of floodplain.

3.2.5 Considering very high level flood discharge through the river Ganga in case of Malda and Murshidabad districts, an additional strip of land along the river bank or embankment on both side of the river, beyond the provisions, stated at (3.2.2), (3.2.3) & (3.2.4) above will also be demarcated as floodplain to provide additional space for the river, the width of which will be fixed on case to case basis on further study.

3.3 It is pertinent to mention the definition in 'Floodplain' embodied in the draft "Flood Plain Zoning" bill, sent by Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India in 2021, includes any river channel and the adjacent low land susceptible to natural flood inundation during period of maximum discharge due to overtopping or beach of river embankment or natural bank or due to unfavourable outfall condition like existence of high tide level. So considering above, it is suggested

that demarcation of floodplain is re-assessed based on the assumptions and analogy stated above.

4. On 08.07.2022, a meeting was chaired by the Chief Secretary, Government of West Bengal with the stakeholder Departments to discuss implementation of NGT's Orders on floodplain, the Report of the Expert Committee and the respective observations of the Departments concerned. After a thread-bare discussion, the following decision was taken:

4.1 "It was agreed that unlike upper riparian States, the deltaic West Bengal, having a wide expanse, is extremely fertile, densely populated with sizeable urban pockets and ecologically productive. While the Ganga and its tributaries in the upper catchment is enclosed by valley walls, the Bengal delta is absolutely flat. The Hon'ble Tribunal has clarified that 'the distance for no construction zone is to be measured from highest flood line at least in the last 25 years.' In West Bengal, the HFL went beyond Indo-Bangladesh border during 1998 and 2000 floods.

4.2 Accordingly, it was felt that the unique geographical characteristics of West Bengal make floodplain zoning difficult in the framework stipulated by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and the Ministry of Jal Shakti, since going by the available flood data, a very large part of the State of West Bengal's geographical area would fall within the floodplains of the Ganga river systems and its tributaries. The House agreed that dealing with the issue of floodplains in lower riparian States falling in Ganga delta, requires a region-specific approach. It was decided that a representation would be sent to Ministry of Jal Shakti highlighting the impracticability/ difficulty in implementing the current guidelines in respect of West Bengal, and seeking their advice on how to proceed further in the matter."
(Copy of the minutes of the meeting is enclosed).

5. In the light of the above facts, you are requested to kindly offer your guidance in the matter as to how West Bengal should address the multiple issues mentioned above related to floodplain demarcation and management.

Yours faithfully,

Additional Chief Secretary to the
Government of West Bengal

Enclo: as stated

Annexure-R/6

Annexure- I

District wise number of health care units, Biomedical waste generation by health care units and treatment & disposal of Bio-medical wastes through the Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities:

Sl. No.	Name of the State /Union Territory	Name of the District	Number of Health Care Units	Bio-medical Waste Generation (in Kg/day)	Bio-medical Waste Treatment and disposal (in Kg/day)		Total (in Kg/day)
					Incineration	Autoclaving	
1.	West Bengal	Kolkata	1631	9107.38	4381.61	4725.77	9107.38
2.		North 24 Parganas	1179	6646.01	5005.41	1640.60	6646.01
3.		South 24 Parganas	687	2866.11	1390.18	1475.93	2866.11
4.		Hooghly	634	1694.91	1457.63	237.28	1694.91

37997

H/C

37998

Annexure A/7

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL
OFFICE OF THE ADDITIONAL DISTRICT MAGISTRATE AND
DISTRICT LAND & LAND REFORMS OFFICER, HOOGHLY

JIBAN PAUL'S GARDEN, HOOGHLY - 712103
PH. – (033) 26802097/98, FAX – 91-33-26800578
Email : dllrohugli@gmail.com

Memo No. IX-08 / N G T / 3078 / MM Date- 18/7/2024

To
The Additional District Magistrate (Dev)
Hooghly

Sub : Seeking report regarding different issues in compliance with the Order dated 02.05.2024 and order dated 21.02.2024 passed by Hon'ble NGT (Principal Bench), New Delhi in connection with O.A. No. 200 of 2014 the matter of M.C. Meheta-vs-Union of India & Ors.

Ref: Your office Memo No. 1098/R.M. 10.07.2024.

Sir,

Reference above.

It is for your kind information that, as per report and available case record, no permission has been issued from this office regarding instream excavation of sand from river Ganga or its tributary in District Hooghly.

However, action had been taken from this end after getting information of illegal mining in river Ganga and report as per format is furnished below :

Proper format for Report in connection with O.A. No. 200/2014 pending before the Hon'ble Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi

Name of the District: Hooghly

Sl. No.	Issue	Remarks
VII	Mining	
	a) Number of cases registered within a year against illegal mining in the bed of river Ganges and its tributaries and details of enforcement of mining policy of State and " Ënforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining" (EMGSM)-2020) and Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines 2016.	Nil
	b) Number of cases registered within a year against illegal mining in the flod plains of river Ganga and its tributaries and details of enforcement of mining policy of State and "Ënforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining" (EMGSM)-2020) and Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines 2016.	Two FIRs have been lodged

Enclo : As stated.

18.7.24
Additional District Magistrate &
District Land & Land Reforms Officer, Hooghly

98

37999

Balagarh :: Hooghly

Memo No: 367/BLG/2024 Date :25/06/2024

From:-
Block Land & Land Reforms Officer,
Balagarh, Hooghly.

To
The Officer In Charge,
Balagarh Police Station,
Hooghly Rural Police District.

Sub :- FIR against Unknown miscreants for unauthorized extraction of earth from mouza- kamardanga , JL no-20, plot no-154 ; Somra-1, G.P., P.S. Balagarh, District Hooghly and storage of Minor Minerals under Rule 50 of the W.B.M.M. Concession Rules, 2016, Sec 21(1) and 21(4) of Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1956 (67 of 1957) as amended read with Rule 3 of W.B. Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2002.

Sir,

1. This is to inform you that an enquiry has been conducted on 20-06-2024 by revenue officer Shaquib Pervez and RI's attached to the office of the undersigned and submitted a report ,as per report some unknown miscreants of the above mentioned address unauthorisedly extracted and stored and transported the Earth for commercial use which is minor minerals in terms of sec 3(e) of Mines & Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957(67 of 1957) as amended read with Notification issued by Ministry of Steel & Mines Department, Government of India which Minor Minerals belongs to and are in possession of Government from the aforesaid location and extraction have been made without any permit from the appropriate authority nor without holding any quarry STML/ML as required under the provision of West Bengal Minor & Minerals Concession Rules, 2016 and has committed crime by way of trespassing into the land and sub soil and causing public nuisance. Moreover the said plot is recorded in khatian no-1 as per CLR.

2. Such unauthorized extraction, removal and storage of Minor Minerals makes the involved unknown miscreants to be prosecuted u/s Rule 50 of W. B. Minor Minerals Concession Rules, 2016, sec 21(1) & 21(D) of Minor Minerals Regulations and Development Act, 1957(67 of 1957) as amended read with Rules 3 of W.B. Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2002.

3. I Kalim Ansari S/O Muslim Ansari working in the capacity of BL&LRO, Balagarh being empowered U/S 26 of Minor and Minerals (Regulations and Development) Act, 1957(67 of 1957) as amended, would therefore request you to kindly arrange for prosecution of offenders stated above and You are further requested to stop such unauthorized / illegal extraction and transportation of earth.

This may be treated as an FIR.

25/06/24
Block Land & Land Reforms Officer
&
Authorized person U/S 22 of M.M.(R&D), 1957
Balagarh, Hooghly

Block Land & Land Reforms Office
Balagarh at Jirat, Hooghly

RECEIVED
CONTENT NOT VERIFIED
26/06/24
For Balagarh Police Station
Dist.- Hooghly

Signature of witnesses :

99

58350

West Bengal Form No. 27

FIRST INFORMATION REPORT

(Under Section 154 Cr. P.C.)

1. Dist. Hooghly P.S. Balagarh Year 2024 FIR No. 300/24 Date 26-06-24
2. (i) Act Storage of Minor minerals under Rule 50 of the WBMM Concession Rules 2016 Sections Sec 21(1) and 21(4) of Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act 1956 (67 of 1957) [illegible] Rule 3 of WB Minerals [illegible] Rules 2002
(ii) Act [illegible] mining Transport [illegible] storage
3. (a) Occurrence of offence: Day Date From 26-6-24 Date To Time From Time To 13.15
Time Period 26-06-24
(b) Information received at P.S. Date Time 13.13
(c) General Diary Reference Entry No(s) 1823
4. Type of Information: typed Written / Oral
5. Place of Occurrence: (a) Direction and Distance from P.S. 13 KM from Beat No. JL No-20
(b) Address Mouza-Kamardanga plot No-154, C.P-Somra-1 under P.S-Balagarh, Dist-Hooghly.
(c) In case outside limit of this police Station, then the Name of the P.S. District
6. Complainant / Informant:
(a) Name Kalim Ansari
(b) Father's / Husband's Name Lt Muslim Ansari (d) Nationality Indian
(c) Date / Year of Birth
(e) Passport No. Date of Issue Place of Issue
(f) Occupation Block Land & Land Reforms officer, Balagarh, Dist-Hooghly
(g) Address B.L&L.R.O Balagarh, at Jirat, P.S-Balagarh, Dist-Hooghly
7. Details of known / suspected / unknown accused with full particulars (Attach separate sheet, if necessary):
Unknown miscreants
8. Reasons for delay in reporting by the complainant / Informant
N/A.
9. Particulars of properties stolen / involved (Attach separate sheet, if necessary):
N/A
10. Total value of properties stolen / involved N/A
11. Inquest Report / U.D. Case No., if any
12. FIR Contents (Attach separate sheets, if required): The original typed complaint of the complainant which is treated as FIR is attached herewith / reproduced over leaf.
13. Action taken: Since the above report reveals commission of offence (s) as mentioned at item No. 2, registered the case and took up the investigation / directed SI Bikash Ch Mondal PI Mo-9474884099 to take up the investigation / refused investigation / transferred to P.S. on point of jurisdiction. FIR read over to the Complainant / Informant, admitted to be correctly recorded and a copy given to the Complainant / Informant free of cost.

Kalim Ansari

14. Signature / Thumb impression of the complainant / Informant

Signature of the Officer-in-Charge, Police Station
Officer-in-Charge
Balagarh P.S., Hooghly
Name RAJKIRON MUKHOPADHYAY
Rank SI of Police, O/C Balagarh P.S
Hooghly (R) - 26-06-24

15. Date & Time of despatch to the court:

38001

Government of West Bengal
Land & Land Reforms & Refugee Relief & Rehabilitation Department
Office of the Block Land & Land Reforms Officer,
Balagarh :: Hooghly

Memo No: 368/BLG/2024

Date :25/06/2024

From:-
Block Land & Land Reforms Officer,
Balagarh, Hooghly.

To
The Officer In Charge,
Balagarh Police Station,
Hooghly Rural Police District.

Sub :- FIR against Unknown miscreant for unauthorized extraction of earth from the bank of river Ganges from Village - Charkhalramari, Jirat, G.P., mouza-Raninagar & Durlabhpur, JL no-139 & 140, P.S. Balagarh, District Hooghly and storage of Minor Minerals under Rule 50 of the W.B.M.M. Concession Rules, 2016, Sec 21(1) and 21(4) of Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1956 (67 of 1957) as amended read with Rule 3 of W.B. Minerals (Prevention of illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2002.

Sir,

1. This is to inform you that a complain received from Jirat ,pradhan .On the basis of that complain a team consist of revenue officer Shaquib pervez and RI's attached to this office went to the spot alongwith the officers of the Balagarh PS (Copy attached)and it is found that some unknown miscreants of the above mentioned address unauthorisedly extracted and stored and transported the Earth for commercial use which is minor minerals in terms of sec 3(e) of Mines & Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957(67 of 1957) as amended read with Notification issued by Ministry of Steel & Mines Department, Government of India which Minor Minerals belongs to and are in possession of Government from the aforesaid location and extraction have been made without any permit from the appropriate authority nor without holding any quarry STML/ML as required under the provision of West Bengal Minor & Minerals Concession Rules, 2016 and has committed crime by way of trespassing into the land and sub soil and causing public nuisance.

2. Such unauthorized extraction, removal and storage of Minor Minerals makes the involved unknown miscreants to be prosecuted u/s Rule 50 of W. B. Minor Minerals Concession Rules, 2016, sec 21(1) & 21(D) of Minor Minerals Regulations and Development Act, 1957(67 of 1957) as amended read with Rules 3 of W.B. Minerals (Prevention of illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2002.

3. I Kalim Ansari S/O Lt. Muslim Ansari working in the capacity of BL&LRO, Balagarh being empowered U/S 26 of Minor and Minerals (Regulations and Development) Act, 1957(67 of 1957) as amended, would therefore request you to kindly arrange for prosecution of offenders stated above and You are further requested to stop such authorized / illegal extraction and transportation of earth.

This may be treated as an FIR.

25/06/24

Block Land & Land Reforms Officer
&
Authorized person U/S 22 of M.M.(R&D), 1957
Balagarh, Hooghly.
Block Land & Land Reforms Officer
Balagarh at Jirat, Hooghly

RECEIVED
CONTENT NOT VERIFIED
26/06/24.
For Balagarh P.S.
Officer-in-Charge

6. Signature of witnesses :

i)

Prepared & seized by me

101

West Bengal Form No. 27

FIRST INFORMATION REPORT

55551

(Under Section 154 Cr. P.C.)

1 Dist. Hooghly P.S. Balagarh Year 2024 301/24 26-6-24

2 (i) Act 2016 Sec. 21(1) ... Storage of Minor Minerals under Rule 56 of the ... [illegible] and Development (ii) Act 1957 ... as amended ... Rule 3 of ... Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules 2012 (iii) Act [illegible] (iv) Other Acts & Sections [illegible]

3 (a) Occurrence of Offence: Day .... Date From .... Date To ....

Time Period .... Time From .... Time To ....

(b) Information received at P.S. Date 26-05-2024 Time 13.25 hr.

(c) General Diary Reference, Entry No(s) 1825 Time 13.29 hr.

4. Type of Information: Written / Oral typed

5. Place of Occurrence (a) Direction and Distance from P.S. 8 KM South Beat No. JL No - 139

(b) Address Bank of River Ganges Vill - Charkhairmari, G.P. Jirat, Mouza Daninagar & Durlabhpur, JL No - 139 & 140 PS - Balagarh, Hooghly.

(c) In case outside limit of this police Station, then the

Name of the P.S. .... District ....

6 Complainant / Informant:

(a) Name Kalim Ansari

(b) Father's / Husband's Name Lt. Muslim Ansari

(c) Date / Year of Birth .... (d) Nationality Indian

(e) Passport No. .... Date of Issue .... Place of Issue ....

(f) Occupation Block Land & Land Reforms Officer at Jirat, PS-Balagarh, Dist-Hooghly

(g) Address B.L & L.R.O, Balagarh at Jirat, PS-Balagarh, Dist-Hooghly

7 Details of known / suspected / unknown accused with full particulars (Attach separate sheet, if necessary):

Unknown miscreants

8 Reasons for delay in reporting by the complainant / Informant

N/A

9 Particulars of properties stolen / involved (Attach separate sheet, if necessary) -

N/A

10 Total value of properties stolen / involved N/A

11 Inquest Report / U.D. Case No., if any N/A

12 FIR Contents (Attach separate sheets, if required): The original typed complaint of the complainant which is treated as FIR is attached herewith / reproduced overleaf.

13. Action taken: Since the above report reveals commission of offence (s) as mentioned at item No 2, registered the case and took up the investigation / directed P.S.I. Bijoy Pal Mob - 9382824411 to take up investigation / ~~refused investigation / transferred to P.S.~~ on point of jurisdiction. FIR read over to the Complainant / Informant, admitted to be correctly recorded and a copy given to the Complainant / Informant free of cost.

Kalim Ansari

14. Signature / Thumb impression of the complainant / Informant

Signature of the Officer-in-Charge Police Station Balagarh P.S., Hooghly

Name RAJKUMAR MUKHOPADHYAY

Rank SI of Police, O/C, Balagarh PS Hooghly (R) - 26-06-24

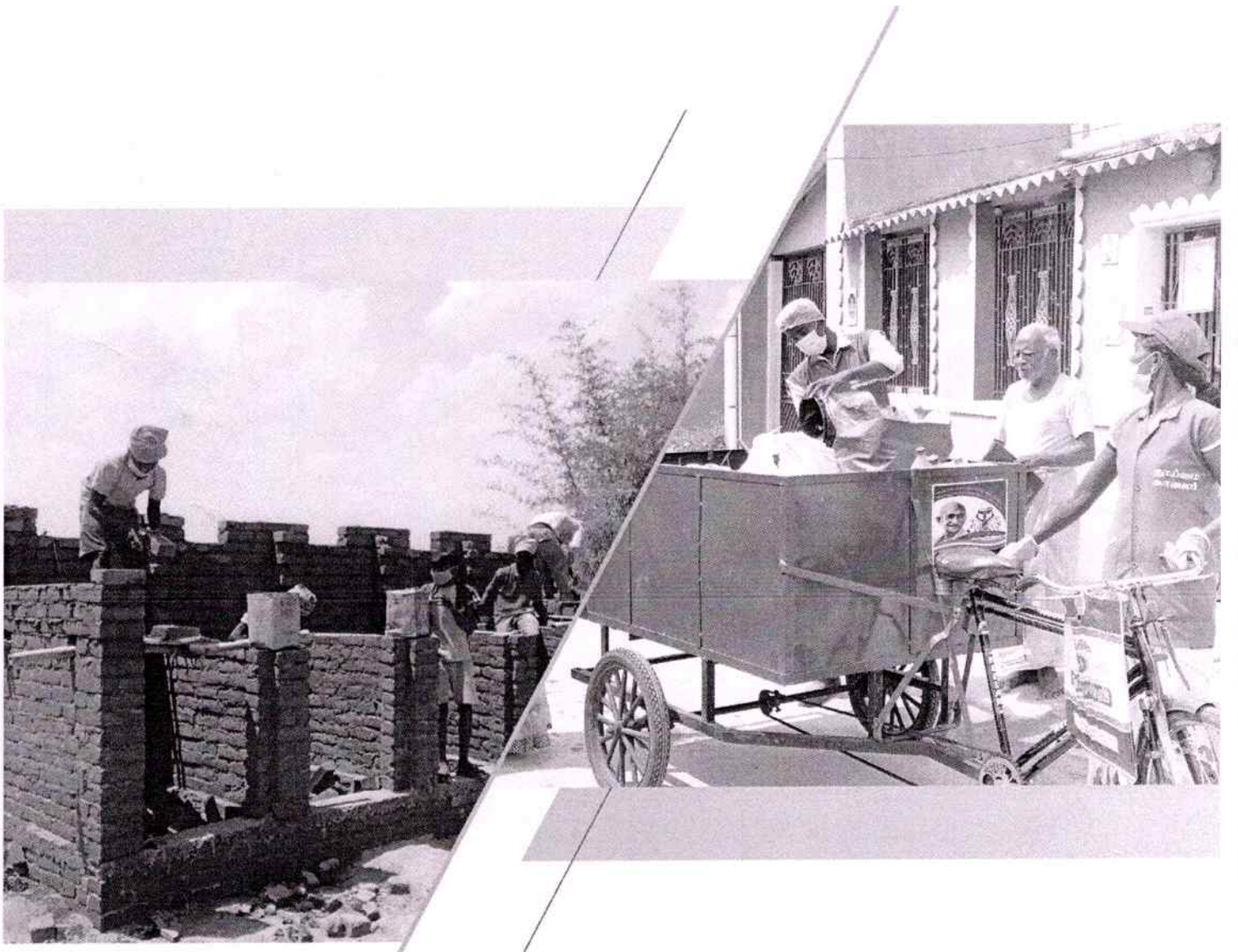
15 Date & Time of despatch to the court:

38003

Annexure 'R/8'

पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता विभाग
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

स्वच्छ भारत
एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर



Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)

Phase II Operational Guidelines

May 2020

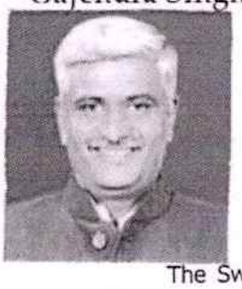
Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)

Phase II Operational Guidelines

May 2020

38005

गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत
Gajendra Singh Shekhawat



सत्यमेव जयते

जल शक्ति मंत्री
भारत सरकार
Minister for Jal Shakti
Government of India

Message

The Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen), arguably the world's largest behaviour change programme, has been a source of inspiration to countries around the world. It was, indeed, a social revolution that transformed the lives of our people, bringing significant improvement in terms of economic, environmental, health and social benefits, and enhanced the safety and dignity of our women.

With all villages and States in the country having declared themselves Open Defecation Free (ODF), it is time now for us to sustain the gains made so that all villages in the country become ODF Plus during Phase II of Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen, i.e. that all villages sustain their ODF status and ensure effective management of solid and liquid waste.

These Operational Guidelines are intended to provide specific guidance to managers at State, District and Gram Panchayat levels. Various components of ODF Plus – sustainability of ODF status, bio-degradable waste management, plastic waste management, greywater management, faecal sludge management, and modalities for convergence with other schemes have been outlined extensively. Implementers need to use them for community-based interventions to facilitate hygiene promotion and sanitation in all areas.

The Phase II of Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen will continue to generate employment and provide impetus to the rural economy through construction of household toilets and community sanitary complexes, as well as infrastructure for Solid and Liquid Waste Management such as compost pits, soak pits, waste stabilisation ponds, material recovery facilities, etc.

I extend my gratitude to all who have contributed to the formulation of these guidelines and shared their valuable experiences and suggestions.

I sincerely hope that implementers will exhibit the same enthusiasm and creativity as they did in the first phase of the campaign and make it a movement of the people, by the people and for the people.

(Gajendra Singh Shekhawat)

Office : 210, Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-110 001
Tel: No. (011) 23711780, 23714663, 23714200, Fax : (011) 23710804
E-mail : minister-mowr@nic.in

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रतन लाल कटारिया
RATTAN LAL KATARIA

सत्यमेव जयते

जल शक्ति और सामाजिक न्याय
एवं अधिकारिता राज्य मंत्री
भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली

Minister of State for Jal Shakti and
Social Justice & Empowerment
Government of India, New Delhi

May, 2020

Message

The importance of ODF Sustainability and Solid and Liquid Waste Management cannot be overemphasized. While ODF Sustainability helps us preserve the gains we have made in the first phase of the Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen (SBM-G), proper waste management can contribute significantly to the environment and human health. With a viewof keeping our villages clean and open defecation free, and ensuring Solid and Liquid Waste Management in all villages of the country, the Government of India is implementing Phase II of the SBM-G.

Also implemented in mission mode like Phase 1, the second phase of the SBM-G will be monitored on the basis of the outcome in key areas viz. ODF sustainability and improvement in visual cleanliness of villages – minimal litter and minimal stagnant water. Intensive efforts will also be made to ensure that all households continue to have access to toilets and that no one is left behind.

As we embark on the Phase II of the SBM-G, I wish implementers at State, District and Panchayat level success in their endeavours, and I hope that their achievements will have a lasting and positive impact on our rural population and the country at large.

Jai Hind

(Rattan Lal Kataria)

215, Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi – 110 001
Tel. No. (011) 23708419, 23718759, Fax: (011) 23354496

38007

परमेश्वरन अय्यर
Parameswaran Iyer

सत्यमेव जयते

Secretary
Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation
1th Floor, Pt Dindayal Antodaya Bhawan, N D-110003
Tel: 24361011, 24362715,
e-Mail: param.iyer@gov.in

Message

The Swachh Bharat Mission was launched on 2nd October 2014 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, with an aim to achieve an Open Defecation Free India by 2nd October 2019, a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on his 150th birth anniversary.

The world's largest behaviour change programme, the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] achieved the seemingly impossible task by transforming itself into a *Janandolan* (people's movement), with 130 crore people from all spheres of life contributing to make the programme a success. As a result, the rural sanitation coverage increased from 39 per cent in 2014 to 100 per cent in 2019 with over 10.28 crore toilets built across 36 States/UTs. As of 2nd October 2019, all districts across India had declared themselves Open Defecation Free (ODF).

The impact of the SBM(G) has been articulated by various global agencies, estimating significant economic, environmental, health and social impacts. Having achieved the important milestone of an ODF India, the work on sanitation and the behaviour change campaign continues in order to sustain the gains made under the programme during the last five years (2014-2019), to ensure that no one is left behind, and to transform all villages from ODF to ODF Plus.

The Government of India, in February 2020, approved the Phase-II of the SBM(G) with a total outlay of Rs. 1,40,881 crores to focus on the sustainability of ODF status and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM). SBM(G) Phase II is planned to be a novel model of convergence between different verticals of financing and various schemes of the Central and State Governments. Apart from budgetary allocations from the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation and the corresponding State share, remaining funds will be dovetailed from the 15th Finance Commission grants to Rural Local Bodies, MGNREGS, CSR funds, and revenue generation models, etc., particularly for SLWM.

SBM(G) Phase-II will be implemented in mission mode from 2020-21 to 2024-25. The operational guidelines for Phase II have been formulated in this booklet. These guidelines are advisory in nature and may be adapted as per local requirements and conditions.

We hope that these guidelines prove to be a useful tool for all State and District teams, helping them to plan and strengthen their strategy, as well as enhance the implementation.

Parameswaran Iyer

Parameswaran Iyer

Arun Baroka, IAS
Additional Secretary

Ministry of Jal Shakti
Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation
Pt. Deendayal Antodaya Bhawan
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road
New Delhi -110003

Introduction

This booklet provides operational guidelines for the implementation of the Phase-II of Swachh Bharat Mission in rural (ग्रामीण- *grameen*) areas of India, which have been formulated based on Union Governments' approval of Phase-II of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] in February 2020.

The SBM(G) was launched on 2nd October 2014 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi to ensure cleanliness in India and make it Open Defecation Free (ODF). Said to be the world's largest behaviour change programme, it achieved the seemingly impossible task by generating a people's movement at the grassroots. All stakeholders worked together from 2014 to 2019 and in a time bound manner ensured that, as on 2nd October 2019 all districts across India, declared themselves as ODF.

Having achieved the milestone of an ODF India in a time bound manner in the last five years from 2014 to 2019, the work on sanitation and the behaviour change campaign has to continue to sustain the gains made under the programme and also to ensure no one is left behind and the overall cleanliness (सम्पूर्ण स्वच्छता - Sampoorn Swachhata) in villages as well. To pursue these objectives, its planning had begun sometime back - in the beginning of the year 2019. Extensive discussions with all States/UTs and other stakeholders were held. Feedback from evaluation of the programme based on three rounds of National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey [NARSS], umpteen number of video conferences with States and districts and also interactions with general public and field functionaries during field visits of our officers and consultants in the Ministry was useful. Extensive discussions were held with other ministries in GoI and also NITI Aayog and Ministry of Finance and the result was that the Government of India, in February 2020, approved Phase-II of the SBM(G) with a total outlay of Rs. 1,40,881 crores to focus on the sustainability of ODF status and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM). Timely release of report of XV Finance Commission for the year 2020-21 on the 1st Feb 2020 was helpful in providing the much needed and asked for tied grants (tied for the first time) for sanitation to Rural Local Bodies.

SBM(G) Phase-II is planned to be a novel model of convergence between different verticals of financing and various schemes of Central and State Governments. The programme will be implemented in mission mode from 2020-21 to 2024-25. The operational guidelines for Phase-II have been formulated in this booklet. These guidelines are advisory in nature and may be adapted as per local requirements and conditions.

These guidelines are not the work of any single individual. It has been the combined team work based on inputs from States/UTs and all those in the Ministry in SBM Division, who have worked tirelessly and contributed immensely in the preparation of the Cabinet note and also the operational guidelines.

We hope this will be a useful tool for all State and District teams, helping to plan and strengthen their strategy as well as enhance the implementation experience.

Arun Baroka

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CONTENTS

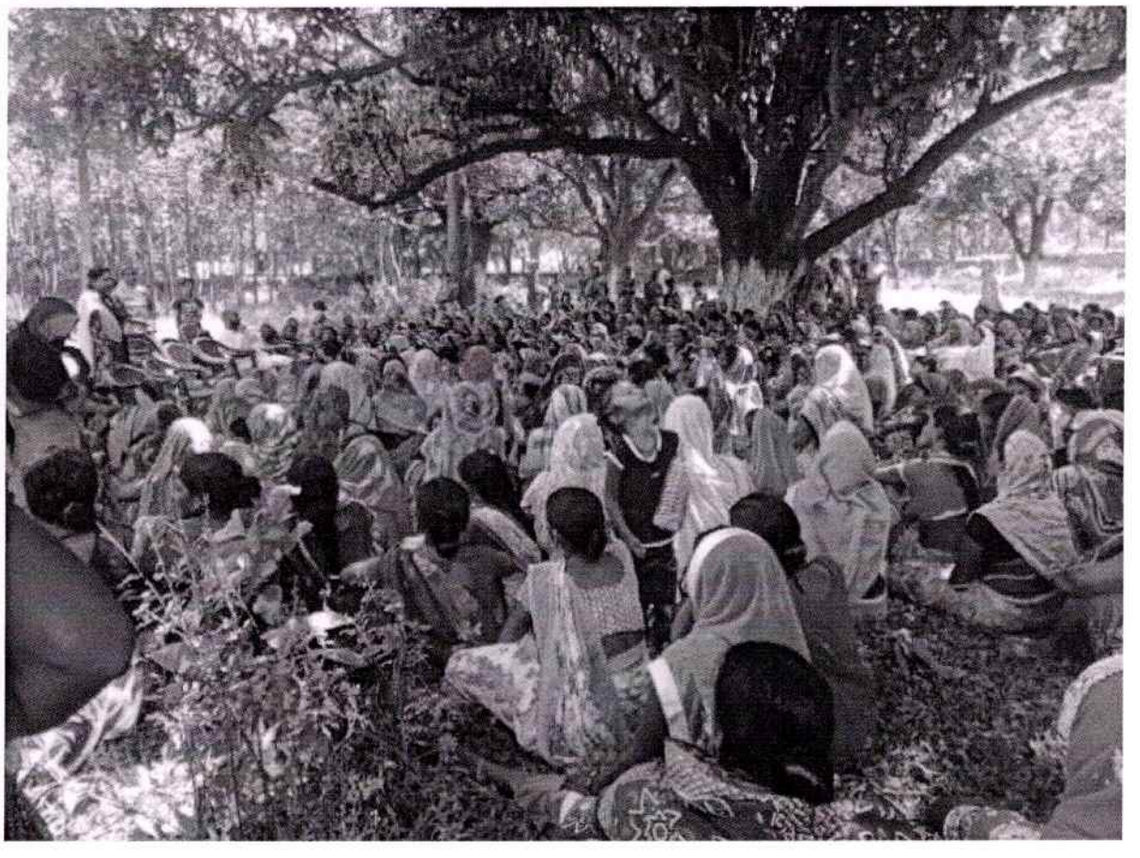
ANNEXURES

ABBREVIATIONS

AIP	Annual Implementation Plan
AIR	All India Radio
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
APL	Above Poverty Line
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
AWW	Anganwadi Worker
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
BDO	Block Development Officer
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BWSC	Block Water and Sanitation Committee
BSO	Block Sanitation Officer
CAS	Community Approaches to Sanitation
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CLF	Cluster Level Federation
CRSP	Central Rural Sanitation Programme
CSC	Community Sanitary Complex
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DDWS	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation
DAVP	Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity
DD	Doordarshan
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
DSBM	District Swachh Bharat Mission
DTMU	District Training Management Unit
DWSC	District Water and Sanitation Committee
DWSM	District Water and Sanitation Mission
FSM	Faecal Sludge Management
FSTP	Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant
FSMS	Faecal Sludge Management System
GOI	Government of India
GP	Gram Panchayat
GOBAR-DHAN	Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan
HRD	Human Resource Development
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IHHL	Individual Household Latrine
IMIS	Integrated Management Information System
IPC	Interpersonal Communication
JJM	Jal Jeevan Mission
JMP	Joint Monitoring Program
KVK	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
LWM	Liquid Waste Management
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management

MIS	Management Information System
MLALADS	Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Scheme
MNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MOJS	Ministry of Jal Shakti
MPLADS	Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NARSS	National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey
NFDC	National Film Development Corporation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NNBOMP	New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme
NRC	National Resource Centre
NRDWP	National Rural Drinking Water Program
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission
NSSC	National Scheme Sanctioning Committee
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organisation
ODF	Open Defecation Free
ODF-S	Open Defecation Free Sustainability
ODF Plus	Open Defecation Free Plus
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PAC	Plan Approval Committee
PC	Production Centre
PFMS	Public Financial Management System
PHC	Public Health Centre
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PIP	Project Implementation Plan
PMAY	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
PMGSY	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PR	Panchayati Raj
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
PSU	Public Sector Undertakings
PTA	Parent Teachers Association
PWMC	Plastic Waste Management Centre
R&D	Research and Development
RDAC	Research and Development Advisory Committee
RSM	Rural Sanitary Mart
SAP	Swachhata Action Plan
SATAT	Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
SBK	Swachh Bharat Kosh
SBMG	Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)
SHG	Self Help Group
SLSSC	State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee

SLTS	School Led Total Sanitation
SLWM	Solid and Liquid Waste Management
SO	Support Organisation
SPMU	State Project Monitoring Unit
STMU	State Training Management Unit
SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
SSBM	State Swachh Bharat Mission
SSG	Swachh Survekshan Grameen
SGSY	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
SWSC	State Water and Sanitation Committee
SWSM	State Water and Sanitation Mission
SWM	Solid waste management
TSC	Total Sanitation Campaign
VAP	Village Action Plan
VO	Village Organisation
VWSC	Village Water and Sanitation Committee
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WSP	Waste Stabilisation Pond
WSSO	Water and Sanitation Support Organisation
ZP	Zila Parishad



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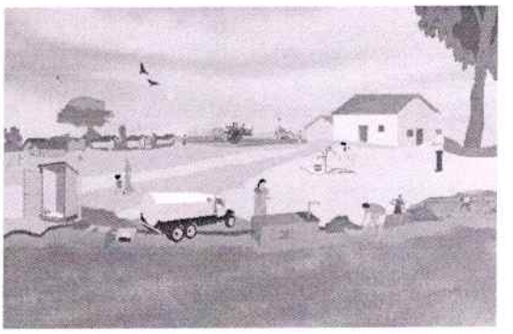
PREFACE



The Swachh Bharat Mission was launched on 2nd October 2014 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, with an aim to achieve a clean India by 2nd October 2019, a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on his 150th birth anniversary. Swachh Bharat Mission aimed to provide safety, security and convenience, especially for women and children, by eliminating the shameful habit of open defecation across the country.

Said to be the world's largest behaviour change programme, the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBMG] achieved the seemingly impossible task by generating a people's movement at the grassroots. As a result, the rural sanitation coverage increased from 39 per cent in 2014 to 100 per cent in 2019 with over 10.28 crore toilets built across 36 States/UTs. As of 2nd October 2019, all districts across India had declared themselves ODF.

The success of the campaign is attributed to the 4Ps - political leadership, public financing, partnerships and people's participation - with the Prime Minister leading it from the front with the resolve to eradicate the practice of open defecation in five years. It was a *janandolan* (people's movement) in the truest sense with 130 crore people from all spheres of life contributing to making the programme a success, of a magnitude that few could have imagined.

The impact of the SBMG has been articulated by various global agencies, estimating significant economic, environmental and health impacts, contributing to the health of children and empowerment of women, in particular. Having achieved the important milestone of an ODF India, the work on sanitation and the behaviour change campaign continues in order to sustain the gains made under the programme during the last five years (2014-

2019), to improve overall cleanliness in villages, and to ensure that no one is left behind.

The Government of India, in February 2020, approved Phase-II of the SBMG with a total outlay of Rs. 1,40,881 crores to focus on the sustainability of ODF status and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM). SBMG Phase II is planned to be a novel model of convergence between different verticals of financing and various schemes of Central and State Governments. Apart from budgetary allocations from Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation and the corresponding State share, remaining funds will be dovetailed from 15th Finance Commission grants to Rural Local Bodies, MGNREGS, CSR funds, and revenue generation models, etc., particularly for SLWM.

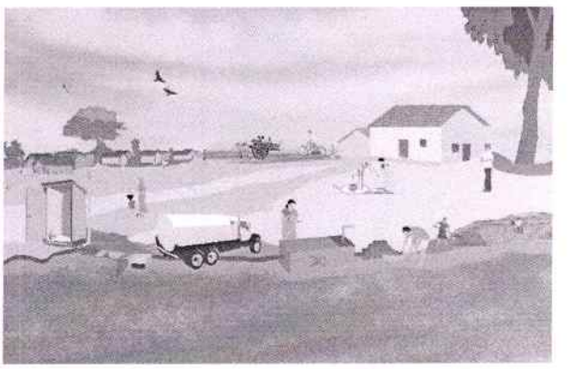
SBMG Phase-II will be implemented in mission mode from 2020-21 to 2024-25. The operational guidelines for Phase II have been formulated in this booklet. These guidelines are advisory in nature and may be adapted as per local requirements and conditions.

We hope they prove to be a useful tool for all State and District teams, helping to plan and strengthen their strategy as well as enhance the implementation experience.

The successful implementation of Phase I of SBMG was lined with narratives of courage, tireless efforts, innovation and more – by individuals, communities and district teams to make ODF behaviour an accepted norm. It is hoped to have similar enthusiasm and drive in SBMG Phase II, towards promoting clean villages, hygiene promotion and the health and well-being of our communities, in the spirit of making this a people's movement.

2

PREVIOUS PROGRAMMES

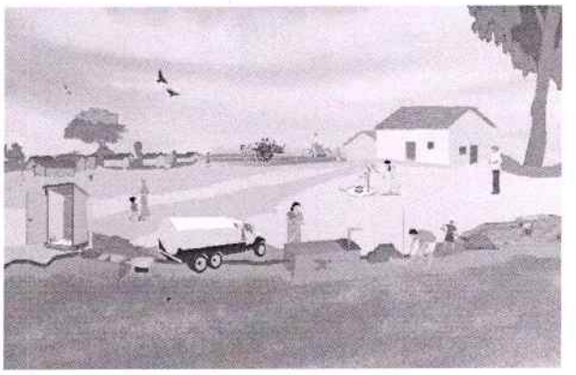


The first sanitation programme for rural India was introduced in 1954 as a part of the First Five Year Plan of the Government of India (GOI). Given that the 1981 Census revealed that rural sanitation coverage was only 1%, a greater emphasis was then given to rural sanitation during the International Decade for Drinking Water and Sanitation (1981-90). The GOI introduced the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) in 1986 with the primary objective of improving the quality of life of rural people and to provide privacy and dignity to women. From 1999, a "demand-driven" approach under the "Total Sanitation Campaign" (TSC) was adopted. It emphasized Information, Education and Communication (IEC), Human Resource Development (HRD) and Capacity Development to increase awareness regarding safe sanitation leading to demand generation for sanitary facilities. This enhanced people's capacity to choose appropriate options through alternate delivery mechanisms as per their economic condition. Financial incentives were provided to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households for construction and usage of individual household latrines (IHHL), in recognition of their achievements. The 'Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan' (NBA), the successor programme of the TSC, was launched from April 1, 2012. The objective was to accelerate the sanitation coverage in the rural community through renewed strategies and saturation approach. NBA worked towards achieving necessary outcomes to create Nirmal Gram Panchayats. Under the NBA, the incentives for IHHLs were enhanced and further support was obtained in convergence with MGNREGS.

While the above mentioned programmes made some progress for the rural sanitation landscape of the country, in the census of 2011, rural sanitation coverage (households with individual latrines) was found to be only 33%.

3

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (2014-2019)



To significantly accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation, the Prime Minister of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission on October 2, 2014. The Mission aimed to achieve a Swachh Bharat by October 2, 2019, as a fitting tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on his 150th birth anniversary, by eliminating the practice of open defecation.

The SBM has two sub-Missions, the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) under the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (formerly the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation), and the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) [SBM(U)] under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. The overall Mission is coordinated by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation. In rural areas, the programme aimed towards achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) villages and improve the levels of overall cleanliness through SLWM activities.

The SBMG has transformed rural India by manifesting into a janandolan for sanitation - unlike any other the world has ever seen. Since the launch of the SBMG in 2014, more than 10 crore[1] toilets have been constructed. As a result, by October 2019, all villages across the country, and consequently all 36 States/UTs, had declared themselves ODF.

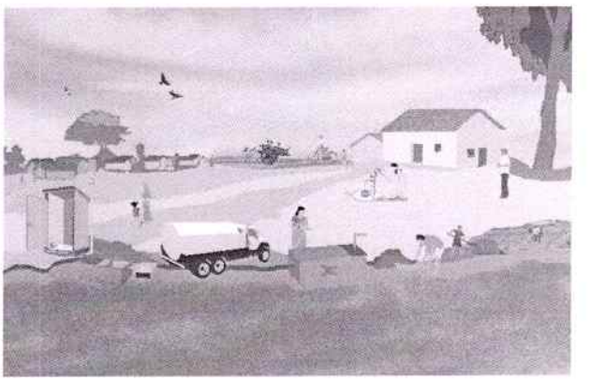
While the achievement of ODF status has been a major milestone, the Mission continues to work towards the sustainability of ODF gains and to ensure that no one is left behind. The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, also developed a 10-year Rural Sanitation Strategy in September 2019, to achieve and maintain the sustainability of ODF outcomes and Solid and Liquid Waste Management arrangements in rural areas. The 10-year strategy lays down the framework for achieving this long-term vision and is intended to guide and provide the way forward for State Governments, Local Governments, policymakers, implementers and all relevant stakeholders, including the people of rural India.

[1]As on 2nd October, 2019.

4

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (GRAMEEN) PHASE II

(2020-21 – 2024-25)



With the key objective of SBMG Phase I attained, the Government of India renewed its commitment to further enhance the sanitation and hygiene status in rural areas with the approval of Phase II of the programme.

SBMG Phase II has been uniquely designed to leverage the capacity of individuals and communities in rural India to create a people's movement to ensure that the ODF status of rural areas is sustained, people continue to practice safe hygienic behaviour and that all villages have solid and liquid waste management arrangements.

SBMG Phase-II will be implemented from 2020-21 to 2024-25 in mission mode with a total estimated outlay of Rs.1,40,881 crores. This will be a novel model of convergence between different verticals of financing and various schemes of Central and State Governments to saturate the sanitation facilities for achieving the ODF Plus villages. Apart from budgetary allocations from DDWS and the corresponding State share, remaining funds will be dovetailed from 15th Finance Commission grants to Rural Local Bodies, MGNREGS and revenue generation models, etc., particularly for SLWM.

4.1 Objective

The key objective of SBMG Phase II is to sustain the ODF status of villages and to improve the levels of cleanliness in rural areas through Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities, making villages ODF Plus.

An ODF Plus village is defined as a village which sustains its Open Defecation Free (ODF) status, ensures solid and liquid waste management and is visually clean.

This includes:

a. ODF-Sustainability That all households in a village, as well as the Primary Schools, Panchayat Ghar and Anganwadi Centre, have access to a toilet and that continued behaviour change communication is ensured in the village through Information, Education and Communication (IEC).

b. Solid Waste Management Effective management of solid waste by at least 80% of households and all public places (including the Primary schools, Panchayat Ghar and Anganwadi centre). This includes the management of bio-degradable waste from cattle and agricultural activities by individual and community compost pits, and of plastic waste by ensuring an adequate segregation and collection system.

c. Liquid Waste Management Effective management of liquid waste by at least 80% of households and all public places (including the Primary schools, Panchayat Ghar and Anganwadi Centre). This includes the management of greywater generated from kitchen use and bathing, and storm water, by channels and/or individual and community soak pits, and of any black water due to overflow from septic tanks.

d. Visual cleanliness A village will be classified as visually clean if 80% of households and all public places are observed to have minimal litter and minimal stagnant water, and that there is no accumulation of plastic waste in the form of a dump in the village.

The above objective is to be achieved through continued Behaviour Change Communication and capacity strengthening at all levels.

4.2 Guiding principles for Implementation

1. **Ensuring that no one is left behind** The Mission will strive towards providing access to all new households that come up during the project period with safe sanitation facilities, and to any eligible household which may have been left out in its previous phase. Such households will be identified by the GP/District as part of the ODF Plus verification exercise. For those households which do not have individual household latrines due to the lack of space, floating population etc., provision of community managed sanitation complex commonly known as community sanitary complex(CSC) may be made.

2. **Community assets for SLWM to be prioritized and financed** While individual assets are encouraged, the programme will prioritize, and provide funding, for the creation of community assets, as far as possible. This is to ensure that every household in the village has access to Solid and Liquid Waste Management facilities. IEC channels will be used to motivate households to construct individual assets, wherever feasible.

3. **Utilisation of existing SLWM infrastructure wherever possible** It has been noted that some Solid and Liquid Waste Management infrastructure have been created under various schemes including MGNREGS. The existing infrastructure, where available, will be put to use / rejuvenated / upgraded in convergence with relevant schemes. These could be existing segregation sheds, tricycles, drains and ponds for greywater management, compost pits, soak pits, etc. New infrastructure would be created only, if necessary.

4. **SLWM activities related to Reuse to be promoted** Reduction of generation of waste at source is key for waste management. Therefore, the 3R's - Reduce, Reuse and Recycle – are to be promoted. States would intensify efforts to make people aware of the challenges in collection, segregation and management of waste. IEC interventions will be designed to motivate people to create less waste, reuse waste like cow dung for manure, plastic waste for co-processing in industries and greywater for the recharge of groundwater, etc.

5. **Convergence with other schemes** The programme is designed for convergent action and the co-financing of assets and services. The programme will be implemented in close coordination and convergence with the Jal Jeevan Mission for greywater management, Finance Commission funds for co-financing of assets, MGNREGS for dovetailing of funds and functionaries, Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship for skill development of field functionaries, NRLM for involving SHGs as vehicles for BCC, NNBOMP scheme of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy and SATAT Scheme of Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas for GOBAR-Dhan projects. States will identify any other schemes at their level and converge with them to ensure attainment of SBMG Phase II objectives.

6. **Use of business models/Creating self-sustainable revenue models** It is important that the expertise and resources of the private sector are leveraged for meeting the growing demand for Solid and Liquid Waste Management services. States shall create enabling provisions for the private sector to join the business of delivering effective sanitation services to people in rural areas. States should promote interventions that are based on remunerative models and on principles of cost-sharing, cost recovery and revenue

generation. States may consider support to Self Help Groups (SHGs)/ Village Organisations (VOs) / City-Level Federations (CLFs) and with the approval of Government of India borrowing/interest subvention models, wherever feasible. Business models shall be promoted for the construction and operation and management of Community Sanitary Complexes, GOBAR-dhan projects, and the collection and management of waste including plastic waste and faecal sludge.

7. **Operation and maintenance as an obligatory component of planning** Effective and decentralized operation and maintenance of assets shall be the hallmark of SBMG Phase II. All SLWM assets shall be approved only when backed by an effective operation and maintenance plan. Operation and maintenance models could vary from GPs using Finance Commission Funds, taxes, CSR funds to PPP and revenue generation models. States and Districts shall have the flexibility to use models appropriate to the local context for the maintenance of the assets created under the programme.

8. **Encouragement of technologies with low operation and maintenance costs** States shall promote technologies that are easy to operate and maintain at low O&M cost. This will ensure that local resources are sufficient to meet the O&M costs.

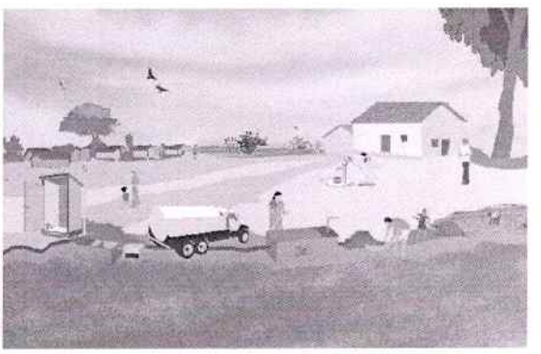
9. **Flexibility to States** States will have the flexibility in deciding appropriate implementation mechanism and to choose technologies best suited to the climatic conditions, hydrogeology and topography of the area. This will promote the use of responsive technological options that can be owned, used and operated by communities.

10. **Clustering of villages for maximum economic efficiency** Wherever necessary and possible, villages from different GPs can be clustered under a single project based on relevant criteria such as topography, contiguity, distance for transportation of waste, time, labour, material, land availability, etc. to achieve economies of scale.

11. **Priority to villages on the banks of Ganga and other water bodies** States will ensure that villages situated on the banks of Ganga are prioritized for implementation of SLWM interventions. The next priority will be given to the villages on the banks of other prominent water bodies (rivers, lakes, coastal areas, etc).

5

COMPONENTS OF SBMG PHASE II



All States/UTs will develop a detailed implementation strategy and plan based on, but not limited to, the components mentioned below:

5.1 Construction of Individual Household Latrines

Households identified as a new household / left out household, as approved by the district, shall be supported by the Gram Panchayat to construct their Individual Household Latrine. A duly completed IHHL shall consist of i) a sanitary substructure (that safely confines human faeces and eliminates the need for human handling before it is fully decomposed), ii) a super structure, and iii) water storage facility for handwashing and cleaning to ensure that proper hygiene is maintained.

The Mission aims to ensure that all rural families have access to safe toilets and therefore safe technology options are an important component of toilet choice. There are various safe sanitation technologies available such as twin pit, septic tank with soak pit, eco-san, and bio-toilets, among others. While GOI provides flexibility to States in choosing the right technology depending on topography, ground water level, soil conditions, etc., properly constructed twin-pit toilets are known to have advantages such as being low-cost, easy to build, and have low water consumption. States may develop other safe technologies as well, and States shall disseminate information about available technologies and their costs to the beneficiary to enable him/her to make an informed choice.

All BPL households and identified APL households (SC/ST households, households with physically disabled person, landless labourers with homestead, small and marginal farmers and women headed households) shall be eligible for incentive up to Rs. 12,000 for the construction of one unit of IHHL including for water storage facility for handwashing and cleaning to ensure hygiene. The aim of the incentive is not to provide the full cost of the toilet but to facilitate a positive change in behaviour for people to undertake construction of their toilet on their own.

While selecting eligible households for providing incentive under the SBMG, the *following order of preference* shall be ensured:

A. BPL
B. APL
   (i) SC/ST
   (ii) Persons with disability (divyangjan friendly toilet to be ensured)
   (iii) Landless labourers with homestead
   (iv) Small farmers
   (v) Marginal farmers
   (vi) Women headed households

While ensuring the above order of preference, ***priority may be accorded*** to cover the households (against each category mentioned above) having:

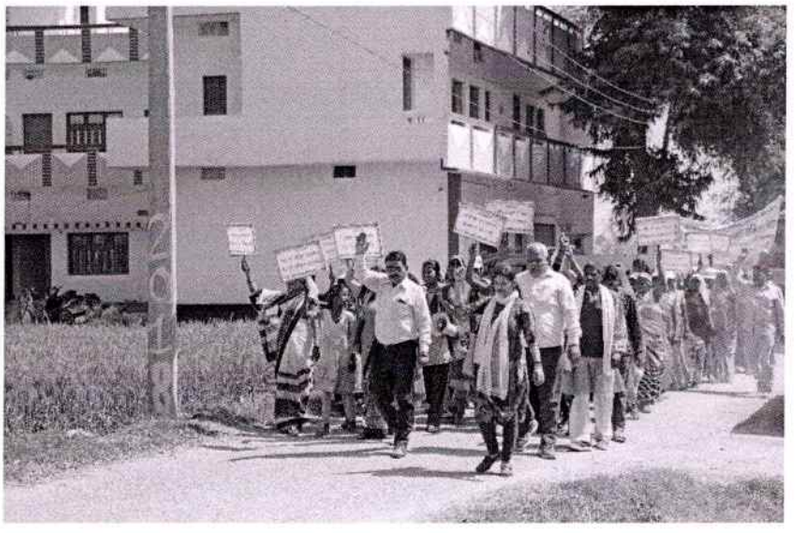
- Old Age Pensioners / Widow Pensioners / Disability Pensioners (National Social Assistance Programme {NSAP} beneficiaries) / Transgenders
- Pregnant and lactating mothers covered by Maternal Health Programmes of Central and State Governments, including Janani Suraksha Yojana under National Rural Health Mission; and,
- Girl children covered by any scheme benefiting the girl child

The identification of such households should be initiated by the Gram Panchayat in Gram Sabha meeting and to be approved by Block and District levels authorities. The details of such new households shall thereafter be entered in SBMG IMIS of DDWS with Aadhaar Seeding as per the extant guidelines of the Government of India in this regard.

APL families not covered by the above incentives will be motivated and triggered to take up construction of the household latrine on their own.

All the BPL and APL families will be motivated to self-construct their toilets using trained masons so that safe technology as per standard design specifications can be ensured for sustainability.

During construction of household and community toilets, it should be ensured that there is no contamination of ground water and water sources. For this, standard design specifications such as pit depth etc. and safe distance from water sources should be adhered to.



5.2 Retrofitting of toilets

Retrofitting is an action or measure to address a technological gap/problem affecting a toilet's functionality and excreta management process including its sanitary status, e.g. incorrectly constructed pits, faulty pipes and chambers, absence of 'Y' junction, weak or damaged superstructures, pit cover and poor plinth foundation, inappropriate distance between pits, depth of pits, or wrongly built septic tanks. These technological problems can usually be addressed with a few low cost and easy solutions which are provided in the 5 days Resource Booklet for Sujal and Swachh Gaon[2] developed by DDWS. States and Districts shall undertake necessary IEC and IPC interventions to motivate households to retrofit their toilets, wherever needed.

5.3 Construction of Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs)

ODF-plus villages must endeavour to have at least one CSC which may cater to the sanitation needs of floating population. The GP will decide upon a suitable location for construction of CSC that is easily accessible to all, having adequate water availability and where long-term O&M is ensured. For the construction of CSC, priority shall be given to the locations with predominant SC / ST habitations, poorest of poor in the village and/or those visited by migrant labourers / floating population etc.

The CSCs shall have separate facilities for men and women, and shall consist of an appropriate number of toilet seats, bathing cubicles, washing platforms, wash basins, etc. The CSC should be accessible for Divyangjans.

Financial assistance for a CSC will be as per the funding norms given in the Programme Funding section. However, emphasis is to be given to PPP mode for setting up of such projects and self-revenue generation models for meeting the O&M costs of such complexes. O&M of such complexes will ultimately be the responsibility of the GPs. The GPs should also endeavour to operate and maintain the CSC through 'Pay and Use model', wherever possible.

Technological details for IHHL and CSC are given in Annexure – I. For construction of community toilet for the benefit of the people with diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, guidelines of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change dated 8th November 2016 are attached at Annexure – XIV.

[2] https://swachhbharatmission.gov.in/sbmcms/writereaddata/Portal/Images/pdf/Sujal%20and%20Swachh%20Gaon_5-day%20Manual%20(6%20Sept).pdf

5.4 Works for solid waste management

Villages must be provided with an adequate number of individual and community compost pits for biodegradable waste including agricultural & cattle waste, and an adequate segregation and collection system for plastic waste. States will have the flexibility to adopt technologies as per their need and context.

Solid waste management activities can be implemented by the Gram Panchayat or by engaging an agency/group of individuals or as per protocol prepared by the State Government/District Administration. The number and location of such assets should be as approved by the Gram Sabha / Block / District Administration and as indicated in the Action Plans. Agencies for implementation of activities, especially at Block and District levels should be carefully selected based on their past work experience, technical capability and value for money

5.4.1 Bio-degradable waste management

Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation promotes composting as the preferred method to manage bio-degradable waste in the rural areas. However, States have the flexibility to choose the technology option best suited for local conditions. Technology and management options for the management of bio-degradable waste are given at Annexure – II.

5.4.1.1 Composting

Composting is a method of solid waste management whereby the organic component of the solid waste is biologically decomposed and stabilized under controlled conditions to a state where it can be handled, stored and/or applied to the land without adversely affecting the environment. The process allows the development of thermophilic temperatures and as a result of this biologically produced heat, the final product (compost) is stable, free of pathogens and plant seeds and can be beneficially applied to land.

A. Household level Compost pit

Household level compost pits are to be selected where space is available, away from drinking water source and where waterlogging never occurs, and the funding will be through convergence.

Specification and Size

- Pits of adequate size to bury the bio-degradable waste of 6 months in each pit.
- Pits of dimension: length 1m x width 60 cm x depth 1m for a family of 5 or 6 members.
- Bigger size pits for bigger families according to requirements.

B. Community level Compost pit

Community level compost pit of minimum size 3.6m x 1.5m x 0.9m (length x width x height) (4.86m^3) can be constructed for a minimum of 100-150 households and pit size can vary based on the quantity of waste generated also. One unit of Compost pit for 100-150 households will consists of two pits of 4.86m^3 capacity each. When one pit gets filled up in six months, the next pit can be used. By the time second pit fills up, the compost from first pit can be removed and utilised.

The following points should be kept in view for selecting the site for compost pits

(1) The site for the pit should not be located in low-lying areas and areas prone to water stagnation or areas near water bodies.

(2) The site should be easily accessible for transportation of waste and manure.

(3) The site should not be selected where the water table is high and closer to the surface.

(4) Site should be selected taking into consideration the wind flow direction, so that inhabited areas don't get any foul odour.

(5) A bund around the periphery of the pit should be formed to prevent draining of water into the pit.

(6) The sides of the pit shall be vertical or sloped as per the soil conditions.

(7) The number and size of the pits are permitted to be altered as per site requirements and land availability and quantity of biodegradable waste generated.

(8) If there are industrial/ commercial/ market centres, the volume of the garbage generated shall also be calculated and additional number of pits shall be provided.

(9) It is advisable that suitable modification of clusters should be done as per the requirements depending upon the quantum of waste generated, number of habitations and number of households and space availability for digging up the compost pits. The distance between the pits should be at least 1.5m.

(10) Wherever possible, the pits should be dug up considering one habitation as the unit. Pits should be dug up for a cluster of two or more habitations only if the population of the habitations is very low.

5.4.1.2 GOBAR-dhan (Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources–dhan)

GOBAR-dhan is an integral component of SWM for ensuring cleanliness in villages by converting bio-waste including animal waste, kitchen leftovers, crop residue and market waste into biogas and bio slurry to improve the lives of villagers. This is also useful in providing economic and resource benefits to farmers and households.

GOBAR-dhan projects support biodegradable waste recovery by incentivizing Gram Panchayats to convert cattle dung and solid agricultural waste into biogas and bio-slurry. Gram Panchayats may implement this scheme for maximum bio-waste recovery alongside other initiatives like composting and vermi-composting.

Under SBMG, financial assistance (as prescribed under the programme funding section) will be provided for model GOBAR-dhan projects at the district level to encourage further scaling up of GOBAR-dhan projects at lower levels (minimum 10 projects per Block to be taken up). For model GOBAR-dhan projects, the districts should preferably take up community-level projects near Gaushalas for uninterrupted supply of organic wastes to make the projects sustainable in the long run as well as to promote business models. However, the district will have the flexibility to take up household level projects wherever feasible. Guidelines for setting up GOBAR-dhan projects is given at Annexure –III.

The biodegradable waste generated in peri-urban villages and other villages, near to CBG (Compressed Biogas) plants set up under SATAT Scheme of Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, can be utilized in such CBG plants.

5.4.2 Plastic waste management

Plastic waste management refers to the collection, storage, transportation, and disposal of plastic waste in an environmentally safe manner. For plastic waste management in rural areas, the following functions need to be carried out:

a) Segregation, collection, storage, transportation of plastic waste and channelization of recyclable plastic waste fraction to recyclers having valid registration; ensuring that no damage is caused to the environment in the process
b) Awareness generation among all stakeholders about their responsibilities
c) Prevention of open burning of plastic waste

Implementation of Plastic Waste Management would involve the following

- Storage Facility at Village level

- Material Recovery Facility/ Plastic Waste Management Unit at District / Block level

Preparation of Action Plan at Village level – guidance note

Within the overall action plan of a village, following needs to be noted for solid waste at GP level:

a) Assessment of waste (type and quantity) generated at various levels viz. household level, institutions, health care centres, commercial areas and market areas.
b) Segregation of waste in every household, commercial centres, institutions and handing over to the collection facility at the GP.
c) Establishment of collection and aggregation centres (sheds at village level): Linkages may be established with existing and upcoming aggregation centres to systematically reduce transport costs. This will make collection viable for local entrepreneurs / GP / SHGs.
d) All forward linkages to be established and mentioned clearly in the plan document.
e) Transportation of plastic waste from these collection and aggregation centres (sheds at village level) to Block or district level, where Plastic Waste Management Centres (PWMC) will be set up. Such a centre will have one shredding and bailing machine to reduce the volume of the plastic waste collected.
f) For collection and transportation of plastic waste, the same vehicles with partition of bio-degradable and non-bio-degradable waste may be used.
g) List of scrap dealers in the district to be prepared and included in the plan. If possible, the name and details of cement industries in vicinity or within 150-200 KM to be enlisted.
h) The shredded and bailed plastic waste can be used for road construction *(ref. using plastic in construction of roads in the Indian Roads Congress code SP 98-2013)* or for co-processing in cement industries.
i) Formalize collection through entrepreneurs in rural areas. States must encourage individual or SHG oriented last-mile entrepreneurs for plastic waste collection and provide them with formal contracts at the village or GP level as well as connecting them to plastics aggregation points.

Details for setting up village level and Block level plastic waste segregation and collection systems, as well as management options for plastic waste management are given at Annexure – IV.

5.5 Works for liquid waste management

Villages must be provided with individual / community soak pits for greywater generated from kitchen use and bathing, and storm water. Provision may also be made for appropriate treatment systems for any black water from the overflow of septic tanks, as may be the need. States will have the flexibility to adopt technologies as per their need and context.

5.5.1 Greywater Management

Greywater management interventions will be undertaken in consonance with the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission in villages as envisaged in the Village Action Plan for JJM. The amount of greywater, flow of greywater, discharge arrangements etc. shall be taken into consideration while designing greywater management interventions.

Greywater management activities will be undertaken as under:

- **Villages with less than 5000 population** should plan for *community level soak pits* based on the terrain, groundwater level and density of population. However, depending on the ground level situation, States will have the flexibility to take up a conveyance system like underground / small bore sewers / closed drainages and activities suggested for larger villages like WSP / DEWATS / constructed wetlands and other treatment systems with additional funds support from the 15th Finance Commission and convergence from other State funds.
- **Villages with more than 5000 population** should plan for a conveyance system like underground / small bore sewers / closed drainages and treatment systems like WSP / DEWATS / constructed wetlands and other treatment systems based on terrain, groundwater level and climatic conditions.

Bigger villages (with population above 5000) should be given priority for taking up Greywater management. Further, while selecting the villages for Greywater management, convergent approach with JJM should be adopted for identifying the villages where piped water supply has been provided/planned under JJM.

Drainage channels (drainage of greywater from household up to the disposal or management) have to be provided by the GPs with their 15th Finance Commission grants and / or through convergence with MGNREGS or other schemes of State or Central Governments. The drains must direct greywater to one of the above structures, and not drain it into a river, pond, natural water body or piece of land.

Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation promotes soak pits as the preferred method to manage greywater in the rural areas. However, States have the flexibility to choose the technology option best suited for local conditions. Technology and management options for the management of greywater are given at Annexure – V.

5.6 Faecal Sludge Management

Faecal Sludge Management shall be taken up for those households where retrofitting is not possible.

Faecal Sludge Management involves judicious selection of one of the three interventions: trenching, co-treatment or an FSM Plant. For peri-urban or densely populated villages in which many households may have septic tanks, co-treatment options with existing Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) facilities of nearby urban or rural areas should be employed wherever possible.

Faecal Sludge Management Systems (FSMS) An FSMS may be considered if co-treatment is not possible due to long-distance travel of vehicles containing faecal sludge. The FSMS may be taken up for a single large village or a cluster of villages / GP through any one of the following interventions.

a) **Deep row entrenchment (Trenches)** This option may be adopted for a cluster of villages where less quantity of faecal sludge is collected. This technology is not appropriate for villages close to water bodies (rivers, lakes and coastal areas) and also where the groundwater level is high.

b) **Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant – Unplanted / Planted drying bed** This may be adopted for a cluster of villages with a significant generation of faecal sludge.

The above categorization is only indicative and further details at Annexure - VI.

FSM Implementation Approach Matrix

Type of Containment	Context or Issue	Remedy	Alternative option
Twin pit system	Leaks in the Y-junction	Retrofit	Co-composting or solar drying with long storage is recommended for material recovered from pit emptying
	Less than 1m between pits	Retrofit	
	Rim of pits are allowing rainwater to enter pit	Retrofit	
	In high water table area or too close to groundwater source	Upgrade to in-situ treatment	Implement FSM
Single pit	All single pits will be considered for upgradation; those in high water table areas or too close to groundwater sources will be given high priority	Upgrade to in-situ treatment	Implement FSM
Septic tank	Applicable for census towns or peri-urban areas	De-sludge every 3-5 years (as required)	Implement FSM

A **District FSM Plan** should be developed by the DWSM/DWSC using the following guidance note:

- An assessment of the number, capacity and location of existing Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and Faecal Sludge Management Plants (FSMPs) available in the District, established under various schemes of State and Central Governments or by a private entity. Basic proximity analysis of all STPs/FSMPs at the district level will reveal the number of villages that can be covered with a co-treatment option. This may be given the highest priority as it reduces the need for constructing a new Faecal Sludge Management Plant.
- An assessment of the number of households with single pit / septic tank toilets.
- Need for desludging of septic tanks and pit latrines at regular intervals.
- Mechanised cleaning / emptying of pits and transportation of faecal matter to treatment point is to be ensured through business model or convergence with other schemes of Central or State Governments.
- Selection of technology that is best suited to the local context.
- Operation and maintenance requirements and costs.

Identification of site for location for FSM The DWSM/DWSC shall ensure the following while identifying the location/site for FSM. The location:

- is easy to approach, has sufficient space for sheds, rooms and parking of vehicles containing sludge and others
- is not near a water body which could get contaminated
- is not litigated and has clear tenancy established
- will not pose any challenge to the aesthetics and environment of the area

Identification of the agency for construction and management The DWSM/DWSC should advertise seeking expression of interest from agencies to construct, own, operate and manage the FSM unit. Only such an agency should be selected which:

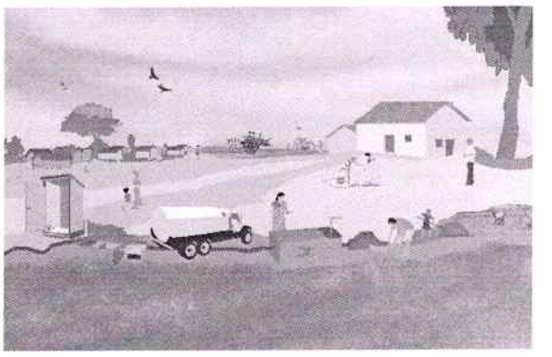
- has some prior experience or demonstrated technical ability to manage an FSMS
- possess the business acumen to run the unit with a revenue-based model
- is the most efficient

Operation and Maintenance

Districts should standardize *desludging fee* based upon certain criteria like APL/ BPL families, the type of infrastructure, i.e. specific rates for pits, septic tanks and also distance to management sites. Districts are responsible for operation and maintenance of faecal sludge management systems. SHGs, entrepreneurs and voluntary organizations will be encouraged to participate and take up treatment and commercial sale of end products. It is hoped that the above will make O&M sustainable through revenue generation model(s) as well as funding support through interest subvention, as per the applicable provisions.

6

INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC)



SBMG Phase II is not just about constructing infrastructure for ODF Plus villages but aims at behaviour change of the masses to adopt better sanitation and hygiene practices. Therefore, information, education and communication (IEC) strategies, planning and their effective implementation is the key to the success of the Mission. In view of this, IEC activities are not to be treated as 'stand-alone' activities or a 'component' of the Mission, but the Mission itself is largely about effective IEC to nudge communities into adopting safe and sustainable sanitation practices. An important feature of the IEC in SBM Phase II would be hygiene promotion through core SBM Phase II activities as listed above.

Provision for IEC and Capacity Building for SBMG Phase II will be up to 5% of the total project expenditure with up to 2% to be utilized at the Central level and up to 3% at the State/district levels.

The 3% at State level shall be used on IEC/BCC/IPC and all related communication activities, and capacity building. The State must put in its share of funds for IEC in the Centre to State ratio of 60:40 for all States except for NER/special category States where the sharing ratio is 90:10.

6.1 Role of States for IEC

States/UTs shall lead IEC/BCC activities and be responsible for the percolation of BCC interventions across the State.

- **Fund allocation** The State level implementing agency may decide the proportion of funds to be spent by the State and districts, out of the 3% funds earmarked for IEC and capacity building activities.
- **BCC/IEC Strategy Planning** States are to ensure that Planning and Budgeting exercise for IEC/BCC activities is done for all districts as part of their District Swachhata Plans. State-level Plan for IEC shall be approved by the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee.
- **Operationalise State Level Activities** States are to develop their own IEC campaigns, scale-up IEC campaigns of the Centre, and monitor the implementation of local IEC campaigns run by districts.
- **Other roles of the States**
  - Ensuring all IEC positions at the State and district level HR structure are filled appropriately
  - Engaging relevant agencies, liaison with Development Partners and forming partnerships to implement the IEC/BCC Plans in the State including hygiene promotion
  - Regular monitoring of progress and timely reporting on the IMIS
  - Contributing to 'Swachh Sangraha' - Knowledge Management Portal of SBMG
  - Facilitating workshops, conferences, and consultations from time to time for advocacy, capacity building and knowledge sharing among officials at grassroots, media, sector experts, sanitation policy researchers, etc.

6.2 Role of Districts for IEC

- **Planning** Districts shall prepare a detailed IEC plan as the first part of their Annual Implementation Plans as per their overall strategy to reach all sections of the community. This is to be done with the resource of IEC consultants at the district level and the State level. Support of local NGOs may be taken for interpersonal communication, selecting motivators, triggering activities etc. Assistance of other agencies with expertise in preparing and implementing IEC, BCC plans can be taken. The Annual IEC Action Plan should be approved by the DWSC/DWSM. IEC Plans for the district should also be outlined in the relevant sections of the District Swachhata Plan. Based on this plan, districts are to develop an annual calendar of IEC activities and share it with the State Mission.
- **Funding** Funds required for implementing the IEC plan may be provided to Blocks, Gram Panchayats and/or agencies involved in its implementation, under the IEC component.
- **Staffing** Ensure enrollment of one or more IEC Consultants at the district level
- **Use of social media** Maintain active Facebook and Twitter pages to showcase work being done by the district under SBMG including hygiene promotion.
- Monitor IEC implementation in all GPs

6.3 IEC channels available for use by States, Districts and GPs

- **Interpersonal Communication** The most part of the State's IEC mandate is the use of interpersonal communication at local level to strengthen behaviour change for improved sanitation and hygiene. States are to use Swachhagrahis at the village level to change behaviours at individual, household and community levels. They may do so using a range of other interpersonal communication including wall paintings, door to door campaigns, village meetings, nukkad nataks, Community Radio, Swachhata Raths, for connecting directly with local communities. DDWS will also develop IPC material from time to time which are to be disseminated by the State to all villages through the districts and GPs. These will be geotagged and tracked through the IMIS.
- **Mass Media** Amplification of National IEC advertisements on TV/Radio/Community Radio, and/or creative design of State-specific creative material for mass media dissemination.
- **Development of new Creative Material** The development of all material/templates may be standardized by the district or the State Mission, if required, in consultation with expert agencies.
- **Use of social media** Maintain active Facebook and Twitter pages around Swachh Bharat Mission at State/district level.
- **Regular felicitation of local champions and leveraging local celebrities**
- **Collaboration with other agencies** Other institutions like schools, Anganwadis, local groups, faith-based leaders and natural leaders, may be collaborated with to enhance the outreach of sanitation messages at all levels.

6.4 Key IEC Messages for ODF Plus

For bringing behaviour change, following key issues can be focused. The IEC efforts at all levels must be geared to deliver these messages in an impactful way through the use of culturally sensitive and gender-sensitive humour, case studies, success stories, and celebrity-based messaging, among others:

1. **Waste Segregation at Source** The first and foremost step in solid and liquid waste management is waste segregation at source. Households are to be encouraged to maintain separate bins for wet and dry waste so that the two may be collected separately and taken up for appropriate management through biogas plants or composting for wet waste and plastic waste treatment for dry waste.
2. **Plastic Waste Management** Campaigns must be run to generate awareness about the 4R's - Reduce, Reuse, Refuse, Recycle - to make people aware of the ways to minimize the plastic waste generated at their homes and villages. States and districts may set an example by popularizing Green Events at all levels in the Government that are organized as Zero Plastic Events.
3. **Greywater Management** Households must be made aware of the importance of and various technological options available for managing waste water coming from their kitchen, bathroom and storm water. This includes soak pits, leach pits, waste stabilization ponds, etc. at household or community level.
4. **Bio-degradable Waste Management** Households must be encouraged to manage their wet waste either through a compost pit or a biogas plant, or any other suitable organic waste management technology at the household or community level.
5. **Faecal Sludge Management** Households must be educated of the toilet technology that their household toilet is designed with, and how their toilet waste is to be managed, depending on this technology. This includes emptying toilet pit of a twin pit toilet, and other faecal sludge treatments systems for toilets with single pits and septic tanks.
6. **Retrofitting** Households should be educated if their toilet needs retrofitting and know the options and recourses they can adopt.
7. **Menstrual Waste Management** The State, district and GP to spread awareness about menstrual health management among young girls and women under various programmes of the Health and WCD departments. To support this, IEC funds for SBM Phase-II may also be used

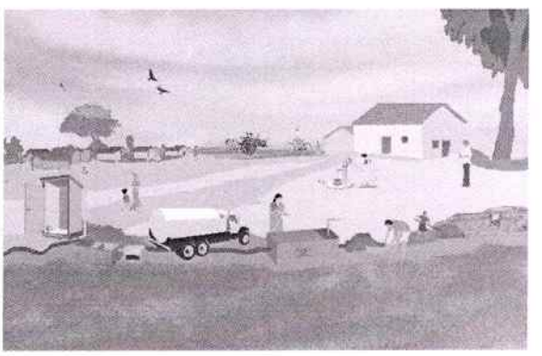
to generate awareness about Menstrual Waste Management. Campaigns are to be conducted to make adolescent girls and women aware of ways to reduce menstrual waste, through use of products like menstrual cups, reusable sanitary pads, etc.

8. **Hygiene Promotion** Key hygienic practices must be promoted under the IEC component of SBMG Phase II. This includes behaviours like drinking water handling and storage practices, handwashing with soap after using the toilet and before eating food, cleaning and maintenance of sanitation facilities (including individual toilets as well as CSCs), no littering in public places, no spitting in public places and other hygienic behaviours like covering mouth while sneezing, coughing, maintaining social distancing during communicable disease outbreaks etc.

Similar campaigns may also be run with sanitation workers at all levels, especially around safe handling of hazardous waste. The message that use of safety equipment is mandatory for sanitation workers should be delivered and repeatedly reinforced to sanitation agencies and contractors, and strict action be taken against the agencies that violate safety norms.

7

CAPACITY BUILDING



Following the achievement of ODF status in rural communities, the capacity of key stakeholders at the State, district and Block levels will need to be built to plan, implement and monitor ODF Plus activities. Stakeholders include VWSCs, functionaries of BWSC, DWSM, ASHA, Anganwadi workers, SHG members, masons, CSOs / NGOs, etc. The training may be on various aspects of ODF Plus, including promoting behavioural change through IPC, door to door visits, masonry work, plumbing, skills for maintenance of toilets, and other SLWM activities.

7.1 Training and orientation of all stakeholders

The District Swachhata Plan of each district will have details of the annual capacity building action plan covering every GP in the district, with identification of the training institute / agency, training components and the intended trainees, with definite timelines. This exercise may be monitored by district authorities, and the State SBMG Directorate.

Training workshops / refresher trainings for sensitization, awareness generation and technical know-how will be conducted to build the capacity of human resources to lead and sustain ODF Plus initiatives. In addition to rigorous technical training, orientation workshops may also be conducted at the State, district and GP levels as follows:

State level

1. States will constitute State Training Management Units (STMU) and ensure that a training plan is made for Training of Trainers (DTMU members) and field trainings (PRI and field functionaries viz. Swachhagrahis and other Swachhata champions ASHA, ANM, teachers etc.).
2. State and district IEC and / or capacity building plans will be prepared (on additional themes of ODF Plus, as required) on a quarterly basis to help mission staff work towards achievement of programme goals.
3. States will supervise and monitor implementation of above plans at State and District levels.

District level

1. Districts will constitute District Training Management Units (DTMU) and ensure that members complete ToTs to help them conduct capacity strengthening programmes for PRI members and field functionaries.
2. DTMU will prepare calendar of event for the above trainings and also ensure that the trainings are completed as per schedule.
3. Additional training will be provided to district level functionaries in implementing IEC and / or CB plans for ODF Plus, including its monitoring and evaluation.
4. Training calendar (planning) will be prepared to provide extensive training to service providers, as necessary, in the construction (or retrofitting), repair and maintenance of assets for ODF Plus e.g. soak pits, compost pits, greywater management assets, FSM units or any additional skill, as necessary.

Gram Panchayat / Village level

1. Conducting sessions for capacity strengthening of PRI members and field functionaries (e.g. Swachhagrahis, other Swachhata champions viz. ASHA, ANM, teachers etc.) on elements of ODF Plus. This will be as per the plan prepared at State / district level.
2. As per the plan / training calendar developed at State / district level, training will be provided to service providers in the construction (or retrofitting), repair and maintenance of assets for ODF Plus e.g. soak pits, compost pits, greywater management assets, FSM units or any other skills, as necessary.
3. Training will be provided to Swachhagrahis, masons, VWSC members and nigrani samitis in the repair and maintenance of toilet hardware and technology upgradation (as applicable for their respective roles).
4. Refresher/training will be provided to teachers to advocate on the importance of sustaining sanitation behaviours post the village achieving ODF status.

7.2 Swachhagrahis

The massive success of Phase I of the SBMG may be attributed to the large army of Swachhagrahis who mobilized and empowered communities to achieve ODF status in their villages. The Swachhagrahis will continue to be the frontline human resource for taking forward the ODF Plus initiatives.

Swachhagrahis are the foot soldiers of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) and the motivators for bringing about behavior change with respect to key sanitation practices in rural India. Every village should ideally have at least one Swachhagrahi, with preference given to women candidates. A Swachhagrahi is a volunteer who can come from any background, including a local ASHA worker, ANM, Anganwadi worker, and staff, water line man, pump operator, member of NCO/CSOs, youth organisations or from the general public living in villages.

The role of Swachhagrahis remain critical even in the ODF Plus phase of the programme, as they play a crucial role in sustaining the ODF status of their villages and supporting the mission in rollout of SLWM initiatives.

In this, the following will be critical:

- Sustained engagement with the Swachhagrahis
- Systems for continued capacity building and motivation of Swachhagrahis
- Appropriate incentives for this sustained engagement

7.2.1 Role of Swachhagrahis

The role and responsibilities of Swachhagrahis can be grouped as given below during the implementation phase.

1. Facilitating Toilet Construction
2. Retrofitting and improvisation of assets
3. Facilitating sustained behavior change
4. Promoting Public health and hygiene
5. Supporting rollout of SLWM activities

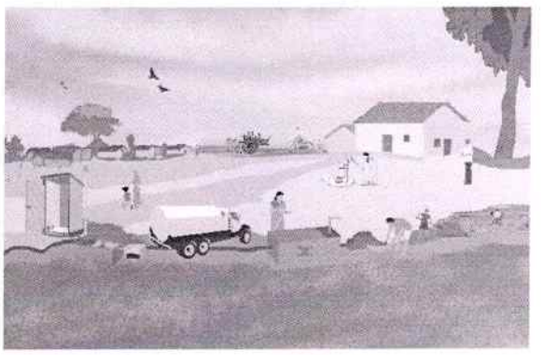
Swachhagrahis shall undertake the 5-day Swachh and Sujal Gaon training to begin with and shall also undertake other training/ orientation/ skill building courses recommended by the department from time to time.

7.2.2 Incentives for Swachhagrahis

For supporting the rollout of initiatives in the Phase-II of the programme, Swachhagrahis will undertake the above activities and receive payment of incentives from IEC & Capacity Building budget subject to confirmation on achievement of the same and as per the incentive structure advised by GoI (Annexure - VII).

8

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS



8.1 National Scheme Sanctioning Committee

The National Scheme Sanctioning Committee (NSSC) will be constituted for specific periods to approve or revise the Perspective Plan called the Project Implementation Plan (PIP) for the States/UTs, and the Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) as and when received from the State / UT Governments duly approved by the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSCC) and finalized by the Appraisal Committee.

The constitution of the NSSC shall be as follows:

1. Chairperson: Secretary, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation
2. Special / Additional / Joint Secretary and Financial Advisor, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation
3. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Panchayat Raj, GoI
4. Joint Secretary, MNREGS, Ministry of Rural Development, GoI
5. Secretary in-charge of rural sanitation of the State whose proposal is to be considered
6. Additional Secretary / Joint Secretary in-charge of Sanitation, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation - Member Secretary
7. Two experts on rural sanitation as nominated by the Chairperson

8.2 State Water and Sanitation Mission

Each State has a State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM) whose composition should be reviewed to ensure that it has representation of State Departments dealing with Rural Sanitation, Rural Drinking Water, School Education, Health, Women and Child Development, Panchayati Raj, Water Resources, Agriculture, Publicity, etc. as a step towards achieving coordination and convergence among line departments in the State for implementation of SBMG. It shall be a registered society under the aegis of the Department / Board / Corporation / Authority / Agency implementing rural drinking water and sanitation programmes in the State.

8.3 Apex Committee

While States shall decide on an appropriate structure, there should be an Apex Committee at the State level to aid and advise the State SBMG Mission (SSBMG). The Committee should be headed by the Chief Secretary with Secretaries in-charge of PHED, Rural Development (RD), Panchayati Raj (PR), Finance, Health, Information and Public Relations (I&PR) as members. Principal Secretary / Secretary of the Department in-charge of rural sanitation in the State shall be the nodal Secretary responsible for all the SBMG Phase II activities and for convening the meetings of the Mission. Experts in the field of sanitation, hydrology, IEC, HRD, MIS, media, NGOs etc. may be co-opted as members.

8.4 State Mission or SSBMG

Located within the implementing department of the State Government
Chairperson of the Governing Body Minister-in-Charge of the Department
Vice Chairperson Principal Secretary / Secretary in charge of the implementing Department
Member Secretary Mission Director
Role The SSBMG headed by a senior State level official shall supervise implementation of SBMG Phase II in the project districts of the State, facilitate convergence mechanism between line departments, ensure preparation of the Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) / Project Implementation Plan (PIP) for each district as per requirement, consolidate the same into the Annual Implementation Plan / Project Implementation Plan of the State, share and discuss the same with the DDWS, receive Grant-in-aid from Centre and disburse to the DWSMs / Zila Parishad / DRDA / Block / GP as per requirement.

Staffing States shall provide adequate administrative, technical and support staff for the State Mission. Remuneration of all Government employees in the Mission will be borne by the State. The State can engage technical experts as Consultants under the programme.

Accounting arrangements for the SBMG As existed for the SWSM, and as amended by the DDWS and State Government from time to time.

The administrative support component of the SBMG should ideally consist of the following human resources, additional numbers, specialists may be hired as necessary. States will have the flexibility to decide on the mode of engagement (hiring or deputation or co-opting), number of positions, experience and skillsets etc. as per their need and State context. Following is an indicative structure that may be used:

Director	1
State Coordinator	1
Consultants	
HRD / Capacity Building Specialist	1
IEC Specialist	1
M & E Specialist	1
SWM Specialist	1
LWM Specialist	1
MIS Specialist	1
Accountant	1
Data Entry Operator	2

The remuneration of these positions should be in parity with the emolument

structure of other programs (like NRLM, MGNREGS etc.).

8.5 District Swachh Bharat Mission

The District Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen [DSBMG] is to be retained at the district level with suitable changes in the existing District Water and Sanitation Mission / Committee (DWSM/DWSC). As the line departments will play a catalytic role in the implementation of the programme, the role of the District Collector / District Magistrate / CEO Zila Panchayat shall be pivotal.

While States shall decide on an appropriate mechanism, the suggested composition of DSBMG is as follows:

- DSBMG shall be headed by Chairman of the Zila Parishad.
- Executive Vice Chairperson: District Collector / Deputy Commissioner /District Magistrate / CEO Zila Panchayat
- Members: All MPs / MLAs and MLCs of the district and Chairperson of the concerned Standing Committees of the Zila Parishad or their representatives; CEO / AEO of the Zila Parishad; District Officers of Education, Health, Panchayati Raj, Social Welfare, ICDS, PHED, Water Resources, Agriculture, Information and Public Relation;
- Block Presidents (Block Pramukh) may also be nominated by ZP President on rotational basis.
- NGOs can be identified by the DSBMG and co-opted into the Mission as members.
- CEO of the District Panchayat / Parishad; the Executive Engineer of PHED / District Engineer of the ZP / any other officer approved by SSBMG shall be the Member Secretary.
- The Mission shall meet at least once a quarter.
- DSBMG should plan and advise on implementation of the SBMG in the district with appropriate IEC strategies and convergence mechanisms with all line departments.

The Mission/Committee will carry out regular Block and GP level reviews. The District Collector / Deputy Commissioner / District Magistrate / CEO Zila Panchayat shall be the nodal officer responsible for the implementation of the Mission. Remuneration of all Government employees in the Mission will be borne by the State. The DSBMG can engage technical experts as Consultants under the programme.

Accounting arrangements for the DSBMG shall be as existing for the DWSM, and / or as amended by the DDWS and State Government from time to time.

At the implementation level of the district, the administrative support component of DSBMG should ideally consist of the following human resources, additional numbers, specialists may be hired as necessary. Districts will have the flexibility to decide on the mode of engagement (hiring or deputation or co-opting), number of positions, experience and skill sets etc. as per their need and the District's context.

District Coordinator i / c of SBMG	1
Assistant Coordinator (Tech.)	1

Consultants

IEC Specialist	1
HRD and Capacity Building	1
M & E cum MIS	1
SWM	1
LWM	1
Accountant	1
Data Entry Operator	2

States may decide on the specializations, experience and skill sets of all consultant (Specialist) positions. All existing Consultants with a track record of good performance may be retained and additional appointments made, as necessary. The remuneration of these positions should be in parity with the emolument structure of other programs (like NRLM, MGNREGS etc.)

Note *The District should retain the ODFS Cell created and re-designate /redeploy them for the implementation of SBMG Phase II.*

8.6 Block Water and Sanitation Committee

The role of Block in the implementation of ODF plus shall be significantly strengthened to provide guidance, support and monitor implementation of ODF plus in GPs. Ideally, the State may set up a Block Water and Sanitation Committee (BWSC) for each of the Development Blocks. The BWSC should be set up under the leadership of Block Development Officer. The BWSC shall have, at minimum:

Block Coordinator	1
SLWM Coordinator	1
Data Entry Operator	1

The above may be engaged on contract and shall be provided emoluments as decided by the States. The BWSC shall work as a bridge between the district and the GPs, and provide continuous support in terms of awareness generation, motivation, mobilization, training and handholding of village communities, and GPs. This Block level arrangement shall be tasked with hand holding, supervising and monitoring of the programme and the quality of assets being constructed and their usage and maintenance in every GP. The BWSC could serve as an extended delivery arm of the District Mission in terms of software support and act as a link between [DSBMG] and the GPs / village communities. It is recommended that all IMIS related data entry may be undertaken at the Block level and may only be brought to the district level for approvals and monitoring, as may be necessary.

Capacity building and generating awareness including triggering demand among the community on various aspects of ODF plus will be taken up by BWSCs through the designated CSO / Swachhagrahis etc. It will also help the GPs in sustaining ODF status, and management of solid and liquid waste.

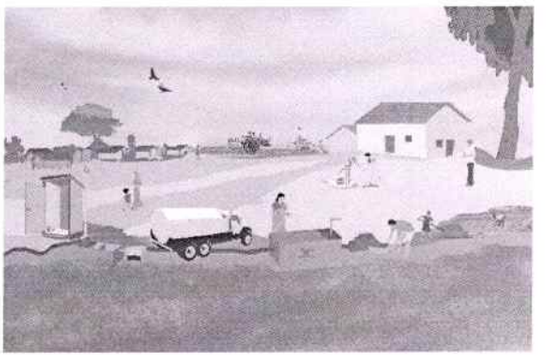
8.7 Gram Panchayat / Village Water and Sanitation Committee

The Gram Panchayats have a central role to play in SBMG Phase II. They shall lead the planning and implementation of all software and hardware components of the Phase II programme. The GPs will lead the planning process for all activities to be constructed at village level under the Swachh Bharat Mission Phase II and lead the implementation through community mobilization for triggering demand, hygiene promotion, IEC and capacity building and construction and maintenance of toilets and SLWM assets. Gram Panchayats shall have the delegated authority to hire experienced and reputed NGOs / institutions for assisting in carrying out inter-personal communication and training, construction and management of Community Sanitary Complexes and Solid and Liquid Waste Management infrastructure.

A Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) may be constituted as a sub-committee of GP, for providing support in terms of motivation, preparation of Village Action plan, mobilization, implementation and supervision of the programme. The membership of a VWSC may have representation from each Ward of the GP and 6 more members. Women should form at least 50% of the members. There should be representation from SCs and STs and poorer sections of the society in proportion to their population in the GP. This committee should function as a Standing Committee on Water and Sanitation of the GP and should be an integral part of the Village Panchayat. The composition and functions of the VWSC can be determined by the State Government. "Sarpanch / Pradhan" of the GP should be the Chairperson of each VWSC.

9

ROLE OF PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS



As per the Constitution 73rd Amendment Act, 1992, Sanitation is included in the 11th Schedule. Accordingly, GPs have a pivotal role in the implementation of SBMG. The programme will be implemented by the PRIs at the cutting edge. PRIs will play a very important role, especially now that the 15th Finance Commission has provided earmarked funding for sanitation activities.

9.1 Planning

Each Gram Panchayat shall develop a Village Swachhata Plan for each financial year involving people from all villages, especially women and marginalized people and ensure that a credible plan is developed to sustain the ODF status and improve solid and liquid waste management in the villages. The GP shall feed the plan as per GPDP planning principles in the designated Plan Software, as well as into the SBMG IMIS. The Gram Panchayat through its officials and staff, viz. Panchayat Secretary and Panchayat DEO, will ensure that any change in plan is immediately reflected in both softwares. All physical and financial progress shall also be immediately updated in both the designated softwares.

9.2 Fund Flow

GPs shall also be the recipient of funds, subject to conformity with State arrangements, and shall also contribute from their own resources for the financing of community toilets, and solid and liquid waste management infrastructure. The GP shall also ensure the correct site selection for building community toilets in all villages, and to especially ensure that areas of the GP with larger populations of weaker sections of society including SC / ST population may receive priority in this regard. The list of

activities that need to be funded by Gram Panchayats using the 15th Finance Commission and MNREGS funds are placed as Annexure – VIII. Gram Panchayats shall ensure that all tied funds for sanitation are invested and utilized as prescribed in the guidelines issued jointly by Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation and Ministry of Panchayati Raj. All institutions and committees working within the GP framework have to prioritize sanitation within their programmes.

9.3 Coordination

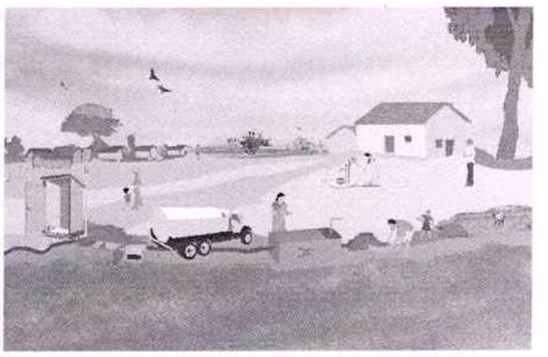
Districts shall provide support to GPs for engagement with businesses, corporates, social organizations, and institutions like banks and insurance companies for the creation of assets and O&M. The GPs shall act as the custodian of the assets such as the Community Sanitary Complexes, environmental sanitation infrastructure, drainage etc., constructed under SBMG.

9.4 Monitoring

Both Block level and district level PRIs shall regularly monitor the implementation of the programme. GPs shall also play a role in the monitoring of the SBMG programme. The GP will organise and assist in organizing Social Audits of the programme. Social Audit meeting will be held in each GP once in six months. The DSBMG and the BWSC shall be responsible to ensure that this schedule is adhered to.

10

ROLE OF COMMUNITY BASED ORGANISATIONS / NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS / SELF HELP GROUPS / SUPPORT ORGANISATIONS



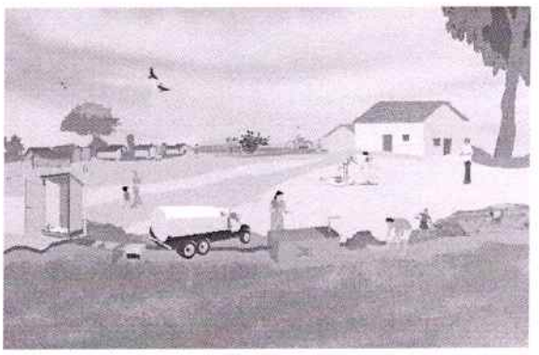
CBOs / NGOs / SHGs / other organisations can play a catalytic role in the implementation of SBMG Phase II. Such organisations can provide the outreach and ground-level connect which can be tapped in the programme to achieve positive results. They can be actively involved in the IEC activities including in triggering leading to demand generation, in capacity building, assistance in construction and ensuring sustained use of sanitation facilities, and hygiene promotion.

10.1 Rural Sanitary Marts

Rural Sanitary Marts could become an important source for strengthening supply chain for materials required to build individual household latrines, community, school and Anganwadi toilets and supporting implementation of SLWM arrangements. CBOs / NGOs / SHGs / other organisations may be engaged effectively in ensuring quality bulk supply of hardware for toilets, CSCs and SLWM interventions. RSMs can also enter into agreements with Blocks / Districts for operation and maintenance of CSCs and SLWM assets created in villages.

11

MARKET LINKED SLWM INTERVENTIONS



SBMG Phase II will focus on scalable and commercially viable solutions to make the sanitation economy attractive to private businesses. Treatment of faecal sludge, wastewater, biodegradable waste and plastic waste and their commercial sale could turn sanitation and waste management into profitable business. States through Districts / Blocks may provide technical training at village levels to the local youth for their employment benefit. Potential exists for the private sector to engage in providing services and undertake demand generation activities. In addition, this will result in revenue generation opportunities for community organizations viz. SHGs / VOs / CLFs and contribute to the growth of the local economy.

The programme will strive to generate revenue through SLWM activities. These will provide for efficient and decentralized O&M of services, help recover costs over a period, and support operation, thereby ensuring sustainable services.

The customary benefits of private sector engagement in sanitation include expertise in service delivery, transfer of technology and innovations as well as long term sustainability of service provision. The avenues of engagement for engaging private sector in rural sanitation could be:

(1) **Infrastructure creation**
Providing technical assistance in developing innovative and low-cost models of latrine and SLWM infrastructure

(2) **Operation and Maintenance**
Developing and disseminating sustainable business models for O&M of community and household level sanitation infrastructure

(3) **Creation of market linkages**
Raising demand for sanitation value chain products by providing market linkages and financing options to local businesses

The above interventions would attract SHGs, entrepreneurs and voluntary

organizations and promote revenue generation models for collection of waste, treatment and commercial sale of end products.

To develop sustainable sanitation and waste management business models in India, it is important for local entrepreneurs with the know-how of waste management to pair up with governing bodies like, GPs, Block Development Offices and Zila Parishads and create a formal relationship.

State and Districts will work with businesses / SHGs for waste processing and the by-products would be marketed for revenue generation and sustainability. State Governments may facilitate sale and purchase of products.

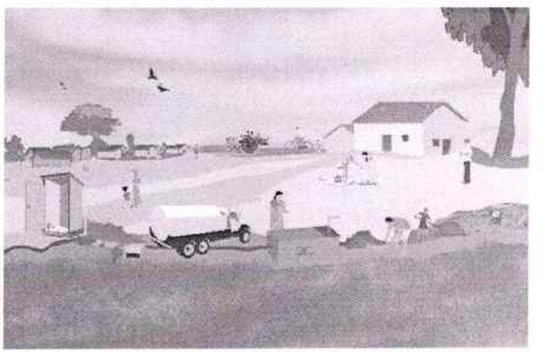
Plastic Waste Management Unit at Block level also has potential to generate revenue. Suitable technological options may be explored for treatment of Plastic waste. Block level officers may establish linkages with registered local recyclers / aggregators to collect the dry waste from plastic waste management units periodically. The periodicity of waste can be decided based on plastic waste being generated. District / Block officials would facilitate the buy-back arrangements with road contractors for utilizing plastics in ongoing road construction projects in their district. DWSM/DWSC may also tie-up with cement companies present near their district for utilizing plastic in cement kilns.

Management of liquid waste and greywater also has huge market potential. SBMG Phase II would support the creation of Waste Stabilization Ponds in large villages for greywater management. GPs may lease out these waste stabilization ponds in a GP to entrepreneurs interested in pisciculture, fox nut farming, duckweed farming, water chestnut farming, etc. Annual rates for these ponds would be decided by GPs and allocated to interested individuals / organizations / entrepreneurs / SHGs / companies based on a competitive tender. GP could also sell treated wastewater to farmers for agricultural purposes.

FSM operations provide business opportunities for service providers and also for FSMP operators. Private organizations/ truck owners can involve in mechanized collection and transportation of faecal sludge. FSMPs / FSTPs could be operated profitably through selling the by-products like compost, biogas and treated water which may be used for agricultural purposes. MoU may be signed with ULBs for treating the faecal matter in co-treatment with STP/FSMP located in Blocks/districts.

12

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY



Corporate houses should be encouraged to participate in the SBMG Phase II, as an essential part of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). There is realisation that a healthy workforce can contribute towards better services for their output. Getting popularity for marketing of their products and services or mere status also attract corporate houses towards taking up social causes and increasing interaction with people. Thus, SBMG can serve as a platform for the corporate houses to help address their CSR.

The DDWS has issued the Corporate Collaboration Framework[3] which suggests how corporates can associate with the SBMG. The Corporate / PSUs may take up the issues of sanitation through IEC, capacity strengthening or through direct targeted interventions at all levels in collaboration with the local administration at the appropriate level, such as:

1. Establish demonstration fields / rural sanitation parks for exposure of various technology options available under SBM to the rural populace
2. Organise exhibitions / sanitation *melas*
3. Provide necessary exposure to the children in schools about proper sanitation and hygiene
4. Provide additional incentive to rural households in the form of suitable sanitary materials or create sanitation facilities for the rural populace through appropriate local organisation

[3] https://jalshakti-ddws.gov.in/sites/default/files/Framework_of_Engagement_with_Corporates.pdf

5. Provide community sanitary complexes, as may be the need
6. Provide assistance in effective SLWM technology and resources
7. Provide trained manpower for maintenance of sanitation facilities and / or SLWM assets
8. Propagate the programme through mass media and GP level interventions
9. Any other means to promote sanitation and hygiene as desired by the department

The DDWS has issued guidelines[4] to facilitate the involvement of CSR resources in sanitation works. States can use these guidelines as a base to develop their own procedure to attract/receive and utilise CSR funds.

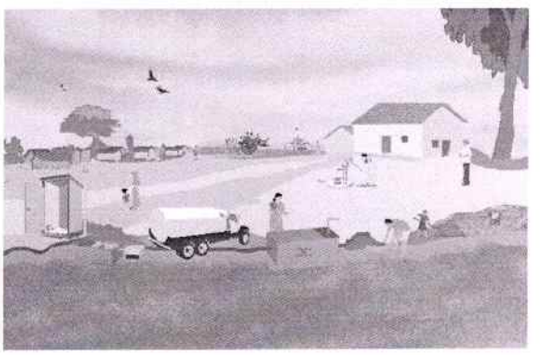
Allocation of CSR fund by CPSEs for Swachh Bharat activities A Group of Secretaries constituted for 'Swachh Bharat and Ganga Rejuvenation' has recommended for spending 33% of the CSR funds by Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) towards achieving goal of an ODF country. As per item no. (i) of Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013, CPSEs under their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy may select several activities including sanitation, contribution to 'Swachh Bharat Kosh' set up by the Central Government."(Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises Ltr No.CSR-01 / 0003 / 2016-Dir(CSR), dated 01.08.2016)

Funds collected in the Swachh Bharat Kosh may also be directed towards activities supporting SBMG Phase-II.

[4]Guidelines for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in sanitation are available at: https://swachhbharatmission.gov.in/sbmcms/writereaddata/Portal/Images/Guide_Line_Sanitation_CSR.pdf

13

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT



Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation will invest in research and development to ensure that state-of-the-art technologies, approaches, and methods are being used to implement SBMG Phase II activities. The Research and Development works at DDWS would involve, review of technologies and promotion of appropriate technologies, research towards ecologically safe disposal of human excreta, strengthening decentralized operation and management, use of ICT for programme effectiveness etc. States too are encouraged to invest in research and development with objectives of developing state of the art technology that can be operated and managed in a decentralized manner.

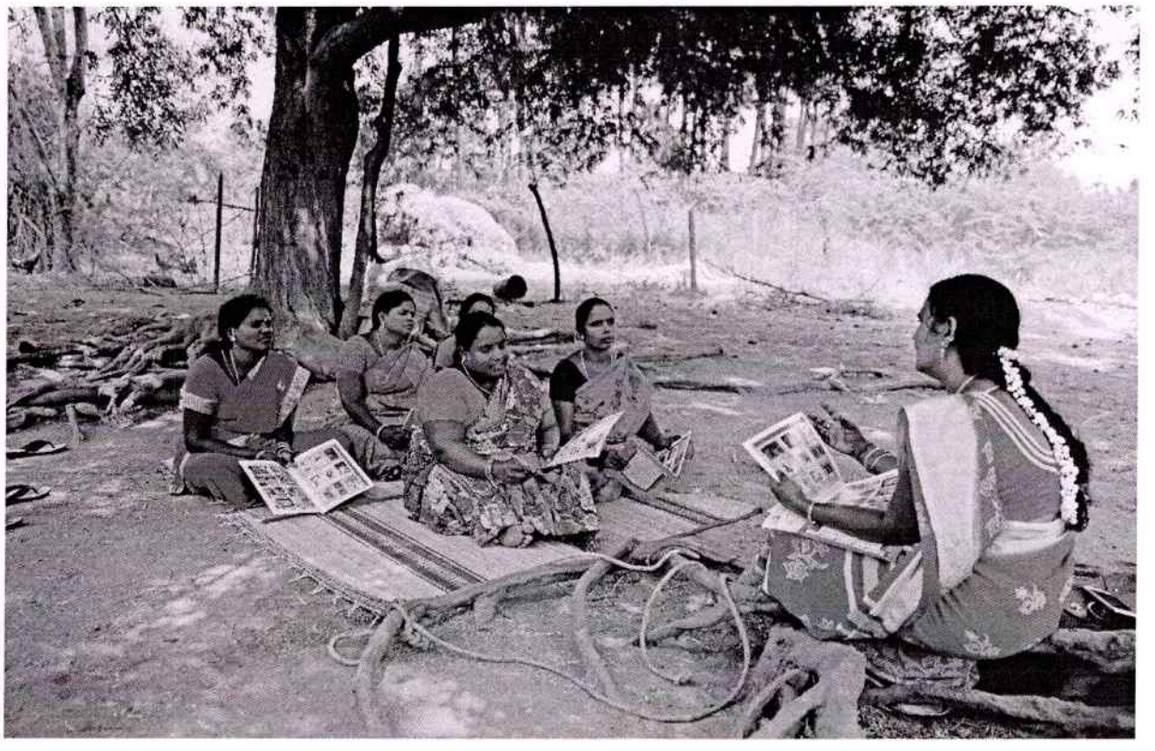
Collaboration with research institutions involved in the management of SLWM will be established and their research work supported. Crowdsourcing of ideas, organizing Hackathons etc. shall be encouraged towards acquiring the latest information, knowledge and technology to achieve the objectives of the programme. The programme will continue encouraging the introduction of innovations and technologies in the field of toilet construction and SLWM.

A Research & Development Advisory Committee (RDAC) under the Chairpersonship of Joint / Additional Secretary, DDWS will work to promote research and development activities for the Sanitation. The major areas for Research and Development in sanitation include technological and programmatic areas. To further Research and Development in the technological and programmatic areas of sanitation including SLWM, 100% funding to research institutions/ organizations including NGOs will be given by the Central Government after submission of project proposals by such institutions/ organizations to DDWS and approval by RDAC.

To strengthen the R&D facilities in the concerned Departments in various States, State Governments

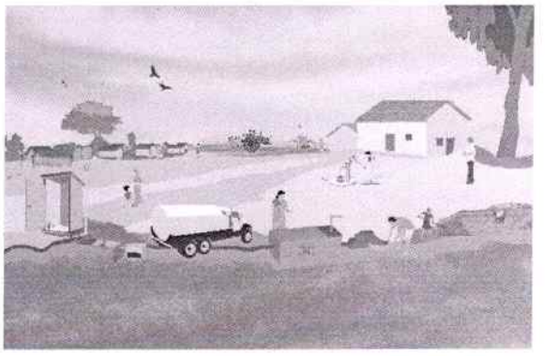
are encouraged to establish R&D cells with adequate manpower and infrastructure. R&D Cells are required to remain in touch with premier technical institutions within the State. The network of technical institutions may follow the guidelines issued by the Department from time to time for effective implementation of the rural sanitation programme. R&D Cells are also required to be in constant touch with the Monitoring and Investigation divisions and the Monitoring and Evaluation Study Reports for initiating appropriate follow up action.

At the Government of India level, a Technical Committee has been set up headed by the Principal Scientific Adviser to the Prime Minister to consult for new technologies and innovations in the sector.



14

PLANNING FOR SBMG PHASE II



Swachh Bharat promotes decentralized planning where people collectively analyze their current situation, decide the improvement that they intend to achieve and accordingly identify intervention for achieving the desired levels of service and improvements. Planning under SBMG Phase II will be done at 3 levels:

14.1 Village Action Plan

Each Gram Panchayat will prepare "Village Action Plans" for all of its villages in a convergent manner for the SBMG and the Jal Jeevan Mission in a participatory manner, especially involving women and marginalized people, so that everyone could get equally benefitted from the implementation of the plan. The Village Action Plan would act as a resource for input into the GPDP, as well as for the subsequent formulation of the respective District Swachhata Plans.

The Plan will necessarily identify the following:

1. Number of new households that need to be supported for access to a toilet. The plan will identify whether the households will be supported through Individual Household Latrines or Community Sanitary Complexes.
2. Interventions that are needed to retrofit, upgrade / rejuvenate any dysfunctional toilet.
3. Interventions that will be implemented in partnership with JJM. This should match with interventions agreed in the Village Action Plan developed for implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission in the village
4. Hygiene promotion interventions to be taken in the year.
5. IEC and capacity building interventions needed in the year, their implementation plan, scheduling, staffing and funding
6. Location and number of assets for solid waste and liquid waste management.
7. Operation and maintenance arrangements including the source of funds for meeting annual operation and maintenance costs.
8. Involvement of the private sector, non-Government agencies for any part of work and terms and conditions for their engagement.
9. Details of activities that will be undertaken in each Revenue Village of the GP.
10. Allocation of budget for each of the activities and identification of funding source.

The GPs should prepare their Village Action Plan (VAP) for SBMG and JJM in a convergent manner. The Greywater management in villages should be planned in consonance with the piped water supply already provided to the villages/ planned to be provided under JJM or any other State's schemes. The VAP for SBMG and JJM should be part of their overall GPDP.

The plan should be presented in the Gram Sabha and endorsement of the Gram Sabha should be obtained and recorded. All Gram Panchayats/Blocks will develop the plans as per a date decided by the DWSC every year, from 2021 onwards.

14.2 District Swachhata Plan

As had been done in SBMG Phase I, each district will prepare a District Swachhata Plan after consolidating Village Action Plans of its GPs and incorporating the interventions to be taken up at Block and District levels for the implementation of Phase II. The District Swachhata Plan would include the following:

1. Number of new households to be supported for access to safe sanitation. This would be extrapolated from Village Action Plans.
2. Key IEC interventions that will be used to ensure sustainability, behaviour change and implementation and use of SLWM assets in villages - their funding, messaging, staffing, media planning and scheduling
3. Key capacity building trainings, staffing for trainers, and schedule for training.
4. Number and schedule for construction of Plastic Waste Management Units every year.
5. Schedule for implementation of FSM in the District.
6. Number and type of infrastructure to be created in villages selected for the year for biodegradable solid waste management.
7. Number and type of infrastructure to be created in villages selected for the year for greywater management.
8. Convergence mechanism established to ensure leveraging of funds from FC, MNREGS etc. to fully finance the interventions.
9. Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation arrangements.

All Districts will develop the plan as per a date decided by the SWSC every year, from 2020-21 onwards, and upload it on the IMIS after obtaining approval of the State Government.

14.3 State Planning

State Governments and UTs would develop a Project Implementation Plan and Annual Implementation Plans every year consolidating the District Swachhata Plans to achieve the objectives of SBMG Phase II.

14.3.1 Project Implementation Plan (PIP)

All States/UTs shall prepare Project Implementation Plans (PIP) under SBMG phase II for the entire period of the programme from 2020-21 to 2024-25 based on all the sanitation activities to be taken up in the villages, Blocks and districts. Project Implementation Plan shall be developed in consultation with Districts and shall identify any special challenges, risks, issues in any District(s) that need special attention. The PIP shall specifically include the activities to be taken up from SBMG and 15th Finance Commission grants as per the prescribed funding norms under the programme. The States/UTs shall submit the PIPs to DDWS after getting approval from the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC). The PIPs will then be considered and approved by NSSC. Based on the actual requirements, the PIPs can be revised by the States/UTs during the programme period with proper justification that is acceptable to DDWS, and only after obtaining approval of NSSC.

14.3.2 Annual Implementation Plan (AIP)

GPs shall prepare their Village Action Plans (VAP) for all the sanitation activities (including activities to be taken up from SBMG as well as 15th Finance Commission Grants) and shall include them in their Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP). An annual plan shall be prepared by the District, incorporating VAP and the activities to be taken up at Block and district level. It will be further consolidated by the State Government into a State Plan. While preparing the plans for various activities, the funding sources for each activity shall be identified and clearly brought out in the AIP. An Annual Communication Plan should also be included in the AIP of all States. Based on formative research and consultation rounds, the State shall develop a tailor-made Communication Strategy, a Communication Plan, and material, and will train community mobilisers to use these tools. IEC and Capacity Building interventions needed in the year will be included in this.

The plans also require to be entered in the IMIS of DDWS. The State Plan needs to be shared with the DDWS in the illustrative proforma

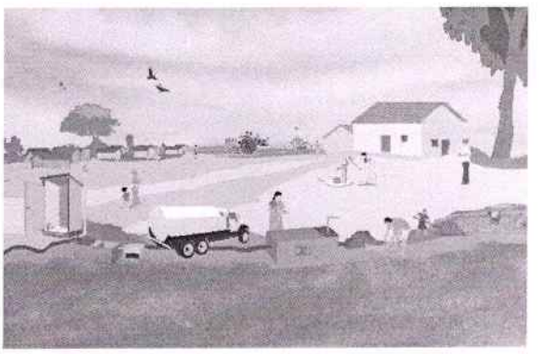
provided to the States by DDWS before the commencement of the financial year based on the balance works to be completed. There shall be a Plan Appraisal Committee (PAC) in DDWS, chaired by the Additional / Joint Secretary in charge of SBMG, with Principal Secretary i/c of rural sanitation of the relevant State, the State SBMG Coordinator and the Director / Deputy Secretary (SBMG) in DDWS as members. The proposed AIPs shall be discussed by the PAC and finalized with or without suggestions/modifications.

The final AIP shall be prepared by the States and forwarded to the DDWS within a fortnight of the discussions in the PAC. Then the AIPs shall be considered and approved by the NSSC each year.

All States will develop the plan by the 1st of March every year, and upload it on the website of IMIS. The State may accordingly establish dates for the completion of the District and Village Action Plans at their respective levels.

15

FINANCIAL PLANNING AND PROGRAMME FUNDING



For successful implementation of SBMG, robust financial planning, timely funding, mobilization of adequate resources and prudent utilization of funds are some of the key factors. In this direction, the SWSM / DWSM will prepare year-wise financial plan by pooling all the available resources for rural sanitation like the Central fund, State fund, 15th FC grants to RLBs, funds available under MGNREGS and other schemes of Central/State Governments, MPLADS, MLALADS, CSR fund, business models/PPP, etc. Central financial assistance for SBMG will be released by DDWS from its budgetary allocation and/or extra budgetary resources, as the case may be, considering various factors.

SBMG is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with fund sharing pattern between Centre and States being 90:10 for North-Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and UT of Jammu and Kashmir, 100% from Centre for remaining Union Territories (UTs), and 60:40 for other States. While corresponding funding share is available from Government of India, it is important that States and Districts undertake financial planning to ensure that all credible plans of Districts and Gram Panchayats can be funded and that there is enough resource allocated for all components of the programme.

States shall proactively engage and involve Public Health Engineering Department, Panchayati Raj Department and Rural Development Department apart from other related departments to ensure coordinated implementation and co-financing of the programme. These Departments shall also instruct and support their District units to ensure that planning, implementation and financing is well coordinated. Executive Orders, if necessary, will be issued by State Governments to Districts, Blocks and Gram Panchayats to achieve integrated and coordinated implementation.

15.1 Programme funding Provisions in SBMG Phase II

The various components and approved financial assistance for different components under SBMG Phase-II are as below:

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Components</th><th colspan="2">Financial assistance</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Incentive for construction of IHHLs

(BPLs and Identified APLs)</td><td colspan="2">Upto Rs. 12,000 / -
(including provision for water storage facility for handwashing and cleaning to maintain hygiene)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">SLWM activities</td><td rowspan="3">Village level SLWM activities</td><td>Village size</td><td>Financial support</td></tr>
<tr><td>Upto 5000 population</td><td>Solid Waste Management: Upto Rs.60 per capita
Greywater Management: Upto Rs.280 per capita</td></tr>
<tr><td>Above 5000 population</td><td>Solid Waste Management: Upto Rs.45 per capita
Greywater Management: Upto Rs.660 per capita</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Note-
1. 30% of this amount will be borne by the GPs from their 15th Finance Commission grants.
2. Each village can utilize a minimum of total Rs. 1 lakh based on their requirements for both solid waste and greywater management.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">District level SLWM activities</td><td>Plastic Waste Management Unit
(one in each Block)</td><td>Upto Rs.16 lakh per unit</td></tr>
<tr><td>Faecal Sludge Management (FSM)</td><td>Upto Rs.230 per capita</td></tr>
<tr><td>GOBAR-Dhan Projects</td><td>Upto Rs.50 lakh per District</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Community Sanitary Complex (CSC)</td><td colspan="2">Rs. 3 Lakh
Note: 30% of this will be borne by GPs from 15th FC</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">IEC and Capacity Building</td><td colspan="2">Up to 5% of the total funding for programmatic components
(up to 3% to be used at State / District levels and up to 2% at Central level)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Administrative Expenses</td><td colspan="2">Up to 1% of the total funding for programmatic components</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Revolving Fund</td><td colspan="2">Up to 5% of Project outlay
subject to max. Rs. 1.5 crore per district</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Flexi Funds</td><td colspan="2">The States can use flexi funds as per Ministry of Finance guidelines issued in this regard from time to time for innovations / technology options at the State level to meet the local needs and requirements within the overall objective of the Scheme.</td></tr>
</table>

State / UT Governments will have the flexibility to provide higher incentive / additional funding from other sources such as 15th Finance Commission grants, MPLAD / MLALAD / CSR funds or through convergence with MGNREGS or other schemes of the State or Central Governments, etc.

15.2 Financial Provisions explained

Incentive for IHHL The beneficiary is to be encouraged to contribute in the construction of his/her IHHL to promote ownership. The beneficiary may also be encouraged to voluntarily surrender his/her incentive. State Governments also have the flexibility to provide higher incentive for a household toilet, for higher unit costs from their own funds, if necessary. Ideally, the construction activities should be taken up by the individual beneficiaries themselves with support from/or through agencies in the village. States may decide to provide incentive to households in one or more phases at different stages of construction and usage. DBT shall be ensured for payment of incentive.

Community Sanitary Complex (CSC) Financial assistance up to Rs.3 lakh per CSC will be provided to the GPs for construction of CSCs at village level. 30% of this amount will be borne by the GPs from their 15th Finance Commission grants, and remaining 70% will be provided from SBMG Phase-II funds. However, emphasis is to be given to PPP mode for setting up of such projects. The GP will decide upon a suitable location for construction of CSC that is easily accessible to all, having adequate water availability and where long-term O&M is ensured. For the construction of CSC, priority shall be given to the locations with predominant SC / ST habitations, poorest of poor in the village and/or those visited by migrant labourers / floating population etc.

Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) SLWM may include a large number of activities, however the funding under SBMG is allowed only for the major activities given below:

(i) Purchase of tri-cycles/battery vehicles for transportation of wastes from households to village level collection/ segregation/ storage centre

(ii) **Organic Waste**

(a) Construction of community compost pits at village level
(b) GOBAR-Dhan Projects at district level

(Labour cost of construction of compost pits may be borne through convergence with MGNREGS or any other funding source)

(iii) **Plastic Waste**

(a) Storage Facility at village level
(b) Plastic Waste Management Unit at Block/District level

(iv) **Greywater Management**

(a) Construction of community soak pits (in smaller villages i.e. upto 5000 population). Greywater management system such as WSP or any other technologies, etc. can also be taken up with the additional fund support from 15th Finance Commission grants or through convergence with other Central/State Governments schemes.

(b) In bigger villages (i.e. above 5000 population), apart from community soak pits, greywater management system such as WSP or any other technologies, etc. can also be taken up.

(Labour cost of construction of soak pits and greywater systems will be borne through convergence with MGNREGS or any other funding source)

(Drainage channels (drainage of greywater from household up to the disposal or management) have to be provided by the GPs with their 15th Finance Commission grants and/or through convergence with MGNREGS or other schemes of State or Central Governments.)

(v) **Faecal Sludge Management (FSM)** FSM shall be taken up at district level for cluster of villages for single pit and septic tank toilets. Funding for FSM under SBMG can be utilized only for Trenching, Drying Beds and FSMPs or any other technology, where retrofitting or co-treatment is not possible.

(Emptying of faecal sludge from septic tanks/single pits and its transport may be taken up through appropriate business models or/and with the 15th Finance Commission grants to GPs or/and through convergence with other schemes of State or Central Governments.)

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Capacity Building (CB) Up to 5% of the total funding for programmatic components can be spent on IEC and capacity strengthening. Out of this, *up to 3% can be used at State/District levels and up to 2% at Central level.* Capacity strengthening will be given emphasis vis a vis IEC. *At the Central (DDWS) level, v*arious activities related to M&E, MIS, R&D and engagement of Programme Management Consultancy, technical manpower etc. will be taken up from the funds earmarked for Central level IEC activities.

Administrative Charges Up to 1% of the total funding for programmatic components can be spent under Administrative charges. The Administrative charges shall normally permit expenditure on salary of outsourced / contractual staff / consultants and agencies deployed for the execution of various components of the SBMG at State, District, Block and GP levels, support services, fuel charges, vehicle hire charges, stationery, monitoring & evaluation activities, TA/DA to Inter-State and Inter-District Survey teams deputed for monitoring and verification, exposure visits. The following items of expenses are specifically prohibited under "administrative expenses":

a. Purchase of vehicles
b. Purchase of land and buildings
c. Construction of official buildings and rest houses (this excludes toilet units needed for SBMG projects)

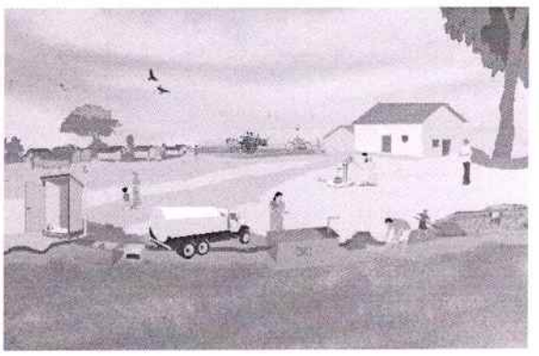
d. Expenses for any political party and religious organisations
e. Expenses for gifts and donations
f. Temporary transfer of funds to any other scheme or fund in the State.

Revolving Fund A Revolving Fund will be available at the district level out of the SBMG funds. The Revolving fund may be given to Societies, Self Help Groups or other groups as decided by the States, whose creditworthiness is established, for providing cheap finance to their members for the construction of toilets. Loan from this fund should be recovered in 12-18 installments. States will have the flexibility to decide the other terms and conditions for sanction of the Revolving fund.

This Revolving Fund can be accessed by APL households not covered for incentives under the guidelines. Households which have availed incentives under any sanitation scheme earlier can also access such finance as loans. Those households (BPL and APL) covered under the incentive can also approach for financing under the Revolving Fund to meet the additional cost of improved toilets with bathing facility. Registered SHGs with proven credentials can approach the DWSM for such funding. Upto 5% of the district project outlay subject to maximum of Rs. 1.50 crore, can be used as Revolving Fund, including funding for setting up of RSMs/PCs. Provision of the Revolving Fund in a district shall be approved by the DWSM/DWSC.

16

RELEASE OF FUNDS



The SBMG Phase II shall support all States and Union Territories of India. Funds will be released to States/UTs based on their performance and ability to achieve programme results. States shall become eligible to release funds based on attainment of the following conditions:

1. The State Cabinet passes a resolution to implement the SBMG Phase II and commits timely release of State share for the programme
2. The State has set up suggested institutional arrangement for implementation and management of SBMG Phase II components
3. Agrees to devolve funds to Gram Panchayats for co-financing of SBMG components
4. Develops a Project Implementation Plan and Annual Implementation Plans

16.1 Release from Centre to State level implementing body

The funds under SBMG will be released electronically by DDWS to the State Governments as per instructions issued by the Ministry of Finance from time to time. The State Governments shall release the funds to the SSBMG within 15 days of transfer of funds from DDWS along with matching State share. In case of advance State share is released by the State Governments, the same can be adjusted against the Centre share released in the subsequent year(s).

Funds under SBMG will be released to the State / UTs only after the respective Government provides the undertaking that funds earmarked under 15th Finance Commission grants for sanitation activities are being devolved to rural local bodies.

The States/UTs will operate a single savings bank account in any Scheduled Commercial Bank (except foreign banks) or a bank authorized by the State Government for receipt of SBMG funds and all transactions relating to SBMG including Central share, State share, or any other receipt. All the existing accounts for SBMG at District / Block / GP levels will be closed after

transferring the unspent balance of those accounts to the State nodal account. The details of the SSBMG nodal bank account have to be communicated to DDWS along with the name of the bank, IFSC Code and Account Number, etc. and should not be changed during the implementation of the project without prior permission of the DDWS. The States/UTs may use the existing account at their SSBMG level as nodal account. The funds release / advance / transfer / expenditure under the programme at all levels shall be mandatory through the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) of Government of India.

Based on approved demand of States as decided in the AIP every year and the availability of funds at the national level, a tentative allocation to all the States will be worked out with the approval of the Secretary, DDWS and the Financial Advisor, DDWS, for release of funds in two equal installments. Each installment will be released in two tranches. Concurrence of Integrated Finance Division of DDWS will be obtained for release of installments as a whole for all eligible States/UTs and thereafter Department will release the fund in tranches after assessing the utilization of fund by the States / UTs. Thus, releases are planned in consonance with 'Just In Time' principle of Ministry of Finance to avoid any undue parking of fund.

Based on the approved tentative allocation of the States and subject to fulfillment of the requisite conditionalities, funds will be released with the approval of Joint Secretary / Additional Secretary in-charge of SBMG and concurrence of Integrated Finance Division of DDWS.

All the implementing agencies and below level agencies in the States / UTs will be registered in PFMS as parent-child agency and shall be mapped with Linked State scheme code for SBMG and to the State nodal account - it is also to be ensured that all the transactions shall be mandatorily made in PFMS.

Non-compliance of the above condition will affect the future release of GoI share under the programme.

The release of funds to the States/UTs would be further subject to the extant instructions of Government of India.

Utilization of funds and unspent balance will be monitored through the PFMS for the purpose of release of funds to the States / UTs.

16.1.1 Release of 1st installment

The eligibility of the State / UT for release of 1st installment (i.e. 50% of tentative allocation) shall be calculated after reducing the amount of opening balance / unspent balance in excess of 10% of the previous year's release to the State/UT (in case no fund was released during the previous year, the funds released to the State/UT during preceding year to the previous year shall be considered for calculating 10%), from the amount of first installment. The amount for which sanction order issued in the month of March last year will not be taken into consideration while subsuming in the excess OB.

The full amount of 1st installment will be released in two tranches. The 1st tranche will be 50% of the eligible amount of 1st installment after subsuming the excess opening balance / unspent balance and will be released as and when the complete formal proposal seeking release of 1st installment with requisite documents, including Final UC and ASA, which became due during the previous financial year, will be submitted by the State and concurred by IFD, GoI. However, the IFD's concurrence will be obtained for full 50% amount of 1st installment. The 2nd tranche i.e. 50% of the eligible amount of 1st installment after subsuming the excess opening balance / unspent balance and balance part of 1st installment i.e. the subsumed amount of excess opening balance/ unspent balance, if any, will be released after utilization of 80% of the available funds during the current financial year i.e. opening balance, funds released as 1st tranche of 1st installment and interest accrued thereon, automatically by the Department (i.e. without any proposal and reference to IFD).

16.1.2 Release of 2nd installment

The 2nd installment of funds, as per the tentative allocation, will also be released in two tranches on fulfillment of the following conditions:

i) Receipt of a specific proposal from the State / UT;
ii) Annual Performance Report as required by DDWS. This may include elements of State's performance in SSG, findings of annual verification exercise and other metrics as decided from time to time;
iii) Statement of achievements of monthly / quarterly progress against the targets specified in the AIP as required by DDWS from time to time;
iv) Commitment of the State to release of proportionate State share into the SWSM account within fifteen days of release of Central share;
v) Utilization of 60% of the available funds with the SWSM

i.e. opening balance, funds released as first installment of Grant-in-aid under SBMG during the year and interest earned thereon, Central Share and State Share separately;

vi) Analysis of the funds absorbing capacity of the State (maximum six months requirement based on average expenditure trend during the past two months),

vii) Submission of Audited Statements of Accounts of the preceding financial year as per Annexure – IX

viii) Submission of Final Utilization Certificates for the preceding financial year for Central and State Share separately in the prescribed Proforma as per Annexure-X duly signed by the Secretary in-charge of SBMG;

ix) Any other condition(s) that may be specified by the Central Government from time to time.

The 1st tranche will be 50% of the 2nd installment and will be released on receipt of proposal for 2nd installment and fulfillment of the above conditions by the State/UT and concurrence of IFD, GoI. However, the IFD's concurrence will be obtained for full amount of 2nd installment. The 2nd tranche i.e. remaining 50% of the 2nd installment will be released after utilization of 80% of the available funds during the current financial year i.e. opening balance, funds released during the current financial year (full 1st installment and 1st tranche of 2nd installment) and interest accrued thereon, for both Centre and State share, automatically by the Department i.e. without any proposal and reference to IFD).

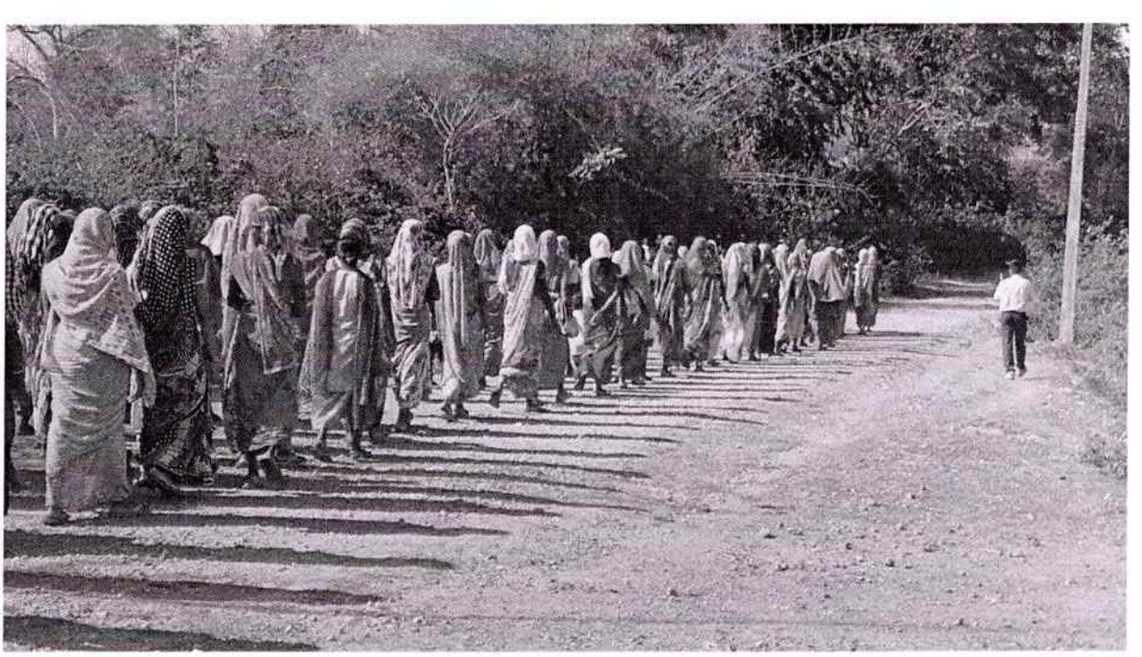
In case the Audited Statement of Accounts and Utilization Certificates for the preceding financial year is not submitted by the State / UT, up to 75% of the tentative allocation will be considered for release on receipt of specific proposal with proper justification and on fulfillment of other conditions for release of 2nd installment.

16.2 Release of additional funds to incentivize better performing States

The funds will be released to States based on their performance and in challenge mode after analyzing the results achieved and funds absorbing capacity of the States. The last date for submission of complete documents for the funds release as per tentative allocation will be 15th February of the financial year. Thereafter, the balance funds of the State(s) will be released to the better performing States after revising their allocation with the approval of the Secretary, DDWS based on their work plan and subject to utilization of 75% of the available funds during the year.

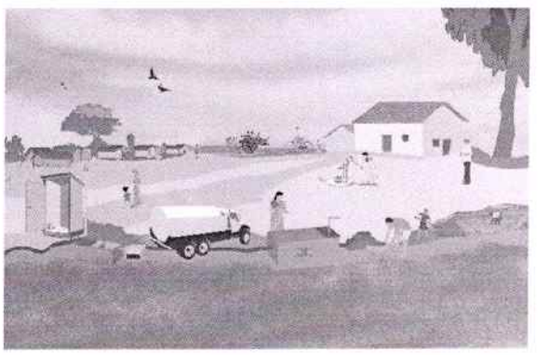
16.3 Interest earned on Funds Released

The SBMG funds (Central and State shares) should be kept in savings bank account(s) only. The interest accrued on SBMG funds shall be treated as part of the SBMG resource. The State must submit utilization of interest accrued on SBMG funds along with claim/s for subsequent instalments and it should be reflected in the Utilization Certificates.



17

MONITORING & EVALUATION



DDWS, at the Central level, shall lead the monitoring and evaluation function in coordination with States and Districts. Under SBMG Phase II, effective monitoring of outcomes will be undertaken to ensure ODF Plus villages. The monitoring of outputs will also be done for administrative purposes such as the monitoring of expenditure and assets created. The monitoring framework should be able to identify the following:

1. Whether adequate IEC activities have been carried out for behaviour change
2. Whether the ODF status of villages has been achieved and is being sustained
3. Whether adequate solid waste management has been ensured
4. Whether adequate liquid waste management has been ensured
5. Whether the village is visually clean

The monitoring and evaluation activities shall be oriented towards monitoring attainment of programme results, effectively and efficiently. Monitoring will also include undertaking independent assessments, periodic reviews, field visits and thematic consultations to ascertain programme progress and effectiveness.

17.1 Output Outcome Monitoring Framework

SBMG Phase II will monitor progress on outputs and outcomes using an Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework. Outputs refer to the direct and measurable product of the program activities, often expressed in physical terms or unit. Outcomes are the collective results or qualitative improvements brought about in the delivery of these services. The suggested output outcome monitoring framework for SBMG is as under:-

Parameter	Output	Outcome
ODF Sustainability	a. No of IHHLs constructed b. No. of Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) constructed	a. Percentage of rural HH having access to toilets and using them regularly b. Percentage of villages confirming ODF status
Improvement in cleanliness of villages	a. No. of villages covered with solid waste management b. No. of villages covered with Greywater management c. No. of Blocks with plastic waste management units d. No. of districts covered with Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) arrangements	a. Percentage of villages having minimal littering b. Percentage of villages having minimal stagnation of waste water

The Output and Outcome indicators may be changed during the programme period according to needs.

17.2 Integrated Management Information System

SBMG Phase II will have a comprehensive online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) that will provide regular and customized information to programme managers for decision support. SBMG Phase II shall generate integrated management information using data entered directly by State Governments as well as information to be received, from time to time, from the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and the Department of Rural Development. In the IMIS, all SBMG activities viz. construction of Individual and Community / Household Toilets, SLWM infrastructure, IEC, Capacity Building and administration related activities, including financial progress, will be exclusively captured in IMIS of SBMG. The other Non-SBMG funded activities will be extracted from the funding programme's MIS and presented in IMIS for analysis.

The IMIS will have modules to capture plans at GP, Block and District level and provide information on status of planning and its implementation. All States/UTs are to submit their physical and financial progress reports of the implementation of the Programme, in real time through the online IMIS using user-ids and passwords provided to various implementing agencies of the States/UTs. It is recommended that all IMIS entries may be made at the Block level by designated data entry operators, while only necessary approvals may be undertaken at the district levels.

All activity-wise physical and financial progress is to be updated in the SBMG IMIS in real time. All approvals for any data entry in the MIS to be made by the district must be completed within 5 days of entry at the Block level, and all approvals for any data entry in the MIS to be made by the State must be completed within 10 days of entry at the district level.

17.3 Baseline Survey

The baseline for the programme on ODF Plus parameters must be determined to ensure the effective planning and implementation of the programme. States and UTs will undertake a baseline assessment in FY 2020-21 to determine initial coverage on key components under SBMG for all villages by August 31, 2020, with the assistance from District/Block Coordinators/Swachhagrahis. Under the baseline, all community and individual SLWM assets constructed as of 31st May 2020 from various Central/ State/other schemes / self-funded would be reported through the mobile app or any other appropriate mechanisms. Details for undertaking the baseline exercise shall be shared by DDWS.

17.4 Geotagging of assets

All assets constructed under the programme and reported on the SBMG IMIS shall invariably be geo-tagged. Protocols and mobile applications developed for the geotagging of SBMG Phase I assets shall continue to remain valid with appropriate modifications and improvisations.

17.5 Declaration and verification of ODF Plus villages

There shall be concurrent monitoring of the quality of implementation of the programme, as follows:

(i) ODF Plus declaration

A village that has met all the ODF Plus criteria will self-declare themselves ODF Plus at a Gram Sabha meeting. Within 30 days of the above declaration, a due diligence team from the Block will review the ODF sustainability and SLWM arrangements in the village, after which the team will ensure declaration of the village as ODF Plus on the IMIS. The declaration of ODF Plus on the IMIS, thus, shall be made at the Block level. The resolution passed at the Gram Sabha to declare the village ODF Plus shall be recorded in the form of a certificate duly signed by the Sarpanch and the Panchayat Secretary. The format for the ODF Plus declaration certificate is attached at Annexure – XI.

(ii) ODF Plus verification by districts

The District must ensure mandatory third-party verification of a village, covering all households in the village, within 90 days of ODF Plus declaration for the first time, and thereafter to be undertaken on annual basis. A list of indicators to assess for ODF Plus verification at the household and village level, along with the suggested protocol, is attached at Annexure - XII. The recording of verification of ODF Plus on the IMIS, thus, shall be made at the district level.

The Districts may constitute verification teams of District/ Block officials or non-Government volunteers. While voluntary teams are preferred, districts may also engage third party agencies for this verification. The teams will have to be appropriately trained to understand ODF Plus definition. The community may be involved during the process of verification as well.

As part of the first verification, each district must upload an ODF Plus certificate duly signed by the District Collector confirming the ODF Plus status of the district. A base format for the same is attached at Annexure - XIII.

(iii) ODF Plus verification by States/UTs

While the districts undertake a 100% verification of ODF Plus villages every year, State teams shall undertake a sample verification which covers at least 5% of all households in each village, on an annual basis. The States may verify the villages against the same indicators as those for the district verification of ODF Plus villages. The sample verification of ODF Plus on the IMIS, thus, shall be made at the State level.

Meanwhile, the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) at the national level, State level and district level will have dedicated monitoring teams that shall be responsible for monitoring the Mission activities, which shall include field level monitoring.

Use of independent agencies / CSOs / NGOs for the concurrent monitoring of the programme is permitted. Central and State Missions may engage agencies with experience and presence

in the States in question for monitoring activities. At the State level, up to 5% of the permissible expenditure of the Administrative Component may be utilized for M&E activities.

17.6 Annual monitoring through 'Swachh Survekshan Grameen - SSG'

Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation would commission Swachh Survekshan Grameen (SSG) every year to verify results claimed by States and Districts and rank them on key ODF Plus parameters. An Independent Verification Agency (IVA) with requisite experience and expertise would be hired nationally to assess the implementation of ODF Plus elements and seek feedback from citizens on the overall cleanliness in villages. Best performing States and Districts will be awarded every year in a special function organized for the same. Key parameters for assessment under Swachh Survekshan Grameen may include:

- Assessment of sanitation status in villages and key public places
- Verification of ODF plus progress claimed by States and Districts
- Citizens feedback on sanitation status in Villages

17.7 Social Audit

Social Audit meeting will be held in each GP once in six months. The GP will organise and assist in organizing Social Audits of the programme. The District and the Block shall be responsible to ensure that this schedule is adhered to. Manual on Social Audit issued from time to time by the DDWS may be referred to for use of social audit for community engagement and monitoring under SBMG.

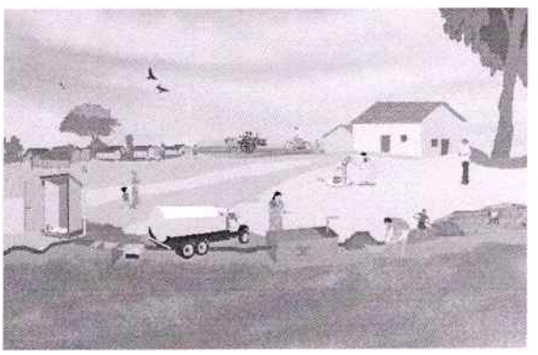
17.8 Programme Evaluation

States/UTs may conduct periodical evaluation studies on the implementation of Phase II of SBMG. These evaluations could be used for course correction and improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the programme. Evaluation studies may be conducted through reputed institutions and organizations decided by the State and copies of the reports should be furnished to the Government of India. Remedial action should be taken by the States/UTs based on these evaluation studies. The cost of such studies can be charged to the Administrative Charges component of SBMG.

At the Central level, the performance of the States under the Mission shall be evaluated from time to time through agencies of repute.

18

ANNUAL AUDIT



All audit requirements of the Government of India and the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India as decided from time to time will be followed. States will ensure that the accounts are audited by a Chartered Accountant selected from a panel approved by the CAG, within six months of the close of the financial year in accordance with the General Financial Rules of the Government of India and the audited statement of accounts is submitted to the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation. The template for submitting audit reports is placed as Annexure – IX.

ANNEXURE-I

Technological details for Individual Household Latrines and Community Sanitary Complexes

1. Individual Household Latrines in Rural Areas

Safe management of excreta is one of the components of Sanitation. WHO observed that one gram of faeces can contain 10,000,000 viruses, 1,000,000 bacteria, 1,000 parasite cysts and 100 parasite eggs. Open and untreated human excreta can interact with food through soil, water and crops unless this fecal-oral route is broken through adopting safe sanitation and hygiene practices. Having a toilet of appropriate design ensuring usage, and adequate arrangements for the safe management of waste arising from households can help assure health, wealth and self-esteem.

Achieving open defecation free communities is the essence of Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen (SBMG). This shall mean households and community/ public institutions shall use safe technology for disposal of faeces. Under SBMG, a duly completed household sanitary latrine comprises of:

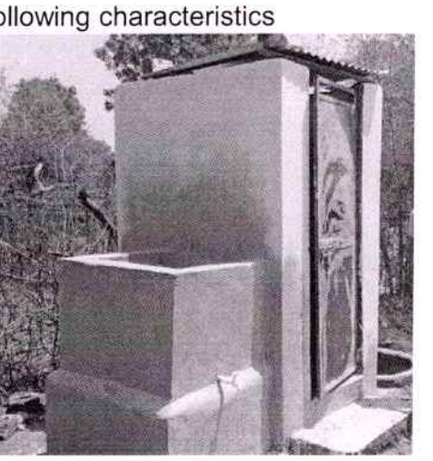
i) A sub-structure that safely confines human faeces and eliminates the need for handling by humans before it is fully decomposed

ii) A super structure, with provision for water storage for flushing and hand wash

An ideal Latrine/ Toilet

Irrespective of technical type, an ideal toilet should have the following characteristics

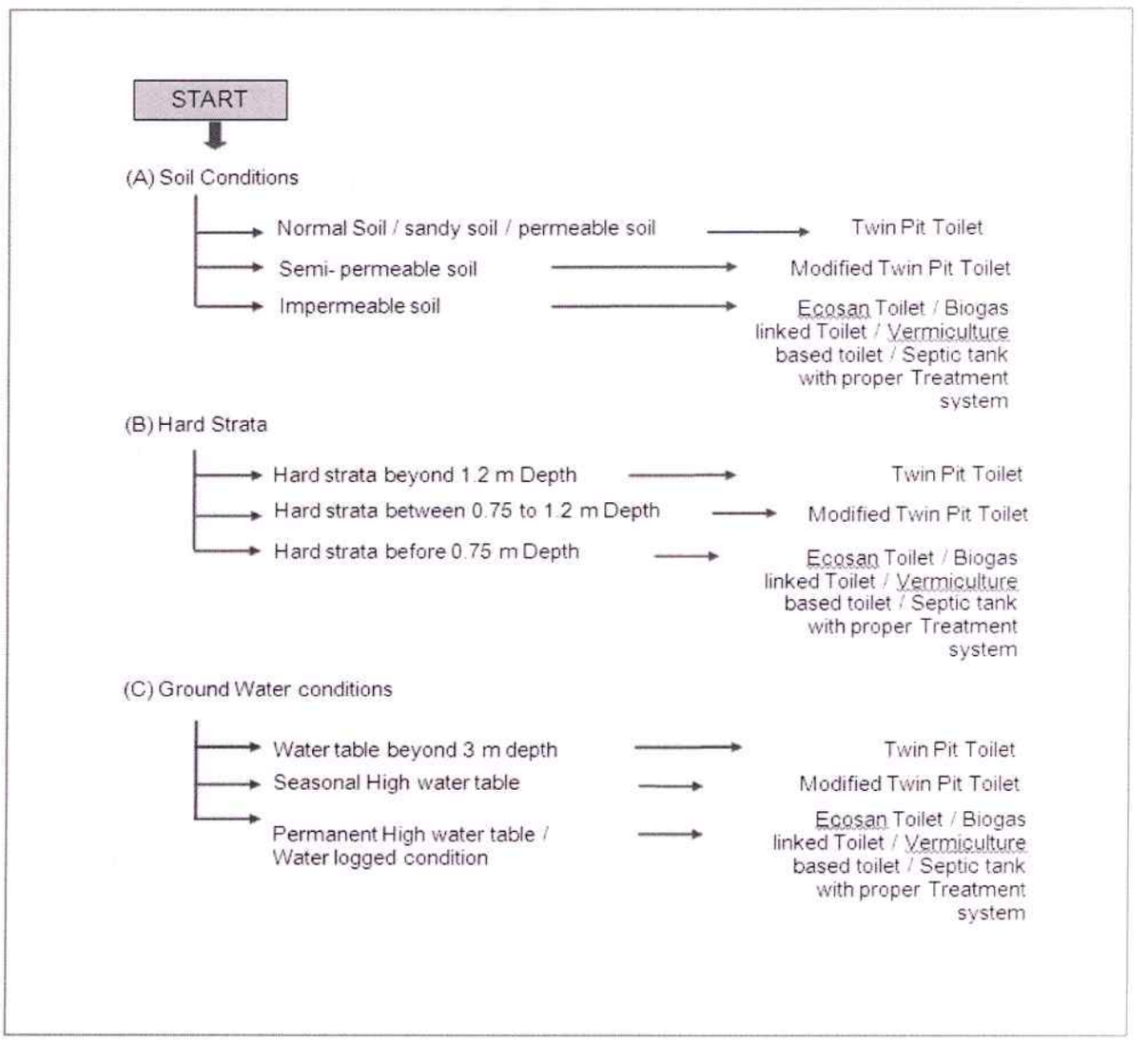
- It should be affordable
- It should require less water
- It should require less space
- It should be free from odour and vector nuisance
- It should be able to safeguard the health
- It should be able to convert excreta into manure
- It should be easy to operate and maintain
- It should have a long life



Safe technology is the key to ensuring ODF sustainability. Therefore, a technology that is affordable, geographically viable, easy to maintain, treats waste on-site is the operative factor for rural India.

Selection of the right type of toilet from various options

There are several types of toilets world over. Most of these are designed as per the requirements of the local people, geophysical and geo-hydrological conditions of the region, environmental factors, economic status and cultural habits of the people etc. Hence a particular toilet-type cannot be recommended for the whole of a country or even for an entire state.



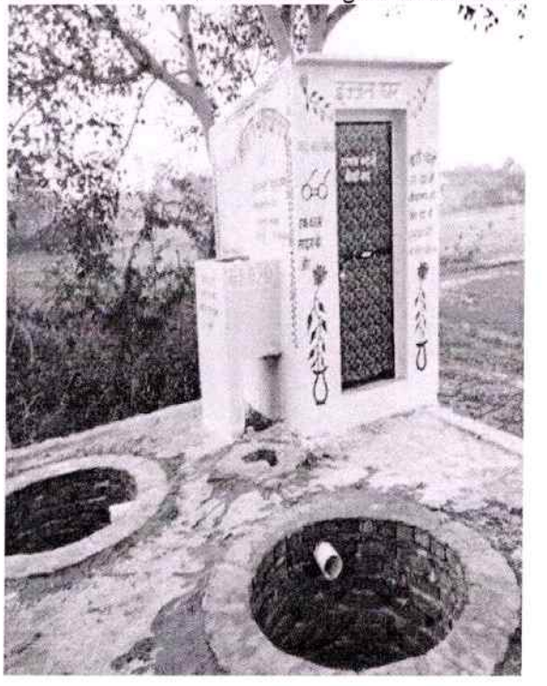
Selection Criteria

In view of sustainability, Swachh Bharat Mission (G) promotes **Twin-leach Pit Pour Flush Water Seal toilets** at household and community level where the ground water level is below 3m depth, and soil condition is normal/sandy/permeable/hard strata beyond 1.2 m depth.

Precautions that to be taken while selecting the site for Twin Pit Toilet

First, look at the convenience of the users. Remember that open defecation is generally practised away from the human habitations. Using a closed toilet, that too in the backyard is a major shift in habits for many. Hence select a site to suit their convenience. However, taking into consideration the mode of functioning and structure of twin pit toilet, following points are technically very important and need to be followed scrupulously.

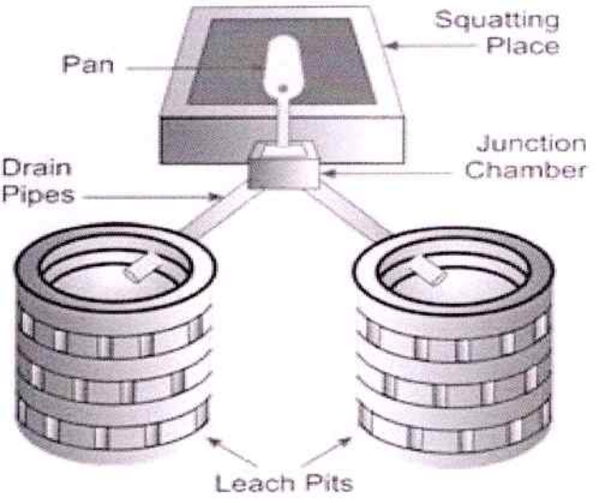
1. Do not select a low-lying place where there is a chance of water stagnation. This will hamper the leaching of water from leach pits. Instead, select a place at a little higher elevation.
2. A safe distance from a drinking source like a hand pump, well, river, pond etc. (except secured piped water supply) is very important. There is continuous leaching of water from the leach pit into the nearby ground and if there is a ground water source in vicinity, there is every possibility of its getting contaminated. To avoid this, a certain safe distance needs to be maintained.
3. Twin Pit Toilet should also be located away from a big tree; otherwise, the roots of the tree enter the leach pit and may crack the walls.
4. Twin Pit Toilet can be constructed near or even inside the house. However, in such case a safe distance of 2 to 3 ft. should be kept between leach pit and the house wall.
5. Rocky terrain is not suitable for a twin pit toilet. However, if a rock is struck below two and a half feet; twin pit toilet can be constructed with certain modifications.



Households are to be informed of the technological options, constraints and benefits and election of sanitation technology and material is the choice of the individuals

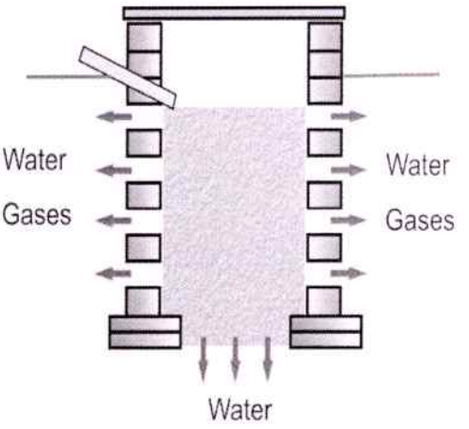
Basic components of Twin Pit Toilet

It is low-cost, requires less space and less water, the pit emptying is easy and the manure from the pit can be used for agriculture.



How does a Twin Pit Toilet Function?

The excreta deposited in the toilet pan reaches the junction chamber through the water seal trap. The junction chamber is connected to two underground leach pits by two separate drain pipes. However, the opening of one of the pipes is sealed with a plug of brick. This facilitates the flow of excreta to the active leach pit and only one pit gets filled at a time.



The bottom of the leach pit is not cemented. Also, the brick lining of the pit is done in a honeycomb fashion. The liquids from excreta get leached into the soil through the bottom and the holes in pit lining. The solid part of excreta remains in the pit which undergoes bacterial decomposition and gets converted into good quality manure in due course of time.

Ideally, pit size should be of 1m X 1m and distance between pits should be at least 1m to avoid cross-contamination.

Essential components of Twin Pit Toilet

1. Honeycombing in leach pits

First layer 9" wide. Rest all layers in single brick masonry. Honeycombing to be done in alternate layers up to pipe level. Layers above the pipe to be done without honeycombing.

The first layer in 9" Brickwork

Upper layers in single brick with honeycombing in alternate layers

2. Pipe

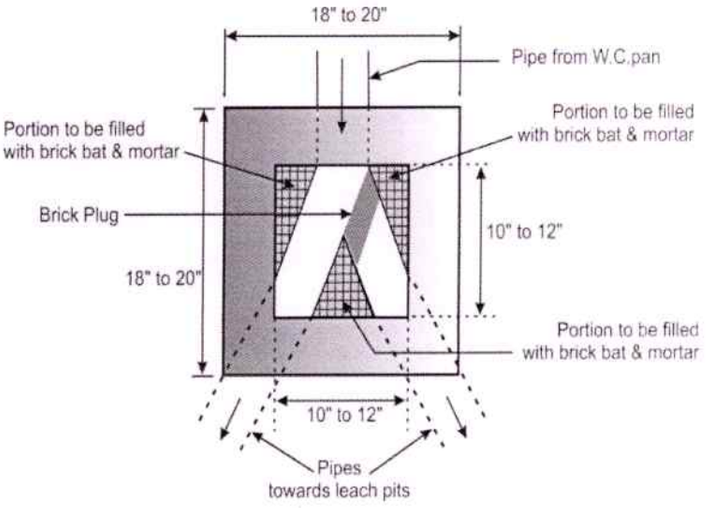
100 mm PVC pipes should be used. The pipe should have a gradient of 1 in 10. Avoid using bends to ensure smooth flow of excreta with minimum water

The pipe should have adequate slope

Do not use bends

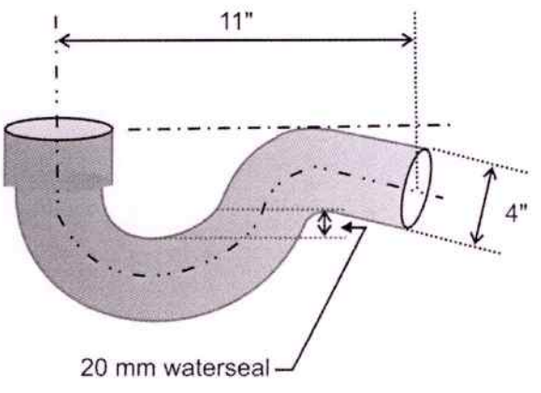
3. Junction Chamber

This is a specialized structure for diverting the flow of excreta from one pit to another.



4. Water seal trap

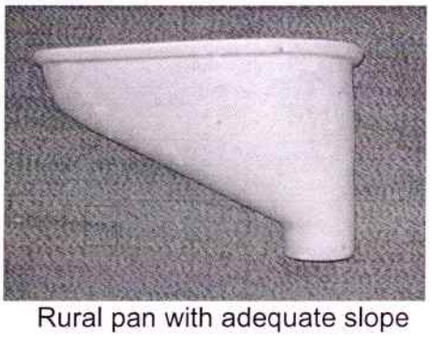
20 mm water seal should be used. This ensures minimum use of water.



5. Water Closet pan

Pan with steep gradient should be used. **Rural Pan with a gradient of 25° to 30°** ensures minimum use of water.

Pan having less slope



Rural pan with adequate slope

6. Vent pipe

A vent pipe is **not required** in twin pit toilet since little if any obnoxious gases are generated in the leach pit and even that generated is absorbed in the surrounding soil through honeycombing.

7. Covering for Leach Pits

The Leach pits need to be covered with suitable covers. One of the following types of pit covers can be used.

1) Flagstones- Good quality Shahabad tiles or Cudappa stones can be conveniently used as pit covers. Four stones of 4 ft x 2 ft each are required per toilet. The minimum thickness of these stones should be 1.5 inches.

2) Properly cast and cured Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) or ferrocement slabs can also be used to cover the leach pits. These covers should be cast in two pieces for convenience of handling.

Emptying of filled pit

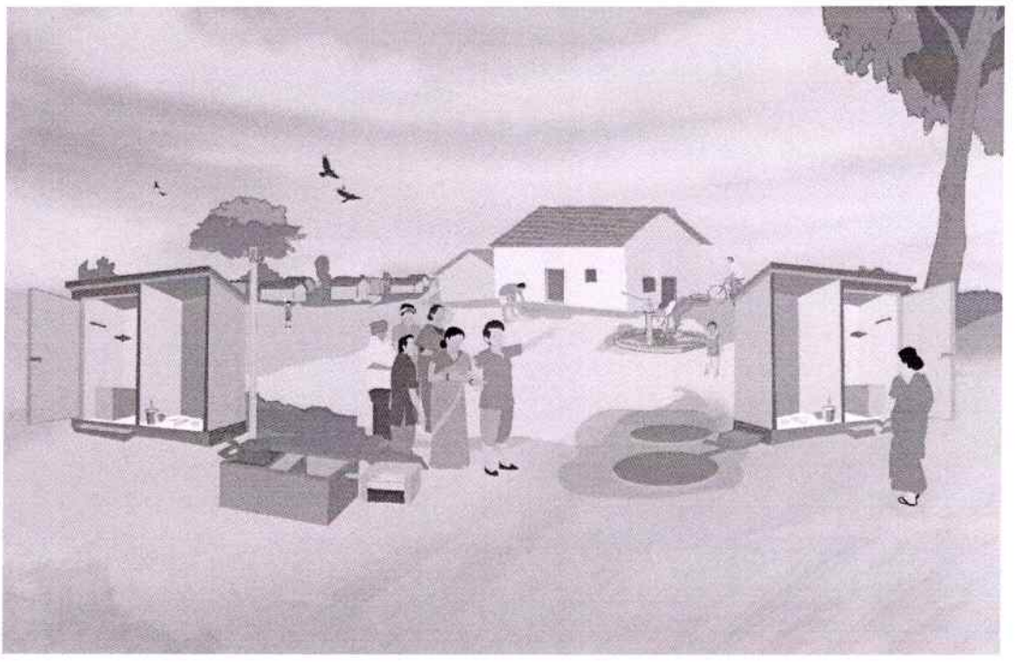
One pit gets filled within a period of 3 to 5 years, after which the brick plug in the junction chamber is changed to divert the flow of excreta to the other pit. The second pit also takes 3 to 5 years to fill. The solid accumulated in the pit undergoes decomposition and is converted to manure. This can be removed after a rest period of about one / two year and used in the fields after composting.

The manure has the following characteristics

1. It does not contain any active pathogens
2. It is almost dry and easily crumbled consistency
3. It does not emit any foul odour.

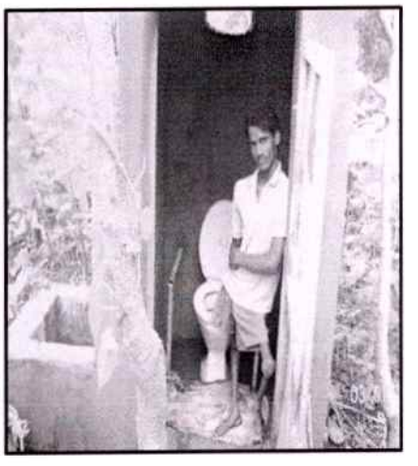
Due to these characteristics, removal of manure can be conveniently done without any harm and the same can be used in any field crop or home garden.

Illustration showing safe distance of drinking water source and twin pit toilet, septic tank toilet with soak pit for safe disposal of effluent



Toilet Facilities for Divyang

The Swachh Bharat Mission (G) promotes accessible toilets for Divyang. Depending on the type of disability, type of toilet facility and needs of the user, the toilet may require some additional modifications.

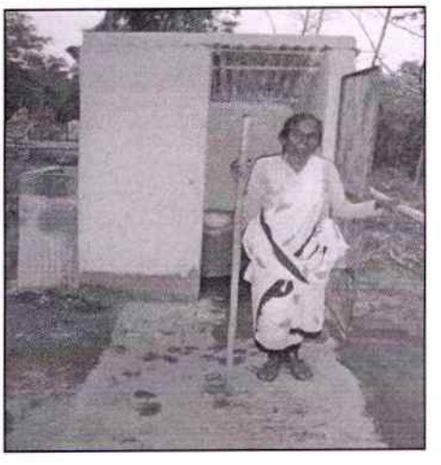


Making facilities physically accessible

A. Reaching the toilet facilities are :
   - paths
   - ramps
   - support rails
   - landmarks for blind people

B. Facilities inside the Toilet are:
   - wide entrance
   - flat platform in front of the door
   - doors with strings
   - easy to close, lockable for privacy

C. Usability:
   - internal dimensions - extra space for a wheelchair to enter and turn, user +helper, or to move a seat to one side
   - support rails: fixed to the floor, adjustable height, movable frame, rope suspended from a beam
   - seating – fixed, movable
   - design of equipment
   - adapted water lifting mechanism



- The doorway should have a clear width of 900mm for a person using a wheelchair or those using assistants to get through. The door should generally open outside. Sliding doors are the most preferable.

- A distance of 450mm to 600mm beside and beyond the leading edge of the door and a safe landing space of 1200mm X 1200mm in front for a wheelchair user to manoeuvre.

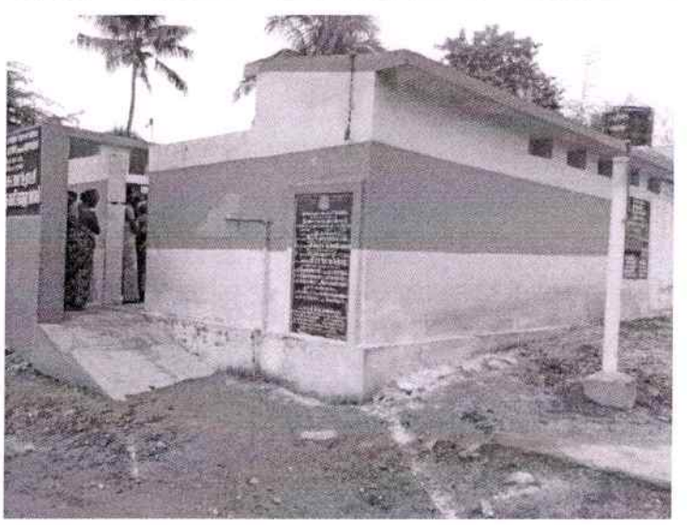
- Door Handles should be fixed between 650 to 1100mm above the floor level. It should be preferably Lever shaped or D type handle.

- A 150mm long handle may be fixed on the outside. The threshold of the toilet door should be at the same level without any steps. No door seal or other trip hazard should be there.

2. COMMUNITY SANITARY COMPLEXES IN RURAL AREAS

The provision of sanitation facilities through public toilet complexes is the most suitable option for those who cannot afford individual toilets for monetary reasons or due to lack of space and opt for open defecation. Such complexes are a useful and valuable option at public places, markets, taxi stands, etc., where a large congregation of people takes place. The Community Sanitary Complex (CSC) fosters the cognitive development of healthy sanitation practices in the community.

A community sanitary complex is an infrastructure for the use of the community and/or floating population. A Community Sanitary Complex takes care of safe disposal/reuse of human waste in addition to the objective of providing a toilet facility that enhances privacy and dignity.



Construction of CSCs shall happen at the site identified and approved by Gram Sabha. Community toilets should be ideally undertaken in SC/ST habitations where there could be challenges of building Individual Household Toilets. This CSCs will also cater to the needs of migrant labourers, large congregations in melas/ tourist places/ religious places, etc., to ensure that sustainability of ODF status is continued and that no one is left behind. Such CSCs shall consist of an appropriate number of toilet seats, bathing cubicles, washing platforms, washbasins, etc.

Group of Households to benefit from the CSC should ideally lead and supervise the construction of CSC. Separate facilities for men and women should be ensured in the CSC. The CSC should be made accessible to Divyangjans. Names of all households to benefit from the community toilet may be prominently displayed through a painting on the wall of CSC. Emphasis is to be given to PPP mode for setting up of such projects.

Planning of Community Sanitary Complex

Following general information need to be collected for planning and constructing a CSC in a village.

- Number of households without individual toilet facilities in the village and the probable number of users for a sanitary toilet complex;
- Age profile of the users – the number of children and the elderly;

- Convenient distance from the users' houses– it should not be too far from their houses (otherwise they may prefer open defecation overusing community toilets);
- Selection of a suitable site for the sanitary complex is perhaps the most challenging aspect in a village. Such land is usually not available within the targeted community. Sometimes the Gram Panchayat or local landlords may have unused space available to construct the toilet complex. In the case of the latter, the Gram Panchayat and community should approach such landlords to persuade them to provide space for the sanitary complex; and
- Any socio-cultural issues between households in terms of caste and class in the use of common toilets.

Community toilet: A community Sanitary Complex is a facility which is built when there is no required space available for constructing IHHLs. It is used, owned and maintained by community members or local governments. This will be near habitations. It is mostly located within the community, where people reside. A community toilet may also have other utilities such as a bathing facility or a place for washing clothes, depending upon the needs of the community.

Construction of Community Sanitary Complex

Once the Gram Panchayat decides that a community sanitary complex has to be constructed, the work starts on drawing out a detailed plan for the construction and O&M of the complex. The technology options, costs, institutional arrangements, etc., are decided. In doing this, help may be sought from specific field experts such as engineers, finance specialists, institutional experts, etc. All these processes must be undertaken by the GP, in consultation with the community and with support from the experts.

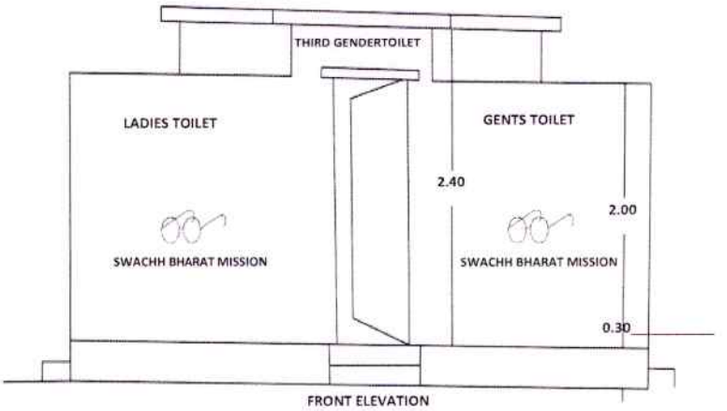
The key processes would include:

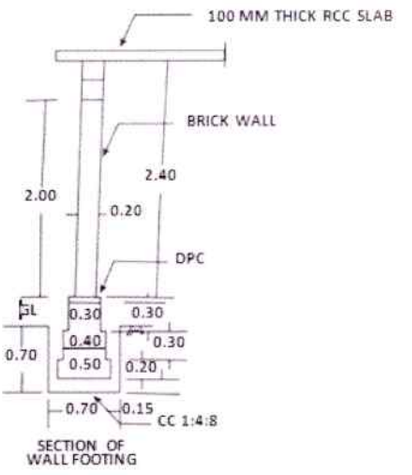
- Technology analysis;
- Cost analysis;
- Setting up arrangements for O&M;
- Provision of water for the toilet and bath;
- Construction of facilities, including financial management;
- Finding suitable cost recovery mechanisms, possibly including advertising options.

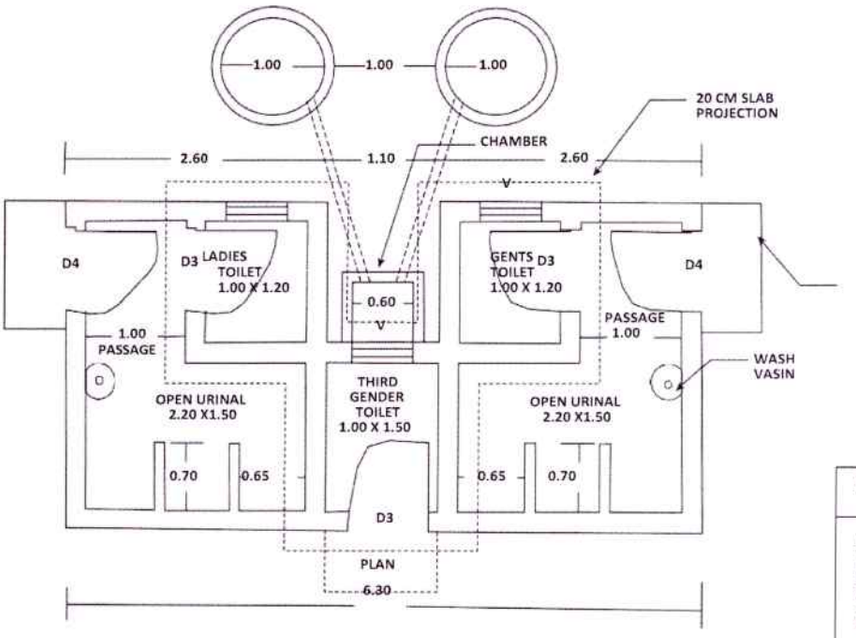
Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) in all villages

(Habitations with predominant landless, migrant, SC/ST population may be prioritized)

Schematic of a 2x2 community toilet







DETAILES OF OPENING: -
D3- 0.80 X 2.00 M PVC FLUSH DOOR D4- 0.80 X 2.00 M IRON GRILL DOOR V- 0.60 X 0.30 M IRONVENTILATOR
PLINTH AREA:- 19.25 SQM SLAB AREA:- 10.85 SQM

- ***For more details:*** *Handbook on Accessible Household Sanitation for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), 2015, Swachh Bharat Mission, Grameen , Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India, New Delhi*
- *' T ' for Toilet - A Technical Guidebook for Household Toilets for Different Conditions in Rural Maharashtra, 2014, Water Supply and Sanitation Department, Government of Maharashtra.*
- *Toilet Technology Options for Swachh Haryana, 2016, Development and Panchayat Department, Government of Haryana.*

ANNEXURE - II

Technology and management options for Biodegradable Waste Management

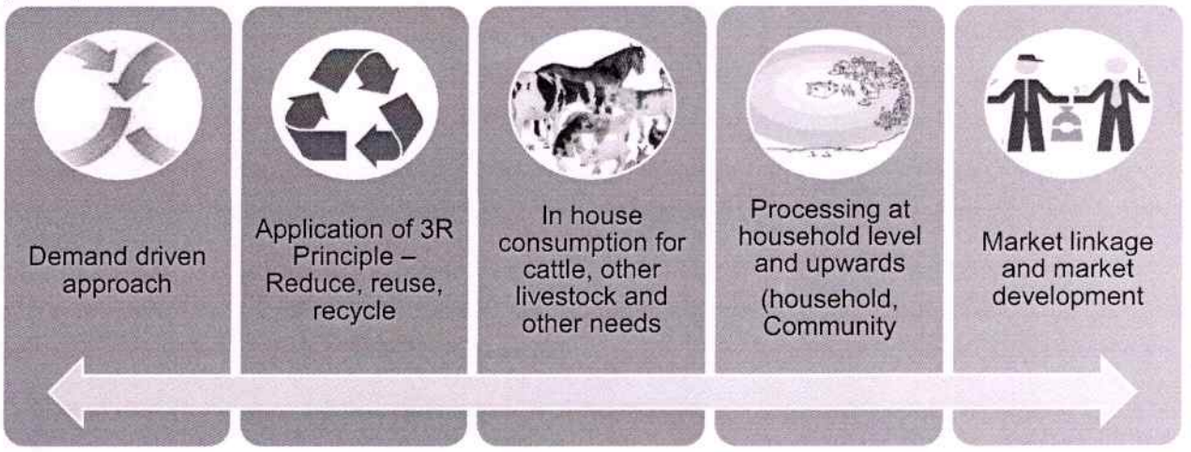
Biodegradable waste comprises of a kitchen and institutional waste, animal waste, crop residue, discarded fruits and vegetables and other biodegradable waste such as garden waste in rural areas.

Biodegradable waste is a subset of total solid waste generated in rural areas and is often found mixed with other dry, non-biodegradable waste.

At the household level, biodegradable waste contributed to 60% -80% of the total waste generated. A good proportion of biodegradable waste is used as animal fodder, fuel etc. If not stored in an unscientific manner or just dumped, these may lead to air pollution and contamination of water bodies (particularly during monsoon).

Principles to be followed while designing of bio-degradable waste management systems

Principles that can be followed during the planning and implementation of biodegradable waste management interventions can lead to sustainable outcomes. The needs and preferences of the target population, most appropriate and easy to use technology interventions with low Operation and Maintenance at appropriate levels are some of the principles to be considered.



Components of Biodegradable Waste Management

The components of biodegradable waste management include – waste generation, segregation and collection, transportation, treatment and disposal. Though these entire components are often not visible, and provision is not required in majority of the rural areas due to smaller quantities of biodegradable waste (from household chores, excluding agriculture and livestock-related biodegradable waste) and local usage (at generation level itself) and its resource value.

As far as possible, and especially for smaller Gram Panchayats, decentralized household level processing of bio-degradable waste is preferred. Similarly, generation level processing is also preferred for bulk generators like institutions, markets, hotels, temples etc. For large GPs/peri-urban areas, or in areas where household level processing is not feasible, community level and village or even clustering of villages processing may be considered.

Biodegradable waste **collection and transportation** systems are relevant mainly in larger Gram Panchayat (GP) or peri/ semi-urban areas / large densely populated villages, where quantities of waste generated are relatively large. Such Gram Panchayats may be encouraged to set up the door to door collection mechanisms from households and institutions with the use of tricycles, pushcarts or battery-powered vehicles. Household-level segregation of waste may be promoted as well to facilitate efficient community composting.

Almost the entire biodegradable waste generated is expected to be managed during processing to generate useful by-products such as compost, biogas, electricity, etc. Therefore, **disposal** element can be completely nullified as all by-products are utilised.

TECHNOLOGICAL OPTIONS

Composting and bio-methanation are the most appropriate technologies, which can be adopted in a wide range of needs, requirements and scale.

(i) Earthen pot composting (Individual household level)

Pot composting is one of the easiest, safest and most efficient way for composting the biodegradable waste. Pot composting with sufficient aeration does not emit an unbearable smell. Easy availability, simplicity, portability and efficiency make this attractive. It requires very less space and hence suitable for individual household composting.

Specification and Size

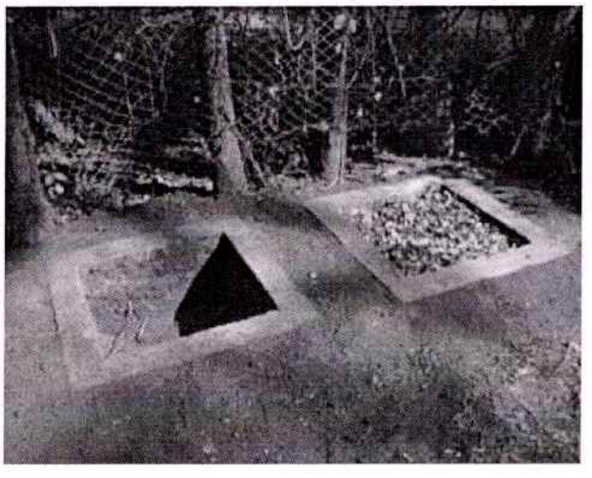
- Mud pots about 50cm height and about 35cm diameter at the centre with lid covers – 2 nos. and 3 pots system which is locally moulded with clay/terracotta and oven-dried to be kept vertically one above the other and the pot on the top is covered by a lid.
- Capacity – up to 2kg/day for a family of 5-6 members.

(ii) Pit Composting (individual households and community level)

Compost pits offer a simple and free alternative to purchasing or building a compost bin, as they are made right in the ground within your backyard. This should be the preferred option wherever it is feasible.

Specification and Size

- Household pits: Pits of length of 1m x width 60 cm x depth 1m for a family of 5 or 6 members. Bigger size pits for bigger families according to requirements.
- Community pits: the number and size of the pits are permitted to be altered as per site requirements and land availability keeping the depth as 1m and width as 6-8 feet.



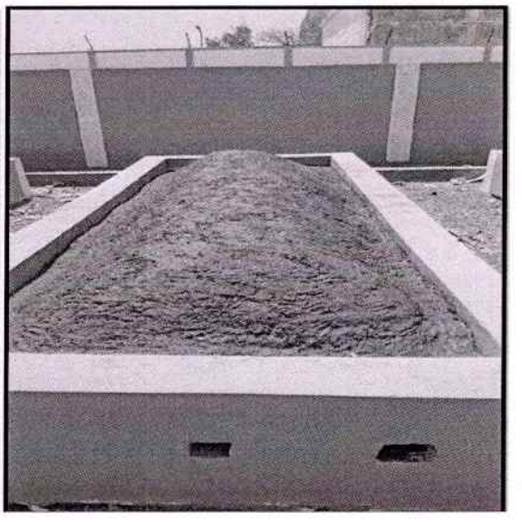
(iii) Pile Composting (Community level)

Aerated static pile composting produces compost relatively quickly and is suitable for a relatively homogenous mix of organic waste.

In aerated static pile composting, organic waste is mixed in a large pile. To aerate the pile, layers of loosely piled bulking agents (e.g., wood chips, shredded newspaper) are added so that air can pass from the bottom to the top of the pile.

(iv) Permanent Tank Composting (Community level)

This method uses a permanently built tank of mud or clay bricks or cement hollow bricks. It is, therefore, important to choose the permanent site for the tank with care. This is good any time of the year where moisture is limited and is the best way to make compost with minimum operation and maintenance cost.



(v) Vermi Composting (Community level)

Composting using earthworms is called vermi composting. Vermi composting process mainly consists of two stages:

a) Partial degradation/partial digestion of the waste. During this stage, the waste is allowed to decompose to be digestible for earthworms.
b) Inoculation of the proper number of earthworms.

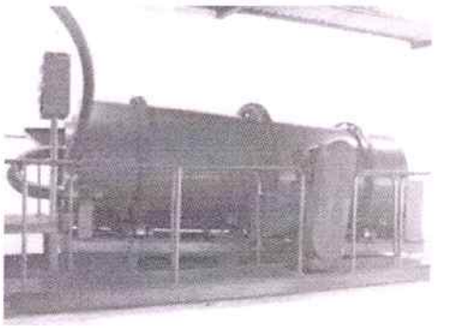
The process involves decomposition of organic matter by microorganisms already present in the waste. This stage is exothermic and to keep the temperature under control and ensure proper provision of oxygen to keep the mass of waste in the aerobic condition, the waste should be turned once in two days. Earthworm degrades the waste both by physical and chemical break down in their gut. The gut of the worm acts as a bio reactor providing ideal conditions for temperature. pH and oxygen concentration for steady growth of aerobic bacteria which out-compete pathogens resulting in pathogen's destruction. These microorganisms produce useful compounds like antibiotics, vitamins and plant growth hormones.

(vi) Windrow Composting (Community level)

Windrow composting involves forming organic waste into rows of long piles called "windrows" and aerating them periodically by either manually or mechanically turning the piles. The ideal windrow height is between four and eight feet with a width of 14 to 16 feet. This size pile is large enough to generate enough heat and maintain temperatures. It is small enough to allow oxygen flow to the windrow's core.

(vii) Rotary Drum Composting (Community level)

The drum is applicable for rapid composting of kitchen and other organic waste generating from a single household in all seasons without causing any odour, vector, leachate in all seasons. Primary stabilized compost was achieved within 15-20 days. Community scale continuous rotary drum composter of 3.5 m^3 capacity is used for high rate composting of 150-200 kg organic waste per day.



The rotary drum can be successfully applied in a small land area for rapid composting of all kind of organic waste (kitchen, cow dung, dry leaves etc.,) generated from household, institutions, and dairies in rural areas.

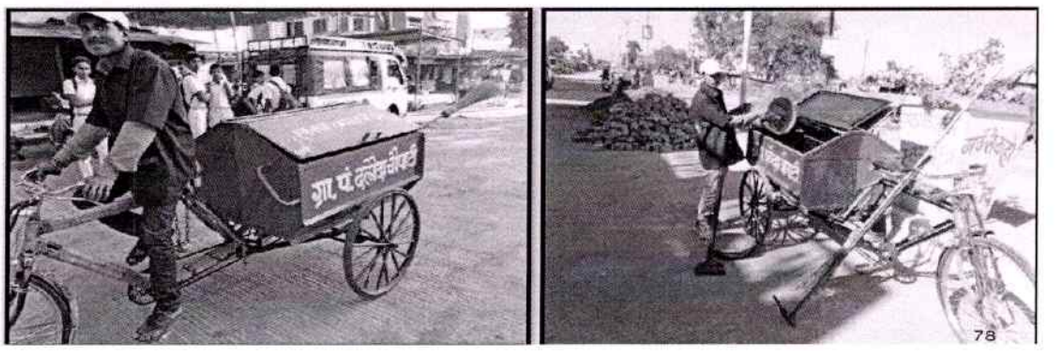
MATRIX FOR FEASIBILITY OF TECHNOLOGICAL OPTIONS

Technology	Typical waste feed	Scale / level	Topography
Earthen pot composting / Pit Composting	Kitchen waste and small quantity other biodegradable waste	Micro scale, Individual Households	All
Pile Composting	Garden waste, crop residue, kitchen waste	Small to medium scale, households, community level, farm, temples, institutions	All
Permanent tank method	Crop residue, kitchen waste, cattle waste	Small to medium scale, households, community level, farm, temples, market	All
Vermi-composting	Kitchen waste, garden waste, crop residue	Small to medium scale, households, community level, farm, temples, market	All, except too low-temperature areas
Windrow Composting	Crop residue, kitchen waste, cattle waste	Medium to large scale, community level, centralized	All, large GPs, centralized
Rotary Drum Composting	Kitchen waste, garden waste	Small scale, temples, hotels, markets	All areas

COLLECTION VEHICLES AND TRICYCLES

PUSHCART

BATTERY POWERED VEHICLE



Tricycles

For More details:

- *Technological Options for Solid and Liquid Waste Management in Rural Areas, 2015, Swachh Bharat Mission, Grameen, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India, New Delhi.*
- *Technical Manual for Scientific Waste Management, Suchitwa Mission, LSGD, Kerala*

ANNEXURE - III

Guidelines and technology options for GOBAR-DHAN
[GALVANIZING ORGANIC BIO-AGRO RESOURCES DHAN]

Background

Rural India generates enormous quantities of bio-waste including animal waste, kitchen leftovers, crop residue, market waste and fecal sludge. According to the 19th Livestock Census of India, 2012, there are about 300 million bovines, 65.07 million sheep, 135.2 million goats and about 10.3 million pigs. At least 5,257 tonnes of waste/day is estimated to be generated from livestock alone. Also, according to Indian Agricultural Research Institute's estimates in 2014, India generated 620 million tonnes of crop residue, of which 300 million tonnes are treated as waste and 100 million tonnes are burnt on farms.
To ensure cleanliness in villages and generate wealth and energy by converting cattle dung and solid agricultural waste into compost and biogas and to improve the lives of villagers, the launch of 'Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan' (GOBAR-DHAN) project was announced in the Budget Speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister in Feb 2018. This initiative is to support biodegradable waste recovery and conversion of waste into resources. The GOBAR-DHAN scheme is expected to engage with people in safe and efficient managing of solid waste, especially the bio-agro waste in villages so that the villages remain clean.

Planning and Implementation

Under the programme, individual and community level, biogas plants can be constructed at villages/ Blocks/District. But at least one model community-level biogas plant per district is mandatory under the programme. The States and Districts can plan more projects on GOBAR-DHAN in convergence with other schemes like NNBOMP of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

For model GOBAR-Dhan projects, the districts should preferably take up community-level projects near Gaushalas for uninterrupted supply of organic wastes to make the projects sustainable in the long run as well as to promote business models. However, the district will have the flexibility to take up household level projects wherever feasible.

The biodegradable waste generated in peri-urban villages and other villages, near to CBG (Compressed Bio-Gas) plants set up under SATAT Scheme of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, can be utilized in such CBG plants.

Additionally, more GOBAR-Dhan projects may be set up by Block at individual/community levels in the villages that cannot be covered under SATAT Scheme, with the 15th Finance Commission grants to RLBs or other resources of GP/Distt/State, as per the financial assistance norms under NNBOMP of MNRE.

Appropriate business models to be used for setting up of more projects at village/GP/Block/district level. The State/District may also emulate the model projects for

setting up more GOBAR-Dhan projects at village/Gram Panchayat/Block/district level, wherever needed and feasible/viable, from their sources or other funds or convergence with other schemes of State or Central Governments.

District Plan

Every district must include at least **one model** project in the District Implementation plan, which will form part of PIP/AIP of the State. The District can plan community biogas plants near Gaushalas/ vegetable markets/institution/religious sites/factories (sugar processing) /fish markets/piggeries/slaughterhouses/food complexes, etc. where bio-degradable waste is generated in large quantities.

Individual biogas plants are also allowed for households having cattle and in hilly areas where collection and transportation of biodegradable waste is difficult. The District plan should contain details on the utilisation of biogas and bio slurry.

IMPLEMENTATION ROLES

Role of Gram Panchayat

The GP should plan individual biogas plants for each of its villages by listing the households where cattle are more than 5 and dumping the cattle dung on roadsides. The funding for such projects will be in accordance with the NNBOMP scheme of MNRE. Biogas plants of 1-3 m3 can be planned for such individual plants.

If common space is available in a village, and a village has more cattle population, then in such villages community biogas plants of capacity 4-10m3 can be planned. Funding norms will be in accordance with the NNBOMP scheme of MNRE.

The Gram Panchayat where the project is implemented should be involved in disseminating IEC and awareness on waste segregation, biogas and bio-slurry benefits and provide support in managing bio-slurry. GP should also ensure that bio-slurry from plants is not disposed in drains or create disposal issues.

Role of District

The intended end objective of this project is to manage biodegradable solid waste generated in villages considerably. Hence the District must plan, implement and monitor the project. DWSC shall be the nodal agency for project approval and monitoring at the district.

The project preparation, supervision and monitoring costs of the projects to be made a part of the project cost itself. Maintenance costs for the first five years of operation may be made a part of the project cost.

The district can decide on agencies for implementation of the project. They should select agencies with a reliable proven record on implementing such projects. Agencies having a minimum of 3 years' experience on implanting Biogas plants may be chosen based on track record and proven sustainable models. The District can also decide on getting support from any technical agency.

Districts may choose to take support from BDTCs/ State Nodal Agencies (SNAs) for Renewable energy such as PEDA/UPNEDA/GEDA/NEDCAP/ KREDL/ANERT/TEDA/ CREDA/ MPUVN/ WBREDA/ OREDA/UREDA/ KVIC/ etc. State may empanel technical

agencies, biogas/bio-energy consultants, on their State website to be readily engaged by districts and entities. Reputed biogas equipment manufacturers may also be empanelled, to facilitate local manufacturing, supply and installation of biogas equipment.

Any additional cost requirement is to be met by funds from the State/GP and other sources like Finance Commission, CSR, Swachh Bharat Kosh and PPP model. Dovetailing funds from other programmes and sources of funding like MGNREGS, MPLAD, MLALAD funds, Finance Commission, CSR contribution, Swachh Bharat Kosh, donor funding, etc. may be done. An entity can also avail financial assistance through MUDRA, NABARD etc. if required.

Monitoring

DWSC is the monitoring agency at the district level, where all the plants set up under GOBAR-DHAN scheme shall be physically verified during each quarter and the status of functionality shall be uploaded on the national IMIS. The projects shall be audited every year. State shall also set up an independent evaluation mechanism to monitor the functioning of plants installed and successful operation of the project vis a vis the objective of the scheme. This may be a bi-annual exercise, at least for the first two years of the scheme. State may also set up a mechanism to receive grievances from villages and ensure redressal of the same promptly.

TECHNOLOGICAL OPTIONS

The District / State can decide on the technology to be adopted in the construction of biogas plants in their State or District based on the quantity of waste generated. Biogas plants need to be constructed in areas where an uninterrupted supply of waste is ensured. Biogas, a product of anaerobic digestion (the fermentation in the absence of air) of organic wastes/materials like cattle dung, poultry droppings, pig excreta, human excreta, crops/crop residues, kitchen waste etc., is a very suitable fuel for providing cooking fuel, lighting, running dual fuel / 100% biogas based engines for operating irrigation pumps/electricity generation etc. Anaerobic digestion not only provides valuable fuel and enhances the fertilizer value of the waste, but also provide a convenient, safe, aesthetical and economical waste disposal method.

Biogas Equivalents

By the use of 1 m^3 of biogas, the undermentioned sources of energy can be saved:

1 $m^3$of biogas = 3.50 kg of wood / 12.30 kg of cattle dung cakes / 0.43 kg of LPG / 0.62 litre of kerosene oil / 1.6 kg of coal / 1.46 kg of charcoal / 0.52 litre of diesel / 1.25 kW of electricity

Selection of Proper Size of Biogas Plants

- The size (capacity) of biogas plant means the quantity of biogas (in cubic metres) which we can get from it in 24 hours.
- It is considered that an average of 15 kg of cattle dung is collected from an animal and from one kg of cattle dung about 0.04 m^3 of biogas is collected.
- Thus, from 25 kg of cattle dung, about 1.0 m^3 of biogas is collected.
- Based on the above details, the requirement of the quantity of dung and number of animals for different size of biogas plants is shown as below :

Capacity of biogas plant (m_3)	No. of animals required	Quantity of dung required (kg)	Cooking for number of persons
1	2-3	25	2-3
2	3-4	50	4-5
3	5-6	75	7-8
4	7-8	100	10-11
6	10-12	150	14-16

Selection of Site for Installation of Biogas Plant

- The site for biogas plant should be at a higher level as compared to the surroundings so that there should not be the accumulation of water near the biogas plant.
- Biogas plant should be installed at least 2 metres away from the foundation of the house to avoid cracks in the building.
- Biogas plant should be installed near the kitchen and animal shed to save the cost of delivery gas pipe and carriage of dung.
- Biogas plant should be installed in the open space. There should not be any tree near the plant, to have the full benefit of sunlight and also the roots of the tree should not damage the biogas plant.
- Biogas plant should be installed underground to avoid the cracks in the dome (gas holder).

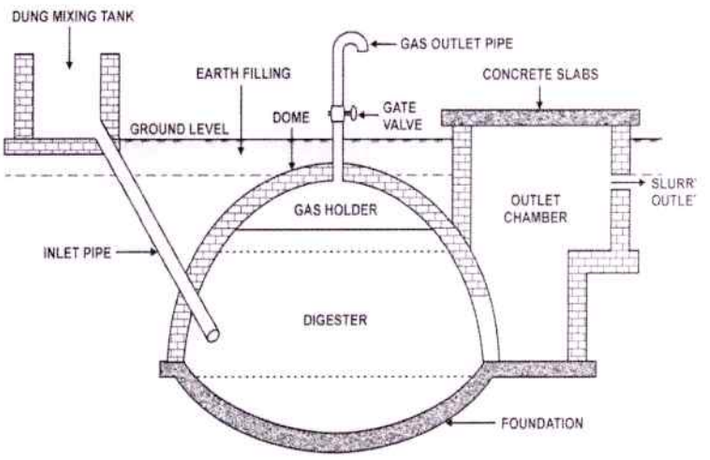
SOME POPULAR BIOGAS PLANT DESIGN OPTIONS

Household-level options

I. Floating-Drum Type / KVIC Model Biogas Plant

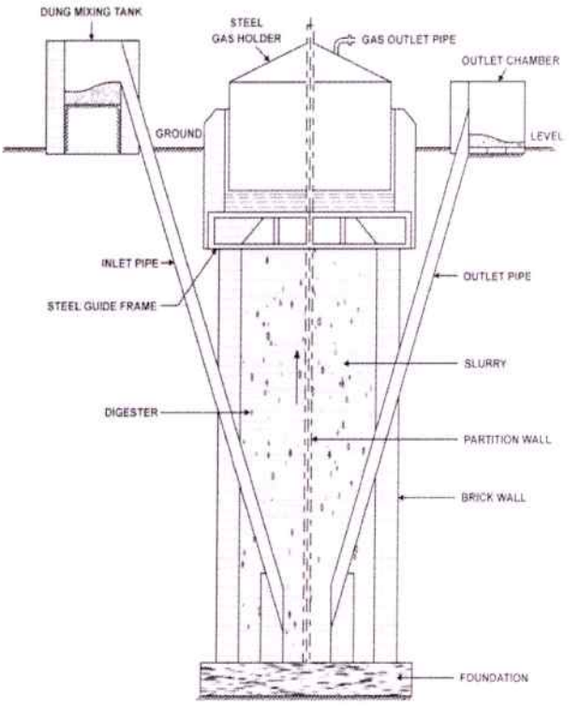
These plants have an underground well-shaped digester having inlet and outlet connections through pipes located at its bottom on either side of a partition wall. An inverted drum (gas holder) made of mild steel is placed on the digester which rests on the wedge-shaped support and the guide frame at the level of the partition wall and moves up and down along a guide pipe with the accumulation and use of gas. The weight of the drum applies pressure on the gas to make it flow through the pipelines to the points of use.

This model has a relatively shorter working life. The drum needs to be painted regularly for protecting it against corrosion damage. Also, when the temperature falls to below 10 degrees Celsius, this model ceases to function as the iron sheet gas holder acts as a good conductor of heat and an inner temperature of the digester falls. These plants can be of any size to cater to the needs of the users.



II. Deenbandhu Model Biogas Plant

The world Deenbandhu means 'friend of the poor'. This plant is designed on the principle that the surface area of biogas plants is reduced (minimized) to reduce their installation cost without sacrificing the efficiency of the plant.



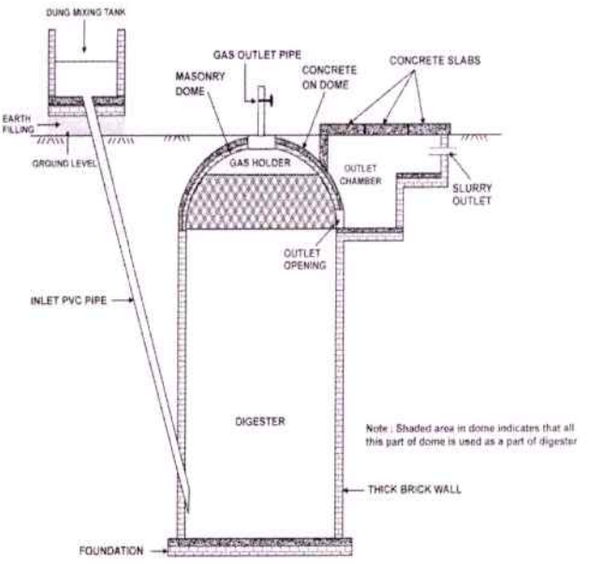
The design consists of segments of two spheres of different diameters, joined at their bases. The structure thus formed, acts as the digester, as a fermentation chamber, as well as the gas storage chamber. The higher compressive strength of the brick masonry and concrete makes it preferable to go in for a structure which could always be kept under compression.

Aspherical structure loaded from the convex side will be under compression and therefore, the internal load will not have any residual effect on the structure. The digester is connected with the inlet pipe and the outlet tank. The upper part above the normal slurry level of the outlet tank is designed to accommodate the slurry to be displaced out of the digester with the generation and accumulation of biogas and is called the outlet displacement chamber.

The size of these plants is recommended up to 6 m^3 per day.

Large capacity plants for Dairy Farm / Gaushala / Poultry Farms / Institutes / Villages

III. Fixed Dome PAU Janta model biogas



The construction of this type of plant is not very different from the method for the Deenbandhu Biogas Plant. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Govt. of India has accepted this design for the extensive adoption by end-users to produce biogas and cogeneration.

The biogas plant is an all brick masonry structure. The design is suitable for all regions of the country. The plant may be designed for any rated capacity from 20 to 500 m^3/day. Maintenance requirements of bricks masonry plants are far lesser than the floating drum biogas plants. The cost of this plant is 60 – 70% as compared to the cost of the KVIC model biogas plant. The payback period of this plant is between 3 to 4 years. This plant has been designed for catering the needs of dairy farmers, poultry farmers, institutes like gaushalas, educational institutions, religious institutions, villages, industries etc.

Comparative cost for installation
of different type of individual daily fed biogas plants
(All values in Rupees in December 2017)

S.N.	Model	Plant Capacity			
		2 m^3 (70 ft^3)	3 m^3 (105 ft^3)	4 m^3 (140 ft^3)	6 m^3 (210 ft^3)
1.	PAU Janta	23,000	26,000	29,000	35,000
2.	Deenbandhu	32,000	37,000	43,000	50,000
3.	K.V.I.C	50,000	55,000	60,000	70,000

Apart from the above options, there are other models made from different materials like FRP, PVC reinforced concrete etc., of both the fixed and floating variety which may also be used. Some of these models are available as pre-fabricated structures as well.

For more details :

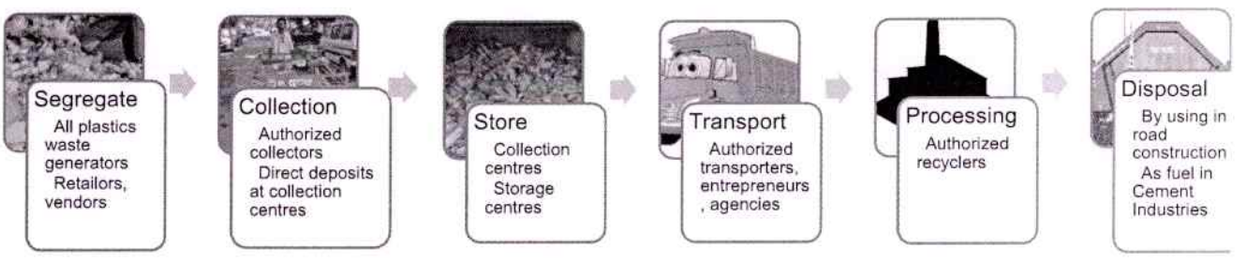
- *Renewable Energy Biogas an Ideal Source, 2016, Punjab Agricultural University*
- *Large capacity fixed dome solid-state biogas plant, 2017, Co-ordination cell ICAR, AICRP on EAAI, Bhopal (M.P.)*

ANNEXURE - IV

Plastic Waste Management options in Rural Areas

About 15,000 tonnes of plastic waste is generated across India, of which, 60% is recycled and 40% (~6000 tonnes) is disposed. Plastic waste disposal methods in many parts of rural India are often basic and uninformed. The open burning of plastics generates toxic emissions such as carbon monoxide, dioxins, furan etc. The Plastic Waste Rules (2016) were extended to rural areas for the first time, with specific duties demarcated for Gram Panchayat. This document captures processes and technologies to safely collect and dispose the plastic waste in rural areas.

Plastics Waste Management System and Its Elements



Elements of the Plastic Waste Management Plan

Village level:

- Door to Door Collection from households, commercial areas, restaurants, markets etc.
- Transportation to the Village level shed, where segregation takes place (household segregation can be promoted by the village for higher efficiency)
- Plastics that have value can be sold to recyclers
- Segregated plastic from village sheds can be sent to Material Recovery Facility or Plastic Waste Management Unit
- Awareness creation and monitoring, empanelling agencies, vendors and recyclers can be coordinated by GP

Block / District level:

- Set up Material Recovery Facility / Plastic waste management Units at Block / District
- Plastic waste management with Shredder/ Bailing Machine/ Dust remover etc.
- Shredded plastic can be forwarded for further use
- Market linkages and MoU with Cement industries for use as fuel

MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

Door to Door and Street Collection of Non-biodegradables including Plastics	Sheds at Village for Segregation and transfer (Material Collection Facility)	Plastic Waste Management at Block/District level - Shredding/Bailing	Send for Road Construction/ Co-Processing in Cement Industries/ recycling, from Blocks or from Districts

Door-to-Door Collection and Transportation



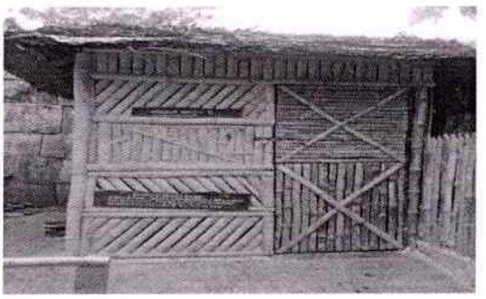
DETAILS OF VILLAGE SHEDS (MATERIAL COLLECTION FACILITY) AND PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT/ MATERIAL RECOVERY FACILITY AT BLOCKS/DISTRICTS LEVEL

A common shed for bio degradable and non-biodegradable waste in a village : All village must have a collection and segregation sheds for plastic waste management. The non-biodegradable (plastic) waste reaching these sheds can be segregated and transported to the material recovery facility or plastic waste management units at Block/District. The materials that have value can be sold to scrap dealers and village/GP can earn income.

Village Sheds for Segregation

The village shed can be simple and can be made with locally available materials. The shed can have a roof and space for segregation. No machinery is needed in the village shed other than simple tools and basic safety gear.

Valuable materials like bottles, broken plastic buckets etc. that can be recycled should be segregated and the village can earn income by selling it through scrap dealers, or the same can be done at the Block where the scrap dealers will get a maximum quantity of recyclable materials. The district must ensure enlisting of scrap dealers at all appropriate levels they deem necessary.

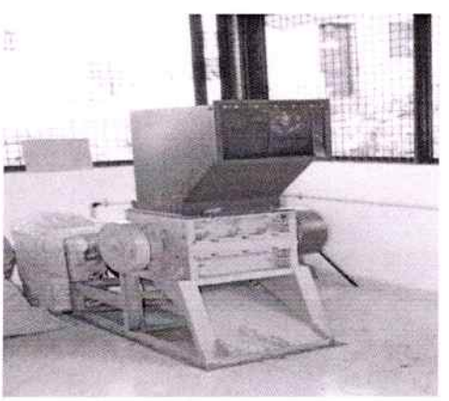



Plastic Waste Management Units(Block/ District level)

A materials recovery facility, **materials reclamation facility**, **materials recycling facility** or **Multi re-use facility** is a specialized plant that receives, segregates and recyclable materials which may be marketed to end-user manufacturers. There must be at least one MRF in each Block if no clustering is possible, which may be provided with a shredding machine, a bailing machine and a dust remover, among other necessary items.

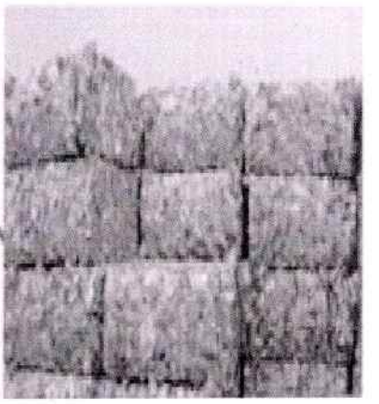
(i) Plastic Shredding Machine:

A plastic shredder is a machine used for cutting the plastic in small pieces to make waste management easier. Shredding and size reduction is most commonly utilized in the plastic recycling process. This shredded plastic can then be sent onward to be used in road construction.



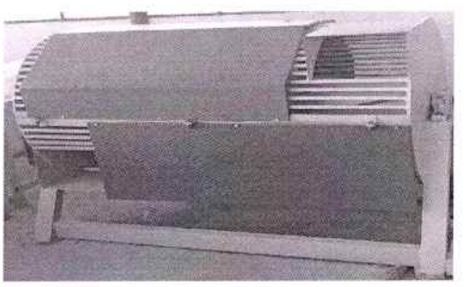
(ii) Plastic Baling Machine (hydraulic)

Balers are typically used to compact similar types of waste, such as office paper, corrugated fiberboard, plastic, foil, cans etc. for sale to recycling companies. These balers are made of steel with a hydraulic ram to compress the material loaded. The collected plastic need to be bailed for further transportation and use.



(iii) Dust Remover Machine

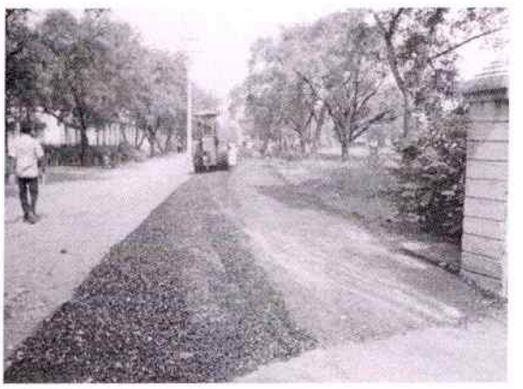
A lot of plastic dust is generated during the process of shredding and baling. Hence for health and environmental aspects, this machine may be part of the plastic waste management unit.



DISPOSAL METHODS

(i) Road Construction

From rural roads to National Highways, shredded plastic waste can be used in the construction of all types of roads. The district must identify potential road construction sites and facilitate the transfer of the shredded plastic for road construction. The district must also satisfy itself that the construction operations follow all the necessary environmental and safety protocols.



(ii) Co-Processing in Cement Industries

Co-processing refers to the use of waste materials in industrial processes as alternative fuels or raw material (AFR) to recover energy and material from them. Due to the high temperature in cement kiln, different types of wastes can be effectively disposed without harmful emissions. Disposal of different categories of plastic wastes through co-processing is practised in many countries as a regular method for their environmentally sound disposal. Co-processing is a more environmentally friendly and sustainable method of waste disposal as compared to land filling and incineration because of reduced emissions and no residue after the treatment.

List of Cement Plants Having Co-processing Facility (CPCB Guidelines, 2017)

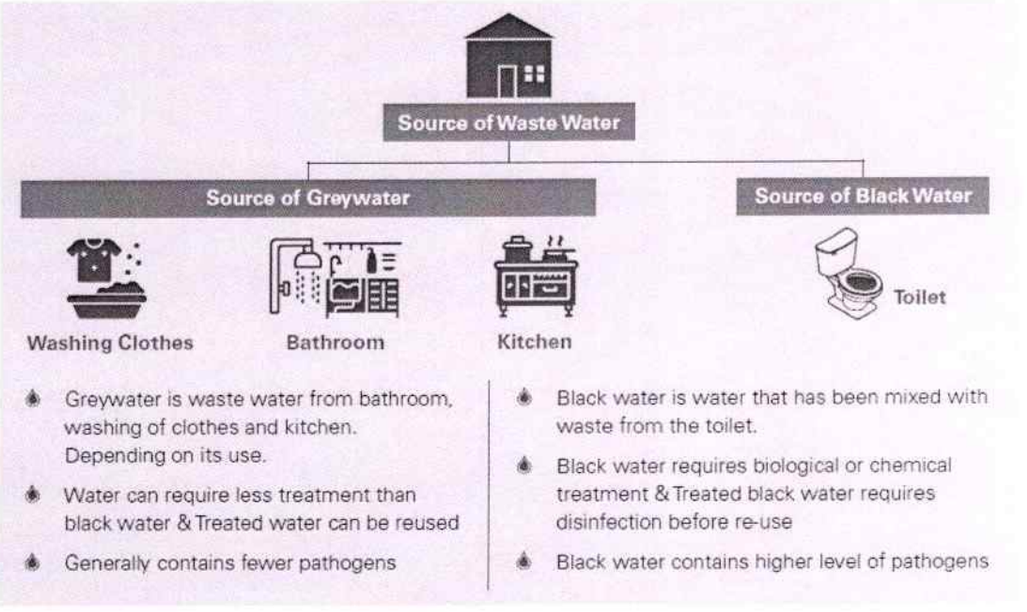
S. No.	Cement Plant	S. No.	Cement Plant
1.	M/s Ambuja Cements Ltd., Bhatapara, PO – Rawan, Tehsil Baloda Bazar, Distt. Raipur, Chhattisgarh	2.	M/s Shree Cement Ltd., AndheriDeori, Post Box No. 33, Bangur Nagar, Beawar, District – Ajmer, Rajasthan – 305901
3.	M/s ACC Ltd., Lakheri Cement Works, P.O. Lakheri, Distt. Bundi (Rajasthan), 323 603	4.	M/s ACC Ltd., Kymore Cement Works, P.O. Kymore,Distt. Katni (MP), 483 880
5.	M/s ACC Ltd., Madukkarai Cement Works, P.O. Madukkarai , Distt. Coimbatore Tamil Nadu-641 105	6.	M/s Vasavadatta Cement, Post andTq- Sedam, Distt. Gulbarga Karnataka, 585 222
7.	M/s ACC Ltd., Gagal Cement Works, P.O. Barmana, Distt. Bilaspur (HP), 174 013	8.	M/s ACC Ltd., Bargarh Cement Ltd., Cement Nagar, PO Bardol, Distt. Bargarh (Orissa), 768 038
9.	M/s Lafarge India (P). Ltd., Arasmeta Cement plant, PO Gopal Nagar, Janjgir, Champa, Chhattisgarh	10.	M/s Ambuja Cements Ltd., Suli, P.O. Darlaghat, Distt. Solan (HP)
11.	M/s Lafarge India Ltd., Sonadih Cement Plant, PO Reseda, Via Baloda Bazar, Distt. Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	12.	M/s ACC Ltd., Jamul Cement Works, Distt. Durg Chhattisgarh 490 024
13.	M/s Ambuja Cement Ltd., P.O. Ambujanagar, Tal.-Kodinar, Distt. Junagadh, Gujarat –362715	14.	M/s GajAmbuja Cements Ltd., Tal.-Kodinar, Distt. Junagadh, Gujarat – 362715
15.	M/s Ambuja Cements Ltd., P.O. Rabriyawas, Teh. Jaitaran, Distt. Pali Rajasthan	16.	M/s Trinetra Cement Ltd., Mahi Cement Works, P.O. Walwana, Banswara – 327 025, Rajasthan
17.	M/s ACC Ltd., Chanda Cement Works, P.O. Cement Nagar , Distt. Chandrapur, Maharashtra 442 502	18.	M/s Shree Cement Ltd., Village-RAS, Tehsil-Jaitaran, Distt.-Pali, Rajasthan.
19.	M/s ACC Ltd., Chaibasa Cement Works, P.O. Jhinkpani, Distt. West Singhbhum, Jharkhand 833 215	20.	M/s ACC Ltd., Wadi Cement Works, P.O. Wadi, Distt. Gulbarga Karnataka 585 225
21.	M/s Bharathi Cement Corporation Pvt. Ltd. Nallalingayapalli village, KamalapuramMandal, KadapaDistt. – 516 289, Andhra Pradesh	22.	M/s My Home Industries Limited Mellacheruvu (Post and Mandal) NalgondaDist - 508246 Telangana State
23.	M/s Anjani Portland Cement Ltd, MellacheruvuMandal, NalgondaDistt., Telangana State 508246	24.	M/s Kesoram Cement Ltd., Post-Basantnagar, Karimnagar Dist.- 505 187 (AP)
25.	M/s Sagar Cement Ltd., Nalgonda, Telangana	26.	M/s Lafarge India Pvt. Ltd. Chittor Cement Plant Chittorgarh, Rajasthan
27.	M/s Kalburgi Cement (formerly VicatSagar Cement), Chhatrasala, Gulbarga, Karnataka	28.	M/s Dalmia Bharat Cement, Ariyalur, Tamilnadu

29.	M/s J.K.Cement Works, Muddapur, BagalKot, Karnataka	**30.**	M/s Sanghi Cement Ltd., Kutch, Gujarat
31.	M/s Chettinad Cement Corporation Ltd., Kallur Works, Sangem K, Garagappalli Post, Chandapur (SO), Chincholi (TK), Gulbarga (DT), Karnataka-585 305	**32.**	M/s Chettinad Cement Corporation Ltd., AriyalurTrichy Road, Keelapur post, Ariyalur dist-621707, Tamilnadu
33.	M/s Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd., Dalmiapuram, Dist.Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu621651	**34.**	M/s J. K. Cement Works, Mangrol, C/o J.K. Cement Works, Kailash Nagar, Nimbahera, Distt. Chittorgarh 312617
35.	M/s J. K. Cement Works, Kailash Nagar, Nimbahera, Distt. Chittorgarh 312617	**36.**	M/s Zuari Cement Ltd., Krishna Nagar, Yerraguntla, Kadapa Distt., AP 516 311
37.	M/s Zuari Cement Ltd., Sitapuram, Dondapadu, Distt.- Nalgonda, Telangana	**38.**	M/s Dalla Cement Factory, Village – Dalla, Distt. – Sonebhadra, UP 231207
39.	M/s Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd., VandP- Chinnakomerla, Mandal-Mylavaram, Jammalandhu, Distt. Kadapa, AP	**40.**	M/s Chettinad Cement Corporation Ltd., Rani Meyyammai Nagar, Karikklai PO, Guziliamparai (via), DindigulDistt., Tamilnadu 624 703
41.	M/s J. K. Lakshmi Cement Ltd., Jaykaypuram, Distt. Sirohi, Rajasthan 307 01	**42.**	M/s Keerthi Industries Ltd., Mellacheruvu (V and M), NalgondaDistt., Telangana 508 246
43.	M/s India Cements Ltd., Malkapur Village, TandurMandal, Ranga Reddy Distt., Telangana 501 157	**44.**	M/s Chettinad Cement Corporation Ltd., Puliyur CementWorks, KarurDistt., Tamilnadu
45.	Ultra Tech Cement Ltd., Andhra Pradesh Cement Works, Bhogasamudram, PO: Chukkalur, Mandal:Tadipatri Distt. Anantapur (AP)	**46.**	M/s UltraTech Cement Ltd., RajashreeCemeworks, AdityanagarMalkhed Road, Dist. Gulbarga, Karnataka 585 292
47.	M/s Ultratech Cement Ltd., Narmada cement-Jafrabad Works, Babarkot, Taluka- Jafrabad, Distt. Amreli, Gujarat.	**48.**	M/s Ultra Tech Cement Ltd. P.O. Mohanpura, Tehsil Kotputli, Distt. Jaipur, Rajasthan- 303108
49.	Ultra Tech Cement Ltd., Aditya Cement, Adityapuram, P.O. Sawa Distt. Chittorgarh, Rajasthan -312 612	**50.**	Ultra Tech Cement Ltd. P.O. Reddipalayam, Ariyalur, Distt. Perambalur, Tamil Nadu-621 704
51	Ultra Tech Cement Ltd. Gujarat Cement Works, P.O. Kovaya, TalukaRajula, Distt. Amreli Gujarat-365 541	**52.**	UltratechCemenLtd., Vikr Cement Works, Vikram Nagar, P.O. Khor, Distt. –Neemuch, M.P. – 458 470.
53.	M/s Ultra Tech Cement Ltd., Rawan Cement Works P.O. Grasim Vihar, Distt. Baloda Bazar – Bhatapara, Chhattisgarh – 493196	**54.**	M/s Ultra Tech Cement Ltd., Hirmi Cement Works, Hirmi, Bhatapara, Distt. Baloda Bazar Chhattisgarh – 493195

ANNEXURE - V

Technology and management options for Greywater Management

Water 'wasted' as a result of various human activities at home, in businesses, or industries is called liquid waste or waste water. In rural areas, waste water is broadly classified as domestic waste water (black water and Greywater) and commercial waste water (black water and Greywater) emanating from small scale industries, hotels, slaughter houses, laundries etc.



Greywater

Wastewater from bathrooms or kitchens that has no fecal contamination is called Greywater. Examples of Greywater include wastewater from the bath, shower, laundry, and kitchen sink. It is estimated that 15,000 to 18,000 million litres of Greywater are generated each day in rural areas of India.

Greywater is generated due to household activities; its main characteristics strongly depend on factors such as cultural habits, living standard, household demography, and types of household chemicals used. Greywater is the least contaminated type of wastewater which needs very less degree of treatment.

Basic Principles of Greywater Management

Below are some of the principles to be considered during the planning of greywater management systems in a village. These must be considered in conjunction with the needs and preferences of the target population. The most appropriate and easy to use technology interventions with low operation and maintenance must be chosen at appropriate levels and conforming to these broad principles.

- **Reduce**: Judicious use of fresh water which will result in the generation of a minimum quantity of Greywater
- **Reuse**: Reuse of Greywater for purposes such as kitchen garden, vehicle washing, toilet flushing etc to the maximum possible extent.
- **Recharge**: Recharge of ground water with Greywater by adopting technologies such as soakage pit, leach pit etc

✓ Separation of Black Water (if any) and Greywater

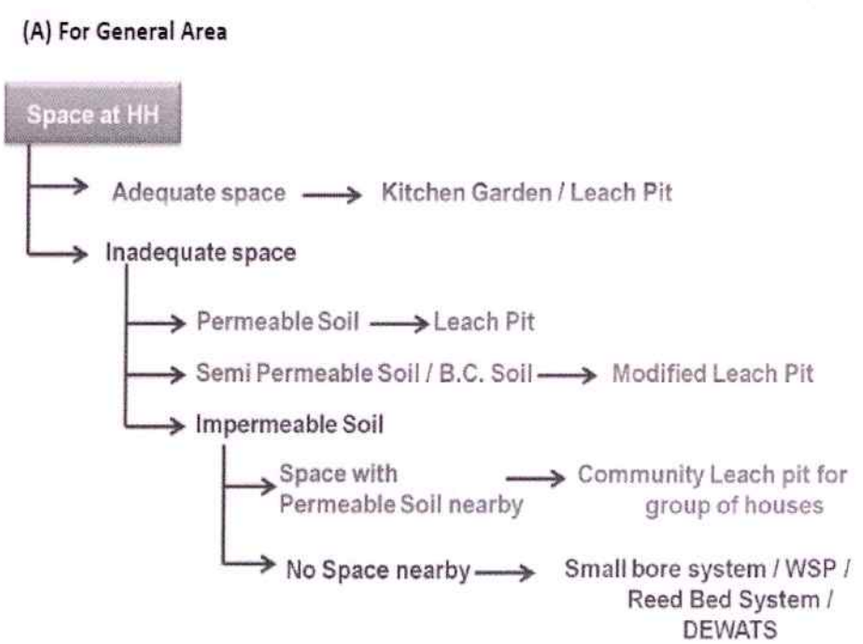
✓ Treatment of Greywater at the nearest possible point from the point of generation.

In smaller GPs / villages, more decentralised and household centric approaches like individual soak pits/ leach pits/magic pits/kitchen garden are more feasible and preferred. For larger villages but with a population of less than 5000, community level soak pits may be planned based on the terrain, groundwater level and density of population.

Villages with more than 5000 population should plan for a conveyance system like underground / small bore sewers / closed drainages and treatment systems like WSP / DEWATS / constructed wetlands and other treatment systems. However, States will have the flexibility to take up a conveyance and treatment systems for smaller villages as well depending on the agro-climatic factors, with additional funds supported from the 15th Finance Commission and convergence from other State funds.

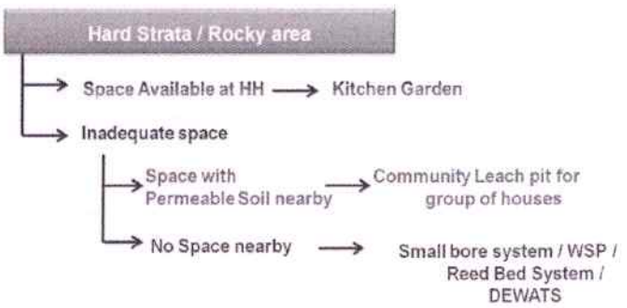
Technology Selection Criteria

Even within a village, there can be multiple options for individual households or a group of houses. While planning for a GP, the following algorithms can help select the technology depending upon the geo-hydrological condition of the GP.



(B) For Areas with seasonal or permanent high-water table / Water logged areas

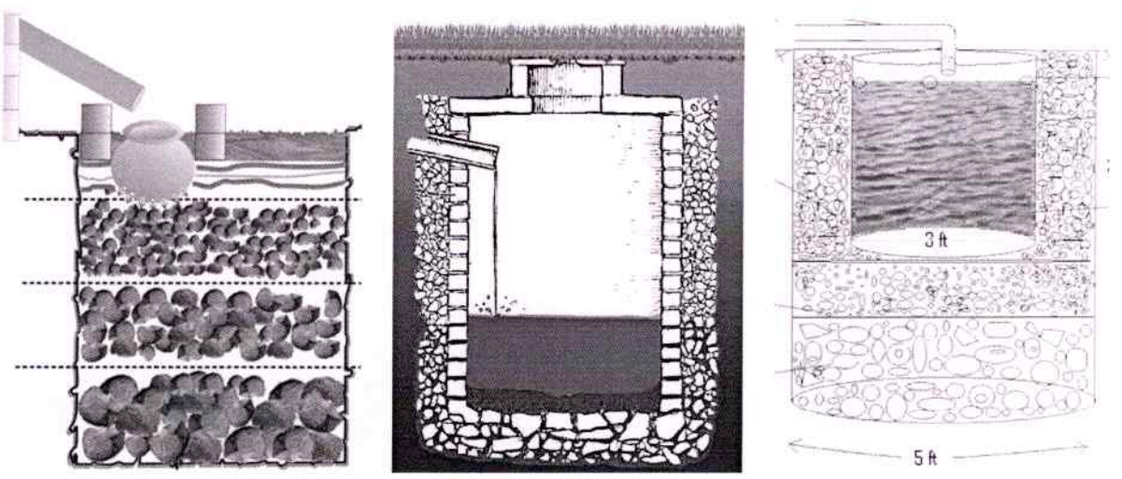
(C) For Areas with hard strata (rocky strata)



TECHNOLOGICAL OPTIONS

Household level intervention

- **Soak Pit** - Dug out pit filled with stones or preferably over burnt bricks. The large numbers of stones increase the surface area over which biological and chemical action takes place.
- **Leach Pit** – Leach Pit is a brick-lined pit constructed in honeycomb masonry having a volume of about 0.75 cubic meters.
- **Magic Pit** - A Magic pit is a covered, porous-walled chamber that allows water to slowly soak into the ground. Pre-settled effluent from a collection tank is discharged to the underground chamber.

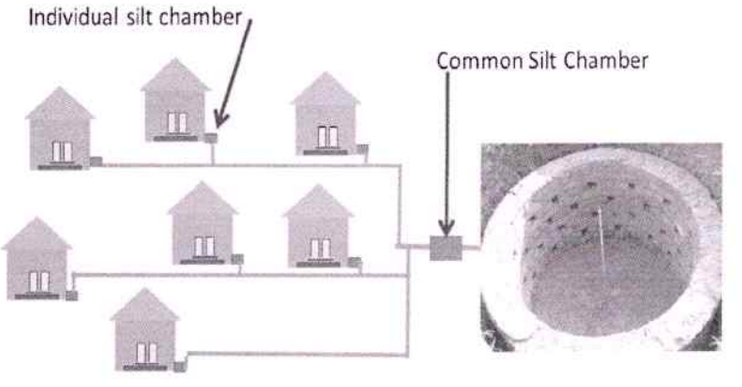


Community level Interventions

For community level interventions on waste water management, the conveyance of waste water from the source of generation to a point of treatment is needed. For that, usually conventional drains (open/closed) or small bore sewers can be used.

(i) Community Leach pit

This is a brick-lined pit constructed at a convenient place for a group of houses. The number of houses to be connected should be calculated based on the Greywater discharged from each house and the space available for the community leach pit. Greywater from the houses (kitchen waste water, bathing water, washing water, etc.) should be carried to this pit.



- Each house to have a silt chamber
- Common Silt chamber at the plantation site

(ii) Waste Stabilization Ponds

Waste stabilization ponds (WSP) are shallow man-made basin into which wastewater flows and from which, after a retention time of a few days a well-treated effluent is discharged. WSP systems comprise of a series of ponds- anaerobic, facultative and maturation ponds in series.

Essential Components of the System

The system has three basic units called ponds, placed in series and characterized by their function such as:

1. Anaerobic pond – one number
2. Facultative pond – one number
3. Aerobic pond or maturation pond – one or more in number depending upon the impurities in the Greywater

(iii) Constructed Wetland (CW)

A horizontal flow constructed wetland (horizontal flow CW) is a planted filter bed for treatment of wastewater (e.g. Greywater or black water). Horizontal subsurface flow

constructed wetland is large gravel and sand-filled channel that is planted with aquatic vegetation. As wastewater flows horizontally through the channel, the filter material filters out particles and microorganisms degrade organics. The waste water is treated by a combination of biological and physical processes. The effluent of a well-functioning constructed wetland can be used for irrigation and aquaculture or safely discharged to receiving water bodies. Horizontal flow CW is relatively inexpensive to build where land is affordable and can be maintained by the local community as no high-tech spare parts, electrical energy or chemicals are required.

(iv) Decentralized Wastewater Treatment System (DEWATS™)

DEWATS is a proven nature-based treatment technology suitable for wastewater treatment including greywater which works under gravity negating the requirement of any electro-mechanical components and hence provides the advantage of minimal maintenance. The DEWATS module for each project/situation can be customized based on different quantity and quality of incoming wastewater characteristics. The DEWATS is chemical-free and cleans the water through natural processes, preserving resources and demonstrating the value of reusing and recycling water especially in water scarce areas.

DEWATS follows four stages of treatment which could be designed based on the characteristics of inflow water and the level of treatment required.

(v) Phytorid technology

Phytorid is a scientifically developed systematic treatment methodology for waste water. Phytorid combines Physical, Biological and Chemical processes. It works on gravity, cost-effective technology with no electric power requirement, scalable technology, easy to maintain and adds to aesthetics.

A primary treatment facility would also be constructed along with basic for effective removal of solids and thus reduces the marginal BOD. The porous media also supports the root structure of emergent vegetation. The design of the Phytorid system assumes that the water level in the cells will remain below the top of the filter media. The vegetation to be utilized for the said Phytorid system is very important. Various species of aquatic plants have been utilized to attain maximum

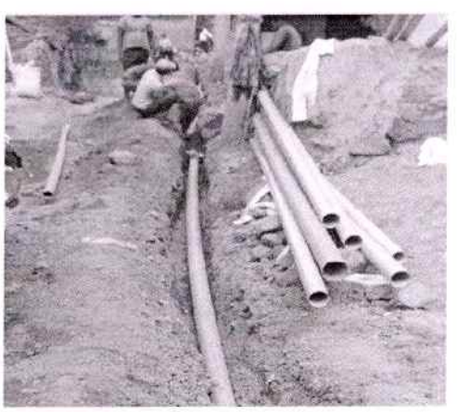
efficiency in the treatment of domestic wastes. These include species like Phramites australis, Phalaris arundinacea, Glyceria maxima, Typha spp., other common grasses etc. This technology is a natural system; as a result, the operation is mostly passive and requires little operator intervention.

CONVEYANCE SYSTEMS

One of the cheapest and interim options for disposal of Greywater, Greywater + septic tank effluent is the covered surface drains. Further, open channels often exist in rural areas and hence can be upgraded to covered drains with little efforts.

The objective of covered surface/storm water drain is to remove waste water/ rain water from the households/ premises in a controlled and hygienic manner to minimize public health and environmental risks. Open drain/channel have higher friction than a pipe. In relatively flat areas, pipe flow could be better, an alternative option would be laying the pipe into the open channel and cover it.

Small Bore Sewers



Small bore sewer systems are designed to receive only the liquid portion of household wastewater for off-site treatment and disposal. Grit, grease and floating materials are separated from the waste flow in interceptor tanks like septic tanks. Such interceptor tanks are installed after each household or group of households as per the site conditions. Depending upon the size of interceptor tanks and inflow of waste water, settled solids should be removed periodically from the interceptor tanks. Sewers are small bore pipe (minimum diameter of 100 mm) which is trenched into the ground at a depth enough to collect the settled wastewater from most connections by gravity. Unlike conventional sewers, small bore sewers are not necessarily laid on a uniform gradient with straight alignment between manholes or cleanouts. (For details: Technological Options for Solid and Liquid Waste Management in Rural Areas, DDWS, 2015)

These conveyance systems should end into treatment systems like Community leach pits, Waste Stabilisation Ponds, Constructed wetlands, DEWATS, Phytorid technology etc.

(For more details, please refer to Greywater management in Rural India, DDWS 2018)

ANNEXURE – VI

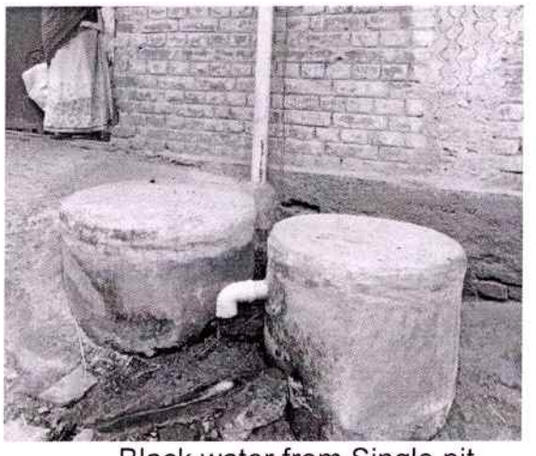
Faecal Sludge Management options in Rural Areas

Faecal sludge is the waste accumulated in a septic tank which is a raw or partially digested mixture mostly of excreta and water. Faecal sludge management involves the collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of sludge from on-site sanitation systems in a safe manner.

Faecal Sludge

In rural areas, households rely on on-site sanitation systems and predominantly on twin pit systems which do not generate any fecal sludge. Some households, however, have septic tanks or single pit toilets, especially in densely populated or large peri-urban villages. The septic tanks and single pits partially treat black-water that is generated and hence need to be desludged and treated safely. Septic tank and single pits overflowing into storm water drains or pathways are prevalent in certain areas. Also, Greywater from household is discharged in the same drain flowing outside or nearby. Such drains ultimately end up in water bodies and pollute it.

Black water from Septic tank



Black water from Single pit

WHY SHOULD WE PLAN AND TREAT FAECAL SLUDGE

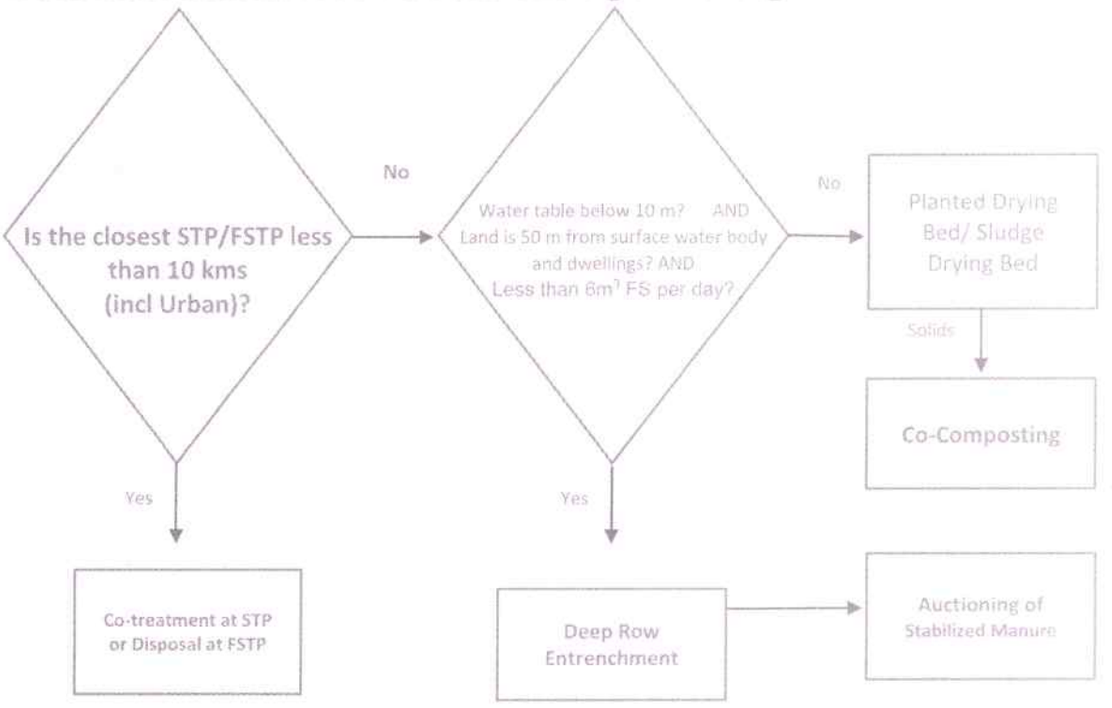
- Septic tanks do not treat the sludge, single pits need to be left unused for many months to treat the sludge
- When a single pit/ Septic tank is full, the toilet may be blocked
- Overflows from filled-up septic tanks and indiscriminate disposal of faecal sludge cause the spread of diseases and environmental pollution
- Households do not know the w*hen-How* of desludging
- Vacuum trucks emptying septic tanks/single pits generally dispose of it in an unsafe manner in water bodies or the open outside the village

Faecal Sludge Characteristics

Parameters	Raw Sewage	Faecal Sludge
BOD (mg/l)	110 - 350	10000 - 36000
COD (mg/l)	250 - 800	25000 - 100000
TSS (mg/l)	120 - 400	10000 - 40000

Comparison of effluent parameters between raw sewage and faecal sludge is clearly indicating that the faecal sludge parameters are 100 times higher than the raw sewage, hence it needs to be treated properly.

Decision matrix for Faecal Sludge Management



PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF FAECAL SLUDGE MANAGEMENT

Step 1– Retrofitting of existing toilets

- Know your pits and tanks – The district may prepare a list of households where septic tanks and single pits are constructed.
- Wherever Single pits are constructed, convert them to two pit toilets. Other options like vermi-filter toilet or toilet linked biogas plant can also be considered if space is available. Similarly, soak pits to be constructed for treating effluent from septic tanks.
- Plan desludging on regular intervals for areas with septic tanks. Any single pit toilets which have not been converted to twin pit may also need to be desludged

Step 2 – Locating existing STP and FSMPs

- The district must prepare an assessment of the number, capacity and location of existing Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and Faecal Sludge Management Plants (FSMPs) available in the District established under various Schemes of State and Central Government or by a private entity, in urban or rural areas.
- Basic proximity analysis of all STPs/FSMPs at the district level will reveal the number of villages that can be covered with a co-treatment option. This may be given the highest priority as it reduces the need for constructing a new Faecal Sludge Management Plant.

Step 3 - Co-treatment with existing infrastructure

- License the operations of all existing operators in the district and introduce regulations to all private operators
- Only mechanical desludging to be allowed, ensuring enforcement of The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 and provisions for penalizing defaulters.
- Enforce co-treatment of sludge collected from nearby villages

Safe emptying and transportation

- Use of safety gears should be ensured for emptying pits and Septic tanks
- List out the number of desludging trucks available and their services to be extended to rural areas. Build capacities and certify them. Villages/ GPs within a 15-20 km radius can be mapped for using the existing plant. The transport trucks should be leakage free.

- Commonly used Emptying/desludging equipment :
  - Vacuum truck
  - Tractor mounted vacuum
  - Tanker
  - Vacuum pump
- Ascertain spare capacity of the plant and coordinate with the appropriate authorities to dispose of faecal sludge in the existing STP or FSMP

Trucks used

Step 4: PLAN A

FSTP IN THE DISTRICT

A new FSTP can be planned and implemented if co-treatment is not possible. The DWSC should plan to set up and ensure operation of systems for 100 per cent safe and sustainable collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of faecal sludge. Following steps need to be ensured:

1. Identify suitable land
2. Determine a cluster of villages to be served by the new FSTP based on distance and road access
3. Plan for a FSTP of appropriate capacity
4. Consult a technical agency/expert with minimum 3-5 years' experience in implementation of the FSM projects
5. Encourage entrepreneurs to operate business models for collection and treatment of waste
6. Identify markets for the sale of compost from the plant. Eg: local farmers, forest department, nearest municipality, highway authority etc.

SITE IDENTIFICATION FOR FSTP

The DWSC should ensure the following while identifying the location/site for FSTP :

- The site should have approach roads and easy to reach and should have sufficient space for sheds, rooms and parking of trucks/ vehicles containing sludge and other vehicles
- It should not be near to a water body
- Will not pose any challenge to the aesthetics and environment of the area
- Not near any densely populated area

TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY OPTIONS

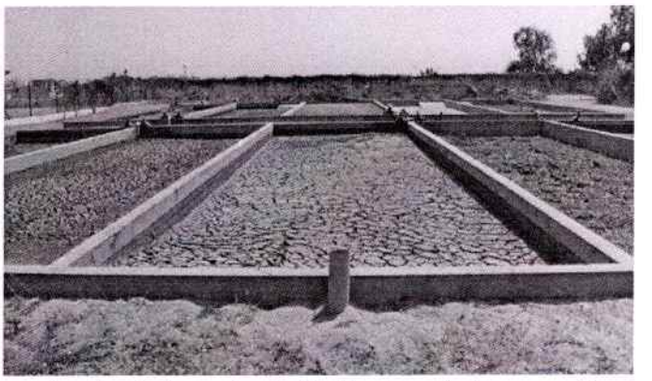
The faecal sludge management can be taken up for a single large dense village (LDV) or a cluster of villages/GP through any one of the following interventions:

1. Deep row entrenchment (Trenches):

This option may be adopted for a cluster of villages where less quantity of faecal sludge is collected. This technology is not appropriate for villages close to water bodies (rivers, lakes and coastal areas) and also where the ground water level is high.

2. Unplanted Drying Bed

An unplanted drying bed is a simple technology which could be used in rural areas. The bed allows the water to percolate and sludge will remain at the top, which dries by evaporation. The percolated water or leachate will be collected at the bottom, where perforated pipes are laid. Approximately 50% to 80% of the sludge volume drains off as liquid or evaporates.



The bottom of the drying bed is lined with perforated pipes to drain the leachate away that percolates through the bed. On top of the pipes are layers of gravel and sand that support the sludge and allow the liquid to infiltrate and collect in the pipe. It should not be applied in layers that are too thick (maximum 20 cm), or the sludge will not dry effectively. The final moisture content after 10 to 15 days of drying should be approximately 60%. When the sludge is dried, it must be separated from the sand layer. This dried sludge can be used for agriculture purpose or for co-composting. The leachate that is collected in the drainage pipes must also be treated properly, depending on where it is discharged.

3. Planted Drying bed

A planted drying bed is like an unplanted drying bed but has the added benefit of transpiration and enhanced sludge treatment due to the plants. The key improvement of the planted bed over the unplanted bed is that the filters do not need to be desludged after each feeding/drying cycle. Fresh sludge can be directly applied to the previous layer; the plants and their root systems maintain the porosity of the filter.

This technology has the benefit of dewatering and stabilizing the sludge. Also, the roots of the plants create pathways through the thickening sludge that allow water to easily escape. The beds are filled with sand and gravel to support the vegetation. Instead of effluent, sludge is applied to the surface and the filtrate flows down through the subsurface where it is collected in drains.

ANNEXURE - VII

Recommended activities for Swachhagrahis and incentive structure

Activities	Allowable payment of incentive
1. Facilitating sanitation coverage for all eligible households o Coverage of all eligible households in the spirit of No One Left Behind o Motivating new eligible households to construct toilets as per safe technology	Up to Rs. 150 per toilet
2. Facilitating self-construction of toilets by new (not-eligible) families/ HHs	Rs. 25 per toilet
3. Raising community awareness on following for continued ODF sustainability behaviours. The activities will include door to door outreach (1 visit per fortnight), wall painting (2), sharing key messages using digital media (number of messages shared), distributing pamphlets/ posters etc (number of documents distributed). o Continued usage of toilet by all, at all times o Raising awareness and verification reg. cleanliness of toilets o Raising mother's awareness regarding safe disposal of child faeces	Up to Rs. 15 per household per visit
4. Building Community awareness on the following to ensure public health and hygiene. The activities will include door to door outreach, wall painting, sharing key messages using digital media, distributing pamphlets/ posters etc. in a campaign mode: o Hand washing with soap at regular intervals and at critical times o Safe storage of drinking water o Maintaining coughing/ sneezing hygiene (wearing masks, covering face etc.) o Maintaining social distancing	Up to Rs. 500 per village per month for the campaign period
5. Ensuring that Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) are constructed in the village o Location of CSC at the recommended sites o Construction as per approved design (for design other than recommended by DDWS, the design approved by the State Govt. may be used) o Branding of CSC, including name of beneficiaries covered [if constructed for the households situated in the village(s)]	Rs. 150 per CSC
6. Ensuring that GPs provide for O&M arrangements of the CSCs o Constitution of maintenance committee/ body o Allocation of O&M task to the above o Provision of funding for O&M	Rs. 50 per CSC
7. Geotagging of toilets in the village	Up to Rs. 5 per toilet
8. Second verification and subsequent sustainability verification(s) of each household along with IPC/ IEC activity to ensure community awareness and participation leading to ODF (S) sustenance	Up to Rs. 15 per household (verification and IPC)

Activities	Allowable payment of incentive
9. Ensuring conversion of household's dysfunctional toilet to functional toilet o Repair of broken pan o Choked pipes o Blocked drains o Broken doors/walls/roof etc.	Rs. 25 per toilet
10. Ensuring retrofitting of previously constructed toilets (as per safe technology) o Addition of a second pit to a single pit toilet o Construction of soak pit with septic tank o Construction of separate pits for in situ toilets etc.	Rs. 25 per toilet
11. Ensuring following SLWM activities in the village and creating public awareness on the operation and maintenance of the assets created o Construction of pucca and covered drains (one time) o Construction of community soak pits (one time) o Construction of community compost pits (one time) o Construction of individual/ community bio gas plants	Rs. 200 per village (assuming the village will comprise of 50-100 households)
12. Ensuring activities for visual cleanliness in the village o Maintenance of drains (monthly) o Maintenance of bio gas plants (monthly) o Cleaning of ponds, drains, streets, local markets, etc. - fortnightly. o Early morning/evening Nigrani, along with the other Nigrani Samiti members - weekly. o Organizing Ratri chaupals/ village meeting on the issue of Swachhata/ ODF sustainability- monthly	Rs. 200 per village (assuming the village will comprise of 50-100 households) per activity
13. Facilitating ODF sustainability activities o Repair and cleanliness of toilets in institutional buildings and CSCs on monthly basis. o Observance of days of national importance viz. Independence Day, Republic day as well as ODF day/ Swachhata day to commemorate the ODF status of the village. o Construction (one time) and maintenance (monthly) of Model Toilet at GP level o ODF branding in the village- wall writings, erection of display board/plaque announcing the ODF status of the village o Passing of resolution in the Gram Sabha for the following: o ODF declaration of the village o ODF verification of the village o Post-ODF declaration, any new families/ HHs to essentially self-construct their toilet	Rs. 200 per village (assuming the village will comprise of 50-100 households) per activity

Such initiatives may only be provided to Swachhagrahis (non-government employees) with demonstrated skills and requisite capacity (successful completion of 5 days CAS training and other mandatory trainings as recommended by GoI) for carrying out the above activities, to be certified at the district level.

Non-financial incentives

These include recognition by Governments at different levels. They are felicitated by different public and private organisations (e.g. recognition/awards by Government etc.). Some creative rewards have also been introduced in different States and districts, such as Lunch and Dinner of Champion Swachhagrahis with the District Collector. Some States also choose to give incentives such as passes/ discount for travel through public transport/ train; provision of insurance (medical and / or life insurance); Atal Pension Scheme, etc.

Annexure-VIII

Indicative list of sanitation activities and suggestive convergence matrix

Components	Source of funding				
	SBM Ph-II funds (Centre+ State)	15 FC funds	MG-NREGS	Busi-ness model / CSR	Benefi ciary contrib ution
A. Village level activities					
IHHLs	✓				
Retrofitting		✓			
CSCs	✓	✓			
O&M for CSCs		✓		✓	
Solid Waste Management					
Segregation Bins at households		✓			
Segregation Bins at Public Places		✓			
Compost Pits,Tri-cycles/other vehicles, Storage for Plastic Waste	✓	✓	✓		
Setting up of segregation, storage and compost premises			✓		
Wages for collection and segregation		✓			
Equipments for cleaning the premises and segregation of waste		✓			
O&M for Solid Waste Management				✓	
Greywater Management					
Soak pits	✓	✓	✓		
Greywater Management systems (WSP etc.)	✓	✓	✓		
Aeration of big ponds				✓	
Drainage channels		✓	✓		
O&M for Greywater Management				✓	
Menstrual waste management (Incinerators-CPCB/SPCB approved) - Block level		✓			

Components	Source of funding				
	SBM Ph-II funds (Centre+ State)	15 FC funds	MG-NREGS	Busi-ness model / CSR	Benefi ciary contri bution
B. District/Block level activities					
Plastic Waste Management					
Plastic Waste Management Units (PWMU)	✓				
Transportation from village storage point to PWMU including vehicle				✓	
O&M for Plastic Waste Management Unit				✓	
Faecal Sludge Management					
Trenching	✓				
Faecal Sludge Management Plant					
Co-treatment	Convergence with nearby STPs/FSTP.				
Mechanised Emptying and transportation of faecal matter from Septic tanks/single pits				✓	
O&M for Faecal Sludge Management				✓	
GOBAR-Dhan Projects					
GOBAR-dhan model projects	✓				
Scaling up of GOBAR-Dhan projects (minimum 10 per Block) on the lines of financial assistance under NNBOMP of MNRE		✓			✓
O&M for GOBAR-Dhan Projects				✓	

Note: The above suggested convergence matrix is subject to the specific funding provisions for some components as given in these guidelines.

ANNEXURE – IX(A)

AUDIT REPORT

[Consolidated Audit Report for SBMG]

Containing following points (documents):

1. Auditor's Report
2. Receipt and Payment Account
3. Income and Expenditure Account
4. Balance sheet
5. Notes Forming Part of Accounts (Reporting about physical output)
6. Auditor's observations as 'Annex'

(In case of any observation, reply countersigned by Chartered Accountant is required)

7. Letter issued by O/o CAG in support of empanelment of the Chartered Accounts for the financial year 202*-** (year in which the CA conducts audit of the account)

Signature_____ Name in full_____

Office Stamp of competent authority of SWSM

Dated_____

N.B: All the documents should be in original and countersigned by Competent Authority of SWSM with official stamp.

ANNEXURE – IX(B)

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To

The State Swachh Bharat Mission
Address

1. We have audited the attached 'Balance Sheet' of State Water and Sanitation Mission ('the Grantee') "Account – Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) (SBMG" as on March 31, 20** and also the 'Income and Expenditure Account' and 'Receipts and Payment Account' for the year ended on that date annexed thereto. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Grantee's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

2. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. Those Standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

3. Further to our comments in the Annexure referred to above, we report that:

i. We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

ii. In our opinion, proper books of account as required, have been kept by the Grantee so far as appears from our examination of those books;

iii. The balance sheet, income and expenditure account and receipts and payment account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

iv. In our opinion, and to the best of our knowledge and according to the explanations given to us and subject to our observations annexed herewith we report that:

   a. The Balance Sheet, gives a true and correct view of the State and affairs of the Grantee "Account – Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) (SBMG)" as on 31.3.202*.

   b. The Income and Expenditure Account gives a true and correct view of excess of income over expenditure/excess of expenditure over income for the period ended 31.03.202*.

c. The receipts and Payment Account gives a true and correct view of the transactions under the programme/scheme for the period ended on 31.03.202*.

iv. Expenditure reported in the Income and Expenditure account is properly reflected in the Utilization Certificate(s) for the same period.

Signature of Chartered Accountant with Seal)
Name in full_____
Membership No._____
CAG Empanelment No. and Year
Contact No.
E-mail ID:

38129

ANNEXURE – IX(C)

Audit Report for the year _____

State Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) (Name of State)

Receipt and Payment Accounts for the period 1st April, _____ to 31st March, _____

Name of the scheme - Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) (SBMG)

(Rs.in lakhs)

Receipt	Amount	Payment	Amount
1. Opening Balance (i) Cash in Hand (ii) Cash at Bank (iii) Deposits at Division/Districts etc. 2. Receipt of Grants (i) Central Government (ii) State Government (iii) Other agencies 3. Interest received from Banks (i) SWSM level (ii) DWSM/DWSC level (iii) Others 4. Refund of Advance/ Loan/Grant from (i) Implementing Agencies (ii) Any other agencies etc. 5. Miscellaneous Receipts		1. Advances given to (i) Implementing Agencies (ii) Any other agencies etc. 2. Expenditure incurred for the purpose of approved work undertaken under (SBMG): i) IHHL ii) CSC iii) SLWM iv) IEC v) Capacity strengthening (training, etc) 3. Expenses on Administration a. Staff support services b. Monitoring and Evaluation c. Printing and Stationery d. Bank Charges e. Rent and Taxes f. Audit Fees g. Miscellaneous Expenses etc. 5. Closing Balance (i) Cash in Hand (ii) Cash at Bank (iii) Deposits at Division/Districts etc.	

Signature of Competent Authority
Name in full:
Office seal
Contact No.
E-mail ID:

(Signature of Chartered Accountant with Seal)
Name in full:
Membership No._____
CAG Empanelment No. and Year
Contact No.
E-mail ID:

ANNEXURE – IX(D)

Audit Report for the year _____

State Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) (Name of State)

Income and Expenditure Accounts for the period 1st April, _____ to 31st March, _____

Name of the Scheme - Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) (SBMG)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Expenditure	Amount	Income	Amount
1.Expenditure incurred for the purpose of approved work undertaken under (SBMG): i. IHHL ii. CSC iii. SLWM v. IEC vi. Capacity strengthening (training etc.) 2. Expenses on Administration a. Staff support services b. Monitoring and Evaluation c. Printing and Stationery d. Bank Charges e. Rent and Taxes f. Audit Fees g. Miscellaneous Expenses etc. 3. Excess of Income over Expenditure carried over to Balance Sheet		1.Grants -in -Aid/ Subsidy received from: (a) Central Govt. (b) State Govt. (c) Other Agencies 2. Interest received during the year from the Bank Accounts - Received during the year - Add: Accrued during the year - Less: related to previous year 3. Refund of unutilized grants by the Implementing Agencies 4. Miscellaneous Receipts 5. Excess Expenditure carried over to Balance Sheet	

Signature of Competent Authority
Name in full
Office seal
Contact No.
E-mail ID:

(Signature of Chartered Accountant with Seal)
Name in full:
Membership No.
CAG Empanelment No. and Year
Contact No.
E-mail ID:

38131

ANNEXURE – IX(E)

Audit Report for the year _____

State Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) (Name of State)

Balance Sheet as on 31st March, _____

Name of the scheme - Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) (SBMG)

(Rs. in lakhs)

CAPITAL FUND AND LIABILITIES	Previous Year Amount	Current Year Amount
Accumulated Fund		
Opening Balance		
Add/Deduct:		
Balance Transferred From Income and Expenditure Account		
Current Liabilities		
(i) Outstanding Expenses/Payables		
(ii) Any other Liability		
Total		
ASSETS		
Fixed Assets		
(i) Vehicles		
(ii) Furniture and fixtures		
(iii) Office Equipment		
(iv) Computers and Peripherals		
(v) Others etc.		
Current Assets and advances		
(i) Stock		
(ii) Temporary Transfer of Funds to other schemes recoverable		
(iii) Closing Balance		
(a) Cash in Hand		
(b) Cash at Bank		
(c) Amount Receivables and Advances recoverable		
(i) Implementing Agencies		
(ii) Other Agencies		
(iii) Staff		
(iv) Suppliers etc.		
Total		

Signature of Competent Authority
Name in full
Office seal
Contact No.
E-mail ID:

(Signature of Chartered Accountant with Seal)
Name in full:
Membership No.
CAG Empanelment No. and Year
Contact No.
E-mail ID:

ANNEXURE – IX(F)

Notes Forming part of the Accounts

Physical output under State Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)(SSBMG) for the utilized funds as reported in the Income and Expenditure Account:

Components	Performance/Number of units constructed during the year
I. Individual Household Latrines – BPL/APL II. Community Sanitary complexes III. Solid Waste Management (SWM) activities at villages a. Community compost pits b. Storage for plastic c. Tricycles/vehicles for collection of waste IV. Greywater management activities a. Community soak pits b. Greywater treatment systems (WSP/DEWATS, etc) V. Plastic Waste Management Units VI. Faecal Sludge Management activities VII. GOBAR-dhan projects	

Signature of Competent Authority
Name in full
Office seal
Contact No.
E-mail ID:

(Signature of Chartered Accountant with Seal)
Name in full:
Membership No.
CAG Empanelment No. and Year
Contact No.
E-mail ID:

ANNEXURE – IX(G)

AUDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) (Name of State)
Year _____

NAME OF THE ORGANISATION RECEIVING GRANTS:

SL. NO.	ISSUES	OBSERVATIONS OF THE AUDITOR
1	Opening Balance and Closing Balance of the Receipts and Payments account tallies with that of Cash Book.	
2	Opening Balance adopted tallies with Closing Balance of the last year	
3	Whether grantee or other implementing agencies have diverted / inter-transferred funds from one scheme to another Central Scheme or State funded Scheme during the period in contravention to the existing guidelines? If so details thereof.	
4	Are there any mis-utilisation/unrelated expenditure and mis-appropriation of funds by the grantee or other implementing agencies during the year? If so details thereof.	
5	There is only prescribed number of bank accounts for the scheme	
6	There does not exist any minus balance at any stage during the year	
7	If the Sanction Order of the Ministry specifies certain conditions at the time of release of funds, whether the same has been fulfilled.	
8	Scheme funds are being kept only in savings account	
9	Interest earned has been added to the scheme fund	
10	Whether interest money is being utilized strictly for the programme purposes as laid down in the existing guidelines	
11	State share, as per programme guidelines, for the year has been received within the stipulated timeline as per Guidelines	
12	All receipts / refunds have been correctly accounted for and remitted in to the Bank account of the scheme	
13	Scheme funds (in full or part) are not being kept in the State Treasury	
14	Bank Reconciliation is being done regularly	
15	Audit observation on compliance by SBMG implementing agencies of State Delegation of Financial Power Rules issued by the respective State Department of Finance and/or General Financial Rules (GFR) of Government of India and subsequent Government orders (as applicable	
16	Name and address of the previous Auditor	

Signature of Competent Authority
Name in full
Office seal
Contact No.
E-mail ID:

(Signature of Chartered Accountant with Seal)
Name in full:
Membership No.
CAG Empanelment No. and Year
Contact No.
E-mail ID:

ANNEXURE – X

Utilization Certificate

State Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)(Name of State)
(Central Share / State Share)
Reference No.: **Date:**

Sl. No.	Letter No. and date	Amount	Certified that out of Rs..... of grants-in-aid sanctioned during the year ..... in favour of **State Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)(Name of State_____)** vide Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India letter(s) No. given in the margin and Rs..... on account of unspent balance of the previous year, a sum of Rs. ..... has been utilized for the purpose of approved work undertaken under **Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)**, for which it was sanctioned and that the balance of Rs..... remaining unutilized at the end of the year shall be carried forward to the next year for implementation of the programme.

2. Physical Output for the above utilized funds

Components	Performance/Number of Units constructed
Individual Household Latrines – BPL	
Individual Household Latrines – Identified APL	
Individual Household Latrines – Total APL (including identified APL)	
Community Sanitary complex	
Solid Waste Management activities in villages - Community compost pits - Storage for plastic - Tricycles/vehicles for collection of waste	
Greywater Management activities in villages - Community soak pits - Greywater treatment systems (WSP/DEWATS etc.)	
Plastic Waste Management Units	
Faecal Sludge Management - Trenching - FSM Plants	
GOBAR-dhan projects	

3. Certified that I have satisfied myself that the conditions on which the grants-in-aid was sanctioned have been duly fulfilled / are being fulfilled and that I have exercised the

following checks to see that the money was actually utilized for the purpose for which it was sanctioned.

Kinds of checks exercised

1. Audited Statement of Accounts of SSBMG
2. Audited Statement of Accounts of DSBMGs
3. Previous Utilisation Certificates
4. Physical Verification Reports
5. Review Mission Reports
6. *Any other document/check*

Countersigned by Mission Director (SBMG)

Signature .....
Name .....
Designation .....
(Principal Secretary /Secretary in-charge of Rural Sanitation)
Date .....

(affix official seal)

ANNEXURE – XI

Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)
Gram Panchayat ODF Plus Certificate

I, _____, Sarpanch/Up-Sarpanch/Pradhan/Mukhiya of _____ Gram Panchayat,_____ District, _____ State, and I, _____, the Panchayat Secretary, hereby certify that our Gram Panchayat is now ODF-Plus (Open Defecation Free with solid and liquid waste management). This resolution was adopted during the Gram Sabha held on _____.

Signature of Sarpanch/Pradhan/Mukhiya	Signature of Panchayat Secretary
Name	Name
Official Seal	Official Seal

ANNEXURE – XII (A)

ODF Plus verification protocol

TIMELINE FOR VERIFICATION

The process of ODF Plus verification will start with the Gram Sabha resolution of self-declaration of achievement of ODF Plus status. The verification process would be carried out after three months (90 days) of the declaration to verify the ODF Plus status. The unit of verification would be revenue village. The districts should complete their verification as the villages are declared and should not wait for all the villages of Gram panchayat or Block to be declared as ODF Plus.

The verification of the village by the verification team should be completed in 2 days' time. The indicators defined in the definition of ODF Plus must be captured in the survey. In case there are gaps identified and the ODF Plus status of the village is not confirmed in the verification, villages would be given a months' time (30 days), from the date of initiating the verification exercise, to plug in the identified gaps. In such cases the final verification of the villages would be carried out after 30 days of the previous verification.

The verification of ODF Plus shall be an annual exercise, starting from when the village is declared ODF Plus.

CONSTITUTION OF THE VERIFICATION TEAM

The District Collector would constitute a team of 4 People for each Block in the district, which would include a District level officer and three Block level officers[5]. Verification of the ODF Plus claims of all villages would be done by Inter-Block Teams. The verifying teams will have to be appropriately trained to understand ODF Plus definition and its components to be verified. After satisfactory verification, verification team should submit a signed certificate of verification confirming the ODF Plus status of the village to the District Nodal Officer.

The District SBM Coordinator/District Development Officer / Director, District Rural Development Agency/ District Panchayati raj Officer as complying with the Govt. Of India guidelines, would be appointed as District nodal officer for reporting and entering of ODF Plus verified villages. The nodal officer should ensure entering of ODF Plus verified village in SBM IMIS not later than 5 days after receiving certificate of verification confirming the ODF Plus status of the village.

SELECTION OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Each public institution (School, AWC and Panchayat Ghar) is to be verified. In case of more than one school and AWC in a village, Team should select the facility which is catering to a greater number of children.

[5]This may include BDO, Block coordinator SBM, Swachhagrahi, Headmaster, ADO panchayat, Block education officer, Block agriculture officer, etc.

ANNEXURE XII (B)

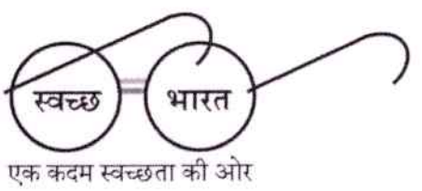
ODF PLUS VERIFICATION FORMAT

#	Parameter	Checklist
1	All households in the village have access to a functional toilet facility (own/shared/community)	Yes/No
2	At least one functional community sanitary complex (CSC) is present in the village, with separate toilets for male and female	Yes/No
3	All schools/Anganwadi Centres(AWC)/Panchayat Ghar in the village have access to a functional toilet, with separate toilets for male and female (In case of no toilet in AWC, all the children of AWC must have access to nearby public toilet/ school toilet/ own house)	Yes/No
4	All public places in the village have: • Minimal litter • Minimal stagnant wastewater • No plastic waste dump	Yes/No
5	At least 80% households, and all schools, Anganwadis, panchayat Ghar have arrangement for managing biodegradable waste through: ○ Community / HH Compost pits ○ Community / HH Bio-gas plants ○ Any other mechanism	Yes/No
6	At least 80% households, and all schools, Anganwadis, panchayat Ghar have arrangement for managing liquid waste through: ○ Community Soak pits ○ Individual Soak pits ○ Waste stabilization ponds ○ Any other mechanism	Yes/No
7	The village has a plastic segregation and collection system	Yes/No
8	At least 5 ODF-Plus IEC messages put up in the village at prominent public places pertaining to: ○ ODFS ○ SLWM ○ Key Hygienic Practices	Yes/No

ANNEXURE - XIII

Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)

District ODF-Plus Certificate



I, _____, District Collector of _____ District, _____ State, hereby certify on behalf of citizens and administration of _____ District that our District is ODF-Plus (Open Defecation Free with solid and liquid waste management), as on _____.

Signature .....

Name .....

Official Seal.....Designation .....

ANNEXURE – XIV

Diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes – Guidelines for construction of community toilet for the benefit of the people

F. No. 11-09/1998-FC (Pt.)
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
(Forest Conservation Division)
****

Indira Paryavaran Bhawan,
Jor Bagh Raod, Aliganj,
New Delhi: 1100 03,
Dated: 8th November, 2016.

To

The Principal Secretary /Secretary (Forests),
All State / UT Governments.

Sub.: Diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 – Guidelines for construction of community toilet for the benefit of the people-reg.

Ministry of Environment & Forests at New Delhi has received proposals from Maharashtra, seeking general approval of the Central Government under Section-2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for construction of community toilet in rural and urban areas under ***Swachh Bharat Abhiyan*** of the Government of India which involve wholly or partly the forest land for the benefit of the people.

The Ministry has examined the issue of granting general approval to the State Government under section 2(ii) of Forest Conservation Act 1980 for construction of government approved community toilet involving forest land up to 1.00 ha.

I am directed to convey the general approval of Central Government under section 2(ii) of F C Act 1980 granted for construction of government approved community toilets on land involving partly or fully the forest lands (Government, private and deemed and other forests) not exceeding **1.00 ha** of forest land subject to approval of gram panchayat in rural areas and urban local body in urban areas to utilise the forest land on the following condition.

The general approval shall be subject to fulfilment of following conditions.

1. The forest land to be diverted for community toilet should be less than one hectare in each case.
2. The clearance shall be subject to the condition that the same is need based. The concerned Divisional Forest Officer shall assess the bare minimum requirement of the forest land for the project, which shall not exceed one hectare in each case and will also certify to this effect.
3. The legal status of the land shall remain unchanged i.e., shall remain Reserved / Protected / Village / Un-classed other types of forests/forest as the case may be.

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4. The User Agency shall submit the project proposal to the State/UT Government in the prescribed format online with DGPS coordinates of each individual community toilet to be constructed
5. The project should not involve felling of more than fifty (50) trees per hectare. Corresponding permissible limit of maximum number of trees to be felled for the forest area diverted, shall be in proportion to the extent of the diverted area.
6. The concerned Divisional Forest Officer shall assess the bare minimum requirement of the forest land for the project, which shall not exceed one hectare in each case and will also certify to this effect.
7. The User Agency will seek permission for diversion of forest land duly recommended by Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, from the State/UT Government.
8. The Nodal Officer (Forest Conservation) shall submit monthly report to the concerned Regional Office by 5th of every month regularly regarding approval of such cases. In the event of failure, the exercise of power by the State/UT Government to grant such permission may be suspended by the Central Government for a specified period of time or till the information is submitted.
9. The User Agency shall plant and maintain two times the number of trees felled on the diverted land to maintain the green cover at the project cost. Planting site for the purpose will be identified by the State Forest Department (preferably within or in the surrounding area of the project). Only indigenous forest tree species shall be used for such plantations. Trees, if planted on the diverted area, will not be felled without the permission of the State Forest Department. Trees, planted in surrounding area, will belong to State Forest Department.
10. The compensatory levies such as NPV and Compensatory Afforestation cost (at least **1000 plants per ha or 10 times the tree to be felled, whichever is greater** to be planted in the degraded forest identified by the Forest Department) and other charges as specified in FC approval letter shall be borne by the authority who applies for diversion under FC Act.
11. The User Agency shall be responsible for any loss to the flora and fauna in the surroundings and therefore shall take all possible measures to conserve the same.
12. The permission granted by the State Government shall be subject to the monitoring by the concerned Regional Office of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.
13. The forest land shall not be used for any purpose other than that specified in the proposal. Any change in the land use without prior permission of the Central Government shall amount to the violation of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
14. The forest land shall not be used for any purpose other than that specified in the proposal. Any change in the land use without prior permission of the Central Government shall amount to the violation of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Request for such changes shall be made to the Regional Officer by the Nodal Officer (Forest Conservation) of the State/UT.

08/11/19

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15. The State Forest Department, State Government, or the concerned Regional Office may impose from time to time any other condition in the interest of conservation, protection and or development of Forests.

It may also be noted that this general approval under Section-2 of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is subject to the NOC issued by competent authority under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

The general prior approval is not extended to forest land in National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries and other protected areas under Wildlife Protection Act 1972.

Since the community toilet will be required in several locations within the administrative control of the government and urban local body, separate application under FC Act will require lot of paper work therefore the competent authority in Government/ Urban local bodies may get approval of all proposed community toilets, each not exceeding 1.00 ha at a place, as per plan and duly approved by the competent authority in Government by applying online collectively specifying the location, lay out plan and area in each case as per the procedure prescribed under Forest Conservation Rules and guidelines issued from time to time by MoEF & CC. Once the forest clearance is granted by the state under general approval under section 2(ii) of FC Act, the community toilet may be developed by agencies involved in construction and maintenance of community toilet to whom the competent authority in Government/ Urban local bodies may assign.

However the general prior approval under section 2(ii) of FC Act 1980 for construction of community toilet granted to the state government by this circular may be further delegated by the state government to officer in the Forest Department not below the rank of the Nodal officer (Forest Conservation), for granting approval under section 2(ii).

This issues with the approval of the competent authority.

Yours Faithfully,

(Rajagopal Prashant)
Sr. Assistant Inspector General of Forests (FC)

पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता विभाग
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
सत्यमेव जयते

स्वच्छ भारत
एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर

38145

Annexure 'R/8'

Ph. No. 2684-3776 / 2684-6239/ 2684-3453

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL
OFFICE OF THE BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICER
CHINSURAH-MOGRA DEVELOPMENT BLOCK
KOLA :: P.O- MOGRA :: DIST.- HOOGHLY

Memo No. 2119 Date : 26.07.2024

To
Additional Executive Officer,
Hooghly Zilla Parishad
Dist. Hooghly.

Sub : Compliance report of Chandrahati-I and Chandrahati-II Gram Panchayat in connection with O.A. No. 200 before Hon'ble National Green Tribunal.

Madam ,

Enclosed please find here with the report duly prepared and submitted by Chandrahati-I and Chandrahati-II Gram Panchayat in connection with O.A. No. 200 before Hon'ble National Green Tribunal.

This is for your kind information .

Thanking you.

Yours Faithfully

for Block Development Officer
Chinsurah – Magra Development Block

Enclo : As stated

Memo No. 2119/1(1) Date : 26.07.2024

Copy forwarded for information to:

The Additional District Magistrate (General)

for Block Development Officer
Chinsurah – Magra Development Block

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Proper format for Report in connection with O.A. No. 200/2014 pending before the Hon'ble Tribunal, Principal Bench , New Delhi).

Name of the District : HOOGHLY

Sl. No.	Issue	Remarks
I.	**Sewage** :	
	a) Per day generation of sewage in each Block within the District.	**860 KL per day**
	b) Quantity of sewage treated per day in Block wise.	430 KL per day
	c) The number of sewage treatment plant existing and their capacity and capacity utilization and mode of disposal in each Block	No sewage treatment plant have been established under this Block.For Chandrahati-I GP 20 vertical filters , 5 litch pits & 3 Dewats at community level Grey water are being treated in vertical filters & litch pits. Black water with Grey water are being treated in Dewatts and then disposed off to the Ganga. For Chandrahati-II GP 10 Filter Chambers, 3 Modified litch pits, at community level Grey water are being treated in vertical filters & litch pits and then disposed off to the Ganga.

	d) Quality of discharged treated sewage from each STP, particularly for fecal coliform.	No STP have been setup yet. Fecal coliform which is emitted from Septic Tank is treated in Sewage Treatment Plant with the help of Litch Pit at Community Level.
	e) Time bound plan to meet the gap, if any, in generation and treatment of sewage	If, there is any gap then it will be managed by Nov'2024
	f) Details of Hotels, Dharmshala and Ashram operating without proper consent and discharging untreated effluent and the action taken against them	All the hotels within the jurisdiction have their individual septic tank and soak pit arrangements on their own and the accumulated sludge is being disposed off through seshpool vehicle under Bansberia municipality point.
	g) Water quality in river and its tributaries in abutting districts /Block in terms of faecal coliform (MPN/100ml)	Testing of River water is required.
II.	**Rural Solid Waste disposal** :	Chinsurah-Magra Block (Chandrahati-I & Chandrahati-II GP)
	a) Per day generation of Solid waste in each Block within the District.	Total -1575 kg per /day Chandrahati=1 465 kg per/day Chandrahati-2 310 kg per /day

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	b) Quantity of solid waste treated per day, each Block of the District.	This total solid waste is treated through centralized process. Chandrahati=1 434 kg per/day Chandrahati-2 366kg per /day This total solid waste is managed through decentralized process. This waste is also included which manage through community composter
	c) The gap in treatment of solid waste.	1575 kg per/ day
	d) Legacy waste and the time bound plan to treat legacy waste.	All the waste which is collected every day is disposed off through SWM unit.
	e) The manner of utilization of the treated waste as well as rejects arising out of remediation of legacy waste.	8.5 ton This legacy waste is left in the ITC MSK unit as there are no proper dumping place
	f) Current status of dumping of solid waste with reference to location.	Waste collected and treated in SWM unit. Plastic waste separated for PWM unit.The Biodegradable waste is managed through open windrow process (with oxygen)

		Solid waste store at SWM unit. We have no proper dumping place.
III.	**Construction and Demolition waste** :	
	a) Total per day generation of C & D waste within the Block. b) The detail of plant established for the treatment of C & D waste including the existing capacity and capacity utilization.	0.03 quintal We have, under Chandrahati-II GP a SWM unit has been set up. Other than this for every 100 Households, a composter machine has been provided.
IV.	**Industrial Effluent discharge** :	
	a) Number of industrial unit discharging their effluent treated /untreated in river Ganga and its tributaries and details of defaulting industrial units.	2 Nos of Industrial unit are discharging their treated effluent in the river Ganga.

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b) Total daily generation of such industrial waste within the Block.

Total daily generation of such industrial waste within the Block is 994805 KLD.

c) The manner of treatment of the **industrial** waste so generated.

The manner of treatment of the industrial waste so generated is Effluent Treatment Plant. The industrial waste every day so generate is entire treated by Effluent Treatment Plant.

d) The discharge effluent analysis from the CETP and ETP treating the industrial waste from each outlet.

The discharge effluent analysis from the CETP and ETP treating the industrial waste from each outlet.

e) The per day generation of industrial solid waste and manner of its treatment and disposal in the Block.

The report is as follows :

The discharge effluent analysis from the CETP and ETP treating the industrial waste from each outlet.		Permissible Limit
BDO	NOT DONE	20 mg/L
COD	17.34 mg/L	150 mg/L
Copper	BDL	03 mg/L
Iron	BDL	03 mg/L
O & G	BDL	
Phosphate	0.04 mg/L	05 mg/L
pH(Units)	7.22	6.5-8.5
TDS	996.00 mg/L	1600 mg/L
Cr(Total)	BDL	02 mg/L
TSS	22.00 mg/L	30 mg/L
SAR	3.17Units	08(Units)

V.	**Regulation of Flood Plain Zone** :	Chinsurah-Magra Dev. Block doesn't fall under the purview of a Flood Plain zone
	f) If the flood plain zone has been demarcated and the extent of encroachment on the flood plain zone in the District.	Not Applicable
	g) The details of direct discharge of pollutants by the encroachers by the side of the river Ganga and its tributaries in the District.	Not Applicable
VI.	**Bio medical waste** :	
	a) The per day total generation of bio medical waste in the District.	750gms / per day GP
	b) The manner of its treatment and disposal.	Biomedical waste is collected on a daily basis and disposed of weekly by the Mogra Rural hospital.

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VII.	**Mining** :	No mining zone is situated under the jurisdiction of BDO Chinsurah-Magra
	a) Number of cases registered within a year against illegal mining in the bed of river Ganga and its tributaries and details of enforcement of mining policy of State and "Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining" (EMGSM - 2020) and Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines 2016	Not Applicable
	b) Number of cases registered within a year against illegal mining in the flood plains of river Ganga and its tributaries and details of enforcement of mining policy of State and "Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining" (EMGSM - 2020) and Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines 2016.	Not Applicable

19.7.2024

Block Development Officer
Chinsurah- Magra Dev. Block

38153

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL
OFFICE OF THE BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICER
BALAGARH ::: HOOGHLY

Memo. No.- 2618 Date- 19-07-2024

To
The Additional District Magistrate(ZP)
Hooghly.

Sub: Submission of report in connection with O.A. No. 200/2014 pending before the Hon'l Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi) in the matter of MC Mehta vs Union of India &O
Ref: Memo No.- 1024(2)/ HZP, Dated-04-07-2024 from Additional District Magistrate (ZP Hooghly

Sir/Madam,

With reference to the above I am sending herewith the compliance report in connec with O.A. No. 200/2014. This report is duly been prepared by concerned Gram Panchaya this Block.

This is for your kind perusal.

Enclo: As stated above.
Yours faithfully,

19.7.24
Block Development Officer
Balagarh, Hooghly
Block Development Officer
Balagarh Development Bloc
Balagarh, Hooghly

Memo No.- 2618/1(2) Date- 19-07-2024

Copy forwarded for kind perusal: -

1. The Sub Divisional Officer, Sadar, Hooghly.
2. The Law Officer, DM Office, Hooghly.

19.7.24
Block Development Officer
Balagarh, Hooghly
Block Development Officer
Balagarh Development Block
Balagarh, Hooghly

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Proper format for Report in connection with O.A. No. 200/2014 pending before the Hon'ble Tribunal, Principal Bench , New Delhi).

Name of the District :HOOGHLY , BLOCK- BALAGARH

Sl. No.	Issue	Remarks
I.	**Sewage**:	
	a) Per day generation of sewage in each Block within the District.	**17.6 MLD per day**
	b) Quantity of sewage treated per day in Block wise.	9.2 MLD per day
	c) The number of sewage treatment plant existing and their capacity and capacity utilization and mode of disposal in each Block	No such treatment plant in our area but sewage generated by those Households are 100% treated by aerobic decomposition. The rest 10% Household within our jurisdiction are treated Cesspool Service under Municipality Dispensation. The waste water generated by the Households are treated by soakpits& waste water generated in community level is treated by Vertical Filter Chamber and there it prevents contamination of surface and sub-surface water..Nos of filter chamber yet to done-265, leach pit -345, soak pit -378
	d) Quality of discharged treated sewage from each STP, particularly for fecal coliform.	No STP in our area yet, but sweage generated from house hold is treated by leach pit.when pit to full by sweage then firstly cover on top by soil in two or three layers and then leave for 15 days after 15 days sweage in converted to fertilizer .
	e) Time bound plan to meet the gap, if any, in generation and treatment of sewage	Generated sewage treatment is continuous process but no treatment process in locality we are depend on the private organization.

	f) Details of Hotels, Dharmshala andAshram operating without proper consent and discharging untreated effluent and the action taken against them	All the hotels within the jurisdiction have their individual septic tank and soak pit arrangements on their own and the accumulated sludge is being disposed off through seshpool vehicle under Bansberia municipality point.
	g) Water quality in river and its tributaries in abutting districts /Block in terms of faecal coliform (MPN/100ml)	water test is required.
II.	**Rural Solid Waste disposal** :	
	a) Per day generation of Solid waste in each Block within the District.	a) 1800 kg per/day
	b) Quantity of solid waste treated per day, each Block of the District.	b) 1800 kg per/ day
	c) The gap in treatment of solid waste.	c) All the waste collected every day is disposed of through SWM unit.
	d) Legacy waste and the time bound plan to treat legacy waste.	d) 4.5 ton There are no proper dumping place. The waste so generated is disposed through SWM unit.
	e) The manner of utilization of the treated waste as well as rejects arising out of remediation of legacy waste.	e) Waste Collected and treated in SWM unit. Plastic Waste separated for PWM unit. The Biodegradable waste is managed through open window process.
	f) Current status of dumping of solid waste with reference to location.	f) Solid waste dumped by two process i.e centralized & de centralized. Both places are made the Segregation Shed. In decentralized area dumping for 7 days. After that collected waste segregate in centralized area.

III.	**Construction and Demolition waste** :	
	a) Total per day generation of C & D waste within the District.	a) 0.15 quintal
	b) The detail of plant established for the treatment of C & D waste including the existing capacity and capacity utilization.	b) There is no plant established for treatment of C&D waste . The waste so generated are used at debris, land feeling segregated by solid waste management project.
IV.	**Industrial Effluent discharge** :	There is no Industry within our jurisdiction and therefore no industrial effluent is discharged in Ganga River.
	a) Number of industrial unit discharging their effluent treated /untreated in river Ganga and its tributaries and details of defaulting industrial units.	Not Applicable
	b) Total daily generation of such industrial waste within the District.	Not Applicable
	c) The manner of treatment of the **industrial** waste so generated.	Not Applicable
	d) The discharge effluent analysis from the CETP and ETP treating the industrial waste from each outlet.	Not Applicable
	e) The per day generation of industrial solid waste and manner of its treatment and disposal in the District.	Not Applicable

V.	**Regulation of Flood Plain Zone :**	Balagarh Dev. Block doesn't fall under the purview of a Flood Plain zone
	f) If the flood plain zone has been demarcated and the extent of encroachment on the flood plain zone in the District.	Not Applicable
	g) The details of direct discharge of pollutants by the encroachers by the side of the river Ganga and its tributaries in the District.	Not Applicable
VI.	**Bio medical waste :**	
	a) The per day total generation of bio medical waste in the District.	1550gms /per day GP
	b) The manner of its treatment and disposal.	Biomedical waste is collected on a daily basis and disposed off weekly by the Balagarh Rural hospital.

VII.	**Mining**:	No mining zone is situated under the jurisdiction of Balagrh Dev. Block
	a) Number of cases registered within a year against illegal mining in the bed of river Ganga and its tributaries and details of enforcement of mining policy of State and "Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining" (EMGSM - 2020) and Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines 2016	Not Applicable
	b) Number of cases registered within a year against illegal mining in the flood plains of river Ganga and its tributaries and details of enforcement of mining policy of State and "Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining" (EMGSM – 2020) and Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines 2016.	Not Applicable

Any other information pertaining to steps taken towards management of waste and raising awareness towards the same can be incorporated after filling the abovementioned categories as directed by the Hon'ble NGT vide order dt. 24.11.2023.

19/07/24

Block Development Officer
Balagarh Dev. Block

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Annexure-R/9

C. Current Status of Operational STPs in respect of Hooghly District, West Bengal under KMDA

SL. No.	District	Name of STP	Location of STP	Year of Commis-sioning	Design Capacity (MLD)	Technology	Current Status	Effluent Parameter as per Tender	Remarks
1	Hooghly	Baidyabati	Baidyabati	2022	6.00	Aerated Lagoon	Presently functioning as per CPHEEO guidelines (2013), according to the Tender.	BOD : <30 mg/l COD : <250 mg/l TSS : <100 mg/l Faecal Coliform : <1000 MPN/100 ml	Proposal for upgradation of the operational STPs has been submitted to the WBSPMG to achieve the treated effluent parameters as per latest NGT norms.
2		Bhadreswar	Bhadreswar	2022	7.60	Aerated Lagoon			
3		Bansberia	Bansberia	2022	0.30	Waste Stabilization Pond			
4		Chandannagar	Chandannagar, Khalisani, Chinsurah-Hooghly (b)	2022	4.54	Waste Stabilization Pond			
5		Chandannagar	Chandannagar, Khalisani, Chinsurah-Hooghly (a)	2022	18.16	Trickling Filter			
6		Kanaipur (Konnagar)	Kanaipur G.P.	2022	22.00	Waste Stabilization Pond			

30/5/24

Chief Engineer
Water & Sanitation Sector,
GAP Wing, KMDA

Action taken against 24 nos CPCB identified drains in Hooghly District				
SL NO	CODE	NAME OF DRAIN	DIST	Action Taken
1	R53	Rishra burning ghat	Hooghly	Consultant engaged for preparation of DPR. DPR to be submitted to NMCG tentatively by 14.09.2024.
2	R54	Drain at Panchu dutta ghat	Hooghly	Consultant for preparation of DPR is to be engaged.
3	R23	Bagh Khal, Rishra	Hooghly	Consultant engaged for preparation of DPR. DPR to be submitted to NMCG tentatively by 14.09.2024.
4	R24	Bally Khal, Bally	Hooghly	Consultant engaged for preparation of DPR. DPR to be submitted to NMCG tentatively by 14.09.2024.
5	R25	Dewangazi Drain	Hooghly	Proposal for In-Situ treatment on this drain is sent to NMCG on 20.03.2024 for approval
6	R15	Chandannagar Drain	Hooghly	Already tapped in Chandannagar STP
7	R51	Drain at Akhash Ganga	Hooghly	Preparation of DPR already proposed
8	R16	Gondal Para	Hooghly	Engagement of Consultant is under process.
9	R52	Telinl para drain	Hooghly	Engagement of Consultant is under process.
10	R17	DVC Canal	Hooghly	Consultant engaged for preparation of DPR. DPR to be submitted to NMCG tentatively by 14.09.2024.
11	R18	Champdany Ferry Ghat/Paolghat drain	Hooghly	In house DPR is almost ready . But it could not be submitted due to lack of NOC for MPS land.
12	R19	Baidyabati Drain	Hooghly	Consultant engaged for preparation of DPR. DPR to be submitted to NMCG tentatively by 14.09.2024.
13	R20	Chatra Khal, Serampore	Hooghly	In house DPR is almost ready . But it could not be submitted due to lack of NOC of railway crossing from South Eastern Rail.
14	R21	Serampore/ Bhagirathi Drain	Hooghly	DO
15	R22	Hastings Ghat Drain, Rishra	Hooghly	Consultant engaged for preparation of DPR. DPR to be submitted to NMCG tentatively by 14.09.2024.
16	R7	ITC Tribeni Drain, Hooghly	Hooghly	This drain carries discharge from ITC, Tribeni. *
17	RB	BTPS Out fall Drain -1 ,Hooghly	Hooghly	This drain carries discharge from BTPS, Tribeni. *
18	R9	Dhopa Ghat Drain, Hooghly	Hooghly	Engagement of Consultant is under process.
19	R10	Rosbara khal, Hooghly	Hooghly	Will be tapped in Hooghly Chinsurah STP, under construction
20	R11	Chandni Ghat Drain, Chinsurah	Hooghly	Will be tapped in Hooghly Chinsurah STP, under construction
21	R12	Imambara Khal	Hooghly	Will be tapped in Hooghly Chinsurah STP, under construction
22	R13	Chinsurah -Majir Rasta Drain	Hooghly	Will be tapped in Hooghly Chinsurah STP, under construction

38161

23	R50	**Drain at Tamil para ferry Ghat, Chinsura**	Hooghly	Will be tapped in Hooghly Chinsurah STP, under construction
24	R14	**Sarishapara**	Hooghly	Engagement of Consultant for preparation of DPR is under process.
* These drains are flowing through the Gram Panchayet area, therefore, data may be taken from P&RD Department.				

Annexure - 'R/1C 38162

Standard Format of Utilisation Certificate

1) Name of Scheme/Project as per Administrative Approval Order: Rejuvenation Work for Existing STP at Hooghly District, West Bengal

2) Reference to Administrative Approval (NMCG Order No. and Date): F. No.: T-15/2017-18/170/NMCG

3) Source of funding: (For all schemes under EAP/NON-EAP/NGP)* NGP

Sl.No	WBS(NGRBA) Fund release Order No. & Date.	Amount released by WBS(NGRBA)PMG (Rs. In lakh) (Central & State shares to be shown separetely)	Remarks
1	2	3	6
			1. Certified that out of Rs. 15.44 Crore sanctioned during the year 2024-25 In favour of West Bank -1 under WBS(NGRBA)PMG Letter(s) No. given in the margin, a cumulative sum of Rs.15.44 Crore has been utilised for the purpose for which it was sanctioned and the balance sum of Rs. NIL remains unutilised. 2. Utilisation of fund stated above, does not include any excess/supplimentary works. or, Utilisation of fund stated above includes interalia, excess/supplimentary works within the limit of sanction by the competent authority as per codal provisions & prevailing Govt. orders in the UD & MA Department and within the administratively approved cost. or, utilisation of fund includes interalia, excess/supplimentary requiring approval of the Government and such approval has been accorded by the UD & MA Department vide No. ..... dated, ...
	Total		

Note:

1 In the 2nd Certificate, there are three options keep only and strike out the remaining two.

30/5/24

Chief Engineer
Water & Sanitation Sector
GAP Wing, KMDA

Countersigned

30/5/2024

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Statement of Status of the Scheme and Requisition of Fund for the Scheme/Project under NGP

Executing Division: West Bank -1, GAP Wing, W & S Sector, KMDA

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Project	Location	Sanctioned Cost (Balance cost / Administra-tively Approved cost)	Awarded Cost/ Tendered Amount	Cumulative fund already received	Cumulative UC submitted (copy of U.C. against last instalment of fund to be enclosed.)	Gross Booked Expenditure against col. 8 (gross amount inclusive of statutory deductions).	Cumulative physical progress (%) anticipated uptill end of indenting month if indent submitted by 7th of the month & upto to the end of the next month, if indent submitted thereafter	Anticipated gross value of works depending on physical progress shown in col. 10	Indent of fund (gross amount inclusive of statutory deductions) Refer to Note below (IT, VAT, ST, Cess/ Royalty included)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Rejuvenation Work for Existing STP at Hooghly District, West Bengal	Uttarpara - Kotrung	Capital Cost: Rs. 17.56 Crore O & M: Rs. 1.58 Crore, Supervision & ESMP Cost: Rs.0 .75 Crore Total: Rs. 19.89 Crore	Capital Cost: Civil-Rs. 9,44,20,302.00 Lakh E&M: 6,32,80,333.00 Lakh Total Rs. **15,77,00,635.00 Lakh** & O & M: Rs. 1,33,99,365.00 Lakh Total Rs. **17,11,00,000.00 Lakh**	15.44 Crore	Up-to-date	15.44 Crore	100.00%	15.77 Crore	Rs. 10,586.00

Note: 1. Please submit Utilization Certificate in the prescribed proforma (format enclosed) for the last instalment of fund received.
2. Please submit source of fund-wise (NGP) separate indents (Modified).

30/5/2024

Chief Engineer
Water & Sanitation Sector,
GAP Wing, KMDA

Chief Engineer
KMDA

30/5/2024

38163

Standard Format of Utilisation Certificate

1) Name of Scheme/Project as per Administrative Approval Order: Pollution Abatement Works for River Ganga at Hooghly Chinsurah

2) Reference to Administrative Approval (NMCG Order No. and Date): F. No.: Pr-12013/4/2017-TechConst.NMCG

3) Source of funding: (For all schemes under EAP/NON-EAP/NGP)*: NGP

Sl.No	WBS(NGRBA) Fund release Order No. & Date.	Amount released by WBS(NGRBA)PMG (Rs. In lakh) (Central & State shares to be shown separetely)	Remarks
1	2	3	6
			1. Certified that out of Rs.83.49 Crore sanctioned during the year 2024-25 In favour of GPCD (West) under WBS(NGRBA)PMG Letter(s) No. given in the margin, a cumulative sum of Rs.83.49 Crore has been utilised for the purpose for which it was sanctioned and the balance sum of Rs. NIL remains unutilised. 2. Utilisation of fund stated above, does not include any excess/supplimentary works. or, Utilisation of fund stated above includes interalia, excess/supplimentary works within the limit of sanction by the competent authority as per codal provisions & prevailing Govt. orders in the UD & MA Department and within the administratively approved cost. or, utilisation of fund includes interalia, excess/supplimentary requiring approval of the Government and such approval has been accorded by the UD & MA Department vide No. ..... dated, ...
	Total		

Note:

1 In the 2nd Certificate, there are three options keep only and strike out the remaining two.

30/5/24

Countersigned

Chief Engineer
Water & Sanitation Sector,
GAP Wing, KMDA

30/5/2024

Statement of Status of the Scheme and Requisition of Fund for the Scheme/Project under NGP

Executing Division: GPCD (West), GAP Wing, W & S Sector, KMDA

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Project	Location	Sanctioned Cost (Balance cost / Administra-tively Approved cost)	Awarded Cost/ Tendered Amount	Cumulative fund already received	Cumulative UC submitted (copy of U.C. against last instalment of fund to be enclosed.)	Gross Booked Expenditure against col. 8 (gross amount inclusive of statutory deductions).	Cumulative physical progress (%) anticipated uptill end of indenting month if indent submitted by 7th of the month & upto to the end of the next month, if indent submitted thereafter	Anticipated gross value of works depending on physical progress shown in col. 10	Indent of fund (gross amount inclusive of statutory deductions) Refer to Note below (IT, VAT, ST, Cess/ Royalty included)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Pollution Abatement Works for River Ganga at Hooghly Chinsurah	Hooghly - Chinsurah Municipal Town[**Development of I &D Network & STP**]	Capital Cost: Rs. 81.92 Crore O & M: Rs. 67.00 Crore Centage: 5.80 Total: Rs. 154.73 Crore	Design-Build value Rs.101.00 Crore, O&M-43.00 Crore Total Rs.144.00 Crore	83.49 Crore	Up-to-date	83.49 Crore	85.00%	85.85 Crore	Rs. 34,987.00

Note: 1. Please submit Utilization Certificate in the prescribed proforma (format enclosed) for the last instalment of fund received.
2. Please submit source of fund-wise (NGP) separate indents (Modified).

Chief Engineer
Water & Sanitation Sector,
GAP Wing, KMDA

Chief Engineer
KMDA

38165

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Standard Format of Utilisation Certificate

1) Name of Scheme/Project as per Administrative Approval Order: Rejuvenation Work for Existing STP at Hooghly District, West Bengal

2) Reference to Administrative Approval (NMCG Order No. and Date): F. No.: T-16/2017-18/170/NMCG

3) Source of funding: (For all schemes under EAP/NON-EAP/NGP)*: NGP

Sl.No	WBS(NGRBA) Fund release Order No. & Date.	Amount released by WBS(NGRBA)PMG (Rs. In lakh) (Central & State shares to be shown separetely)	Remarks
1	2	3	6
			1. Certified that out of Rs. 8.50 Crore sanctioned during the year 2024-25 In favour of West Bank Division under WBS(NGRBA)PMG Letter(s) No. given in the margin, a cumulative sum of Rs. 8.50 Crore has been utilised for the purpose for which it was sanctioned and the balance sum of Rs. NIL remains unutilised. 2. Utilisation of fund stated above, does not include any excess/supplimentary works. or, Utilisation of fund stated above includes interalia, excess/supplimentary works within the limit of sanction by the competent authority as per codal provisions & prevailing Govt. orders in the UD & MA Department and within the administratively approved cost. or, utilisation of fund includes interalia, excess/supplimentary requiring approval of the Government and such approval has been accorded by the UD & MA Department vide No. ..... dated, ...
	Total		

Note:

1 In the 2nd Certificate, there are three options keep only and strike out the remaining two.

30/5/2024

Chief Engineer
Water & Sanitation Sector,
GAP Wing, KMDA
Countersigned.

30/5/2024

Statement of Status of the Scheme and Requisition of Fund for the Scheme/Project under NGP

Executing Division: West Bank Division, GAP Wing, W & S Sector, KMDA

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Project	Location	Sanctioned Cost (Balance cost / Administra-tively Approved cost)	Awarded Cost/ Tendered Amount	Cumulative fund already received	Cumulative UC submitted (copy of U.C. against last instalment of fund to be enclosed.)	Gross Booked Expenditure against col. 8 (gross amount inclusive of statutory deductions).	Cumulative physical progress (%) anticipated uptill end of indenting month if indent submitted by 7th of the month & upto to the end of the next month, if indent submitted thereafter	Anticipated gross value of works depending on physical progress shown in col. 10	Indent of fund (gross amount inclusive of statutory deductions) Refer to Note below (IT, VAT, ST, Cess/ Royalty included)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Rejuvenation Work for Existing STP at Hooghly District, West Bengal	Baidyabati and Bhadreswar	Capital Cost: Rs. 8.78 Crore O & M: Rs. 10.57 Crore, Supervision & ESMP Cost Rs.0.45 Crore Total: Rs. 19.80 Crore	Tender Cost: Capital Cost Rs. 8.33 Crore, O&M Cost Rs.3.45 Crore. Total **Rs.11.78 Crore** for Baidyabati and Bhadreswar	8.50 Crore	Up-to-date	8.50 Crore	100.00%	8.33 Crore	Rs. 12,35,530.00

Note: 1. Please submit Utilization Certificate in the prescribed proforma (format enclosed) for the last instalment of fund received.
2. Please submit source of fund-wise (NGP) separate indents (Modified).
3. Sanctioned Cost For Baidyabati & Bhadreswar (Captal Cost Rs.8.78 Crore, O&M Cost Rs.10.57 Crore & Supervision Charge Rs..35 Crore).

30/5/2024

Chief Engineer
Water & Sanitation Sector,
GAP Wing, KMDA

Chief Engineer
KMDA

30/5/2024

38167

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Standard Format of Utilisation Certificate

1) Name of Scheme/Project as per Administrative Approval Order: Rejuvenation Work for Existing STP at Hooghly District, West Bengal

2) Reference to Administrative Approval (NMCG Order No. and Date): F. No.: T-15/2017-18/170/NMCG

3) Source of funding: (For all schemes under EAP/NON-EAP/NGP)*: NGP

Sl.No	WBS(NGRBA) Fund release Order No. & Date.	Amount released by WBS(NGRBA)PMG (Rs. In lakh) (Central & State shares to be shown separetely)	Remarks
1	2	3	6
			1. Certified that out of Rs. 9.10 Crore sanctioned during the year 2024-25 in favour of GPCD (West) under WBS(NGRBA)PMG Letter(s) No. given in the margin, a cumulative sum of Rs.9.10 Crore has been utilised for the purpose for which it was sanctioned and the balance sum of Rs. NIL remains unutilised. 2. Utilisation of fund stated above, does not include any excess/supplimentary works. or, Utilisation of fund stated above includes interalia, excess/supplimentary works within the limit of sanction by the competent authority as per codal provisions & prevailing Govt. orders in the UD & MA Department and within the administratively approved cost. or, utilisation of fund includes interalia, excess/supplimentary requiring approval of the Government and such approval has been accorded by the UD & MA Department vide No. ..... dated, ...
	Total		

Note:

1 In the 2nd Certificate, there are three options keep only and strike out the remaining two.

30/5/24

Chief Engineer
Water & Sanitation Sector,
GAP Wing, KMDA

30/5/2024

Statement of Status of the Scheme and Requisition of Fund for the Scheme/Project under NGP

Executing Division: GPCD (WEST), GAP Wing, W & S Sector, KMDA

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Project	Location	Sanctioned Cost (Balance cost / Administra-tively Approved cost)	Awarded Cost/ Tendered Amount	Cumulative fund already received	Cumulative UC submitted (copy of U.C. against last instalment of fund to be enclosed.)	Gross Booked Expenditure against col. 8 (gross amount inclusive of statutory deductions).	Cumulative physical progress (%) anticipated uptill end of indenting month if indent submitted by 7th of the month & upto to the end of the next month, if indent submitted thereafter	Anticipated gross value of works depending on physical progress shown in col. 10	Indent of fund (gross amount inclusive of statutory deductions) Refer to Note below (IT, VAT, ST, Cess/ Royalty included)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Rejuvenation Work for Existing STP at Hooghly District, West Bengal	Chandannagar and Bansberia	Capital Cost: Rs. 11.33 Crore O & M: Rs. 12.14 Crore Supervision & ESMP Cost: Rs.0.55 Crore Total: **Rs.24.02** Crore	Capital Cost: Civil-Rs. 5.00 Crore E&M: 4.75 Crore Total Rs. 9.75 Crore & O & M: Rs. 3.50 Crore Total Rs. 13.25 Crore	9.09 Crore	Up-to-date	9.09 Crore	100.00%	9.75 Crore	Rs. 28,16,241.00

Note: 1. Please submit Utilization Certificate in the prescribed proforma (format enclosed) for the last instalment of fund received.
2. Please submit source of fund-wise (NGP) separate indents (Modified).

13/5/24

Chief Engineer
Water & Sanitation Sector.
GAP Wing, KMDA

Chief Engineer
KMDA

15/5/2024

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Annexure-R/10

Government of West Bengal

Office of the District Magistrate, Hooghly

M. A. Section

Memo.490 /M.A./DGC/HGLY. Dated. 19/07/2024.

From : The Officer-in-Charge, District Municipal Affairs Section, Hooghly.

To : The Officer-in-Charge, Revenue Munshikhana ,Hooghly

Sub: Regarding report of various IEC activities in compliance with Order dated24.11.2023,Order dated 21.02.2024 and Order dated 02.05.2024 passed by Hon'ble NGT (Principal Bench), New Delhi in the matter of M.C Meheta-vs-Union Of India & Ors. In respect to ULB's under Hooghly.

In reference to the subject mentioned above, the undersigned on behalf of District Ganga Committee, is hereby inform you that as per memo No.1135/RM,Dated,18/07/2024. Any kind of Information-Education-Communication (IEC) Activities Program directed by West Bengal State NGRBA Program Management Group(WBSPMG) for which District Ganga Committee, Hooghly received fund from WBSPMG and District Ganga Committee, Hooghly never received directly any kind of fund from National Mission For Clean Ganga (NMCG).

All the funds of IEC Activities coming from WBSPMG, have been spent by District Ganga Committee-Hooghly as per order by Programme Director of West Bengal State NGRBA Program Management Group(WBSPMG).Details are as follows:

ULB and Block wise latest status of sending fund release request to DGC, Hooghly by ULBs and Block on various IEC activities related to Namami Ganga already held in Hooghly District related to Namami Gange (From January 2024 to till date)

SL no.	Name of IEC Activity & Date of event	WBSPMG Memo no./Mailed & Date	Sanctioned Amt. (in Rs.)	Allotment received from WBSPMG	Fund Request received from	Fund request pending from	Last date of sending fund release request to WBSPMG	UC send to WBSPMG
1	Wall Painting,Tableau Campaign,Slogan Competition	5371-NGRBA/SPMG/IEC Activities/427/2017/P-III(2023),dated,08/01/2024	79,500/-	79,500/-	Bansberia Municipality	Received	221/MA/HGLY/23-24,Dated. 12/03/2024	389/MA,Dated,30.05.2024

Officer - In-charge, District Municipal Affairs Section, Hooghly.

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Government of West Bengal

Office of the District Magistrate, Hooghly

M. A. Section

(officer-ma@hooghly.gov.in / mahooghly@gmail.com)

Memo. 389 /MA Dated. 30 /05/2024.

From : The District Magistrate, Hooghly.

To : The Program Director, WBSPMG, Unnayan Bhawan,3rd Floor,DJ- 11,Sector-II,Salt Lake City, Kolkata-700091.

Sub: Sending of Utilization Certificate of fund amounting to Rs.2,69,006/- allotted from WBSPMG in favour of District Ganga Committee, Hooghly for the purpose of Payment to Hooghly DGC for expenses for IEC events in FY 2022-23.

Ref :-

i)WBSPMG order vide no. 5604-NGRBA/SPMG/IEC Drive-679/2022,dated.20/03/2024
ii)WBSPMG order vide no. 5605-NGRBA/SPMG/IEC Drive-679/2022,dated. 20/03/2024

Madam,

In reference to the subject mention above, the undersigned is directed by the Authority to hereby sending **Utilization Certificate of fund amounting to Rs.**(1,08,554/- + 1,60,452/-) **2,69,006/-** allotted from WBSPMG in favour of District Ganga Committee, Hooghly for the purpose of Payment to Hooghly DGC for IEC activities in FY 2022-23 on behalf of District Ganga Committee, Hooghly for your kind perusal and for taking necessary course of action.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully

For District Magistrate, Hooghly.

Enclo: As stated Above.

Memo. 389 /1(2)/MA Dated. 30 /05/2024.
Copy forwarded for kind information to:-

1) The PA to the District Magistrate and Chairperson, District Ganga Committee, Hooghly for kind appraisal of the Authority.
2) The PA to the Additional District Magistrate(MA) and District Nodal Officer, District Ganga Committee, Hooghly for kind appraisal of the Authority.

Officer-in Charge, District Municipal Affairs Section, Hooghly.

SR-330A OF WBTR-I

UTILISATION CERTIFICATE

Sanction Memo no.	Date	Amount
5604-NGRBA/SPMG/IEC Drive-679/2022	20/03/2024	1,08,554/-
5605-NGRBA/SPMG/IEC Drive-679/2022	20/03/2024	1,60,452/
		Total Rs. 2,69,006/-

Certified that out of Rs. 2,69,006/- of Grant sanctioned/allotted during the year 2023-2024 in under West Bengal State NGRBA Program Management Group (SPMG), Urban Development & Municipal Affairs Department, Govt. of West Bengal (given in the margin) and Rs. 2,69,006/- have been utilized for the purpose of payment to Hooghly DGC for which it was sanctioned/allotted and that the balance of Rs. NIL remained Unutilized at the end of year has been surrender to the Government vide No. _____x_____ and will be adjusted towards the grants payable during the year _____x_____.

Certified that I have satisfied myself that the conditions on which the Grants/Grants-in-aid were sanctioned have been duly fulfilled and that I have exercised the following checks to see that the money was actually utilized for the purpose for which it was sanctioned.

Kinds of check exercised:

1) **Books of Accounts**
2) **Original bill**
3) **Receipts & Vouchers**
4) **Bank Statement & Physical Progress**

Signature:
Designation : Officer-in-Charge,
District Municipal Affairs Section, Hooghly.
Date : 30.5.2024.

38173

West Bengal State NGRBA Program Management Group (SPMG)
Urban Development & Municipal Affairs Department, Govt. of West Bengal,
Unnayan Bhavan, 3rd Floor, Block-A, DJ-11, Sector-II,
Salt Lake City, Kolkata - 700 091

Memo No. 5605-NGRBA/SPMG/ IEC Drive-679/2022 Dated: 20-03-20

ORDER

Sub: -Transfer of funds from Assignment A/C No. 10672301005 under National Ganga Plan Component

Sanction is hereby accorded for drawal / transfer of fund as per table given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Account from which to be transferred (Assignment Account No.)	Account to which the fund to be transferred (Vendor Account No.)	Name of Bank with Branch	Release of Fund (Rs.)	Remarks
1.	HOOGHLY DISTRICT GANGA COMMITTEE	10672301005	246201000586	ICICI Bank, Hooghly Chinsurah ICIC0002462	1,60,452.00	Expenditure for Behavioural Change Communication Activities [Hooghly-Chinsurah], Public Outreach & Knowledge Based Events [Bhadreshwar, Chandernagore, Hindmotor, Uttarpara), Slogan Competition (Bansberia), Wall Painting (Bansberia), Mass Awareness Vehicle [Tableau Campaign] (Bansberia) and Mass Awareness Exhibition (Stall) [Chinsurah-Mogra]
2.	KANAK JYOTI ENTERPRISE	10672301005	0099202100000214	Punjab National Bank, New Alipore PUNB0009920	53,460.00	Expenditure for procuring of 200 Pcs. Super Special Diaries with Box
3.	West Bengal State Programme Management Group	10672301005	41676980653	State Bank of India, Salt Lake SBIN0001612	540.00	I.T. of Kanak Jyoti Enterprise
			Grand Total		2,14,452.00	

(Rupees Two Lakh Forteen Thousand Four Hundred Fifty-Two only)

20/3/24

Director (Finance & Administration), WBSPMG

Director (Finance & Administration)
West Bengal State NGRBA
Programe Management Group
Unnayan Bhawan, Salt Lake
Kolkata-700 091

Program Director, WBSPMG

Program Director
West Bengal State NGRBA
Program Management Group

P.T.O.

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						Knowledge based events (Ranaghat-I), Wall Painting (Ranaghat-I), Slogan Competition (Ranaghat-I, Chakdah), River Festival (Chakdah), World Wetland Day (Krishanagar-II), Mass Awareness Exhibition [Stall] (Krishnagar-I) and Display of Flex/Banner during Durga Puja (Ranaghat-I. Chakdah, Kalyani)
4.	DISTRICT GANGA COMMITTEE MALDA NAMAMI GANGE	460901010034337	923010014457925	Axis Bank, 1 K.J SANYAL ROAD P.O & DIST :MALDA UTIB0000389	2,39,500.00	Expenditure for BCC Activities, Tableau Campaigning on River Pollution Abatement, Slogan Competition on River pollution abatement -2 nos. Program, Wall Painting on maintaining Biodiversity, Photography and Mass Awareness Exhibition (Stall)
			Grand Total		11,41,201.00	

Director (Finance & Administration), WBSPMG
Director (Finance & Administration)
West Bengal State NGRBA
Programe Management Group
Unnayan Bhawan, Salt Lake
Kolkata-700 091

Program Director, WBSPMG
Program Director
West Bengal State NGRBA
Program Management Group

Memo No. 5604-(6)/ NGRBA/SPMG/ IEC Drive-679/2022 Dated: 20-03-2024

Copy for information and necessary action to:

1. The General Manager, Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi, 6, Sansad Marg, Sansad Marg Area, New Delhi, Delhi- 110001.
2. The A.D.M. & Member Convener of DGC, Nadia- for his kind information with reference to your requisition no. 988/MA dated 12.03.2024.
3. The A.D.M. (ZP) & Addl. Executive Officer, South 24 Parganas Zilla Parishad- for his kind information with reference to your requisition no. 751/ZP/NGP/24 dated 01.03.2024.
4. Officer-in-Charge, District Municipal Affairs Section, Hooghly- for his kind information with reference to your requisition no. 207, 221, 222 & 223/M.A./DGC/HGLY/23-24 dated 12.02.2024, 06.03.2024, 12.03.2024 & 13.03.2024.
5. Officer-in-Charge, Municipal Affairs Section, Malda- for his kind information with reference to your requisition no. 96, 97, 109, 111, 112, 117 & 125/M.A. dated 01.03.2024, 04.03.2024, 05.03.2024, 11.03.2024 & 12.03.2024.
6. Communication & Public Outreach Coordinator, WBSPMG.

Director (Finance & Administration), WBSPMG

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SR-330A OF WBTR-I

UTILISATION CERTIFICATE

Sanction Memo no.	Date	Amount
5604-NGRBA/SPMG/IEC Drive-679/2022	20/03/2024	1,08,554/-
5605-NGRBA/SPMG/IEC Drive-679/2022	20/03/2024	1,60,452/
		Total Rs. 2,69,006/-

Certified that out of Rs. 2,69,006/- of Grant sanctioned/allotted during the year 2023-2024 in under West Bengal State NGRBA Program Management Group (SPMG), Urban Development & Municipal Affairs Department, Govt. of West Bengal (given in the margin) and Rs. 2,69,006/- have been utilized for the purpose of payment to Hooghly DGC for which it was sanctioned/allotted and that the balance of Rs. NIL remained Unutilized at the end of year has been surrender to the Government vide No. _____x_____ and will be adjusted towards the grants payable during the year _____x_____.

Certified that I have satisfied myself that the conditions on which the Grants/Grants-in-aid were sanctioned have been duly fulfilled and that I have exercised the following checks to see that the money was actually utilized for the purpose for which it was sanctioned.

Kinds of check exercised:

1) **Books of Accounts**
2) **Original bill**
3) **Receipts & Vouchers**
4) **Bank Statement & Physical Progress**

Signature:
Designation : Officer-In-Charge,
District Municipal Affairs Section, Hooghly.
Date : 30.5.2024.

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West Bengal State NGRBA Program Management Group (SPMG)

Urban Development & Municipal Affairs Department, Govt. of West Bengal,
Unnayan Bhavan, 3rd Floor, Block-A, DJ-11, Sector-II,
Salt Lake City, Kolkata - 700 091

Memo No. 5605-NGRBA/SPMG/ IEC Drive-679/2022 Dated: 20-03-20

ORDER

Sub: -Transfer of funds from Assignment A/C No. 10672301005 under National Ganga Plan Component

Sanction is hereby accorded for drawal / transfer of fund as per table given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Account from which to be transferred (Assignment Account No.)	Account to which the fund to be transferred (Vendor Account No.)	Name of Bank with Branch	Release of Fund (Rs.)	Remarks
1.	HOOGHLY DISTRICT GANGA COMMITTEE	10672301005	246201000586	ICICI Bank, Hooghly Chinsurah ICIC0002462	1,60,452.00	Expenditure for Behavioural Change Communication Activities [Hooghly-Chinsurah], Public Outreach & Knowledge Based Events [Bhadreshwar, Chandernagore, Hindmotor, Uttarpara), Slogan Competition (Bansberia), Wall Painting (Bansberia), Mass Awareness Vehicle [Tableau Campaign] (Bansberia) and Mass Awareness Exhibition (Stall) [Chinsurah-Mogra]
2.	KANAK JYOTI ENTERPRISE	10672301005	0099202100000214	Punjab National Bank, New Alipore PUNB0009920	53,460.00	Expenditure for procuring of 200 Pcs. Super Special Diaries with Box
3.	West Bengal State Programme Management Group	10672301005	41676980653	State Bank of India, Salt Lake SBIN0001612	540.00	I.T. of Kanak Jyoti Enterprise
			Grand Total		2,14,452.00	

(Rupees Two Lakh Forteen Thousand Four Hundred Fifty-Two only)

20/3/24

Director (Finance & Administration), WBSPMG

Director (Finance & Administration)
West Bengal State NGRBA
Programe Management Group
Unnayan Bhawan, Salt Lake
Kolkata-700 091

Program Director, WBSPMG

Program Director
West Bengal State NGRBA
Program Management Group

P.T.O.

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West Bengal State NGRBA Program Management Group (SPMG)

Urban Development & Municipal Affairs Department, Govt. of West Bengal,
Unnayan Bhavan, 3rd Floor, Block-A, DJ-11, Sector-II,
Salt Lake City, Kolkata - 700 091

Memo No. 5870-NGRBA/SPMG/ IEC Drive-679/2022 Dated: 27-06-2024

ORDER

ub: -Transfer of funds to different DGCs from Assignment A/C No. 10672301005 under National Ganga Plan Components

Sanction is hereby accorded for drawal / transfer of fund as per table given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Account from which to be transferred (Assignment Account No.)	Account to which the fund to be transferred (Vendor Account No.)	Name of Bank with Branch	Release of Fund (Rs.)	Remarks
1.	DISTRICT GANGA COMMITTEE MALDA NAMAMI GANGE	10672301005	923010014457925	Axis Bank, Malda, UTIB0000389	50,000.00	Expenditure for Ganga Swachhta Pakhwada (Kaliachak-III & Manickchak)
2.	HOOGHLY DISTRICT GANGA COMMITTEE	10672301005	246201000586	ICICI Bank, Hooghly Chinsurah, ICIC0002462	50,000.00	Expenditure for Ghat Pe Haat (Champdany)
3.	District Ganga Committee, Purba Bardhaman	10672301005	50230003784908	Bandhan Bank, Burdwan, BDBL0001317	2,15,000.00	Expenditure for Behavioural Change Communication Activities (Kalna-II & Katwa-II), Display of Flex/Banner during Durga Puja (Kalna Katwa, Burdwan Sadar), Mass Awareness Exhibition Stall (Sabola Mela, Katwa), Public Outreach & Knowledge Based Events (Kalna), Ghat Pe Haat (Khandagosh) etc.
			Grand Total		3,15,000.00	

(Rupees Three Lakh Fifteen Thousand only)

27/6/24

Director (Finance & Administration), WBSPMG

Director (Finance & Administration)
West Bengal State NGRBA
Programe Management Group
Unnayan Bhawan, Salt Lake
Kolkata-700 091

Program Director, WBSPMG

Program Director
West Bengal State NGRBA
Program Management Group
Unnayan Bhawan, Salt Lake
Kolkata-700 091

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O/C

West Bengal State NGRBA Program Management Group (SPMG)

Urban Development & Municipal Affairs Department, Govt. of West Bengal,
Unnayan Bhavan, 3rd Floor, Block-A, DJ-11, Sector-II,
Salt Lake City, Kolkata - 700 091

Memo No. 5604-NGRBA/SPMG/ IEC Drive-679/2022 Dated: 20-03-202

To
The Chief Manager,
Union Bank of India,
Salt Lake City, CF-335,
Sector – I, Kolkata – 700064

21/3/24

Sub: Fund transferred to District Ganga Committees from Mother A/c No. 460901010034337 under NGP-Non-EAP Compone

Madam,

This is to request you to transfer the amount of Rs.11,41,201.00 (Rupees Eleven Lakh Fort One Thousand Two Hundred One only) from the Account No. 460901010034337 to the followir Accounts with the corresponding amount. The details of the Accounts are as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Account from which to be transferred (Mother Account No.)	Account to which the fund to be transferred (Vendor Account No.)	Name of Bank with Branch	Release of Fund (Rs.)	Remarks
1.	HOOGHLY DISTRICT GANGA COMMITTEE	460901010034337	246201000586	ICICI Bank, Hooghly Chinsurah, J.C GHOSH SARANI,CHINUSRAH,HOOGHLY ICIC0002462	1,08,554.00	Expenditure for Behavioural Change Communication Activities [Hooghly-Chinsurah], Public Outreach & Knowledge Based Events [Bhadreshwar, Chandernagore, Hindmotor, Uttarpara), Slogan Competition (Bansberia), Wall Painting (Bansberia), Mass Awareness Vehicle [Tableau Campaign] (Bansberia) and Mass Awareness Exhibition (Stall) [Chinsurah-Mogra]
2.	GANGA ACTION PLAN UNDER SBM (G)/ MNB (SOUTH 24 PARGANAS)	460901010034337	50100333774735	HDFC Bank, 68, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD HDFC0000469	99,000.00	Expenditure for Mass Awareness Vehicle (Tableau Campaign) and Ghat Pe Haat (Falta)
3.	DISTRICT GANGA COMMITTEE (DGC) NADIA ZILLA PARISHAD	460901010034337	422310210000097	BANK OF INDIA, 76- M.M. GHOSH STREET, KRISHNAGAR, NADIA - 741101 BKID0004223	6,94,147.00	Expenditure for Ganga Utsav (Nabadwip), Ghat pe Haat (Nabadwip), Behavioural Change Communication Activities (Kaliagunj), Ghat pe Haat

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Government of West Bengal

Office of the District Magistrate, Hooghly

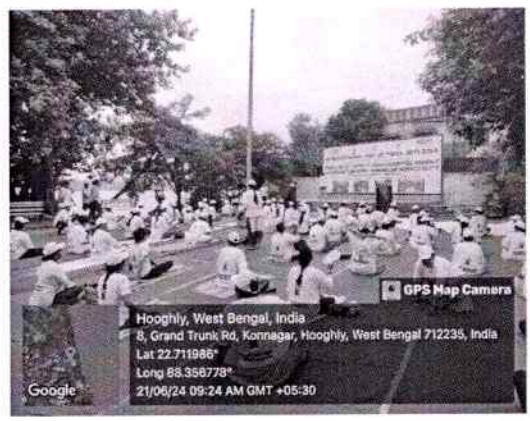
M. A. Section

Action Photographs of IEC Activities:

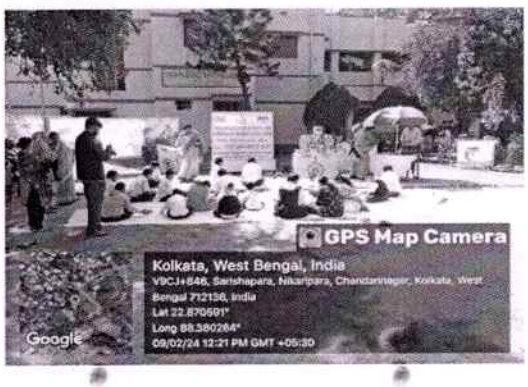
Mission Life Campaign,Rishra,Hooghly,WB

Mission Life Campaign,Rishra,Hooghly,WB

Ghat Pe Haat,Shamsundar Ghat,Champdani,Hooghly



Yoga Day,Konnagar,Hooghly,WB



P O & Knowledge Bassed Event,Chandannagar Behavioral Change Communication,Chinsurah,

Government of West Bengal

Office of the District Magistrate, Hooghly

M. A. Section

Mass awareness Stall,Mogra,Hooghly,WB Wall Paint,Tableau Campaign,Slogan Competition,Hooghly

Officer-in Charge, District Municipal Affairs Section, Hooghly

Date:19/07/2024

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Annexure-R/10

Fund released to the ULBs of West Bengal under Ring Fenced Account

2023-24 Rs. In lakh

Sl. No	Name of District	Name of ULB/Agency	Amount Released
1	Murshidabad	Jiaganj Azimganj	117.19800
2	Kolkata	Kolkata MC	5423.19000
3	North 24 Parganas	Bidhannagar MC	355.08000
4		Executive Engineer, MED, Barasat	137.53800
5	Nadia	Coopers Camp	3.09200
6		Santipur	3.98500
7	Birbhum	Sainthia	41.91000
8		Rampurhat	9.31300
9	Hooghly	Arambag	15.00000
10	Purba Medinipur	Tamluk	4.50000
11		KMDA	10031.79200
12		SUDA	4150.58100
13	Malda		0.00000
14	South 24 Parganas		0.00000
15	Howrah		0.00000
		Total Release 2023-24	**20293.17900**

2024-25 Rs. In lakh

Sl. No	Name of District	Name of ULB/Agency	Amount Released
1	Kolkata	Kolkata MC	161.43000
2	Purba Bardhaman	Burdwan	32.83898
3	North 24 Parganas	Executive Engineer, MED, Bidhannagar	21.76600
4		SLRDC	148.77600
		Total Release 2024-25	**364.81098**
		Total Release	**20657.98998**

**** The indicated fund includes release for NMCG in different Ganga Towns**

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FORM OF UTILISATION CERTIFICATE PRESCRIBED IN S.R.330A OF
The Treasury Rules, West Bengal and The Subsidiary
RULES MADE THEREUNDER VOLUME I

1. Certified that Rs. **1500000/-(Rupees Fifteen Lakh only)** out of 2273503.00(as Administrative Approval Amount), of grants-in-aid sanctioned vide G.O. No. **480(SANCTION)/udma-13014(12)/188/2022-BDG-MA dt. 26.06.2023.** during the year 2021-2022 in favour of EX.ENGINEER, HOOGHLY DIVISION, MUN. ENG. DIRECTORATE under the Municipal Affirs Department Order no given in the margin and Rs. Rs. **1500000/-(Rupees Fifteen Lakh only)** has been utilized for the purpose of "One Time Clearance of water hyacinth, jungles and deposition in canal bed from : I) Bardhaaman Main Road to Harhare Culvert in Ward No. 07 & 08 (3500.00 x 8.00) II) Noapara Tirol Road to Basantapur Rail Bridge in Ward No. 09,10, 11 & 17 (2500.00 x 8.00) III) Parul Paper Mill to Garbari Bus Srtand in War" which was sanctioned and that the balance of Rs. Nil, remaining unutilized at the end of the year has been surrendered to Government, dated Nil and will be adjusted towards the grants-in-aid payment during the next year.)

Sl.No. G.O. No. **480(SANCTION)/udma-13014(12)/188/2022-BDG-MA dt. 26.06.2023** and Amount Rs. **1500000/-(Rupees Fifteen Lakh only)**
Total Rs. **1500000/-(Rupees Fifteen Lakh only)**

2. Certified that I have satisfied myself that the condition on which the grants in-aid was sanctioned have been dully fulfilled /are being fulfilled and that I have exercised that following checks to see that the money was actually utilized for the purpose which was exercised.

Kinds of check exercised
1. General Cash Book.
2. Treasury Pass Book
3. Bill Voucher etc.

3. The grants-in-aid was drawn under T.V No. 8443/8.
Dated 13.07.2023.
HOOGHLY DIV.

13.12.23

Executive Engineer
M.E. Directorate, Hooghly Division
Govt. of West Bengal.

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SR – 330A OF WBTR – I
UTILISATION CERTIFICATE

Sanction Memo. No	Date	Amount
480(Sanction)/UDMA-13014(12)/188/2022-BDG-MA	dt. 26.06.2023	Rs. 15,00,000.00
	TOTAL : Rs.	15,00,000.00

Certified that out of Rs. 15,00,000.00 of Grant sanctioned / allotted during the year 2023-24 in favour of Executive Engineer, Hooghly Divn. M.E. Dte. Deptt. of UD&MA _____. under the Government of West Bengal, Directorate of ~~Technical Education~~ M.E.D & ~~Training~~, Bikash Bhavan letter No. (S) (given in the matgin) and Rs. NIL NIL on account of unspent balance of the previous year. A sum of Rs. NIL

have been utilized for the purpose of One time clearance of water hyacinth, Jungles and deposition in canal bed from Arambagh Municipality for which it was sanctioned / allotted and that the balance of Rs. NIL remained unutilized at the end of the year has been surrendered to Government vide No. NIL dated NIL and will be adjusted towards the grants payable during the year 2023-2024.

Certified that I have satisfied myself that the conditions on which the Grants / Grants-in-aid were sanctioned have been duly fulfilled / are being fulfilled and that I have exercised the following checks to see that the money was actually utilized for the purpose for which it was sanctioned.

Kinds of Check exercised:

1) Tender Procedure.
2) Measurement Book.
3) Cash Book.

06/07/23
Assistant
Hooghly Division
M. E. Dte.

Signature :
Designation :
Date :

7.7.23
Executive Engineer
Hooghly Division
M.E. Directorate, Dept. of U.D. & M.A.
Govt. of West Bengal

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GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER
HOOGHLY DIVISION
MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING DIRECTORATE
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

পশ্চিমবঙ্গ সরকার
নির্বাহী বাস্তুকারের কার্য্যালয়
হুগলী ভুক্তি
পৌর কারিগরী দপ্তর

Nagaram Bhaban, Telaphatak, Chinsurah, Hooghly, PIN - 712101 Phone & Fax (033) 26800608, E-mail Address: eemedhooghly@gmail.com

Memo No. : MED / HLY / 154 / ID-186 / 2021 *Dated. : 06.07.2023.*

To
The Chief Engineer
M. E. Directorate
Bikash Bhavan, Salt Lake City
Govt. Of W.B.

Receipt No 1670
Dt. 07-07-2023
C.E.'s Office, M.E. Dte.
Signature

Sub:- Utilization certificate SR-330A of WBTR-1
Ref No:-Sanctioned G.O No:- 480(SANCTION)/udma-13014(12)/188/2022-BDG-MA dt. 26.06.2023.

Sir/Madam,

Enclose please find here with progress report of work for One Time Clearance of water hyacinth, jungles and deposition in Canal Bed within Arambagh Municipality and utilization certificate SR-330A of WBTR-1 for implementation regarding execution of the above project. Fund Received For the Scheme Rs.1500000/-(Rupees Fifteen Lakh only) as 1st installment & the amount has utilized Rs. 1500000/-(Rupees Fifteen Lakh only) and as balance fund required is Rs. 178514.00 (Rupees One Lakh Seventy Eight Thousand Five Hundred Fourteen) only.

So it is requested to release balance demand (as per Annexure) in favour of following named DDO please.

Name Of D.D.O:- Executive Engineer, Hooghly Divison, M.E.Directorate.
D.D.O Code:-HGBMCE101
Name Of Treasury:- Hooghly Treasury-II
Treasury code:-HGB

Thanking You,

Enclo: Utilization Certificate SR-330A of WBTR-1 and
Progress Report of the work.

06.7.23
Executive Engineer
Hooghly Division, M. E. Directorate
Govt. of West Bengal

Memo No. : MED / HLY / /ID-186 / 2021 *Dated. : 06.07.2023.*

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to;

1. The Superintending Engineer,West Circle, M. E. Directorate,

Executive Engineer
Hooghly Division, M. E. Directorate
Govt. of West Bengal

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ANNEXURE - A

Progress Report Of Canal Cleaning work and necessary fund requirement within Arambagh Municipality.

SL. NO.	UID NO	Description of Works	AA & FS	AA&FS Amount	Tendered Value	Final Bill value	Work Status
1	COPC01	One Time Clearance of water hyacinth, jungles and deposition in canal bed from : I) Bardhaaman Main Road to Harhare Culvert in Ward No. 07 & 08 (3500.00 x 8.00) II) Noapara Tirol Road to Basantapur Rail Bridge in Ward No. 09,10, 11 & 17 (2500.00 x 8.00) III) Parul Paper Mill to Garbari Bus Srtand in Ward No. 13 (1000.00 x 6.00) IV) 24 no. Main Road to Darakeswar River in Ward No. 01 & 02 (1000.00 x 6.00) V) Noapara Math Aher Khal via Hurhur Nayanjuli Khal to Kana Darakeswar River in Ward No. 09 (400.00 x 3.00) VI) Undimahalla to Kana Darakeswar River in Ward No. 06 (1000.00 x 5.00) VII) Vitar Kalipur via Mathura to Darakeswar River in Ward No. 18 (1000 x 5.00) within Arambagh Municipality, District - Hooghly under Hooghly Division, M. E. Directorate, Department of UD & MA.	277-UDMA-13014(12)/188/2022-BDG-MA dt.11.07.2022.	₹ 22,07,921.00	₹ 16,82,215.00	1678514.00	Work Completed as per scoope of work
2							
3					Fund released in 1st. Instalment	1500000.00	
					Balance Fund required	**178514.00**	

(Rupees One Lakh Seventy Eight Thousand Five Hundred Fourteen) only.

06/07/23

Assistant Engineer,
M.E.Dte., Hooghly Division
Govt. Of West Bengal

Assistant Engineer
Hooghly Division, M.E. Dte
Deptt. of U.D. & M.A.
Govt. of West Bengal

06/07/23

Divisional Accountant,
M.E.Dte., Hooghly Division
Govt. Of West Bengal

6/7/23

Executive Engineer
M.E.Dte., Hooghly Division
Govt. Of West Bengal

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Gmail Office of Adv Madhumita <office.advocate.madhumita@gmail.com>

Advance service foe Affidavit in compliance with the order of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal Principal Bench, New Delhi, Dated 24.11.2023, 21.02.2024 & 02.05.2024in matter M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India & Ors. O.A. 200 of 2014.

1 message

Office of Adv Madhumita <office.advocate.madhumita@gmail.com> Sat, Aug 10, 2024 at 1:30 PM
To: Katyayni Chaubey <katyaynichaubey986@gmail.com>

Dear Mam,
Please find the attachment.

OA 200 of 2014.pdf

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With Regards

Office of Advocate Madhumita Bhattacharjee
1921, J Block, Opposite Ariston Hospital, C.R. Park,
New Delhi-110019
Mob. No. 7011332809

Chamber No. 807, Additional Building Complex,
Supreme Court of India,
New Delhi-110001
Telephone No. 011-43029802