

REPORT OF THE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE, NGT, U.P, LUCKNOW

IN THE MATTER OF:-

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 325/2015

LT. COL. SARVADAMAN SINGH OBEROI

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA AND ORS.

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**REPORT OF OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE NGT UP LUCKNOW
IN COMPLIANCE OF ORDERS PASSED IN OA NO. 325/2015
IN RE: LT COLONEL SARVADAMAN SINGH OBEROI VS UNION OF INDIA AND OTHERS**

I. INTRODUCTION

The water bodies have both direct and indirect use values. The stored water may be used for consumptive purpose as well as non-consumptive use like irrigation, fishing, ecotourism, etc. Water bodies are also sites of artistic, religious and spiritual pursuits, having social benefits. In view of this, there is a need to initiate steps towards restoration, conservation and management of lakes/ponds/rivers/groundwater etc. According to Jiggs et.al (2017)¹ small water bodies, including ponds and small lakes, low-order streams, ditches and springs, are the most numerous freshwater environments globally, are critical for freshwater biodiversity and are increasingly recognized for their role in ecosystem service delivery. Such water bodies remain the least investigated part of the water environment and is excluded from water management planning. This kind of negligence deteriorates their condition.

According to an article in Down to Earth (2019)², in the last few decades, water bodies have been under continuous and unrelenting stress, caused primarily by rapid urbanisation and unplanned growth. Encroachment of water bodies has been identified as a major cause of flash floods in Mumbai (2005), Uttarakhand (2013), Jammu and Kashmir (2014) and Chennai (2015). Further, water bodies are being polluted by untreated effluents and sewage that are continuously being dumped into them. Across the country, 86 water bodies are critically polluted, having a chemical oxygen demand or COD concentration of more than 250 mg/l, which is the discharge standard for a polluting source such as sewage treatment plants and industrial effluent treatment plants.

II. FEW ORDERS PASSED IN O.A 325/2015 AND RELATED CASES BY HON'BLE NGT

1. The issue for consideration in the original application no. 325/2015 filed on 14.08.2015 was identification, protection and restoration of water bodies in the State of Haryana. However, in the light of proceedings which took place, the scope of the application was extended to the entire country, in the interest of protection of environment.

2. On 14.08.2015 an application was filed before the Tribunal regarding improper maintenance of water bodies in Gurgaon district, Haryana. As per status report on behalf of Haryana in the order dated 20.07.2018 of Hon'ble NGT "*there are 1216 water bodies in the State of Haryana which are larger than 2.25 Ha and 123 water bodies which are in possession of the State in Gurgaon District while the total number of the water bodies are 641 (later corrected as 647) in Gurgaon District*". The Tribunal ordered that 123 bodies

¹ <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10750-016-3007-0>

² <https://www.downtoearth.org.in/blog/water/india-needs-to-serve-waterbodies-and-value-them-65998>

which are in possession of the State be properly maintained and restored. Further, it was directed that *“an exercise be undertaken in the entire State of Haryana to identify water bodies. On such identification, water bodies be assigned Unique Identification (UID) number and steps are taken for restoration”*. Report regarding it to be submitted within six months from the date of order.

3. Vide order dated 10.05.2019, it was mentioned that on 25.04.2019, a status report was filed by the Haryana Pond and Waste Water Management Authority (HPWWMA) stating that “HPWWMA has been established under a State Act called the HPWWMA Act, 2018 notified on 23.10.2018 for development and protection of ponds and matters connected therewith. Pond has been defined as a tank or lake or any other inland water body having an area of 0.5 acre or more. The authority is to undertake survey and take steps for restoration of water bodies, PDMS (Pond Data Management System) has been developed which can be accessed through <http://hpwwma.org>. DPMOs (District Pond Management Officers) are appointed for each District. As per PDMS data, 16306 ponds fall under the Panchayat and 265 ponds fall under the Urban Local Bodies. The same have been given UID numbers and work of development will be undertaken by DPD (Development and Panchayat Department). The work for connecting the ponds with the nearby canal network will be executed by the IWRD (Irrigation and water Resources Department). 200 most problematic and overflowing ponds will be addressed during 2019-20. 193 model ponds which are overlapping with the said 200 ponds will be developed in first phase for which a plan has been prepared”.

4. The Gurgaon Metropolitan Development Authority (GMDA) also gave its report stating that “water bodies in the District are owned by 20 different entities. Work of restoration of 123 water bodies was taken up which has been widened to improve 647 water bodies. In all 826 water bodies, as found as per record, the task involves identification and verification of data, review and categorization of water bodies, assigning UID numbers, preparation of maps and analysis of information in regard to size, restoration potential, etc. 20 percent of the water bodies are at risk due to discharge of untreated sewage, industrial effluents or waste water”. In the same order, it was mentioned that not even a single water body has so far been taken up for restoration in spite of the exercise undertaken for identification of the water bodies.

5. Thus, the Tribunal directed that the steps for preventing dumping of solid waste or discharging of effluents are urgently required. The State of Haryana may take necessary steps in terms of the status report referred to in para 3 & 4 of order dated 10.05.2019. Further, the Tribunal, taking into consideration the importance of water bodies stated that general directions in this case be issued to all States/UTs.

“There can be no dispute that the water bodies play significant role in recharge of ground water, preventing soil erosion, harnessing rain water

and maintaining micro-climate in the area. Need for conservation and protection of water bodies is thus obvious. This requires involvement not only at the level of the State but also at the level of the community for which State needs to take initiative. The threat caused to the water bodies is by dumping of waste, discharge of effluents and encroachments. The steps required for restoration will include preparation and implementation of catchment area treatment plans, setting up of green belt and wherever viable setting up of bio-diversity parks around the water bodies, cleaning up of the garbage/debris and demarcation by the Revenue Department on identification survey and demarcation. Each water body is required to be given a geo- referenced-UID and an action plan is required for restoration and protection of each of the water bodies. In this view of the matter, need for conservation and protection of water bodies is not confined to the State of Haryana alone but extends to the whole country”

6. The Supreme Court and the Tribunal have passed several orders in different cases related to management and conservation of water bodies in the states. Some significant observations and directions are:

-The Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Hinch Lal Tiwari v. Kamala Devi & Ors (2001) 6 SCC 496* observed:

“It is important to notice that the material resources of the community like forests, tanks, ponds, hillock, mountain etc. are nature's bounty. They maintain delicate ecological balance. They need to be protected for a proper and healthy environment which enables people to enjoy a quality life which is the essence of the guaranteed right under Article 21 of the Constitution. The Government, including the Revenue Authorities i.e. Respondents 11 to 13, having noticed that a pond is falling in disuse, should have bestowed their attention to develop the same which would, on one hand, have prevented ecological disaster and on the other provided better environment for the benefit of the public at large. Such vigil is the best protection against knavish attempts to seek allotment in non-abadi sites.”

The above observations advance the Public Trust Doctrine which is based on the principle that certain resources like air, water and forests have such great importance to the people as a whole that the same cannot be subject of private ownership.

-In *M.C.Mehta vs. Union of India*, the Supreme Court ordered constitution of Central Gound Water Authority aimed towards groundwater conservation.

-The Tribunal vide order dated 07.05.2019 in O.A No. 176/2015, Shailesh Singh Vs. Hotel Holiday Regency, Moradabad & Ors, directed the CGWA to prepare a policy for conservation of groundwater with a robust institutional mechanism for surveillance and monitoring with a view to enhance access to ground water for drinking purposes in OCS areas by way of appropriate replenishment practices which can be properly accounted and measured as well as to sustain the flood plains of rivers in terms of e-flows, augmentation of subterranean flows and preservation of other water bodies.

-The Tribunal also considered the matter in the context of Delhi, vide order dated 30.08.2018 in Original Application No. 496 of 2016, Tribunal on its own Motion Vs. Govt. of NCT of Delhi & Ors. Irrespective of the subject being covered by a particular State statute, the protection of water bodies is an essential need for protection of environment as held in Hinch Lal Tiwari (Supra). Such requirement is covered by the 'Precautionary' principle as well as the 'Sustainable Development' principle which are required to be enforced by this Tribunal under Section 20 of the NGT Act, 2010.

- Original Application No.673/2018, News item published in "The Hindu" authored by Shri Jacob Koshy titled "More river stretches are now critically polluted : CPCB. In O.A. No. 148/2016, Mahesh Chandra Saxena Vs. South Delhi Municipal Corporation & Ors., vide order dated 10.05.2019, it was observed that reuse of treated sewage water as well as restoration of water bodies are connected to ground water conservation, which in turn is connected to remedying the pollution of polluted river stretches.

7. The Tribunal directed all the States and UTs to review the existing framework of restoration all the water bodies by preparing an appropriate action plan. Three months timeline was given to prepare the action plans and a report to be submitted to CPCB. CPCB was directed to review all the plans and provide its comments to the Tribunal within two months thereafter. "The Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs in the course of undertaking monitoring exercise in pursuance of the order of this Tribunal in O.A No. 606/2018, Compliance of MSW Rules, 2016, may also include restoration of water bodies as one of the items as the same is also incidental to waste management which are covered by orders in O.A No. 606/2018, Compliance of MSW Rules, 2016. The CPCB may prepare and place on its website guidelines in the matter of restoration of water bodies in the light of above order within one month."

8. In pursuance of the above, the learned counsel for the CPCB submitted the status report during the course of hearing. It was stated that indicative guidelines for restoration of water bodies have been uploaded on the website of the CPCB on 18.06.2019 but most of the States have not submitted their action plans.

9. CPCB constituted an expert committee vide order dated 28.08.2019 under the Chairmanship of MS, CPCB comprising, representatives of MoEF&CC, MoJS, MoHUA, IIT Delhi, officials of CPCB and DHWQM-I as member convener. First meeting of the expert Committee was held on 16.09.2019. The Tribunal had suggested following actions:

S.No.	Activity proposed	Organization Responsible
1.	<i>Identification and Geo-Tagging of Ponds or Lakes in the Country</i>	<i>NRSA, State Space Application Centre and Concerned State Departments</i>
2.	<i>Assessment of Water Quality of Ponds or lakes.</i>	<i>Through Laboratories approved under E(P) Act, 1986 by the Concerned State Department/ULBs/State Environment Dept./SPCB/PCC.</i>
3.	<i>Prioritization of Ponds or Lakes for restoration in consultation with the respective SPCB.</i>	<i>State Environment Dept./SPCB/PCC.</i>
4.	<i>Preparation and submission of action plan</i>	<i>State Environment Dept./SPCB/PCC.</i>

10. The CPCB conducted a workshop on 30.1.2020. Learned counsel for the CPCB stated that further progress in the matter is being monitored and a status report will be filed before the next date. It was informed that only 14 States/UTs have furnished information which is not complete while 22 States/UTs have not furnished any information.

11. The Tribunal directed that the “required information may be furnished by all the States/UTs by March 31, 2020 positively to the CPCB failing which the States will be liable to pay compensation at the rate of Rs. 1 lakh per month till information is furnished. Payment of compensation will be the responsibility of the Chief Secretaries of the respective States/UTs. It was also directed that the action plans should provide for commencement of the work by 01.04.2020 and conclusion by 31.03.2021. The CPCB will be at liberty to issue appropriate directions to all the States/UTs by for compliance. The Ministry of Jal Shakti is also at liberty to take further remedial action in the matter”.

12. Vide order dated 1.6.2020, it was mentioned that CPCB has filed its further response on 22.05.2020 seeking further time on account of Covid-19 Pandemic. The Tribunal, in view of the fact situation noted above extended the time for the States to complete action in terms of order dated 25.02.2020 till 31.07.2020. The CPCB may thereafter file its report by 31.10.2020.

The Hon’ble NGT noted that “once adequate capacity enhancement of water bodies takes place, excess flood/rain water can be channelized by using appropriate water harvesting techniques. This action needs to be coordinated by the District Magistrates in coordination with the Department of Irrigation and Flood Control or other concerned Departments such as Department of Rural Development/Urban Development/Local Bodies/Forests/Revenue etc. The District Magistrate may as far as possible hold a meeting of all the stakeholders for the purpose as per the District Environment Plan or Watershed Plan within one month from today. The District Magistrates may also ensure that as far as possible at least one pond/water body must be restored in every village, apart from creation of any new

pond/water body. Action taken in this regard may be compiled at State level and reports furnished to the Chief Secretaries of the States by the concerned District Magistrates. Consolidated report of the State may thereafter be forwarded to the CPCB preferably by 31.08.2020 and CPCB may cover this aspect also in its meeting”.

III. MONITORING BY OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

The Oversight Committee reviewed the compliance of directions passed by Hon'ble NGT in O.A 325/2015 vide order dated 1.06.2020. The key points from the minutes of meeting dated 26.06.2020 (refer Annexure VII) are presented below:

1. **Action plan to be submitted by all districts:** In the meeting, the Committee sensitized the representatives from various departments regarding the gravity of the situation and asked them to submit response to the CPCB as per the timeline i.e. by 31.07.2020. In case of non-compliance, Hon'ble NGT has ordered that the State shall be liable to pay Rs. 1 lakh/month till information is submitted. The Committee directed the concerned departments to formulate and implement the action plan of water bodies as per CBCB format within the timeline.

2. **Identification and geo tagging of ponds:** Rural Development Commissioner, Shri Ravindra Naik informed the Committee that identification of ponds is being done and restoration/rejuvenation work is in process. Representative of the UPPCB informed that the Department of Environment has sent the format of CPCB to all the concerned Departments and asked them to furnish information as per format. Representative of the Department of Forest informed that a list of all the wetlands (under its authority) with geo-reference has been prepared. The Committee noted that such a list is to be provided and steps are to be taken to assign a unique ID to every water body.

3. **Steps for restoration of water bodies:** The representatives from Minor Irrigation Dept. and Rural Development, Panchayati Raj informed that continuous steps are being taken up for identification and restoration of ponds. New ponds are also being dug up. The Committee directed to provide a complete list of all the ponds which have been restored and/or are planned to be restored in future. The Committee directed Rural Development Commissioner Shri Naik to consolidate data regarding number of ponds from Minor Irrigation and Irrigation Department and submit the same along with report to the Committee at the earliest.

4. **Best practices and Action Plans for rejuvenation and restoration of water bodies:** Shri Nitin Gaur, CDO Mathura shared the experiment being done in Mathura regarding use of flood water to fill the ponds with water. He informed that under Jal Shakti Abhiyaan and Jal Sanrakshan Karyakram, they have identified 1062 ponds since last year wherein there were no encroachments. 784 ponds have been dug last year and 284 this year. With the help of underground pipes, they have channelized rain/flood water to fill up the dry ponds. This has resulted in substantial improvement in groundwater levels and has also enhanced the water

quality. Another success story was shared by Shri B.N. Singh, Ex District Magistrate, Noida regarding rejuvenation and restoration of ponds in district Gautam Buddha Nagar, Uttar Pradesh with the help of private sector. He informed that a Public-Private Partnership initiative was started by him last year wherein the district administration joined hands with reputed companies and ponds were given for 5 to 10 years on lease/license for heavy plantation in catchment areas, which was done by the private companies. To avoid any misuse, a specific condition was laid down that no private company would have any lien or right on issuance of lease or license to it. He further informed that under this initiative, 51 new ponds have so far been dug up and more than 1000 ponds de-silted. Private companies, in need of mud were permitted to dig out and deepen the depth of ponds by removing silt from their beds. Shri Singh stated that the scheme would be a success with the co-operation of State and private sector. He emphasized that the scheme requires strict vigil by the authorities concerned for desired results. Shri Singh was asked to provide complete details of the initiatives taken in respect of aforesaid scheme by him. On behalf of UPPCB, it has been submitted that Action Plans are being prepared by all the districts and will be sent to CPCB before the deadline. The Committee directed that all departments must formulate and implement the action plan as soon as possible.

IV. COMPLIANCE STATUS AS PER HON'BLE NGT DIRECTIONS

1. **Action plan by the States:** As per Hon'ble NGT order dated 25.02.2020 in O.A 325/2015, CPCB circulated a letter dated 06.3.2020 along with a format (refer Annexure I) related to restoration of water bodies (lakes and ponds) to all the Chief Secretaries, Member Secretaries of State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committees and requested them to arrange the desired information and submit the same on or before 31.03.2020 (Refer Annexure II). Vide letter dated 06.05.2020, CPCB reminded the Chief Secretaries, Member Secretaries of State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committees to submit their response on or before 18.05.2020 (Refer Annexure II).

Vide order dated 1.06.2020, CPCB had submitted that *"till 21.05.2020, 20 States (viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab, Sikkim, Telangana, Tripura) and 03 UTs (viz., Delhi, Puducherry and Lakshadweep) have responded out of which only 09 States viz., Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Odisha and Tripura and 02 UTs viz., Puducherry and Lakshadweep have provided information as per the format circulated by CPCB"*.

In view of the Covid-19 pandemic and nationwide lockdown, Hon'ble Tribunal extended the time for the States to complete action in terms of order dated 25.02.2020 till 31.07.2020 and directed CPCB to file its report by 31.10.2020.

2. **Identification and restoration of ponds:** As per information received from Office of Rural Commissioner that since inception of MNREGA scheme, 240649 ponds have been identified and restored till 15.09.2020 (Refer Annexure III).

3. **Inventory of Wetlands:** District wise inventory of wetlands has been prepared and is available on the website of Uttar Pradesh Environment Compliance Portal³. It contains the unique ID, latitude-longitude, village, wetname, block, tehsil and district details.

4. **Training workshop:** As per information received from UPPCB, a letter dated 16.07.2020 was circulated among District Magistrates, Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources, Ministry of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Minor Irrigation regarding an online training programme organised by UPPCB so as to make the concerned department and officers understand the CPCB format. The information submitted by few departments was not complete and according to the CPCB format, therefore, there arose a need for such training workshop (Refer Annexure IV).

5. **Reminder to Districts:** Vide letter dated 25.08.2020, Secretary, Uttar Pradesh Government directed all the District Magistrates to submit district wise action plan for restoration of water bodies as per Hon'ble NGT directions to Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (Refer Annexure V).

V. SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE STATUS IN O.A 325/2015 AS PER ORDER DATED 1.06.2020

O.A. 325/2015 (in re: M.A NO. 26/2019 in Original Application No.325/2015, I.A. No. 700/2019 & MA. No. 252/2019)					
S. No.	Directions by Hon'ble NGT	Concerned Department	Compliance status July	Compliance status August	Compliance status September
1.	Action Plan including the following: 1. Number of identified water bodies. 2. Location details. 3. Water quality status 4. Compliance status with respect designated	UPPCB	Partially Complied On behalf of UPPCB, it has been submitted that Action Plans are being prepared by all the districts and will be sent to CPCB before the deadline i.e. by 31.07.2020.	Partially Complied Action plans have not been submitted	Partially Complied Action plans have not been submitted

³ Website link: http://www.upecp.in/assets/DEMP/WETLAND_U_P.pdf

	value 5. Identified water bodies. 6. Prioritization to be sent to CPCB by 31.07.2020				
2.	Identification and geo tagging of ponds	Dept. of Rural Development, Dept. of Forest, U.P.	Partially Complied Rural Development Commissioner, Shri Ravindra Naik informed the Oversight Committee that identification of ponds is being done and restoration/rejuvenation work is in process. Representative of the Department of Forest informed that a list of all the wetlands (under its authority) with geo reference has been prepared. The Committee noted that such a list is to be provided and steps have to be taken to assign a unique ID to every water body.	Partially Complied Wetland inventory list available on website of Uttar Pradesh Environment Compliance Portal .	Partially Complied Under MGNREGA, 240649 ponds have been identified and restored till 15.09.2020.
3.	Steps for restoration of water bodies	Dept. of Minor Irrigation, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj	Partially Complied Vide meeting dated 25.06.2020, the representatives from Minor Irrigation Dept. and Rural Development, Panchayati Raj informed that continuous steps are being taken up for identification and restoration of ponds.	No further progress reported	No further progress reported

			<p>The best practices with reference to restoration of water bodies being implemented in Mathura and Gautam Budhh Nagar were discussed in detail. Such steps to be implemented in other parts of the State.</p>		
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VI. OBSERVATIONS BY THE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

The Committee noted that the action plans for restoration of water bodies has still not been prepared by the districts of Uttar Pradesh. CPCB has sent letters to the Chief Secretary to submit the plan by 31.07.2020. Likewise, letter has been sent by Secretary, Uttar Pradesh government to all District Magistrates. However, no response is yet submitted. This suggests gross negligence on part of District authorities. Such non-compliance is clear violation of Hon’ble NGT directions. CPCB should issue notice for compensation for Rs.1 lakh/month since 31.07.2020 immediately. Furthermore, it has been observed that steps for rejuvenation of water bodies have been taken up in few districts. No compliance has been received with reference to the issue of geo-tagging of water bodies. Overall, it is observed that The State Government’s progress concerning matters raised in O.A 325/2015 i.e. identification of water bodies, water quality status, prioritization and detailed action plans is slow.

VII. BEST PRACTICES FOR RESTORATION OF WATER BODIES

1. **Floating Island:** Floating Islands or Floating Wetlands or Floating Treatment Wetlands are islands that float on water. They are made up of variety of materials including recycled plastic. Wetland plants such as Canna, Cattails, Bullrush, Elephant Grass, Vetiver Grass, etc. are planted on top of these islands. As the plant grows, the roots of these plants extend beneath the island into the water. Floating Islands have been implemented at many lakes across India. Bangalore is the leading city in India in terms of implementation of Floating Islands, having installed it at Hebbagodi Lake, Puttenhalli Lake, Mahadevpura Lake, etc. The largest Artificial Floating Wetlands in India are at Nekkampur Lake in Hyderabad. NEERI (National Environmental Engineering & Research Institute) Nagpur has installed Floating Islands at multiple lakes in Mumbai and Thane for testing purposes (visit Cleanwater.co.in).

2. **Groundwater Management in Mathura:** Under the Jal Shakti Abhiyan, the administration is taking steps to improve the water quality in the district. The simple mechanical interventions like digging ponds and rains raised the readiness to tap water which increased

groundwater level. During May 2019 - Aug 2020, the decline in TDS is visible (Details in Annexure-16). An award of excellence had been presented to District Magistrate of Mathura at Water Innovation Summit, 2020 under the category "Rejuvenating Water Bodies: Innovation in a City Landscape".

3. Restoration work in Gautam Buddha Nagar: Rejuvenation and restoration of ponds in district Gautam Buddha Nagar, Uttar Pradesh was done with the help of private sector. Shri B.N Singh in a meeting informed that a Public-Private Partnership initiative was started by him last year wherein the district administration joined hands with reputed companies and ponds were given for 5 to 10 years on lease/licence for heavy plantation in catchment areas, which was done by the private companies. To avoid any misuse, a specific condition was laid down that no private company would have any lien or right on issuance of lease or license to it. Under this initiative, 51 new ponds have so far been dug up and more than 1000 ponds de-silted. Private companies, in need of mud were permitted to dig out and deepen the depth of ponds by removing silt from their beds. Such schemes would prove to be a success with proper coordination and co-operation of State and private sector.

4. Restoration of Puducherry Keni Kulam pond⁴: Care Earth Trust, a Chennai-based NGO that works on biodiversity conservation and particularly wetlands restoration, along with municipal authorities, corporates, and local groups, brought the Keni Kulam pond back to life. The water body was polluted with solid garbage and covered with a dense green layer of water hyacinth. The invasive plant rapidly grows and floats on the water surface, blocks sunlight and as a result kills other aquatic plants and organisms underwater. Vasantha Raja, the project coordinator at Care Earth Trust in a media report informed that over two months, they collected around 180 tons of hyacinth using an excavator mounted on a floating barge. The first step was to test the soil's health. After removing the hyacinth, desilting of pond was done to allow water percolation into the surface.

5. Wetland Park in Delhi: Restoration of the Dheerpur wetland and creation of a wetland park is a collaborative project of Ambedkar University Delhi with the Delhi Development Authority (DDA). It was inaugurated in 2015 and is a five year long project. The Project is undertaken by Centre for Urban Ecology and Sustainability, CUES, set up by Ambedkar University Delhi with a mandate on Urban Ecology, Conservation of Wetlands and Urban Sustainability. The project envisages to ecologically restore, over a period of five years, 25.38 hectares of land earmarked for conservation of wetlands at Dheerpur as per the management agreement between DDA and AUD, using well-established frameworks of restoration science. Once established, the Wetland Park would provide hydrological, regulatory, cultural and aesthetic benefits to local communities (Mukherjee Nagar, Nirankari Colony, Gandhi Vihar and the Ambedkar University Campus). It is also conceived that the Wetlands Resource Centre of the Park would form a hub for nature education and outreach

⁴ <https://www.firstpost.com/long-reads/chennai-how-a-restored-wetland-brought-relief-to-residents-in-citys-drought-prone-area-7864671.html>

programs that further the cause of conservation of wetlands and long-term urban sustainability.

VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS BY OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

1. Hon'ble NGT had asked that Action Plans may be prepared by 31st March, 2020. Uttar Pradesh has so far not prepared its Action Plan despite extension of time by Hon'ble NGT till 31.07.2020. The Oversight Committee was informed by the Commissioner, Rural Development during the review meeting that Action Plan is under preparation. In the State of Uttar Pradesh, water bodies/ponds are looked after by the newly created Department of Namami Gange and rural water supply. In each village, village ponds are maintained by Village Panchayat under the Panchayati Raj Department. The Forest Department also is involved in identification, development and maintenance of wetlands in the State. The construction and repair work on these ponds and water bodies is done under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), which is run by the Rural Development Department. These ponds are filled by Irrigation Department from their canals during summer season. So it is quite clear that a holistic Action Plan has to be prepared. It has to have components of all these Departments. The Action Plan prepared by the Rural Development Department alone would not suffice. It would be in the fitness of things if the Chief Secretary, UP calls a meeting of all these Departments, asks all of them to survey these water bodies, identify each and every water body in each village, geo-tag it, assign a UID number and then get the Action Plan prepared allocating the role of each Department. This Action Plan should also have a component regarding continuous assessment of water quality of these water bodies to be done by State Pollution Control Board. The action plan also should indicate the prioritization of the work as to which work would be taken at what time; budgetary allocations have to be done and specific time-lines have to be fixed. Only then a meaningful Action Plan would be prepared. The statement of Rural Development Department that so far 2,40,469 water bodies have been restored under MGNREGA is a general statement of works done under the MGNREGA scheme right since its inception rather than the result of a well coordinated action plan based on a state level synchronised geo-tagged survey of all the water bodies. The Chief Secretary may, in compliance of Hon'ble NGT directions, call all these Departments and get the Action Plans prepared on the above lines within the time-lines stipulated by Hon'ble NGT.

2. The Forest Department may be directed to plan out afforestation activities on the banks of these water bodies. This year the Forest Department's target of afforestation for the entire state is planting of 25 crore trees. This afforestation plan on the banks of these water bodies can be taken up as an important component of that programme and targets can be given Panchayat-wise to the respective departments right now so that they can plan all activities over the year in a sustainable manner.

3. The District Magistrates have been directed to take up one pond per village this year. This programme may be included in the District Environment Plan to be monitored by the District Magistrates on a monthly basis. The list of one pond per village may be collected from the districts by the Rural Development Department/Namami Gange Department and it may be made a part of the Action Plan for this year. Funds for the activity may be allocated by budgetary grant from the budget heads of the respective Departments. Alternatively, MGNREGA funds from Rural Development Department may be allowed for conducting these works. Another option is use of devolution funds by the respective Panchayats for maintaining these ponds. Annual District Plan based on this list may be prepared indicating the names of the water bodies to be rejuvenated, the budgetary allocation for each water body and their respective time-lines. These should be monitored on a regular basis by the District Magistrates as part of the District Environment Plan on a monthly basis. Periodical reports of implementation of these Action Plans may be sent at the Headquarters to Chief Secretary through respective Principal Secretaries of various Departments who may further intimate it to Hon'ble NGT.

4. CPCB should explain why it has not issued notice for compensation at the rate of Rs. 1 lakh/per month beyond the deadline of 31.07.2020 on each district for non-compliance of Hon'ble NGT direction regarding submission of action plan.

5. The Committee also recommends that active efforts be made in close coordination with technical bodies to tap excess runoff of rivers/canals during rainfall season to recharge old water bodies and retain water in new ponds to be constructed specifically for the purpose.. Such simple interventions have been taken up in district Mathura, Uttar Pradesh to increase groundwater level and rejuvenate water bodies (refer Annexure VI).The Mathura experiment may be technically vetted by some technical body under the Ministry of Water Resources, Govt of India.

6. Development of Bio Diversity Parks in the vicinity of rivers lead to continuous recharge of aquifers and maintenance of E Flow of the rivers. It has been put to notice that project of Biodiversity parks was submitted to NMCG but could not get approved due to shortage of funds. The Committee recommends re-formulation of project by Forest Department after in-depth analysis of such projects in other states viz. Wetland park in Delhi and taking technical advice from experts.

7. Hon'ble NGT vide order dated 14.07.2020 in O.A.985/2019 had directed CPCB to issue strict directions to ensure that no authority allows discharge of polluted sewage or polluted effluents directly into a water channel or stream even during the monsoon season. Though orally CPCB representative in the meeting confirmed issuance of some memo to this effect by them, the Oversight Committee is not aware of any such directions available in public domain. CPCB may comply with Hon'ble NGT's orders with a copy to the Oversight Committee.

8. Success story of rejuvenation of river Tamsa in Ayodhya should be circulated among all the District Magistrates and they should be asked to identify and take up similar activities, with the involvement of local public, that may help in improvising the water bodies/ rivers / groundwater or environment in any manner that too with the minimum financial burden.

9. The concept of floating islands can be replicated in several water bodies of the State. Moreover, floating barriers can also be used to capture trash in water bodies. In the year 2015, Alpha MERS developed an indigenous design of floating trash barrier for controlling hyacinth and trash from flowing in water. The barrier made of steel and aluminium with a high tensile strength claims to have an ability to survive in both polluted water bodies and change in water levels. For the first time in November 2017 these barriers were deployed in Cooum river in Chennai. Currently, the barriers have been deployed at eight locations in Cooum river (NDTV, 2018)

10. Use of bio-plastics/bio-degradables in every sector viz. domestic and industrial sectors is a viable solution to prevent rivers and water bodies from choking and warding off adverse implications on biodiversity. The State government may develop plans for switching to bio-plastics/bio-degradables at macro level within six months.

13. Restoration of ponds, lakes require involvement from all stakeholders especially local people. Community participation must be encouraged and campaigns be started in areas to restore, conserve water bodies. Ansupa Lake in Odisha has been restored by sincere efforts of Self Help Groups in the area.

The Member Secretary, UPPCB is directed to send this report to the Registrar General, National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi for placing the same before the Hon'ble Tribunal with a copy to the Chief Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh for necessary action. The report also be uploaded on the website of the Committee.

01-10-2020

01-10-2020

X Anup Chandra Pandey

Dr Anup Chandra Pandey
Member, Oversight Committee
Signed by: ANUP CHANDRA PANDEY

X SVS Rathore

Justice SVS Rathore
Chairman, Oversight Committee
Signed by: SURENDRA VIKRAM SINGH RATHORE

October 01, 2020

Please visit our website: oscngt.upsdc.gov.in for more information.

Annexures: As above.

FORMAT FOR SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION ON PROPOSED ACTION PLANS FOR
 "RESTORATION OF POLLUTED WATER BODIES (LAKES AND PONDS)" IN COMPLIANCE TO
 HON'BLE NGT ORDERS DATED 10.5.2019 & 25.02.2020 IN O.A. NO. 325/2015

15

S. No	Content																											
1	Name of the State/UT	:																										
	Contact Details (Department-wise)	:																										
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of the State/UT Department</th> <th>Name of the Nodal Officer</th> <th>Contact Tel. No</th> <th>Mobile No.</th> <th>E.mail</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Name of the State/UT Department	Name of the Nodal Officer	Contact Tel. No	Mobile No.	E.mail																					
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Ponds																												
3	Whether water bodies are geo-tagged/ provided with Unique Identification Number (UIN)	:																										
		Yes/No																										
4	Major causes of pollution in identified water bodies	:																										
		Improper disposal of Sewage /Industrial Effluent/Waste like Municipal Solid Waste/Hazardous Waste/Plastic waste/Construction & Demolition Waste) (Pl. put \checkmark whichever is correct)																										
5	Other Problems Associated with the Identified Water Bodies	:																										
		Silting/Weeding/Encroachments/No Provision of inflow or outflow control measures/ Poor Embankment/Poor Watershed Management in Catchment/No Adequate Buffer Zone/Any other) (Pl. put \checkmark whichever is correct)																										
6	Water Quality Compliance Status of Identified lakes, and ponds in the State/UT	:																										
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7	Proposed Water Body-wise Action Plans for restoration of prioritised water bodies with timelines and implementing agencies	:																										
		(Pl. attach water body-wise details as per Annexure-I)																										
8	Any other relevant information	:																										

Date:Signature of the Designated Officer with Date and Seal

1	Location details of the Water Body (Address with GPS location)	:	
2	Details of Area and Dimensions of the Water Body	:	
3	Water Depth (in m) (During monsoon and non-monsoon period)	:	
4	Ownership of the water body	:	
5	Allocated Unique Identification Number (UIN)	:	
6	Details on Habitat (Surrounding Areas/towns with population and no. of industries in the surrounding area /industrial estates in the catchment of pond or lake)	:	
7	Details on inflow/outflow, evaporation, flooding frequency, magnitude of flow into the water body	:	
8	Major Plant and Animal communities present in the water body	:	
9	Designated Use of Pond or Lake(Drinking/Irrigation/Aqua Culture/Tourism/ Protected Bio-diversity)	:	
10	Major Drains outfall into Water Body	:	
11	Physical condition of the water Body	:	
12	Water Quality of Water Body	:	(w.r.t pH, Temperature, Turbidity; BOD, COD, DO, Salinity; Dissolved Gases; Dissolved or Suspended Nutrients; Dissolved Organic Carbon; Conductivity, Heavy Metals and Faecal Coliform)

11	Proposed Action Plans with action-wise implementing agency, estimated cost and timelines for completion							
12	Status of Sewage Management in the Catchment area	:	Total sewage inflow into the water body (in MLD)	Existing Sewage Treatment Capacity (in MLD)	Gap in sewage treatment (in MLD)	Proposed No. of Treatment Facilities	Proposed Sewage Treatment Capacity (in MLD)	Implementing Agency, Estimated Cost and Time lines for completion
13	Status of Industrial Effluent Management in the Catchment area	:	Total Industrial Effluent Inflow into the waterbody (in MLD)	Existing Industrial Effluent Treatment Capacity (both captive and CETPs) (in MLD)	Gap in Industrial Effluent Treatment (in MLD)	Proposed No. of Treatment Facilities	Proposed Treatment Capacity (in MLD)	Implementing Agency, Estimated Cost and Time lines for completion
14	Waste Management in the Catchment area of water body	:	Type of waste	Quantity of Waste Generation in the catchment area (TPD)	No. of Treatment and disposal Facilities and Capacity in the catchment area (in TPD)	Gap in Treatment and Disposal of Waste in the catchment area (in TPD)	Proposed No. of Facilities and their (in TPD)	Implementing Agency, Estimated Cost and Time lines for completion
			MSW					
			HW					
			BMW					
			C & D					
			Plastic					
15	Additional Measures (Pl. indicate action-wise implementing agency, estimated cost and the timelines for completion)	:	I & D of Sewage/Industrial effluent from drains to the nearby treatment or upcoming facilities; Restoration of natural drains: Silt control measures in natural drains contributing to inflow; Inflow and outflow flood control provisions (with sluice gates as well as constructed wetlands on u/s); Strengthening of Earthen embankment surrounding the pond or lake with stone revetment or pitching); In-situ measures (like desilting, de-weeding, surface aeration, floating adoption of biological treatment options); Buffer Zone and Development of Bio-diversity Park; Recreational Provision, Training and Awareness Programme; Public Participation for Cleaning of surroundings, any other actions					

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

M.A. No. 26/2019
In
Original Application No. 325/2015
(I.A. No. 700/2019)
(M.A. No. 252/2019)

In the matter of:

Lt. Col. Sarvadaman Singh Oberoi Vs UoI & Ors

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S No	Particular	Page No.
1	Reply of CPCB seeking additional time of six months for submission of consolidated status report for ensuring compliance to Hon'ble NGT Orders dated 10.5.2019 and 25.02.2020 in OA No. 325/2015 in the matter of Lt. Col. Sarvadaman Singh Oberoi Vs UoI & Ors.	
2	Annexure- I Hon'ble NGT Order dated 25.02.2020.	
3	Annexure- II. CPCB letter dated 06.03.2020 to Chief Secretaries of State Govts. and UT Administrations as well as SPCB and PCCs	
4	Annexure-III CPCB letter dated 06.05.2020 reminder to SPCBs & PCCs and copy to Chief Secretaries of State Govts. & UT Administrations	



J. Chandra Babu

Scientist 'E'

Central Pollution Control Board
East Arjun Nagar, Parivesh Bhawan,
Delhi-110032

Place: Delhi

Dated: 22.05.2020

REPLY OF CPCB SEEKING ADDITIONAL TIME OF SIX MONTHS FOR SUBMISSION
OF CONSOLIDATED STATUS REPORT FOR ENSURING COMPLIANCE TO HON'BLE
NGT ORDERS DATED 10.5.2019 AND 25.02.2020

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In

M.A. No. 26/2019

In

Original Application No. 325/2015

(I.A. No. 700/2019)

(M.A. No. 252/2019)

In the matter of:

Lt. Col. Sarvadaman Singh Oberoi Vs Uoi & Ors



Central Pollution Control Board

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

Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar,

Delhi – 110032

May 22, 2020

2

1. Introduction

Hon'ble NGT vide order dated 10.5.2019 in M.A No. 26 of 2019 in OA No 325 of 2015 (IA No. 700/2019) M.A. No. 252 of 2019 in the matter of Lt. Col. Sarvadaman Singh Oberoi Vs Union Bank of India & Ors. before Hon'ble NGT, PB, New Delhi directed as follows: -

Para.13-

- *To give effect to 'Precautionary' principle and 'Sustainable Development' principle, directed that all the States and UTs to review the existing framework of restoration all the water bodies by preparing an appropriate action plan and such action plans may be prepared within three months and a report furnish to the CPCB.*
- *The CPCB may examine all such plans and furnish its comments to this tribunal within two months thereafter*

Para.14- *The CPCB may prepare and place on its website guidelines in the matter of restoration of water bodies in the light of the above order within one month*

Based on the status report filed by CPCB, Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) passed order on 25.02.2020 in M. A No. 26 of 2019 in OA No 325 of 2015 (IA No. 700/2019) M.A. No. 252 of 2019 in the matter of Lt. Col. Sarvadaman Singh Oberoi Vs Union Bank of India & Ors Relevant portion (Para-5) of the directions passed by the Hon'ble NGT on 25.02.2020 is reproduced below: -

Para.5- *Having regard to the significance of the issue and unsatisfactory response of the States as shown above, we direct that the information may be furnished by all the States/UTs by March 31, 2020 positively to the CPCB failing which the States will be liable to pay compensation at the rate of Rs. 1 lakh per month till information is furnished. Payment of compensation will be the responsibility of the Chief Secretaries of the respective States/UTs.*

A copy of the Hon'ble NGT order dated 25.02.2020 is enclosed at **Annexure-I**

2. Actions taken by CPCB

Actions initiated by CPCB for ensuring compliance to Hon'ble NGT order dated 25.02.2020 is detailed below: -

2.1. CPCBs communications to the States/UTs: -

CPCB communicated with regard to the Hon'ble NGT order dated 25.02.2020 passed in OA No. 325 of 2015 along with a format to Chief Secretaries of all the State Governments/UT Administrations, Member Secretaries of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) and requested all States/UTs to arrange for the desired information as per the circulated format with regard to restoration

of water bodies (Lakes and Ponds) preferably on or before 31.03.2020 to CPCB, vide letter dated 6.03.2020 (copy enclosed at **Annexure II**)

Also, CPCB reminded concerned SPCBs/PCCs with a copy to the Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs and requested States/UTs to arrange for the desired information in light of the circulated format for restoration of water bodies (lakes or ponds) preferably on or before 18.05.2020, vide letter dated 6.05.2020 (copy enclosed at **Annexure -III**).

2.2. Response received from States/UTs:

After the latest NGT order dated 25.02.2020, CPCB has circulated a detailed format seeking information on no. of identified water bodies, location details, water quality status, compliance status w.r.t designated best use, identified water bodies which require restoration, prioritisation of water bodies requiring restoration, detailed action plans for restoration of identified polluted water bodies in light of the indicative guidelines circulated by CPCB to all the States/UTs.

Till 21.05.2020, 20 States (viz., Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab, Sikkim, Telangana, Tripura) and 03 UTs (viz., Delhi, Puducherry and Lakshadweep) have responded out of which only 09 States viz., Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Odisha & Tripura & 02 UTs viz., Puducherry and Lakshadweep have provided information as per the format circulated by CPCB. State-wise status of information received by CPCB as on 21.05.2020 is detailed in the table below: -

S. No	Name of the State/UT	Date of receipt of response from the States/UTs subsequent to the order dated 25.02.2020 and a format circulated by CPCB vide letter dated 06.03.2020	Whether received information is as per the format circulated by CPCB (Yes/No)	Remarks
1	Arunachal Pradesh	21.05.2020	No	
2	Bihar	15.05.2020	Yes	
3	Delhi	14.03.2020 and 27.03.2020	No.	Sought time for submission of information
4	Goa	06.05.2020	No	Information 'Nil'
5	Gujarat	19.03.2020 and 11.05.2020	No.	Sought information from the concerned Departments in the State
6	Haryana	20.05.2020	Yes	

7	Himachal Pradesh	20.03.2020, 27.04.2020 and 20.05.2020	Yes	
8	Jammu & Kashmir	20.05.2020	No.	Sought time for submission of information
9	Jharkhand	19.05.2020	Yes	
10	Karnataka	11.05.2020	No	Karnataka SPCB Vide letter dated 16.03.2020 submitted information submitted by BWS&SB, Cauvery Niravari Nigama
11	Kerala	19.05.2020	Yes	Kerala SPCB vide letter dated 17.03.2020 submitted information as per guidelines of CPCB
12	Lakshadweep	21.03.2020	Yes	
13	Madhya Pradesh	06.05.2020	No.	Sought time for submission of information
14	Maharashtra	31.03.2020	Yes	
15	Manipur	30.03.2020	No.	Sought time for submission of information
16	Meghalaya	18.05.2020	Yes	
17	Mizoram	22.05.2020	No	
18	Odisha	14.05.2020	Yes	
19	Punjab	31.03.2020 and 06.04.2020	No.	Sought time for submission of information
20	Puducherry	21.05.2020	Yes	
21	Sikkim	23.04.2020	No.	But provided on-going activities with regard to Wetlands
22	Telangana	24.03.2020	No	
23	Tripura	27.03.2020	Yes	

3. Suggestion: -

In view of the above facts indicated in above paras, CPCB is not in position to submit consolidated status report in compliance to Hon'ble NGT directions dated 25.02.2020 passed in OA No. 325 of 2015 M.A. No 26/2019 before Hon'ble NGT.

Also, in view of COVID - 19 Pandemic and subsequent lockdown, States viz., Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, J & K, Manipur and Punjab SPCBs requested CPCB to grant additional time for submission of information as per the format circulated by CPCB as the format is a comprehensive and the information yet to be submitted by the concerned Departments in the respective States.

As the response from the States/UTs is delayed which could be due to lockdown on account of COVID-19 pandemic, it is humbly prayed /submitted that Hon'ble NGT may grant **additional time of six months** for collection of desired information as per the format circulated by CPCB from all the concerned States/UTs and subsequently for compilation and filing of the consolidated status report by CPCB in compliance to the directions of Hon'ble NGT passed in the matter.

-- OO --

Item No. 04

Court No. 1

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

M.A. No. 26/2019
IN
Original Application No. 325/2015
(I.A. No. 700/2019)
M.A. No. 252/2019

Lt. Col. Sarvadaman Singh Oberoi

Applicant(s)

Versus

Union of India & Ors.

Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 25.02.2020

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ADARSH KUMAR GOEL, CHAIRPERSON
HON'BLE DR. NAGIN NANDA, EXPERT MEMBER
HON'BLE MR. SIDDHANTA DAS, EXPERT MEMBER

For Respondent(s): Mr. Raj Kumar, Advocate for CPCB

ORDER

1. This order is being passed in continuation of order dated 10.05.2019. The issue for consideration in the original application was identification, protection and restoration of water bodies in the State of Haryana. However, in the light of proceedings which took place, the scope of the application was extended to the entire country, in the interest of protection of environment.
2. Vide order dated 10.05.2019, the matter was considered by this Tribunal as follows:
“
 2. This application was filed on 14.08.2015 before this Tribunal in the context of Gurgaon District and as per status report as on 09.03.2017 filed before this Tribunal on behalf of State of Haryana referred to in the order dated 20.07.2018, there are 1216 water bodies in the State of Haryana which are larger”

than 2.25 Ha and 123 water bodies which are in possession of the State in Gurgaon District while the total number of the water bodies are 641 (later corrected as 647) in Gurgaon District. The Tribunal directed that for 123 water bodies which are in possession of the State, steps be taken for their proper maintenance and restoration. An exercise be undertaken in the entire State of Haryana to identify water bodies. On such identification, water bodies be assigned Unique Identification (UID) number and steps be taken for restoration. Report was sought within six months.

3. Status report has been filed vide email dated 25.04.2019 by the Haryana Pond and Waste Water Management Authority (HPWWMA) stating that HPWWMA has been established under a State Act called the HPWWMA Act, 2018 notified on 23.10.2018 for development and protection of ponds and matters connected therewith. Pond has been defined as a tank or lake or any other inland water body having an area of 0.5 acre or more. The authority is to undertake survey and take steps for restoration of water bodies, PDMS (Pond Data management System) has been developed which can be accessed through "<http://hpwwma.org>"; DPMOs (District Pond Management Officers) are appointed for each District. As per PDMS data, 16306 ponds fall under the Panchayats and 265 ponds fall under the Urban Local Bodies. The same have been given UID numbers and work of development will be undertaken by DPD (Development and Panchayat Department). The work for connecting the ponds with the nearby canal network will be executed by the IWRD (Irrigation and water Resources Department). 200 most problematic and overflowing ponds will be addressed during 2019-20. 193 model ponds which are overlapping with the said 200 ponds will be developed in first phase for which a plan has been prepared.
4. The Gurgaon Metropolitan Development Authority (GMDA) has also given a report to the effect that water bodies in the District are owned by 20 different entities. Work of restoration of 123 water bodies was taken up which has been widened to improve 647 water bodies. In all 826 water bodies, as found as per record, the task involves identification and verification of data, review and categorization of water bodies, assigning UID numbers, preparation of maps and analysis of information in regard to size, restoration potential, etc. 20% of the water bodies are at risk due to discharge of untreated sewage, industrial effluents or waste water.
5. Learned counsel for the applicant submits that not even a single water body has so far been taken up for restoration in spite of the exercise undertaken for identification of the water bodies. The steps for preventing dumping of solid waste or discharging of effluents are urgently required. The State of Haryana may take necessary steps in terms of the status report referred to in para 3 & 4 above as well as in the light of general directions which we propose to issue to all the States/UTs.

6. There can be no dispute that the water bodies play significant role in recharge of ground water, preventing soil erosion, harnessing rain water and maintaining micro-climate in the area. Need for conservation and protection of water bodies is thus obvious. This requires involvement not only at the level of the State but also at the level of the community for which State needs to take initiative. The threat caused to the water bodies is by dumping of waste, discharge of effluents and encroachments. The steps required for restoration will include preparation and implementation of catchment area treatment plans, setting up of green belt and wherever viable setting up of bio-diversity parks around the water bodies, cleaning up of the garbage/debris and demarcation by the Revenue Department on identification survey and demarcation. Each water body is required to be given a geo-referenced-UID and an action plan is required for restoration and protection of each of the water bodies. In this view of the matter, need for conservation and protection of water bodies is not confined to the State of Haryana alone but extends to the whole country.
7. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Hinch Lal Tiwari v. Kamala Devi & Ors.* (2001) 6 SCC 496 observed:
- "It is important to notice that the material resources of the community like forests, tanks, ponds, hillock, mountain etc. are nature's bounty. They maintain delicate ecological balance. They need to be protected for a proper and healthy environment which enables people to enjoy a quality life which is the essence of the guaranteed right under Article 21 of the Constitution. The Government, including the Revenue Authorities i.e. Respondents 11 to 13, having noticed that a pond is falling in disuse, should have bestowed their attention to develop the same which would, on one hand, have prevented ecological disaster and on the other provided better environment for the benefit of the public at large. Such vigil is the best protection against knavish attempts to seek allotment in non-abadi sites."
8. The above observations advance the Public Trust Doctrine which is based on the principle that certain resources like air, water and forests have such great importance to the people as a whole that the same cannot be subject of private ownership. The same are gift of the nature and should be made freely available to the people. The Doctrine requires the State to protect such resources and not to permit them to be used for private or commercial purposes.¹ This concept is applicable to wetlands and all water bodies which is essential for protection of the environment. If the ponds and other such water bodies are not protected and conserved, this will in turn

¹ (1997) 1 SCC 388, M.C. Mehta vs Kamal Nath & Ors

affect recharge of ground water, rain water harnessing and soil preservation.

9. Ground water conservation remains a challenge. This led the Hon'ble Supreme Court to direct constitution of the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) vide order reported in *M.C Mehta v. Union of India & Ors*, (1997) 11 SCC 312. The data compiled by the said authority shows that there are over exploited, critical and semi critical areas (OCS). The ground water is on the decline in the said areas. In this regard, it may be noted that vide order dated 11.07.2018 in W.P.C No. 4677/1985, *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India and Ors.*, the Hon'ble Supreme Court noted the report of the Niti Ayog on "Composite Water Management Index", June 2018, in which it is stated, inter alia:

"In fact by 2020, 21 major cities, including Delhi, Bangalore and Hyderabad will be expected to reach zero groundwater levels, affecting access for 100 million people".

10. The Tribunal has, vide order dated 07.05.2019 in O.A No. 176/2015, *Shailesh Singh Vs. Hotel Holiday Regency, Moradabad & Ors.*, directed the CGWA to prepare a policy for conservation of groundwater with a robust institutional mechanism for surveillance and monitoring with a view to enhance access to ground water for drinking purposes in OCS areas by way of appropriate replenishment practices which can be properly accounted and measured as well as to sustain the flood plains of rivers in terms of e-flows, augmentation of subterranean flows and preservation of other water bodies. The Tribunal also considered the matter in the context of Delhi, vide order dated 30.08.2018 in Original Application No. 496 of 2016, Tribunal on its own Motion Vs. Govt. of NCT of Delhi & Ors., and appointed a Committee headed by the former Judge of Delhi High Court to oversee the steps for conservation of ground water in Delhi. We also note the guidelines for National Lake Conservation Plan prepared by MoEF&CC in May 2008 as well as National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystem (NPCA) prepared by MoEF&CC in November, 2016. Irrespective of the subject being covered by a particular State statute, the protection of water bodies is an essential need for protection of environment as held in *Hinch Lal Tiwari (Supra)*. Such requirement is covered by the 'Precautionary' principle as well as the 'Sustainable Development' principle which are required to be enforced by this Tribunal under Section 20 of the NGT Act, 2010. The HPWWMA Act, 2018 covers only ponds having area of more than 0.5 acres. Thus ponds of lesser area have been left out of regulation under the said Act. This aspect needs to be addressed to the extent the same remains un-addressed not only in Haryana but throughout India to the extent the existing statutory framework or guidelines do not cover comprehensively the subject of restoration of all the water bodies. The definition of water body in the Haryana Act is as follows:

"the 'pond' means a tank or lake or any other inland water body having an area of 0.5 acre or more, whether it contains water or not, and mentioned in revenue records as talab, johar, tank or by any other name and includes green belt and the peripheral catchments areas, main feeder inlet and other inlets, bunds, weirs, sluices etc but does not include wet lands as notified by the Government from time to time."

11. The above definition shows that only ponds of area of more than 0.5 acres are sought to be restored under the statutory provisions of the said Act. While in terms of the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Hinch Lal Tiwari (Supra) even ponds of lesser area will be covered for being protected and restored. This is also imperative in terms of the concern raised in the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 11.07.2018 in W.P.C Nos. 4677/1985, M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India &Ors. for conservation of ground water. If all water bodies including ponds of lesser area than 0.5 acre are not covered, this will affect the environment including recharge of ground water, harnessing of rain water, prevention of soil erosion and maintaining the micro climate. We may, however, clarify that focus may be on ponds, etc. recorded in the revenue record.
12. We may note that there are 351 polluted river stretches in India identified as such by the CPCB which need remediation. The matter is being considered by this Tribunal in Original Application No.673/2018, News item published in "The Hindu" authored by Shri Jacob Koshy titled "More river stretches are now critically polluted : CPCB. In O.A. No. 148/2016, Mahesh Chandra Saxena Vs. South Delhi Municipal Corporation &Ors., vide order dated 10.05.2019, it was observed that reuse of treated sewage water as well as restoration of water bodies are connected to ground water conservation, which in turn is connected to remedying the pollution of polluted river stretches.
13. Thus to give effect to 'Precautionary' principle and 'Sustainable Development' principle, we direct all the States and UTs to review the existing framework of restoration all the water bodies by preparing an appropriate action plan. Such action plans may be prepared within three months and a report furnished to the CPCB. The CPCB may examine all such plans and furnish its comments to this Tribunal within two months thereafter. The Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs in the course of undertaking monitoring exercise in pursuance of the order of this Tribunal in O.A No. 606/2018, Compliance of MSW Rules, 2016, may also include restoration of water bodies as one of the items as the same is also incidental to waste management which are covered by orders in O.A No. 606/2018, Compliance of MSW Rules, 2016.
14. The CPCB may prepare and place on its website guidelines in the matter of restoration of water bodies in the light of above order within one month."

3. In pursuance of the above, the learned counsel for the CPCB has handed over a status report during the course of hearing to the effect that indicative guidelines for restoration of water bodies have been uploaded on the website of the CPCB on 18.06.2019 but most the States have not submitted their action plans. Out of 435 locations monitored, 357 locations were not complying with the primary water quality criteria for bathing. CPCB constituted an expert committee vide order dated 28.08.2019 under the Chairmanship of MS, CPCB comprising, representatives of MoEF&CC, MoJS, MoHUA, IIT Delhi, officials of CPCB and DH-WQM-I as member convener. First meeting of the expert Committee was held on 16.09.2019. The Tribunal has suggested following actions:

S.No.	Activity proposed	Organization Responsible
1.	<i>Identification and Geo-Tagging of Ponds or Lakes in the Country</i>	<i>NRSA, State Space Application Centre and Concerned State Departments</i>
2.	<i>Assessment of Water Quality of Ponds or lakes.</i>	<i>Through Laboratories approved under E(P) Act, 1986 by the Concerned State Department/ULBs/State Environment Dept./SPCB/PCC.</i>
3.	<i>Prioritization of Ponds or Lakes for restoration in consultation with the respective SPCB.</i>	<i>State Environment Dept./SPCB/PCC.</i>
4.	<i>Preparation and submission of action plans for restoration of prioritized Ponds or Lakes to CPCB for random scrutiny of proposed action plans.</i>	<i>State Environment Dept./SPCB/PCC.</i>
5.	<i>Execution of approved action plans.</i>	<i>State Environment Dept./SPCB/PCC under the overall supervision of Principal Secretary, Environment Department.</i>

The CPCB conducted a workshop on the subject on 30.01.2020.

4. Learned counsel for the CPCB states that further progress in the matter is being monitored and a status report will be filed before the next date. It is stated that only 14 States/UTs have furnished information which is not complete while 22 States/UTs have not furnished any information.
5. Having regard to the significance of the issue and unsatisfactory response of the States as shown above, we direct that the information may be furnished by all the States/UTs by March 31, 2020 positively to the CPCB failing which the States will be liable to pay compensation at the rate of Rs. 1 lakh per month till information is furnished. Payment of compensation will be the responsibility of the Chief Secretaries of the respective States/UTs. Since we are informed that plans for restoration furnished by some of the States run even upto ten years, we direct that the action plans should provide for commencement of the work by 01.04.2020 and conclusion by 31.03.2021. The CPCB will be at liberty to issue appropriate directions to all the States/UTs by for compliance. The Ministry of Jal Shakti is also at liberty to take further remedial action in the matter.
6. A copy of this order be sent to the CPCB and Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs and Ministry of Jal Shakti by email for compliance.

List for further consideration on 27.05.2020.

Adarsh Kumar Goel, CP

Dr.Nagin Nanda, EM

Siddhanta Das, EM

February 25, 2020
M.A. No. 26/2019 in
Original Application No. 325/2015
(I.A. No. 700/2019)
M.A. No. 252/2019
AK



By speed post/E-mail

F.No. A-14011/325/2020 -WQM-I

13317-12389

06.03.2020

To

1. PS to Chief Secretary,
State Govt./UT Administration

2. The Member Secretary,
SPCBs/PCCs

Sub: Hon'ble NGT (PB) New Delhi order dated 25.02.2020 in O.A. No. 325/2015 in the matter of
Lt. Col Sarvadaman Singh Oberoi Vs Union of India & Ors.

Sir/Madam,

This has reference to Hon'ble NGT order dated 25.02.2020 passed in O.A. No. 325/2015 on the
captioned subject. Para 5 of aforesaid order is reproduced as below: -

*"We direct that all the information may be furnished by all the States/ UTs by March 31, 2020
positively to CPCB failing which the States/ UTs will be liable to pay compensation at the rate of
Rs. 1 lakh per month till information is furnished. Payment of compensation will be the
responsibility of the Chief Secretaries of the respective State/UTs"*

In view of above, it is requested to kindly arrange to submit the relevant information as per in the format
enclosed (Annexure-I) preferably on or before 31.03.2020 to enable CPCB to compile the information
and apprise Hon'ble NGT accordingly.

Yours faithfully,



(A.Sudhakar)
DH, WQM-I

Encl: As above

Copy to:

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------|
| 1. PS to Secretary, Ministry of Jal
Shakti | : | For information, please |
| 2. PS to MS | : | For information, please |
| 3. DH (Law), CPCB | : | For information, please |

32

FORMAT FOR SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION ON PROPOSED ACTION PLANS FOR "RESTORATION OF POLLUTED WATER BODIES (LAKES AND PONDS)" IN COMPLIANCE TO HON'BLE NGT ORDERS DATED 10.5.2019& 25.02.2020 IN O.A. NO. 325/2015

S. No	Content																											
1	Name of the State/UT	:																										
	Contact Details (Department-wise)	:																										
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of the State/UT Department</th> <th>Name of the Nodal Officer</th> <th>Contact Tel. No</th> <th>Mobile No.</th> <th>E.mail</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Name of the State/UT Department	Name of the Nodal Officer	Contact Tel. No	Mobile No.	E.mail																					
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Ponds																												
3	Whether water bodies are geo-tagged provided with Unique Identification Number (UIN)	:																										
		Yes/No																										
4	Major causes of pollution in identified water bodies	:																										
		Improper disposal of Sewage /Industrial Effluent/Waste like Municipal Solid Waste/Hazardous Waste/Plastic waste/Construction & Demolition Waste) (Pl. put v whichever is correct)																										
5	Other Problems Associated with the Identified Water Bodies	:																										
		Silting/Weeding/Enerochments/No Provision of inflow or outflow control measures/ Poor Embankment/Poor Watershed Management in Catchment No Adequate Buffer Zone/Any other) (Pl. put v whichever is correct)																										
6	Water Quality Compliance Status of Identified lakes, and ponds in the State/UT	:																										
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7	Proposed Water Body-wise Action Plans for restoration of prioritised water bodies with timelines and implementing agencies	:																										
		(Pl. attach water body-wise details as per Annexure-I)																										
8	Any other relevant information	:																										

Date:Signature of the Designated Officer with Date and Seal

(Pl. Provide Following Details Water Body-Wise)

1	Location details of the Water Body (Address with GPS location)	:																																					
2	Details of Area and Dimensions of the Water Body	:																																					
3	Water Depth (in m) (During monsoon and non-monsoon period)	:																																					
4	Ownership of the water body	:																																					
5	Allocated Unique Identification Number (UIN)	:																																					
6	Details on Habitat (Surrounding Areas towns with population and no. of industries in the surrounding area industrial estates in the catchment of pond or lake)	:																																					
7	Details on inflow/outflow, evaporation, flooding frequency, magnitude of flow into the water body	:																																					
8	Major Plant and Animal communities present in the water body	:																																					
9	Designated Use of Pond or Lake(Drinking/Irrigation/Aqua Culture/Tourism/ Protected Bio-diversity)	:																																					
10	Major Drains outfall into Water Body	:																																					
11	Physical condition of the water Body	:																																					
12	Water Quality of Water Body	:	(w.r.t pH, Temperature, Turbidity; BOD, COD, DO, Salinity; Dissolved Gases; Dissolved or Suspended Nutrients; Dissolved Organic Carbon; Conductivity, Heavy Metals and Faecal Coliform)																																				
11	Proposed Action Plans with action-wise implementing agency, estimated cost and timelines for completion																																						
12	Status of Sewage Management in the Catchment area	:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Total sewage inflow into the water body (in MLD)</th> <th>Existing Sewage Treatment Capacity (in MLD)</th> <th>Gap in sewage treatment (in MLD)</th> <th>Proposed No. of Treatment Facilities</th> <th>Proposed Sewage Treatment Capacity (in MLD)</th> <th>Implementing Agency, Estimated Cost and Time lines for completion</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Total sewage inflow into the water body (in MLD)	Existing Sewage Treatment Capacity (in MLD)	Gap in sewage treatment (in MLD)	Proposed No. of Treatment Facilities	Proposed Sewage Treatment Capacity (in MLD)	Implementing Agency, Estimated Cost and Time lines for completion																														
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15	Additional Measures (Pl. indicate action-wise implementing agency, estimated cost and the timelines for completion)	:	I & D of Sewage/Industrial effluent from drains to the nearby treatment or upcoming facilities; Restoration of natural drains; Silt control measures in natural drains contributing to inflow; Inflow and outflow flood control provisions (with sluice gates as well as constructed wetlands on u/s); Strengthening of Earthen embankment surrounding the pond or lake with stone revetment or pitching; In-situ measures (like desilting, de-weeding, surface aeration, floating adoption of biological treatment options); Buffer Zone and Development of Bio-diversity Park; Recreational Provision, Training and Awareness Programme; Public Participation for Cleaning of surroundings, any other actions																																				

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

34

Reminder-1

By E-Mail

May 06, 2020

F.No.A-14011/5/2020/(OA-325)/WQM-II

To

The Member Secretary,
SPCB/PCCs (Andhra Pradesh, A & N Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal)

Sub: Submission of information as per the format circulated by CPCB for ensuring compliance to Hon'ble NGT (PB) New Delhi Order dated 25.02.2020 passed in O.A No 325/2015 in the matter of LT. Col. Sarvadaman Singh Oberoi Vs Union of India & Ors.

Madam/ Sir,

Kindly refer to CPCB letter dated 06.03.2020 vide which CPCB requested your State Pollution Control Board (SPCB)/Pollution Control Committee (PCC) for submission of information pertaining to action plan restoration of water bodies as per the circulated format on or before 31.03.2020. Desired Information is awaited from your State/UT. Copy of the CPCB letter dated 06.03.2020 and Hon'ble NGT order dated 25.02.2020 passed in OA No. 325 of 2015 are enclosed herewith for ready reference.

In view of the above, I am directed to request your SPCB/PCC for ensuring submission of desired information by your SPCB/PCC or by the concerned State Department/UT Administration in light of the circulated format preferably by 18.05.2020 to CPCB to collate and compile the information and enable to apprise Hon'ble NGT accordingly in the next date of hearing scheduled on 27.05.2020 on the matter.

Yours faithfully,

(J.Chandra Babu)
Sc 'E' & I/c, WQM-I Div.

Copy to:

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1 | PS to Chief Secretary,
State Governments/ UT Administrations
(List as above) | : For information and with a
request to direct the concerned
authorities |
| 2 | PS to MS | : For kind information of 'MS',
please |

(J.Chandra Babu)

'परिवेश भवन' पूर्वी अर्जुन नगर, दिल्ली-110032

Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi-110032

दूरभाष/टेली. 42402020, 22205702, वेबसाइट/Website: www.cpcb.nic.in

Regarding Identification and Restoration of PondsScheme-MGNREGA

S.N.	Work Category	Unit	Completed Since Inception (till 15.09.2020)
1	Ponds	in No.	240649


15/09/20


15.09.20
(अजय प्रकाश)
उपायुक्त, मनरेगा
ग्राम्य विकास, उ०प्र०

वीडियो कान्फ्रेंसिंग दिनांक 23.07.2020 को पूर्वान्ह 11:00 बजे
संख्या-NGT-361 /81-7-2020-23(रिट)/2018 टी0सी0

प्रेषक,

भारत प्रसाद,
अनु सचिव,
उ0प्र0 शासन।

सेवा में,

- 1- अपर मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव/सचिव,
पंचायती राज/सिंचाई एवं जल संसाधन/ग्राम्य विकास/
लघु सिंचाई एवं भूगर्भ जल/राजस्व विभाग, उ0प्र0 शासन।
- 2- समस्त जिलाधिकारी,
उत्तर प्रदेश।

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन अनु0-7 लखनऊ : दिनांक : 16 जुलाई, 2020

विषय-माननीय एन0जी0टी0, नई दिल्ली द्वारा ओ0ए0 सं0-325/2015 लेफ्टिनेंट कर्नल सर्वदमन सिंह ओवराय प्रति यूनियन आफ इण्डिया व अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक-01.06.2020 के अनुपालन हेतु Water Bodies के पुनर्जीवन हेतु कार्ययोजनायें तैयार किये जाने हेतु प्रशिक्षण कार्यशाला। -

महोदय,

कृपया मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली द्वारा विषयगत वाद में पारित आदेश दिनांक 25.02.2020 एवं 01.06.2020 का संदर्भ ग्रहण करने का कष्ट करें, जिसमें मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण द्वारा प्रदेश के अंतर्गत तालाबों, झीलों एवं वेटलैण्ड्स के पुनर्जीवन हेतु कार्ययोजनायें दि0 31.08.2020 तक केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किये जाने के निर्देश निर्गत किये गये हैं। केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, नई दिल्ली द्वारा इस संबंध में कार्ययोजना का प्रारूप भी तैयार किया गया है, जोकि उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा विकसित वेब पोर्टल-www.upecp.in पर उपलब्ध है। मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण द्वारा निर्धारित प्रारूप पर कार्ययोजना प्रस्तुत नहीं किये जाने की दशा में राज्य सरकार पर रू0 1.00 लाख प्रतिमाह की दर से पर्यावरणीय क्षतिपूर्ति अधिरोपित किये जाने के निर्देश भी निर्गत किये गये हैं। इस संबंध में अभी तक वन विभाग के स्तर से कार्ययोजना की सूचना प्राप्त हुई है, जिसमें कतिपय बिन्दुओं पर सूचना पूर्ण नहीं है।

2- इस संबंध में मुझे यह कहने का निदेश हुआ है कि प्रदेश के अंतर्गत तालाब, झील एवं वेटलैण्ड्स के पुनर्जीवन हेतु केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा तैयार किये गये प्रारूप पर कार्ययोजना तैयार किये जाने हेतु एन0आई0सी0 वीडियो कान्फ्रेंसिंग के माध्यम से दिनांक 23.07.2020 को पूर्वान्ह 11:00 से अपरान्ह 12:30 बजे तक सचिव, पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग, उ0प्र0 शासन की अध्यक्षता में एक प्रशिक्षण कार्यशाला आयोजित की गयी है। इस प्रशिक्षण कार्यशाला में पंचायती राज, सिंचाई एवं जल संसाधन, ग्राम्य विकास, लघु सिंचाई एवं भूगर्भ जल, राजस्व विभागों के जिला

स्तरीय अधिकारी एवं उक्त विभागों के शासन स्तर के विशेष सचिव स्तर से अनिम्न अधिकारी भाग लेंगे। कृपया संबंधित अधिकारियों को उपरोक्त प्रशिक्षण कार्यशाला में प्रतिभाग हेतु निर्देशित करने का कष्ट करें।

भवदीय,

(भारत प्रसाद)

अनु सचिव।

संख्या-NGT-361(1) / 81-7-2020-23(रिट) / 2018 टी0सी0, तद्दिनांक

- प्रतिलिपि-निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित:-
1. प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक, वन्यजीव/सदस्य सचिव, उ0प्र0 राज्य आर्द्रभूमि प्राधिकरण, लखनऊ को इस आशय के साथ कि उक्त प्रशिक्षण कार्यशाला में किसी भिन्न अधिकारी को प्रतिभाग करने हेतु निर्देशित करने का कष्ट करें।
 2. सदस्य सचिव, उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ को इस निर्देश के साथ कि प्रश्नगत प्रशिक्षण आयोजन कराने का कष्ट करें।
 3. समस्त प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी/सदस्य संयोजक, जिला पर्यावरण समिति को इस निर्देश के साथ कि कृपया अपने स्तर से भी जिले स्तर के संबंधित विभागों के अधिकारियों का उक्त प्रशिक्षण कार्यशाला में प्रतिभाग सुनिश्चित कराते हुये स्वयं भी कार्यशाला में प्रतिभाग करने का कष्ट करें।
 4. श्री दीवान सिंह, तकनीकी निदेशक, एन0आई0सी0, योजना भवन, लखनऊ को इस आशय से प्रेषित कि उक्त बैठक/वीडियो कान्फ्रेंसिंग के संबंध में आवश्यक कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित कराने का कष्ट करें।

आज्ञा से,

(भारत प्रसाद)

अनु सचिव।

संख्या-NGT-441/81-7-2020-23(रिट)/2018 टी0सी0

प्रेषक,

संजय सिंह,

सचिव,

उ0प्र0 शासन।

सेवा में,

समस्त जिलाधिकारी,

उत्तर प्रदेश।

पत्रांक 1279 अर.
दिनांक 23/07/20

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन अनु0-7 लखनऊ : दिनांक : 25 अगस्त, 2020

विषय-माननीय एन0जी0टी0, नई दिल्ली द्वारा ओ0ए0 सं0-325/2015 लेफ्टिनेंट कर्नल सर्वदमन सिंह ओवराय प्रति यूनियन आफ इण्डिया व अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 01.06.2020 के अनुपालन हेतु Water Bodies के पुनर्जीवन हेतु कार्ययोजनायें तैयार किये जाने के संबंध में।

महोदय,

उपर्युक्त विषय पर मुझे यह कहने का निदेश हुआ है कि मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली द्वारा ओ0ए0 सं0-325/2015 लेफ्टिनेंट कर्नल सर्वदमन सिंह ओवराय बनाम यूनियन ऑफ इण्डिया व अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 01.06.2020, जिसका सुसंगत अंश निम्नवत् है :-

“.....7. Action taken in this regard may be compiled at State level and reports furnished to the Chief Secretaries of the States by the concerned District Magistrates. Consolidated report of the State may thereafter be forwarded to the CPCB preferably by 31.08.2020 and CPCB may cover this aspect also in its meeting.

A copy of this order be sent to CPCB, Chief Secretaries, State PCBs/ PCCs of all States/UTs for being forwarded to all the District Magistrates and other concerned Departments and further action in above terms. The District Magistrates may thereupon forward this order to all the levels of Panchayati Raj in their respective Districts.

मा0 अधिकरण द्वारा पारित उक्त आदेश के अनुपालन के परिप्रेक्ष्य में जिला स्तर पर कार्ययोजना बनाये जाने हेतु दिनांक 23.07.2020 को सचिव, पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग, उ0प्र0 शासन की अध्यक्षता में एक विस्तृत कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया गया था, जिसमें प्रदेश के समस्त जनपदों के साथ-साथ शासन स्तर के सम्बन्धित विभाग के उच्च अधिकारियों द्वारा प्रतिभाग किया गया था। प्रशिक्षण में कार्ययोजना तैयार किये जाने हेतु आवश्यक दिशा-निर्देशों एवं वांछित प्रपत्र उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा विकसित वेब पोर्टल www.upecp.in पर उपलब्ध करा दिये गये थे। इस क्रम में शासन स्तर से हुई उक्त बैठक दिनांक 23.07.2020 के कार्यवृत्त के माध्यम से भी आवश्यक निर्देश शासकीय पत्र संख्या-एन0जी0टी0-382/81-7-2020-23(रिट)/2018 टी0सी0, दिनांक 30.07.2020 द्वारा समस्त जिलाधिकारियों एवं प्रभागीय वनाधिकारियों को निर्गत किये गये थे।

h.7

2- यह भी अवगत कराना है कि जनपद से प्राप्त कार्ययोजनाओं का संकलन कर दिनांक 31.08.2020 तक केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड को उपलब्ध कराये जाने के निर्देश है, परन्तु किसी भी जनपद की कार्ययोजना अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं करायी गयी है।

उल्लेखनीय है कि समय पर कार्ययोजना जमा न किये जाने की दशा में माननीय एन0जी0टी0 द्वारा पारित आदेश दिनांक 25.02.2020 के अनुसार प्रतिमाह एक लाख रुपये की क्षतिपूर्ति राज्य सरकार द्वारा कार्ययोजना जमा न किये जाने की अवधि तक देय होगी, जिसके लिये जनपदों के सम्बन्धित विभागों के उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों का उत्तरदायित्व होगा।

3- अतः अनुरोध है कि मा0 एन0जी0टी0 द्वारा पारित उक्त आदेश दिनांक 01.06.2020 के अनुपालन में वॉटर बॉडीज के पुनर्जीवन हेतु जिला स्तर पर कार्ययोजना तैयार कर दिनांक 25.08.2020 तक उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड को उपलब्ध कराने का कष्ट करें।

भवदीय,

(संजय सिंह)
सचिव।

संख्या-NGT-441(1) /81-7-2020-23(रिट)/2018 टी0सी0, तददिनांक

प्रतिलिपि-निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित :-

- 1- सदस्य सचिव, उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ को उनके पत्र संख्या-जी33499/सी-4/एन0जी0टी0/96/2020, दिनांक 19.08.2020 के संदर्भ में सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।
- 2- समस्त प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी/सदस्य संयोजक, जिला पर्यावरण समिति, उत्तर प्रदेश।
- 3- गार्ड फाइल।

आज्ञा से,

(भारत प्रसाद)
अनु सचिव।

INTERVENTIONS UNDER JALSHAKTI ABHIYAN TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY IN FOUR PROBLEMATIC BLOCKS OF DISTRICT MATHURA.

Introduction

Mathura is one of the famous and most anciently habited cities in the North Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. This city is surrounded by some cities of different states such as eastern and north-eastern side is bounded by Aligarh district of Uttar Pradesh and north-western side by Bharatpur district of Rajasthan whereas north side is bounded by Gurugram district of Haryana and south side is bounded by Agra district of Uttar Pradesh. [1]

According to the Census 2011-2020 data, the district of Mathura has population of 25.47 lacs, out of which 70.32% lives in rural area while 29.68% in urban area.[2] According to the **Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises**, the district lies between the latitudes $77^{\circ}17'$ and $78^{\circ}2'$ and longitudes between $27^{\circ}14'$ and $27^{\circ}58'$. [3] There are 10 blocks in Mathura, namely, Nandgaon, Chhata, Chaumuha, Goverdhan, Mathura, Farah, Raya, Baldev, Naujheel and Mant. [4] There are 136 villages under the Mant tehsil and 105 villages under Mahavan tehsil of block Mant that are benefited with Ganga canal. The river Yamuna divides district physiographically in two parts and blocks Mant, Naujheel, Baldev and Raya are on the one side of the river. Ganga canal passes from this side and its water is less polluted compared with Yamuna. The length of canal is 1309 kms by which 106408 hectare area is irrigated. There are total 2354 ponds in the district of Mathura out of which 1072 ponds have dug and 784 ponds are filled. The Raya block consists of total 360 ponds followed by 320 ponds in Baldev, 234 in Naujheel and 228 in Mant.



The quality of water of river Yamuna that flows from north to south, is deteriorate from Delhi before coming to Mathura district because of discharge of waste in large amount as the demand of water is high in agriculture, industrial and many areas due to increasing population. As the

water of river also affects the quality of ground water which is considered as the main source of drinking water and also affects the agriculture in Mathura.[5]

The groundwater level in Mathura district had decreased due to excess of salts that were present in the water resulted in poor irrigation, human health and plant growth.[6]

Water is one of the important substances on earth needed to survive for all living organisms. Clean water is necessity of human beings as well as animals to live healthy and active. There are many parameters that define quality of water such as TDS, Calcium and Magnesium etc. TDS stands for Total dissolved solids, used to describe the inorganic salts and small amount of organic matter present in solution in water and principal constituents are calcium, magnesium, sodium and potassium cations and carbonate, hydrogen carbonate, chloride, sulphate and nitrate anions. The higher the level of TDS, the undesirable water is and also, the extremely low concentrations are also unacceptable. As the groundwater is one of the major sources of water in the arid and semi-arid regions, therefore, its quality as well as its distribution is important for the planning and management but the TDS level is very high (above 2000) in all the blocks of district Mathura which is not good. The high TDS level causes several diseases such as diahorrea, cholera, hepatitis, fluorosis and typhoid. The excess of copper, fluoride and nitrate also causes diseases such as kidney damage, shortness of breath, fluorosis etc. This may result in high mortality rate. [7]

The average annual rainfall in Mathura has reported 620mm and about 88% rainfall takes place from June to September. Mathura district is known for its hot dry summer and cold pleasant winter. The maximum temperature recorded since last few years are 42°C to 45°C whereas minimum temperature has recorded approximately 7°C to 13°C. The hottest weather can be seen in the month of May while coldest weather in January and the humidity occurs mostly in July to August month due to monsoon rainfall. The total irrigated land is 3.11 mha. The soil in district of Mathura varies from distance to distance and major soil is Dumat, Bhur, Loamy, Bhabra, Slity and Slandy soil. The productivity of major crops cultivated here are Kharif (Paddy, Bajra, Til, Arhar, Jawar, Cotton and Maize), Rabi (Wheat, Barley, Mustard, Gram and Pea) and Zaid (Moong, Urad and vegetables).[8]

Jal Shakti Abhiyan is a collaborative effort of the Central and State Governments to accelerate progress on water conservation activities in the most water stressed blocks and districts of India. Under this campaign, the entire Government of India machinery of over 1000 senior Central Government officers have joined the States to promote focused interventions for water collection and conservation, including restoration and renovation of traditional water bodies.[9] Mathura is one of the districts under Jal Shakti Abhiyaan to improve water quality.

Aims and Objectives

- To improve water quality measured in terms of decreasing TDS.
- To raise level of Water in district Mathura, India.

Research Methodology

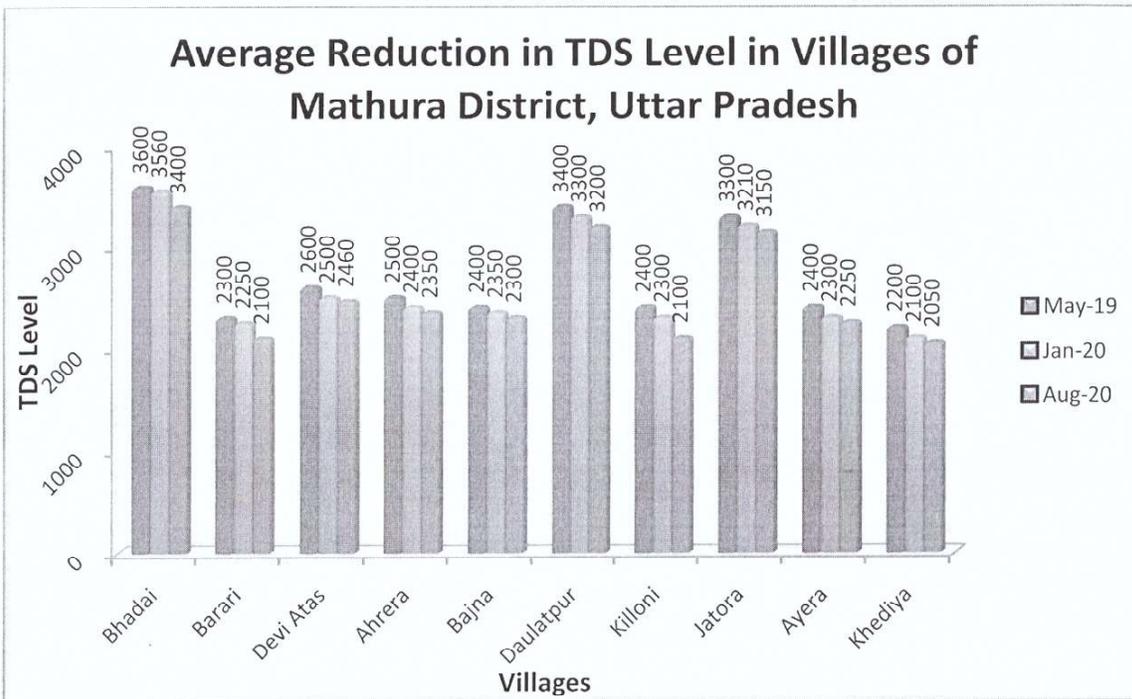
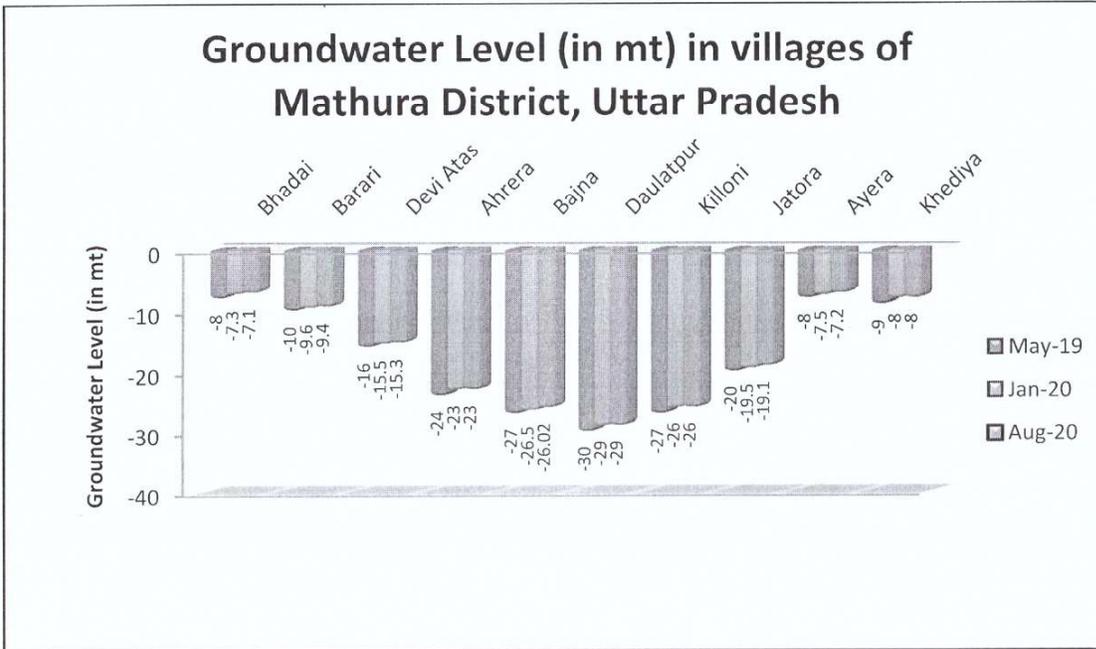
The data for the study is primary data that has been collected from Irrigation and Water Resource Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh for the 10 villages of 4 blocks (Raya, Farah, Naujheel and Baldev) of district Mathura. The descriptive analysis of TDS level as well as underground water level at three different time points has been used to understand the behavior of the data. We have used quantitative research methods, non parameteric test such as Friedman test which is used to find the differences in the reduction in TDS and depth of underground water level between May 2019, January 2020 and August 2020 respectively where our null hypothesis is that there is no difference between the TDS in water from May 2019, January 2020 and August 2020 respectively and there is no difference between the depth of underground water from May 2019, January 2020 and August 2020 respectively.

Results

The simple mechanical interventions like digging ponds and drains can raise our readiness to tap water which increases ground water level which increases ground water level and decreases TDS and hence apart from big, expensive projects, we can scale up simple observations. Here, we performed some statistical tests to explore the improvement occurred between May 2019, January 2020 and August 2020 in TDS decrement as well as depth of underground water level in blocks of Mathura district.

Table 1: Description of ponds that can be filled from Ganga Canal/Yamuna River

Development Block Name	Total Number of Ponds	Number of Partially filled pond in present	Number of remaining ponds that needs to be filled		
			By Pumpset	By Drain	Total
Naujheel	200	12	10	15	25
Mant	246	119	21	21	42
Raya	296	47	3	3	6
Baldev	324	80	26	4	30
Total	1066	258	60	43	103



There are total 1066 ponds in the four blocks that can be benefitted by Ganga Canal, 324 in Baldev, 296 in Raya, 246 in Mant and 200 in Naujheel block. Out of which partially filled ponds

in present are 80, 47, 119 and 12 in the blocks Baldev, Raya, Mant and Naujheel respectively. There are some blocks that need to be filled by pumpset or by drain in these four blocks. So, there are total 103 ponds that need to fill out of which 60 by pumpset and 43 by drain.

Table 2: Descriptive Analysis of Groundwater Level and TDS Level at three time points

Parameters	Time Period	Mean (n=10)	SD (n=10)
Groundwater Level	19-May	17.9	8.79
	20-Jan	17.19	8.69
	20-Aug	17.01	8.71
TDS Level	19-May	2710	515.21
	20-Jan	2627	520.83
	20-Aug	2536	511.93

Table 2 represents descriptive analysis, that is, mean and standard deviation of parameters Groundwater level and TDS level in water at three different time points (May-2019, January-2020 and August-2020) of 10 villages of Mathura district, Uttar Pradesh. From the table1, it is clear that the groundwater level is highest in January-2020 as compared to May-2019 and August-2020 whereas the TDS level is decreasing continuously.

Table 3: Differences in means of parameters between May 2019, January 2020 and August 2020

Parameters		Mean \pm SE (n=10)	p-value
Groundwater Level	May-19	17.9 \pm 2.78	<0.001
	Jan-20	17.19 \pm 2.75	
	Aug-20	17.01 \pm 2.75	
TDS in Water	May-19	2710 \pm 162.93	<0.001
	Jan-20	2627 \pm 164.7	
	Aug-20	2536 \pm 161.89	

Table 3 shows the significance difference between the groundwater level as well as TDS level in water at three time points in villages of Mathura district, Uttar Pradesh. The Friedman test is used to compare the data at different time points. Since p-value is less than the significance level (0.05), therefore, we will reject the null hypothesis which means that there is a significant difference in ground water level as well as in TDS level.

Conclusion

The study concluded that the underground water level has come up and TDS also results in reduction in August 2020 as compared to January 2020 followed by May 2019 in all the blocks of Mathura, Uttar Pradesh, which shows positive changes towards the healthcare of human being, animals and plants cultivation etc. As there are four big pumps in district and pump sets in villages so by utilizing these resources available, we can further move with this proposed plan. Jal Shakti Abhiyaan was initiated by the collaboration of state and central government to promote water focused interventions for water collection and conservation, including restoration and renovation of tradition water bodies so that water quality can be improved.

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Meeting No. 31

**MINUTES OF MEETING OF NGT OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE, UP LUCKNOW NGT HELD
ON 25.06.2020 AT 11-00 A.M (ORGANISED WITH THE HELP OF NIC)
THROUGH VIDEO-CONFERENCING**

**Present: Hon'ble Mr Justice SVS Rathore, Chairman, and
Dr Anup Chandra Pandey, Member**

Other dignitaries present:

1. Shri Anurag Srivastava, Principal Secretary, Jal Shakti
2. Shri Anurag Yadav, Secretary, Urban Development,
3. Shri K Ravindra Naik, Representative of Department of Rural Development
4. Shri Mohd Mushtaq Ahmad, Special Secretary, Irrigation
5. Shri Zuher-bin Saghir, Special Secretary, Minor Irrigation
6. Shri B.N.Singh, Special Secretary, Board of Revenue/Ex District Magistrate, Noida
7. Shri Nitin Gaur, CDO, Mathura
8. Dr DK Soni, Scientist 'D' CPCB
9. Shri SK Mishra, SEE, UPPCB
10. Shri Mahim Kumar, Consultant, SBMG
11. Director, CGWB NR Lucknow
12. Director, GWD, UP

Meeting was held as scheduled.

The Oversight Committee today reviewed the progress in **OA No. 325/2015** in re: *Lt Col Sarvadaman Singh Oberoi vs Union of India and others* in the light of the NGT order dated 01.06.2020. Before going into the pointwise details, we must go into the background of the case.

An application was filed before Hon NGT by Lt Col Sarvadaman Singh Oberoi on 24.8.2015 for protection and restoration of water bodies in the State of Haryana. Hon NGT vide its order dated 20.07.2018 directed that all such water bodies in the State of Haryana be identified, assigned Unique Identification (UID) number and thereafter restoration work should be carried out in all these water bodies. The Government of Haryana vide its status report submitted before the Hon'ble NGT on 25.04.2019, mentioned that they have created

Haryana Pond and Waste Water Management Authority (HPWWMA) under a State Act called the HPWWMA Act, 2018 for development and protection of ponds and matters connected therewith. The Authority is to undertake survey and take steps for restoration of water bodies. They have posted District Pond Management Officers (DPMOs) for each district. Data of ponds is being regularly updated on Pond Data Management System (PDMS). Ponds are being connected by the Irrigation Department through canal network. Hon NGT vide its order dated 10.05.2019 noted that the physical progress on ground by the Government of Haryana in this regard is negligible. 20% of the water bodies are at risk due to discharge of untreated sewage, industrial effluents or waste water, and therefore, there is need for preventing dumping of municipal solid waste (MSW) and effluents in these water bodies. Hon NGT in its order indicated the steps for restoration of these water bodies, which include treatment plans for the catchment area, development of green belt, development of bio-diversity parks around the water bodies, cleaning up of the debris and demarcation by the Revenue Department of all these water bodies with Geo-referenced UID and development of action plan for restoration and protection of all these water bodies. Hon NGT mentioned that conservation of ground water is an important component in this entire strategy.

Referring to the instructions vide their order dated 07.05.2019 in **OA No. 176/2015** in re: *Shailesh Singh Vs. Hotel Holiday Regency, Moradabad & Ors*, Hon NGT reiterated that there should be a policy for conservation of groundwater, institutional mechanism for surveillance and monitoring to enhance access to ground water for drinking purposes in OCS areas. Appropriate replenishment practices be followed, flood plains should be sustained, subterranean flows should be augmented and water bodies need to be preserved.

Citing their order dated 10.05.2019 in OA No. 148/2016, *Mahesh Chandra Saxena Vs. South Delhi Municipal Corporation & Ors* as also in OA 673/2018, *News item published in "The Hindu" authored by Shri Jacob Koshy titled "More river stretches are now critically polluted : CPCB"*, Hon NGT emphasized reuse of treated sewage water. NGT decided to extend this arrangement to other States also. Accordingly, NGT vide its aforesaid order

directed all States to review the existing framework of restoration of water bodies by preparing action plans. The report had to be furnished to the CPCB within three months. Chief Secretaries were made responsible for ensuring action and sending action plans.

CPCB issued indicative guidelines for restoration of water bodies on 18.06.2019 and posted them on its website.

Hon'ble NGT vide order dated 25.02.2020 noticed that despite the fact that CPCB guidelines had been issued on 18.06.2019, yet action plans had not been submitted till 25th January, 2020. Hon NGT suggested the following action to be taken by the State Governments:

1. Geo-tagging of all water bodies to be done by Remote Sensing Application Centre
2. Assessment of water quality (SPCB/Environment).
3. Prioritization of water bodies to be taken up for restoration (SPCB/Environment).
4. Action plans (SPCB/Environment).
5. Execution (SPCB/Environment).

Hon'ble NGT directed that the action plans may be submitted to Central Pollution Board by 31.03.2020 failing which the State would have to pay a compensation of Rs. 1 lac per month. Chief Secretary was responsible for ensuring above action. The action was directed to commence from 01.04.2020 and conclude by 31.03.2021.

A detailed format had been prepared by the Central Pollution Control Board for the action plan which, inter alia, had the following steps:

1. Number of identified water bodies
2. Location details
3. Water quality status
4. Compliance status with respect to designated value
5. Identified water bodies
6. Prioritization
7. Detailed action plans

Due to COVID-19 on the request of the State, Hon'ble NGT had revised the time

line up to 31.07.2020. Hon'ble NGT had directed the State should also follow rainwater harvesting, harvesting surplus water during excessive rains from catchment area, enhance the capacity of existing ponds, set-up additional bodies through MGNREGA. This activity should be co-ordinated by the District Magistrates in the Districts who should take up at least one pond per village. This activity should be incorporated in the District Environment Plan/Water Shed Plan and should be regularly monitored by the District Magistrates. The consolidated report by Chief Secretary should be sent to the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) by 31.08.2020.

Various issues involved in the matter were reviewed and discussed. Point-wise decisions taken by the Committee in the matter are detailed hereinunder:

S.No.	Issues	Current Status and decision
1	<p>Referring to the instructions vide their order dated 07.05.2019 in OA No. 176/2015 in re: <i>Shailesh Singh Vs. Hotel Holiday Regency, Moradabad & Ors</i>, Hon NGT reiterated that there should be a policy for conservation of groundwater, institutional mechanism for surveillance and monitoring to enhance access to ground water for drinking purposes in OCS areas. Appropriate replenishment practices be followed, flood plains should be sustained, subterranean flows should be augmented and water bodies need to be preserved.</p> <p>Citing their order dated 10.05.2019 in OA No. <i>148/2016, Mahesh Chandra Saxena Vs.</i></p>	<p>The Committee sensitized the representatives from various departments regarding the gravity of the situation and asked them to submit response to the CPCB as per the timeline i.e. by 31.07.2020. In case of non-compliance, Hon'ble NGT has ordered that the State shall be liable to pay Rs. 1 lakh/month till information is submitted.</p> <p>The Committee directed the concerned departments to formulate and implement the action plan of water bodies as per CBCB format within the timeline.</p>

<p>South Delhi Municipal Corporation & Ors as also in OA 673/2018, News item published in "The Hindu" authored by Shri Jacob Koshy titled "More river stretches are now critically polluted : CPCB, Hon NGT emphasized reuse of treated sewage water. Accordingly, NGT vide its aforesaid order directed all States to review the existing framework of restoration of water bodies by preparing action plans. The report had to be furnished to the CPCB within three months. Chief Secretaries were made responsible for ensuring action and sending action plans.</p> <p>CPCB issued indicative guidelines for restoration of water bodies on 18.06.2019 and posted them on its website.</p> <p>Hon NGT vide order dated 25.02.2020 noticed that despite the fact that CPCB guidelines had been issued on 18.06.2019, yet action plan had not been submitted till 25th January, 2020. Hon NGT suggested the following action to be taken by the State Governments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Geo tagging of all water bodies to be done (Remote Sensing Department). 2. Assessment of water 	
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	<p>quality (SPCB/Environment).</p> <p>3. Prioritization of water bodies to be taken up for restoration (SPCB/Environment).</p> <p>4. Action plans (SPCB/Environment).</p> <p>5. Execution (SPCB/Environment).</p> <p>Hon'ble NGT directed that the action plans may be submitted to Central Pollution Board be given by 31.03.2020 failing which the State would have to pay a compensation of Rs. 1 lac per month. Chief Secretary was responsible for ensuring above action. The action was directed to commence from 01.04.2020 and conclude by 31.03.2021.</p> <p>A detailed format had been prepared by the CPCB for the action plan which, inter alia, had the following steps:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of identified water bodies. 2. Location details 3. Water quality status 4. Compliance status with respect designated value 5. Identified water bodies 6. Prioritization 7. Detailed action plans 	
2	Identification and geo tagging of ponds	Rural Development Commissioner, Shri Ravindra Naik informed the Committee that identification of ponds is being done and restoration/rejuvenation work is in

		<p>process.</p> <p>Representative of the UPPCB informed that the Department of Environment has sent the format of CPCB to all the concerned Departments and asked them to furnish information as per format.</p> <p>Representative of the Department of Forest informed that a list of all the wetlands (under its authority) with geo-reference has been prepared. The Committee noted that such a list is to be provided and steps are to be taken to assign a unique ID to every water body.</p>
3	Steps for restoration of water bodies	<p>The representatives from Minor Irrigation Dept. and Rural Development, Panchayati Raj informed that continuous steps are being taken up for identification and restoration of ponds. New ponds are also being dug up.</p> <p>The Committee directed to provide a complete list of all the ponds which have been restored and/or are planned to be restored in future.</p> <p>The Committee directed Rural Development Commissioner Shri Naik to consolidate data regarding number of ponds from Minor Irrigation and Irrigation Department and submit the same alongwith report to the Committee at the earliest.</p>
4	Best practices and Action Plans for rejuvenation and restoration of water bodies	<p>Shri Nitin Gaur, CDO Mathura shared the experiment being done in Mathura regarding use of flood water to fill the ponds with water. He informed that under Jal Shakti Abhiyaan and Jal Sanrakshan Karyakram, they have identified 1062</p>

		<p>ponds since last year wherein there were no encroachments. 784 ponds have been dug last year and 284 this year. With the help of underground pipes, they have channelized rain/flood water to fill up the dry ponds. This has resulted in substantial improvement in groundwater levels and has also enhanced the water quality. A copy of his write up is enclosed with these minutes.</p> <p>Another success story was shared by Shri B.N. Singh, Ex District Magistrate, Noida regarding rejuvenation and restoration of ponds in district Gautam Buddha Nagar, Uttar Pradesh with the help of private sector. He informed that a Public-Private Partnership initiative was started by him last year wherein the district administration joined hands with reputed companies and ponds were given for 5 to 10 years on lease/licence for heavy plantation in catchment areas, which was done by the private companies. To avoid any misuse, a specific condition was laid down that no private company would have any lien or right on issuance of lease or licence to it. He further informed that under this initiative, 51 new ponds have so far been dug up and more than 1000 ponds de-silted. Private companies, in need of mud were permitted to dig out and deepen the depth of ponds by removing silt from their beds.</p> <p>Shri Singh stated that the scheme would be a success with the co-operation of State and private sector. He emphasized that</p>
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		<p>the scheme requires strict vigil by the authorities concerned for desired results. Shri Singh was asked to provide complete details of the initiatives taken in respect of aforesaid scheme by him.</p> <p>On behalf of UPPCB, it has been submitted that Action Plans are being prepared by all the districts and will be sent to CPCB before the deadline. The Committee directed that all departments must formulate and implement the action plan as soon as possible.</p>
5.	Report as per CPCB format to be submitted	<p>The Committee sensitized the representatives from various departments regarding the gravity of the situation and asked them to submit response to the CPCB as per the timeline i.e. by 31.07.2020. In case of non-compliance, Hon'ble NGT has ordered that the State shall be liable to pay Rs. 1 lakh/month till information is submitted.</p>

Sd/-
(Dr Anup Chandra Pandey)
Member, Oversight Committee

Sd/-
(Justice SVS Rathore)
Chairman, Oversight Committee

June 25, 2020

Please visit our website: oscngt.upsdc.gov.in for more information.

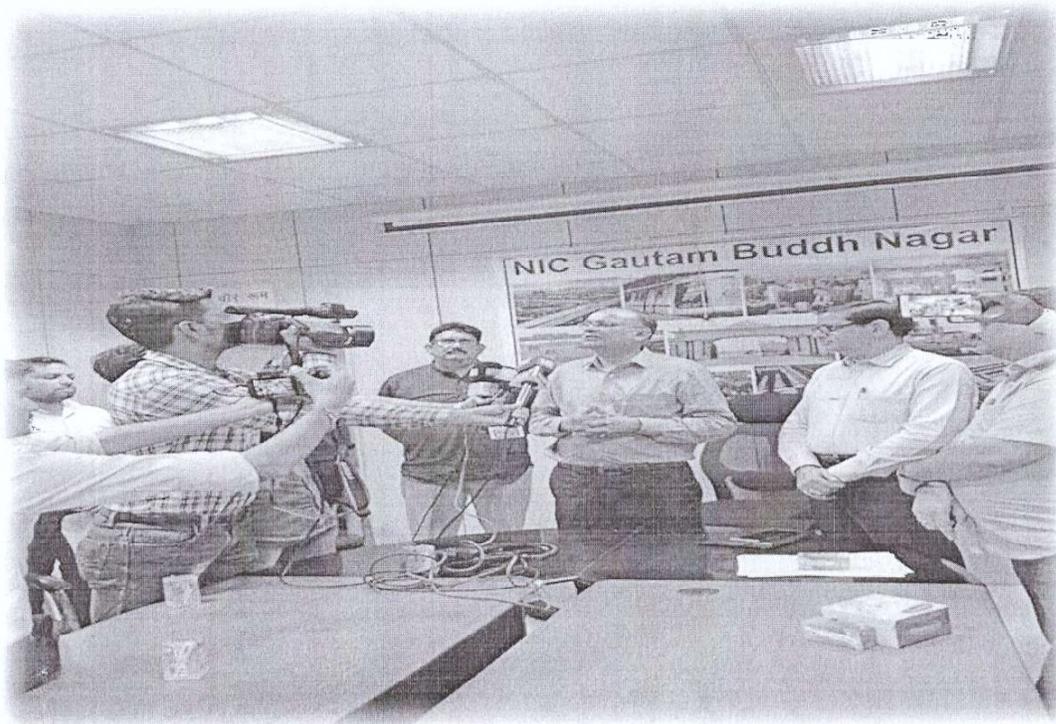
जनपद गौतमबुद्धनगर में पर्यावरणीय एवं पारिस्थितिकीय संतुलन को बनाये रखने की चुनौतियों के दृष्टिगत जिला प्रशासन द्वारा किये जा रहे अभिनव प्रयोग

पर्यावरणीय एवं पारिस्थितिकीय संतुलन के लिए यह मानक निर्धारित हैं कि किसी भी भू-भाग के क्षेत्रफल के सापेक्ष 33 प्रतिशत भू-भाग हरित क्षेत्र (Green Cover) से आच्छादित होना चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में हरित क्षेत्र (Green Cover) का औसत लगभग 8 प्रतिशत है, किन्तु जनपद गौतमबुद्धनगर में हरित क्षेत्र (Green Cover) मात्र 2 प्रतिशत ही है, जो जनपद की पर्यावरणीय एवं पारिस्थितिकीय संतुलन के लिए एक चुनौती और चिन्तनीय विषय बना हुआ है। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि जनपद गौतमबुद्धनगर में विगत 03 दशकों से जनपद में अवस्थित तीनों औद्योगिक विकास प्राधिकरणों द्वारा किये जा रहे विकास कार्य यथा औद्योगिक, वाणिज्यिक, संस्थागत, आवासीय इत्यादि के कारण जहां एक ओर हरित क्षेत्र (Green Cover) कम होता जा रहा है, वहीं दूसरी ओर जनपद गौतमबुद्धनगर में भारत के अन्य राज्यों एवं उत्तर प्रदेश के शेष भागों से लगातार प्रवासन (Migration) के कारण भी हरित क्षेत्र के ऊपर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। यद्यपि शासन द्वारा इस गम्भीरता के दृष्टिगत अनवरत विभिन्न योजनाओं के माध्यम से वृक्षारोपण के कार्यक्रम चलाये जा रहे हैं, जिससे हरित क्षेत्र (Green Cover) को बढ़ाया जा सके और पर्यावरणीय और पारिस्थितिकीय संतुलन स्थापित किया जा सके, किन्तु शासन की उक्त योजनाओं के साथ-साथ पर्यावरण की संवेदनशीलता के दृष्टिगत जिला प्रशासन द्वारा जनपद गौतमबुद्धनगर में हरित क्षेत्र (Green Cover) को व्यापक विस्तार दिये जाने के उद्देश्य से जनपद में पूर्व से ही सुदृढ़ ढांचे के रूप में उपलब्ध औद्योगिक, व्यवसायिक, वाणिज्यिक एवं संस्थागत कम्पनियों/इकाईयों की सहभागिता बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से कम्पनियों से Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) के अन्तर्गत (जिन्हें अपनी आय का 2 प्रतिशत सामाजिक गतिविधियों में व्यय करना विधिक रूप से अनिवार्य होता है।) के अन्तर्गत जनपद में हरित क्षेत्र (Green Cover) बढ़ाने के लिए Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) किये गये हैं, जिसकी मुख्य विशेषता यह है कि जनपद में उपलब्ध रिक्त शासकीय भूमि पर बिना किसी लाईसेंस, लीज एवं भौमिक अधिकार के 10 वर्ष के अनुरक्षण (Maintainance) के साथ उन्हें भूमि हरित क्षेत्र के विस्तार हेतु उपलब्ध करायी गयी हैं यदि उनके द्वारा MoU की शर्तों के अनुसार हरित क्षेत्र के विस्तार हेतु गतिविधियां संचालित नहीं की जाती हैं, तो उन्हें दी गयी भूमि एक माह की नोटिस दिये जाने के उपरान्त वापस लिये जाने के प्राविधान भी स्थापित हैं। जनपद गौतमबुद्धनगर में इस अभिनव प्रयोग के बहुत उत्साहवर्धक परिणाम सामने आये हैं और जनपद में उपलब्ध निजी सेक्टर की कम्पनियों/संस्थाओं के साथ जिला प्रशासन द्वारा लगभग 262 एकड़ भूमि पर वृक्षारोपण/हरित क्षेत्र के विस्तार के लिए MoU हस्ताक्षरित किये गये हैं, जिनका विवरण निम्नवत है—

क्र. सं.	कम्पनी/संस्था का नाम	वृक्षारोपण हेतु प्रस्तावित भूमि का क्षेत्रफल
1	हल्दीराम एजुकेशनल सोसाइटी	37.35 हैक्टेयर
2	सैमसंग इण्डिया इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स प्रा० लि०	7.14 हैक्टेयर
3	रोटरी क्लब, अशोका दिल्ली	10.00 हैक्टेयर
4	एच.सी.एल. फाउण्डेशन प्रथम	4.50 हैक्टेयर
5	एच.सी.एल. फाउण्डेशन द्वितीय	22.50 हैक्टेयर
6	सरोवर एग्रो फार्म एण्ड बायो गैस प्रा० लि०	1.59 हैक्टेयर
7	एच.सी.एल. / एन०एच०ए०आई०	23.00 हैक्टेयर
8	कलेक्ट्रेट परिसर में स्थित द विल्मर स्वाबे कम्पनी द्वारा जापानी विधि मियावाकी से छोटा घना जंगल	0.35 हैक्टेयर
	कुल क्षेत्रफल	106.00 हैक्टेयर अर्थात 262 एकड़

जिला प्रशासन द्वारा विभिन्न कम्पनियों/संस्थाओं से MoU हस्ताक्षरित किये जाने के बाद संबंधित कम्पनियों / संस्थाओं द्वारा MoU की शर्तों के अनुरूप जिला प्रशासन द्वारा उपलब्ध कराये गयी शासकीय भूमि पर नियोजित एवं वैज्ञानिक पद्धति से हरित क्षेत्र के विस्तार हेतु अद्भुत प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। कम्पनियों के साथ किये गये MoU एवं उनके द्वारा Site पर किये गये वृक्षारोपण एवं हरित विस्तार के लिए किये गये प्रयास के फोटोग्राफ्स निम्नवत हैं—







**MoU Signing with Greater Noida Industrial
Development Authority & District
Administration, GBN | December 16, 2019**



*From L-R | Santanu Basu, Manager- Green Spaces, HCL Foundation,
Mr Prem Parivartan, Founder, Give Me Trees Trust, Ms. Nidhi
Pundhir, Director, HCL Foundation, Mr. B. N. Singh (IAS), DM,
Gautam Buddh Nagar, Mr. Narendra Bhooshan, CEO, GNIDA, Mr.
Deep Chandra, ACEO, GNIDA and Hitesh Jalgaonkar, Associate
Manager, HCL Foundation.*

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Purchased by : HCL FOUNDATION
Description of Document : Article 6 General Agreement
Property Description : Not Applicable
Consideration Price (Rs.) : 0
First Party : (Zero)
Second Party : HCL FOUNDATION
Stamp Duty Paid By : Not Applicable
Stamp Duty Amount (Rs.) : HCL FOUNDATION
Stamp Duty Amount (Rs.) : 150
 (One Hundred And Fifty only)



Please write or type below this line.....

Memorandum of Understanding

Amongst District Administration, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority and HCL Foundation under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) only

HCL Foundation – the CSR arm of HCL Technologies, partnering with District Administration, Gautam Buddha Nagar and Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority, under HCL Uday Program for mass afforestation in Gautam Buddha Nagar, Uttar Pradesh, as part of its CSR activities.

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This Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") is made on this day of 16th December, 2019.

Amongst

District Administration, Gautam Buddha Nagar, through Shri _____, having its office at _____, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Uttar Pradesh (hereinafter referred to as "District Administration") of the First Part.

AND

HCL Foundation, a registered public charitable trust, having its registered office at 806, Siddhartha 95 Nela Plaza, New Delhi 110019 acting through its Director-HCL Foundation, (hereinafter referred to as "HCL Foundation" which expression shall include its successors and assigns) of the second Part.

AND

Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority, an authority duly incorporated and validly existing under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and having its registered office at Plot No. 01, Knowledge Park-04, Greater Noida, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Uttar Pradesh 201308 (hereinafter referred to as "GNIDA", which expression or term shall, unless excluded by or repugnant to the context or meaning hereof, be deemed to include its legal heirs, executors, successors, legal representatives and permitted assigns), the Confirming party.

Whereas, the HCL Foundation has been established to implement the Corporate Social Responsibility - CSR initiatives of the HCL group of companies;

And whereas, HCL Foundation has expressed interest in collaborating with the District Administration, for mass afforestation and rainwater harvesting activities in Gautam Buddha Nagar, Uttar Pradesh to support the Prime Minister's Call for mass afforestation and water conservation.

And whereas _____ (hereinafter known as _____) has allotted a land approximately 2.11 acre to GNIDA on lease. (hereinafter known as the "said land")

And whereas, the District Administration and GNIDA have agreed to assign the said land to HCL Foundation for afforestation and the District Administration, have also agree to work in cooperation with HCL Foundation in accordance with all applicable laws, regulations and other legal standards. District Administration, HCL Foundation and GNIDA shall be collectively referred to as the "Parties" and individually as a "Party".

NOW THEREFORE THIS MOU WITNESSES AS FOLLOWS:

1. Overall Objective

Memorandum of Understanding

This Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") is made on this day of 2th Aug, 2019 at NOIDA

By and Between

District Administration, Gautam Budh Nagar, through Sh.Sanjay Mishra, Sub Divisional Magistrate (Judicial) , Tehsil- Gautam Budh Nagar/ Officer In charge Honorable Prime Minister Jal Shakti Yojna on behalf of D.M. Gautam Budh Nagar having its office at Tehsil Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh (hereinafter referred to as "**District Administration**") of the First Part

And

Uflex Limited, a Company registered under the provisions of Companies Act, having its registered office at 305, 3rd Floor, Bhanot Corner, Pamposh Enclave, Greater Kailash-I, New Delhi-110048 and corporate office at A-108, Sector-4, Noida – 201 301(U.P.) through Sh. Dinesh Jain (President, Uflex), (hereinafter referred to as "**Uflex**" which expression shall unless repugnant to the context and meaning thereof, be deemed to include its successors and permitted assigns) of the second Part.

WHEREAS Uflex under its CSR Policy also aims at tackling the issue of water availability and exploring alternate methods to ensure long term water security. The activity of such promotion of water conservation includes rejuvenation of Ponds ("**Objective**");

WHEREAS in the past also, Uflex has accomplished the aforesaid Objective by identifying at least 9 Ponds in the District of Gautam Buddha Nagar and has successfully ensured Water Conservation through Rain Water Harvesting.

WHEREAS in pursuance of the aforesaid objective, Uflex has identified 2 more Ponds at Village Dayantpur, Tehsil Jewar and therefore has approached District Administration to allow Uflex to undertake the above mentioned activities within a time span of 3 years;

AND WHEREAS, District Administration has agreed to the aforesaid proposal and hence both the Parties have decided to work in cooperation with each other to achieve the Objective as per the terms and conditions agreed below.

District Administration and Uflex shall be collectively referred to as the 'Parties' and individually as a 'Party'.

NOW THEREFORE THIS MOU WITNESSES AS FOLLOWS:

1. Overall Objectives

Through its CSR mandate, Uflex is committed towards overall Socio-Economic Development and Environment Conservation. In its endeavor to work towards the environment, Uflex works towards protecting, restoring, and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystem along with conservation of natural/traditional water bodies.

Under its larger efforts towards combating climate change, Uflex is also committed towards water conservation including restoring and maintaining traditional water bodies such as ponds.

In order to achieve the aforesaid Objective, Uflex has appointed M/s EKO PRO Engineers Pvt. Ltd. as Implementing Agency ("**Implementing Agency**") who will carry out all the work required to attain the aforesaid Objective on behalf of Uflex, including providing free consultation services, technical know-how and assistance to District Administration as and when required by it. The detail of the Implementing Agency is as below:

Name: M/s EKO PRO Engineers Pvt. Ltd.

Address: 32/41, South Side G.T Rd, UPSIDC Industrial Area, Bulandshahr Road Industrial Area, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh 201009

In line with the objectives of water conservation interventions by Government of Uttar Pradesh and District Administration of Gautam Buddh. Nagar and Uflex's commitment to promote environmental sustainability, the Parties have **broadly agreed** to partner for the following: -

- To aid in the installation and periodic upkeep of Rain Water Harvesting system in the identified area
- Setting up stakeholder engagement digital platforms for monitoring, reporting and verification for existing water conservation interventions in the district.
- Rejuvenate traditional water bodies/water conservation structures. The legal ownership on the assigned water bodies remain with District Administration, Gautam Buddh Nagar. Uflex, under its CSR will only restores and maintains these

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)

Between District Administration, Gautam Buddh Nagar and HCL Foundation under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) only

HCL Foundation – the CSR arm of HCL Technologies, partnering with District Administration, Gautam Buddh Nagar under HCL Uday Program for mass afforestation and water conservation in Gautam Buddh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh, as part of its CSR activities

This Non- Financial Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) is made on this day of 12th July 2019,

Between

Rajeev Rai, Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM), Dadri, on behalf District Administration, Gautam Budh Nagar having its office at Tehsil Dadri, Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh (hereinafter referred to as “**District Administration**”) of the First Part

And

HCL Foundation, a registered public charitable trust, having its registered office at 806, Siddhartha 96 Nehru Place, New Delhi 110019 acting through its Director-HCL Foundation, (hereinafter referred to as “**HCL Foundation**” which expression shall include its successors and assigns) of the second Part.

Whereas, the HCL Foundation has been established to implement the Corporate Social Responsibility - CSR initiatives of the HCL group of companies;

And whereas, the **HCL Foundation** has expressed interest in collaborating with the **District Administration**, for water conservation, rejuvenation of water bodies, and mass afforestation activities in Gautam Buddh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh.

And Whereas, District Administration and HCL Foundation agree to work in cooperation and in accordance with all applicable laws, regulations and other legal standards.

District Administration and HCL Foundation shall be collectively referred to as the ‘Parties’ and individually as a ‘Party’.

NOW THEREFORE THIS MOU WITNESSES AS FOLLOWS:

1. Overall Objective

Through its CSR mandate, HCL Foundation is committed towards overall socio-economic development Environment Conservation and enhancement of biodiversity that includes native flora and fauna, is core to HCL Foundation's work. It has been working towards providing access to affordable, reliable, sustainable innovative models to combat climate change and its impact. In its endeavor to work towards the environment, HCL Foundation works towards protecting, restoring, and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystem along with conservation of natural/traditional water bodies, including rejuvenation of waterbodies/lakes, wet lands, natural springs, and others.

In this effort, HCL Foundation has planted more than 31,000 native species saplings in revenue department owned land in Sorkha village, under CSR activity (Gautam Buddh Nagar) over past 2 years with more than 90% survival rate. An urban forests called “Uday Upvan” has been developed in Sorkha

Sector 115 on land assigned by the District Administration in consultation with the concerned Departments. More than 30 native species as Peepal, *पिपल*, Banyan, Gular, Neem, *नीम*, Jamun, Guava, Mangoes, Arjun, *अरजुन*, *अजस्र*, *मरुफाल*, Kadamb, etc. have been planted on these sites. HCL Foundation is committed to scale up this effort, in partnership with District Administration.

Under its larger efforts towards combatting climate change, HCL Foundation is also committed towards water conservation including restoring and maintaining traditional water bodies that includes ponds, lakes and local rivers.

In line with the objectives of water conservation interventions by Government of Uttar Pradesh and District Administration of Gautam Buddh Nagar and "Harit -the green spaces initiatives by HCL Foundation" under HCL Uday program, the Parties have agreed to partner for the following: -

- Setting up stakeholder engagement digital platforms for monitoring, reporting and verification for existing water conservation interventions in the district.
- Rejuvenate traditional water bodies/water conservation structures. **The legal ownership on the assigned waterbody/s remain with District Administration, Gautam Buddh Nagar.** HCL Foundation, under its CSR will only restore and maintain these water bodies as per the provisions of MoU. District Administration will have all rights to monitor and evaluate the project progress. **HCL Foundation has no intention of claiming any kind of rights on the assigned waterbody. It is, reviving these waterbodies only for the larger social good, combating climate change as a part of its CSR mandate.**
- Mass afforestation on Government assigned land in partnership with the District Administration. The legal right on the assigned land/s remain with District Administration. HCL Foundation, under its CSR will only afforest the land as per the provisions of MoU. District Administration will have all rights to monitor and evaluate the project progress. **HCL Foundation has no intention of claiming any kind of rights on the assigned land. It is, developing these mini forests only for the larger social good, combating climate change as a part of its CSR mandate.**
- Mass communication campaigns for a larger citizen's action on water conservation, restoration of traditional water bodies and intensive afforestation to enhance District's native biodiversity;

2. Role of District Administration, Gautam Buddh Nagar

- Co-develop digital database platform for monitoring, reporting and verification for existing water bodies in the district;
- Identify traditional water body/s in need of rejuvenation & conservation and provide necessary permissions and approvals to HCL Foundation for carrying out water conservation interventions; **HCL Foundation will however have no legal ownership to the waterbody assigned by District administration and will utilize the area only for water conservation interventions. All legal rights remain with District Administration.**
- Identify land/s, provide necessary permissions and approvals to HCL Foundation for mass afforestation drives and provide the same to HCL Foundation; **HCL Foundation will however have no legal ownership to the land assigned by District administration and will utilize the area only for mass afforestation (or environment conservation).** HCL Foundation, under its CSR will only afforest the land and hand over the grown up forest back to District Administration at the closure of this MoU

जिला प्रशासन एवं सैमसंग कंपनी मिल कर विकसित करेंगे 71000 वर्ग मीटर भूमि में जंगल

2 लाख पौधे जापानी विधि से लगाये जायेंगे घने जंगल में

विशाल इंडिया संवाददाता

ग्रेटर नोएडा। जनपद गौतमबुद्धनगर के पर्यावरण को शुद्ध बनाने के उद्देश्य से जिलाधिकारी बी एन सिंह की प्रेरणा से बुधवार को बड़ा कार्य संपन्न हुआ है। जिलाधिकारी बी एन सिंह की अध्यक्षता में जिलाधिकारी कैम्प ऑफिस नोएडा के सभागार में एक महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम में जिला प्रशासन और जापान की सैमसंग कंपनी के बीच 71000 वर्ग मीटर भूमि में घना जंगल विकसित करने के उद्देश्य से एमओयू साइन किया गया है। प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा शुरू किये गये जल शक्ति अभियान को सफल बनाने हेतु जिला गौतमबुद्धनगर में ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्राइवेट सेक्टर के सहयोग से जिला प्रशासन द्वारा सघन वृक्षारोपण कराया जा रहा है। जिलाधिकारी गौतमबुद्धनगर अजेश नारायण सिंह के द्वारा किये गये अथक/प्रोत्साहन बर्धक प्रयासों से प्राइवेट सेक्टर की विभिन्न कंपनियों द्वारा वृक्षारोपण/तालाब की खुदायी



एवं सफाई कराने में सहयोग किया जा रहा है। इस प्रकार जिले में एक नयी संस्कृति ने जन्म लिया है जिसमें सरकारी विभाग एवं प्राइवेट कंपनियों बिना किसी प्रकार के आर्थिक लाभ के सीएसआर फंड से जनसामान्य के लिए कार्य कर रहे हैं। जनपद गौतमबुद्धनगर में वृक्षारोपण करने के लिए नयी-नयी पद्धति/मॉडल अपनाये रहे हैं। जिससे आने वाले समय में जनपद गौतमबुद्धनगर का पर्यावरण एवं जल स्रोत स्वच्छ रखने में मदद मिलेगी। आज 11 सितंबर 2019 को ग्राम नंगला

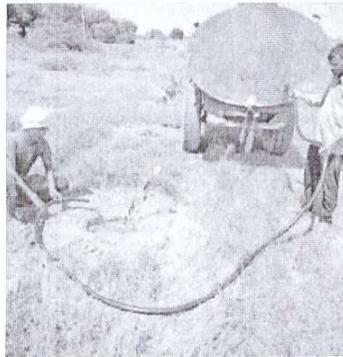
चमरू के खसरा संख्या 94 क्षेत्रफल 71450 वर्गमीटर भूमि पर सैमसंग इण्डिया इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड नोएडा द्वारा जापानी विधि से दो लाख पौधों वाला सघन जंगल लगाये जाने हेतु जिला प्रशासन के साथ एमओयू किया गया है। इससे पूर्व डॉ विलमर श्वेत्के कम्पनी के सहयोग से मियावाकी (जापानी) विधि से कलेक्ट्रेट सूरजपुर में लगभग 3500 वर्गमीटर भूमि पर लगभग 8500 वृक्ष लगाये गये। एचसीएल फाउण्डेशन द्वारा ग्राम सौरखा

जाहिदाबाद में लगभग 70000 वर्गमीटर भूमि पर वृक्षारोपण किया गया।

रोटरी क्लब अशोक दिव्ही द्वारा लगभग 100000 वर्गमीटर भूमि ग्राम डाढ़ा, सुधियाना, लखनावली में वृक्षारोपण किया गया तथा हल्दीराम एजुकेशनल सोसाइटी द्वारा जेवर स्थित लगभग 3,73,531 वर्गमीटर भूमि पर एवं सरोवर एग्रो फार्म एण्ड बायो गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड द्वारा यूपीएसआईडीए की साइट-सी पर लगभग 159000 वर्गमीटर भूमि पर वृक्षारोपण का कार्य किया जा रहा है। उपरोक्त कम्पनियों वृक्ष लगाने के साथ-साथ आगामी 10 वर्षों तक वृक्षों की देखभाल भी करेगी। उपरोक्त भूमियों पर प्राइवेट कम्पनियों का कोई दावा/क्लेम नहीं होगा। केवल सीएसआर के अन्तर्गत जनपद में जलसंचयन/ग्रीनबेल्ट/जंगल की स्थापना की जायेगी। इस मौके पर जिला प्रशासन के अन्य अधिकारियों के अलावा सैमसंग कम्पनी के अधिकारी भी मौजूद रहे।

हल्दीराम और जिला प्रशासन के बीच साइन एमओयू के तहत जेवर में 90 एकड़ में होने वाले वृक्षारोपण का कार्य शुरू

ग्रेटर नोएडा। कॉर्पोरेट सोशल रिस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी प्रोग्राम के तहत जिलाधिकारी गौतमबुद्धनगर बी एन सिंह ने हल्दीराम कॉर्पोरेट समूह द्वारा वनीकरण के लिए 90 एकड़ भूमि की व्यवस्था की है। समझौता ज्ञापन पर 4 सितंबर 2019 को हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। चूंकि बारिश की सबसे अच्छी अवधि पहले ही वर्ष के लिए अतीत में चली गई थी। इस परियोजना को ब्रेकनेक गति से शुरू किया गया था। यह भूमि जेवर में आगरा यमुना एक्सप्रेस वे के पास स्थित है। पहले चरण में लगभग 25 एकड़ भूमि पर वृक्षारोपण का कार्य पूरा किया गया है। वृक्षारोपण में पारंपरिक भारतीय पौधों (5000) जैसे जामुन, नीम, पीपल, पिलखन, पलाश, बरगद, अर्जुन, गुलर, कैथ, अंजीर, सेमल, शीशम, के साथ देसी कीकर और बहेड़ा का छिड़काव किया गया है। सीमा की बाड़ को और मजबूत करने और इसे भव्येशियों के लिए अभेद्य बनाने के लिए, बांस और बोगनविलिया को इसके साथ रखा गया है। यह जमीन 10 साल के लिए हल्दीराम



कॉर्पोरेट समूह के साथ है। और यह पूरी उम्मीद है कि इस अवधि में यमुना नदी के आसपास के इलाके में एक बहु संस्कृति, विविध बन बनाए जाएंगे। स्थानीय पर्यवेक्षक के साथ बागवानी कर्मचारियों को नियमित रूप से पौधों की सिंचाई करने और उनके स्वास्थ्य पर



नजर रखने के लिए रखा गया है। प्रोफेसर सी आर बाबू एक प्रशंसित पर्यावरणविद उद्यम का मार्गदर्शन कर रहे हैं। अगले वसंत और बारिश में भूमि के शेष दो हिस्सों का ध्यान रखा जाएगा।

प्रशासन ने हल्दीराम और आर के कंस्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी के साथ किया एमओयू साइन

हल्दीराम एजुकेशन सोसायटी जेवर में स्थित 92 एकड़ भूमि पर करेगी वृक्षारोपण और आर के कंस्ट्रक्शन 15 नये तालाब का करेगी निर्माण

विशाल अडिया संवाददाता

ग्रेटर नोएडा। भारत के प्रधानमंत्री के जल शक्ति अभियान कार्यक्रम गौतमबुद्धनगर प्रशासन निम्न आगे बढ़ा रहा है। अभियान के अन्तर्गत जिलाधिकारी गौतमबुद्धनगर ब्रजेश नारायण सिंह और डिप्टी कलेक्टर अभय कुमार सिंह, अन्य प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों एवं दोनों कम्पनी आर के कंस्ट्रक्शन और हल्दीराम एजुकेशन सोसायटी के अधिकारियों को भी बुद्धी मे वृक्षारोपण को दोनों कम्पनियों के साथ प्रशासन ने एमओयू साइन किया। जिसमें आर के कंस्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी द्वारा तटस्थील दादरी स्थित ग्राम सलापुर

काना, समीलीपुर, बिराहाड़ा, चिटौरा, लुहावली, दादरी, रोना जलालपुर, तुम्हामा, सेनी में 15 नये तालाब बनाने जाने का एमओयू साइन किया गया है। जो सोपसआर के तहत उपरोक्त ग्रामों में नये तालाबों का निर्माण करायेगे। जिससे घासत के पानी का जल संयंत्रन हो सके तपरोक के आर्थिक हल्दीराम एजुकेशनल सोसायटी द्वारा जेवर स्थित लगभग 37.353 हेक्टेयर आर्बित 92 एकड़ भूमि (जेपी इन्फार्मेटिक् लिमिटेड कम्पनी को भूमि) पर सोपसआर के अन्तर्गत वृक्षारोपण का कार्य करने हेतु आज 4 सितंबर 2019 को एमओयू किया गया है। जिसके अन्तर्गत हल्दीराम



एजुकेशनल सोसायटी प्रस्ताव भूमि पर पेड़ लगायेगी तथा लगभग 10 वर्ष तक वृक्षों को देखभाल करेगी। जेपी इन्फार्मेटिक् की भूमि पर हल्दीराम एजुकेशन सोसायटी का कोई दावा/क्लेम नहीं होगा। प्रधानमंत्री के

जल शक्ति अभियान को जगद गौतमबुद्धनगर में मूर्तरूप देने के उद्देश्य से जिलाधिकारी गौतमबुद्धनगर द्वारा जनसामान्य से अपील की गयी है कि न्यादा से न्यादा बरसात के पानी का जल संयंत्रन में सहयोग करें। और

वृक्षारोपण करने एवं उनकी देखभाल करने में अपना योगदान दें। जिला प्रशासन की अपील पर जगद गौतमबुद्धनगर के लोगों द्वारा बटवहटकर हिस्सा लिया गया। जगद गौतमबुद्धनगर में एचसीएल फाउण्डेशन द्वारा ग्राम खौराबा जाहिदाबाद में लगभग 7 हेक्टेयर भूमि पर वृक्षारोपण का कार्य जन सहयोग से किया गया। इसी प्रकार रोटीरी क्लब अशोक, दिल्ली द्वारा भी ग्राम डाड़ा, मुधियाना, लखनावली में लगभग 10 हेक्टेयर भूमि पर वृक्षारोपण कराया जा रहा है। सरोवर एग्री फार्म एण्ड बायो गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड द्वारा यूपीएसआईटीएफकी साइट-सी पर

लगभग 1.59 हेक्टेयर भूमि पर वृक्षारोपण कराया जा रहा है। इसके आर्थिक शुक्कर विलस शोध कम्पनी के सहयोग से मियाबाकी (जापानी) विधि द्वारा कलेक्टूर परिसर में छोटा जंगल लगाया गया है। जिला प्रशासन एवं जन सामान्य के इस सहयोग द्वारा प्रधानमंत्री के जल शक्ति अभियान को सफल बनाया जा रहा है। तथा उम्मीद की जा रही है कि जगद गौतमबुद्धनगर में उपरोक्त कार्यों से जलसंचयन/श्रीन वेल्ट/जंगल को स्थाना की जा सकेगी। जिससे पानी की कमी, प्रदूषण जैसी समस्या का निदान किया जा सकेगा।

श्रीक्षण

हल्दीराम एजुकेशन सोसायटी को पर 92 एकड़ भूमि पर 15 नये तालाब का निर्माण कराया जा रहा है।

जापानी विधि से लगाए जाएंगे दो लाख पौधे

जगद गौतमबुद्धनगर, नोएडा : जापानी विधि से सैमसंग कंपनी द्वारा 92 हेक्टेयर जमीन पर घना जंगल विकसित करेगी। करीब 7100 वर्ग मीटर जमीन पर कंपनी करीब दो लाख पौधे लगाएगी। कंपनी ने जिला प्रशासन से बंधनार को जल शक्ति अभियान के तहत समझौता किया है। जिलाधिकारी ब्रजेश नारायण सिंह और सैमसंग इंडिया इन्फार्मेटिक् कम्पनी के एमडी प्रमोदस चव्वा ने समझौता पत्र पर हस्ताक्षर किया है। कंपनी लक्ष्य राप पौधों का वन प्राल तक देखभाल करेगी।

पत्र पर्यावरण में कंपनी के सख सहयोग के बारे में जिलाधिकारी ने बताया कि जल शक्ति अभियान को सफल बनाने के लिए निजी क्षेत्रों का सहयोग लिया जा रहा है। सैमसंग कंपनी के साथ सरोवर उत्तर के तहत समझौता किया गया है। कंपनी को वृक्षारोपण करने के लिए ग्रेटर नोएडा के अंतर्गत अमरुत राज स्थित सार सिमेंटर ग्राम अग्रजा के जमीन में है। इस जमीन पर कंपनी को सिमेंट वृक्षारोपण करने का अधिकार होगा। कंपनी जहाजी (मियाबाकी) विधि से वृक्षारोपण करेगी। इस विधि से पौधों के जड़ों को 45-55 सेंटीमीटर संभावना रहती है और यह जमीन में जड़ों बढ़ हो जाते हैं। मियाबाकी विधि को जापानियों ने ही शुरू की था। इसका अर्थ है पौधों के जड़ों को 45-55 सेंटीमीटर संभावना रहती है।

भाजयुगो!

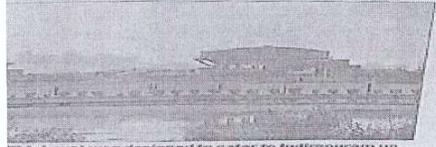
का जोरदार गल जेवर पौधों के उन सुभाष वदुर्व से दिल्ली भाजयुगो के सुचकर को प पर जोरदार स्वागत करने मारामाचिक र दर्जने करारक

गौतमबुद्धनगर-27 स्थित कैप कार्यालय में आयोजित कार्यक्रम में वन क्षेत्र विकसित करने की लक्ष्य जिला प्रशासन और सैमसंग कंपनी के बीच हुए एमओयू के दौरान गौतमबुद्धनगर जिलाधिकारी शील सिंह के अध्यक्ष

के सहयोग से मियाबाकी विधि से कलेक्टूर में 3500 वर्ग मीटर भूमि पर करीब 8500 पौधे लगाए गए।

एचसीएल फाउण्डेशन ने खौराबा जाहिदाबाद में 70 हजार वर्ग मीटर पौधा लगाया है। इसी तरह रोटीरी क्लब, हल्दीराम एजुकेशनल सोसायटी व सरोवर एग्री फार्म ने भी विभिन्न स्थलों पर वृक्षारोपण किया है। 15 सितंबर को जिला शक्ति अभियान का पहला चरण पूरा होने का रहा है। पहले चरण तक 250 एकड़ जमीन पर पौधा रोपण व 21 तालाबों की बुद्धी का कार्य पूरा किया गया है।

Work is choked says report



Indrapuram project was designed to cater to Indrapuram up to 40-57 MLD.

NT A study report has found that the Indrapuram project was designed to cater to Indrapuram up to 40-57 MLD. The study suggests separation of construction law from the construction of Indrapuram. Project is supposed to be completed after studying report will give clearance for preparation of a detailed project report.

loaded pistol

under relevant sections of the Arms Act by the senior police station. Charge sheet was produced before a magistrate and later sent to jail. The police are working to verify whether the pistol is licensed or not and to whom it belongs.



District Magistrate BN Singh (centre) with officials during the signing of MoU.

Pvt firm to develop a Miyawaki-style forest in Dadri area

HT Correspondent

NOIDA: The district administration of Gautam Buddha Nagar has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with private company Jaypee Infra Tech Ltd to develop a Miyawaki-style forest in Dadri area. The MoU has been signed under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiative of the firm.

The district administration has given the land for development of forest by use of the Miyawaki technique. According to the officials, around two lakh saplings will be planted to develop the forest. This is going to be the densest forest developed through the Miyawaki technique in India. There will be no ecological or land fill or any kind of land deal. The land has been given only for 10 years wherein the company will take care of the plantation and maintenance work. BN Singh, District Magistrate, Gautam Buddha Nagar said, "We have been involving corporate houses and private companies to come forward for the betterment of the district under CSR initiatives. We have been taking several measures for increasing the green cover and the water conservation," added Singh.

Secretary, Environment and Forests, Mr. Chandra Prasad, said after the MoU signing. He said the Miyawaki method is based on scientific use of water and resources for planting saplings. The water required initially for plantation and needs to foster growth of a forest system that will be a source of water for several trees, said trees and shrubs.

Recently, the administration had signed two MoUs with private companies to develop a dense forest on a six-acre plot of land near Jewar Intersector and to develop 15 ponds in the Dadri area. These MoUs were signed with Jaypee Infra Tech Limited and Haldiram Education Society. The land belongs to Jaypee Infra Tech which the company gave to Haldiram for plantation. Last year, an MoU was signed with HCL foundation for afforestation. The administration gave six hectares of land to the foundation for plantation. The HCL has got four hectares of land in Farhala-Khanjarpur and two hectares in Sarhala village. The organisation will do plantation and taking care of the plants for a period of 10 years.

Pvt firms to develop dense forest on 92 acres near Jewar

Preety Acharya
preety.acharya@ht.com

NOIDA: The district administration signed two MoUs with private companies to develop a dense forest on a 92-acre land plot near the Jewar intersection and to develop at least 15 ponds in the Dadri area, on Wednesday.

District magistrate BN Singh signed the MoUs with Jaypee Infra Tech Limited and Haldiram Education Society to develop the forest. The land belongs to Jaypee Infra Tech, which the company has given to Haldiram for plantation.

According to officials, Haldiram develop the forest for ten years. It's a 10-year agreement where private firms have to

come together through the district administration to develop a dense forest. The land has been offered by Jaypee for 10 years while Haldiram has taken the responsibility of plantation and maintenance. The land will always belong to Jaypee Infra Tech and it has only been given for plantation, for the benefit of the environment," said Singh.

The permission to give land to develop the forest was granted by the IRP appointed by NCLT, informed Singh. No lease agreement or transfer of land has taken place, said officials. "We will be doing a survey to find out the number of trees required to develop a dense forest. Work will start from this week itself. We will be planting indigenous species plants



District magistrate BN Singh (centre) during the signing of MoU with the two firms.

such as neem, peepal, bargad and jamun, among others. Our company wants to contribute in bringing positive environmental changes in the district," said AK Tyagi, executive director, Haldiram Education Society.

The second MoU was signed with RK Constructions, to develop the 15 ponds. These

ponds will be developed on an area of 7.50 hectare.

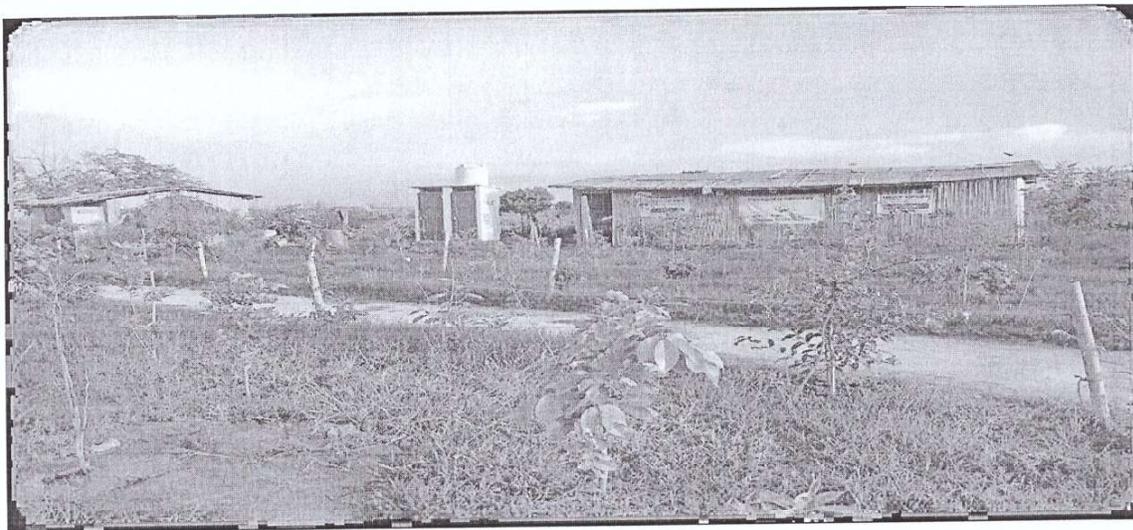
There are 985 ponds in the district but a majority of them have been either encroached upon or need to be restored. "We want to focus on developing water resources in the district. We are aiming at completing the task of developing 15 ponds within the coming six months. All of us need to understand the importance of saving water individually too," said Ashwani Kaushik, owner, RK Constructions.

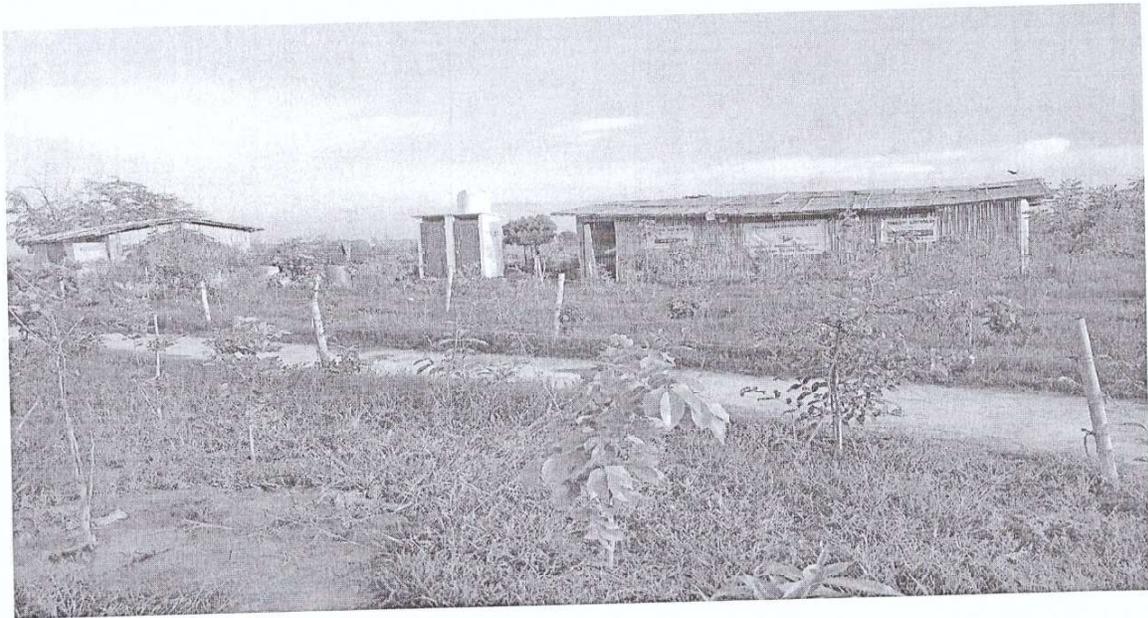
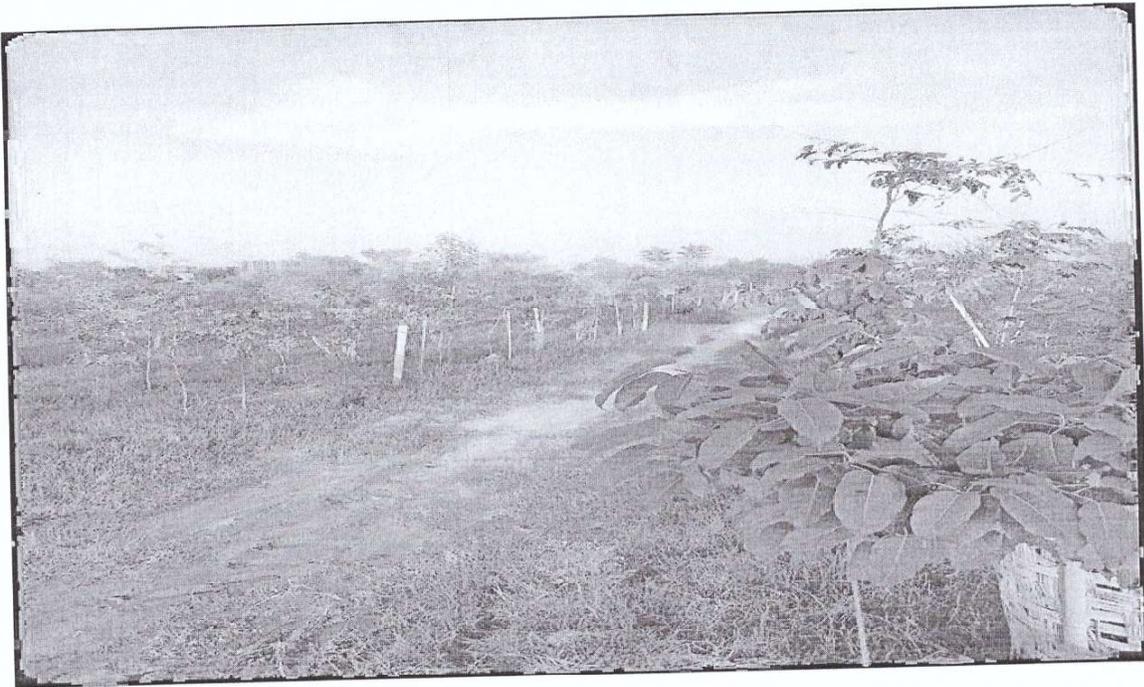
The district magistrate also said that it is important to preserve and develop natural resources because migration is a continuous process in the district as people from all over the country come here to work.

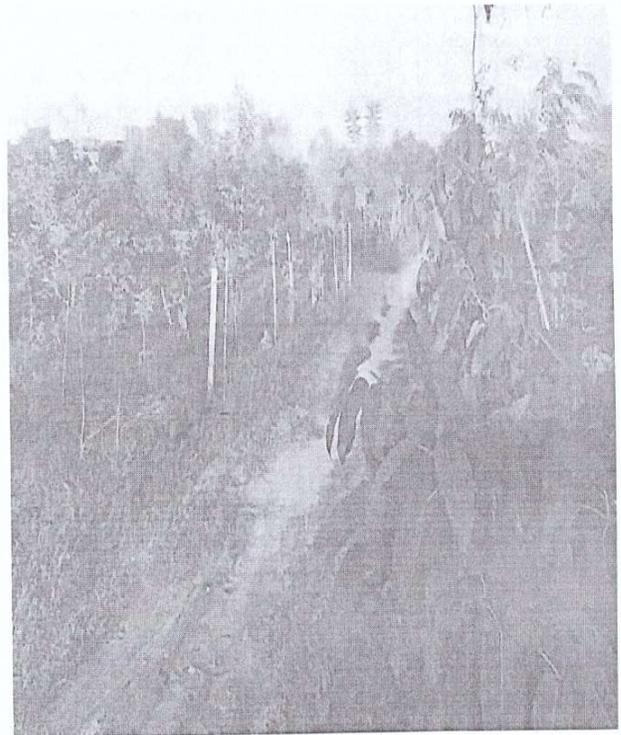
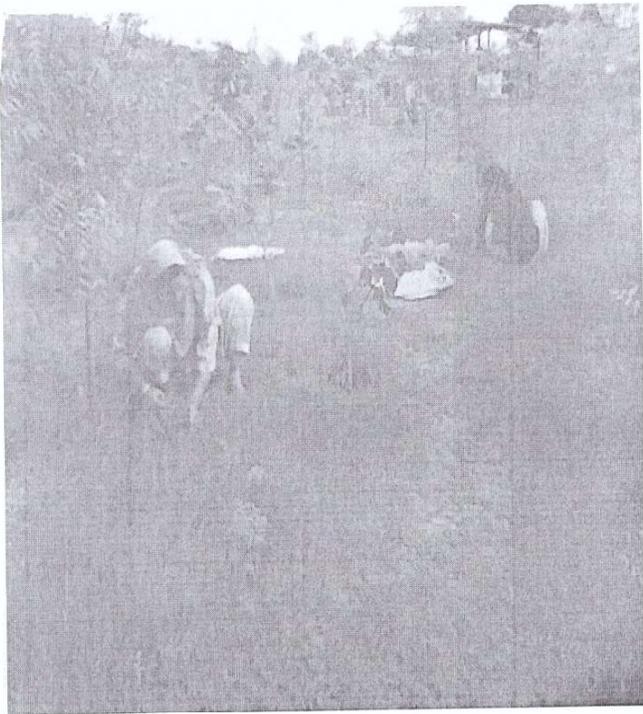
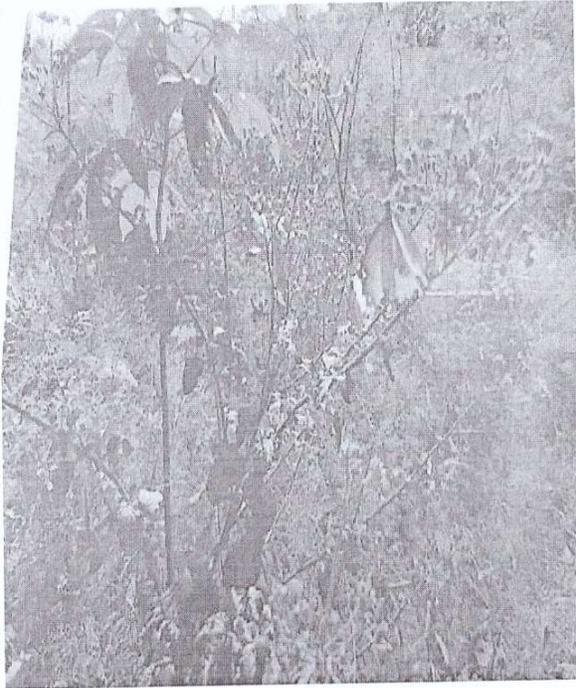
"There are multiple IT companies and other industries situated here, due to which people will keep coming and living here for work. Hence, there will always be a lot of pressure on natural resources so we have to take extra measures in a continuous manner to preserve our natural resources," added Singh.

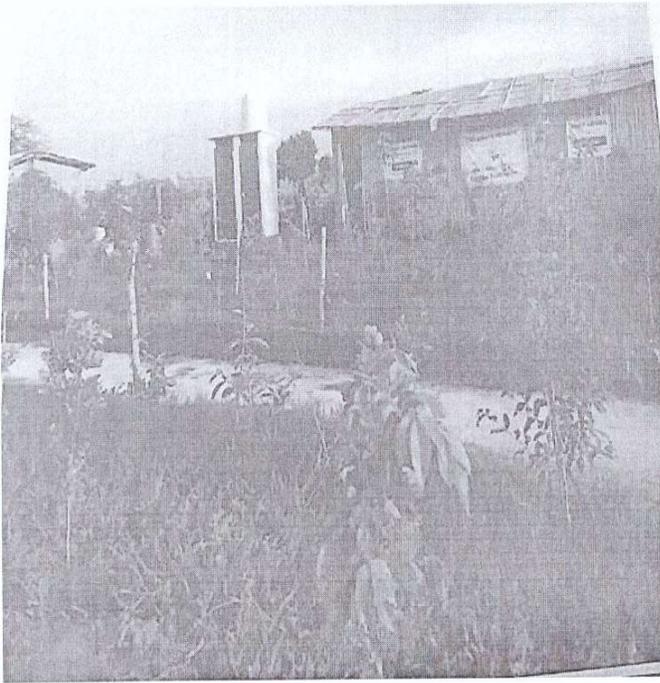
In a plantation drive on August 9, around 10,67,992 plants were planted in the district, added Gautam Buddha Nagar's target planting 7.5 lakh plants. Plantation took place at 1,421 locations in the district wherein lakhs people took part. The administration had involved 27 departments, as well as residents' welfare associations, industries and educational institutes.

जनपद गौतमबुद्धनगर में ग्राम सोरखा जाहिबाद में एच०सी०एल० कम्पनी द्वारा सी०एस०आर० के अन्तर्गत जन सहभागिता के माध्यम से कराये गये वृक्षारोपण कार्य (Plantation Work)









जर्मन कम्पनी डा0 विलम रस्वाबे द्वारा सी0एस0आर0 के अन्तर्गत मियावाकी जापानी पद्धति से कलेक्ट्रेट परिसर में 8,500 पौधारोपण करके बनाया गया छोटा घना जंगल

GREATER NOIDA
 छोटा घना जंगल (कलेक्ट्रेट वन)
 का उद्घाटन
 श्री0 बी0 एन0 सिंह जिलाधिकारी
 (के कर कमलों द्वारा)
 दिनांक 09.08.2019



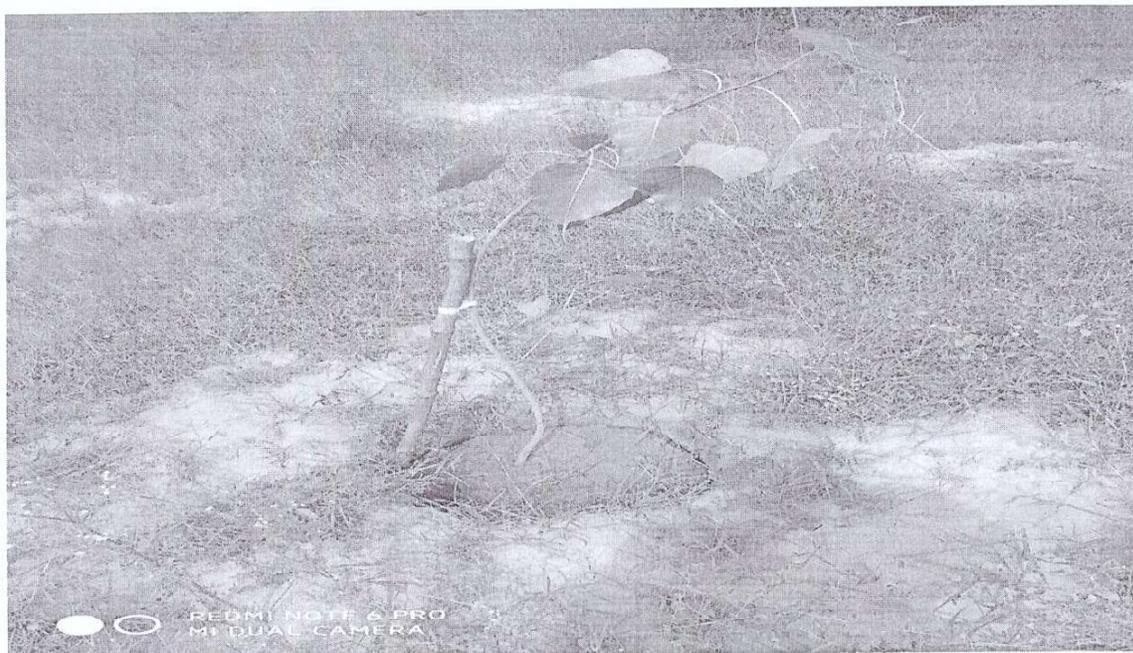


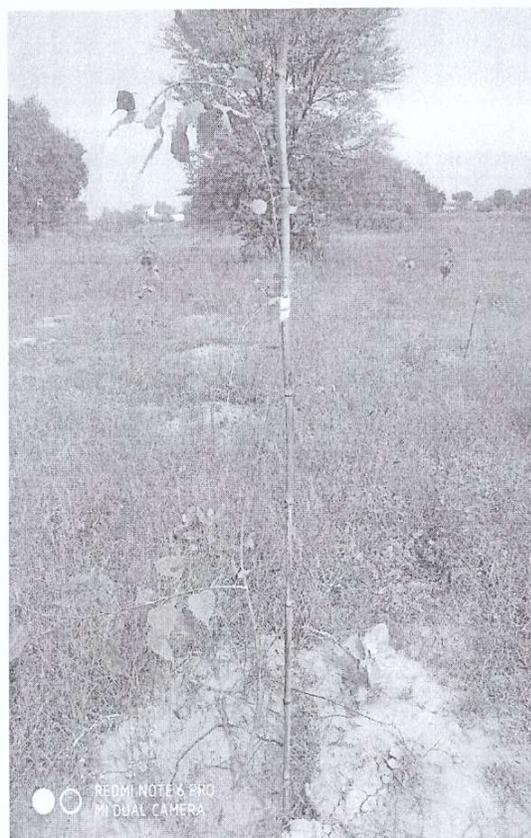
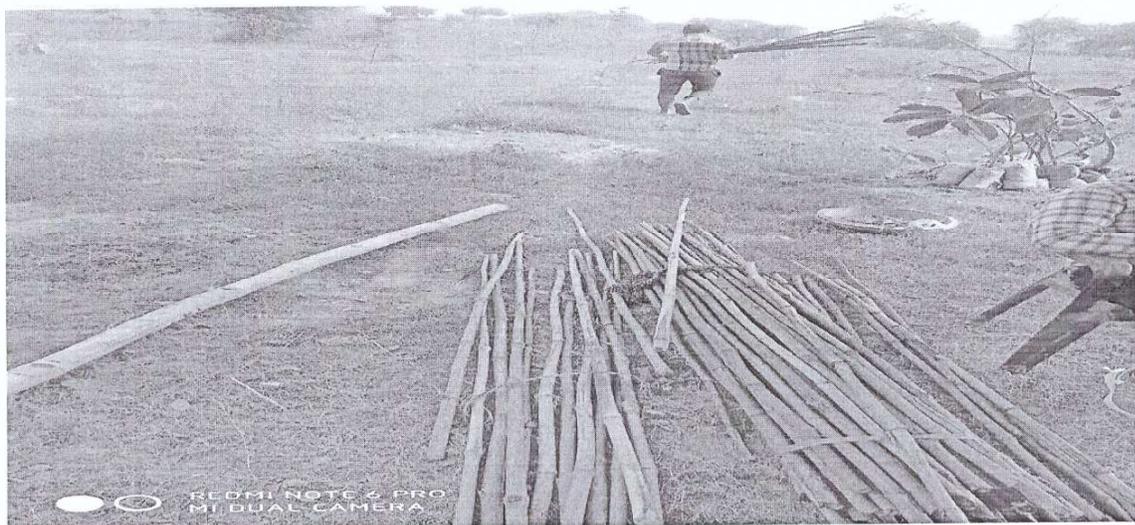


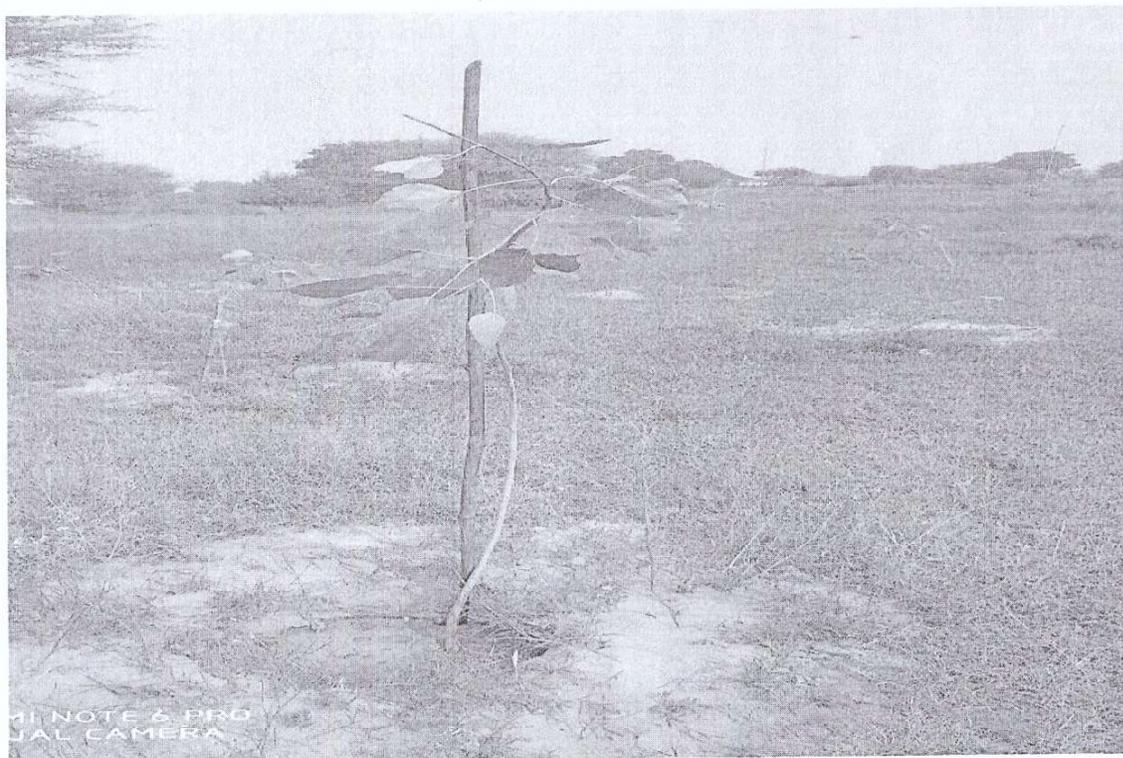
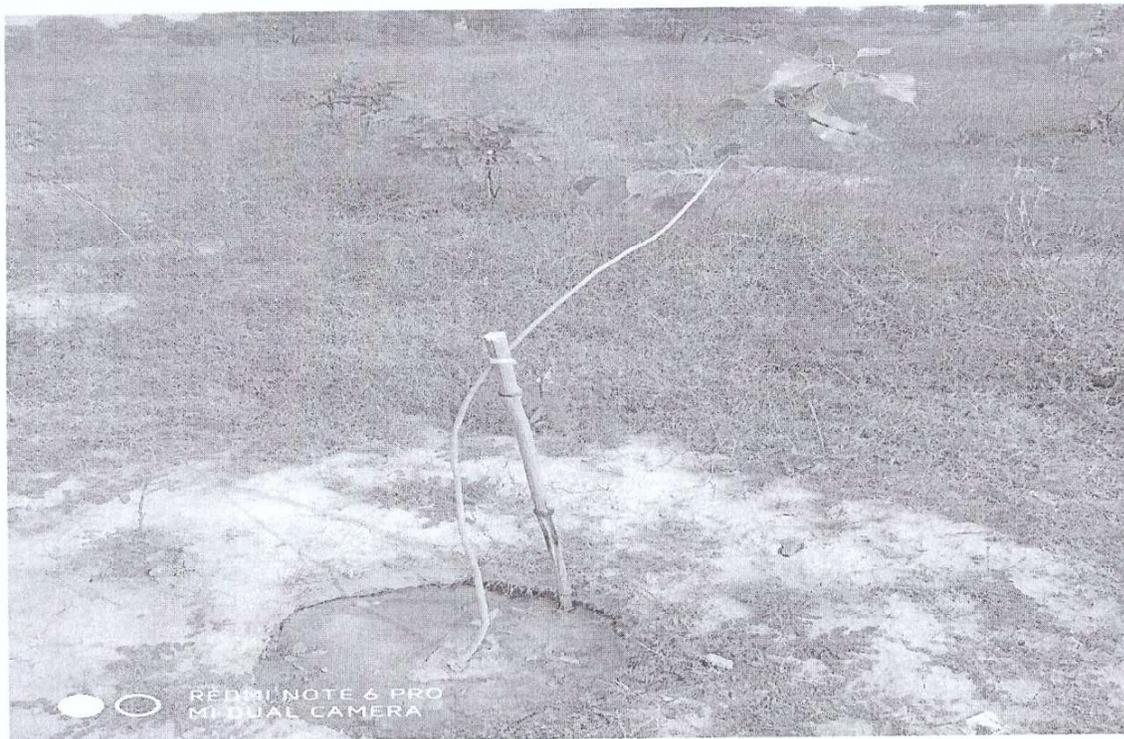




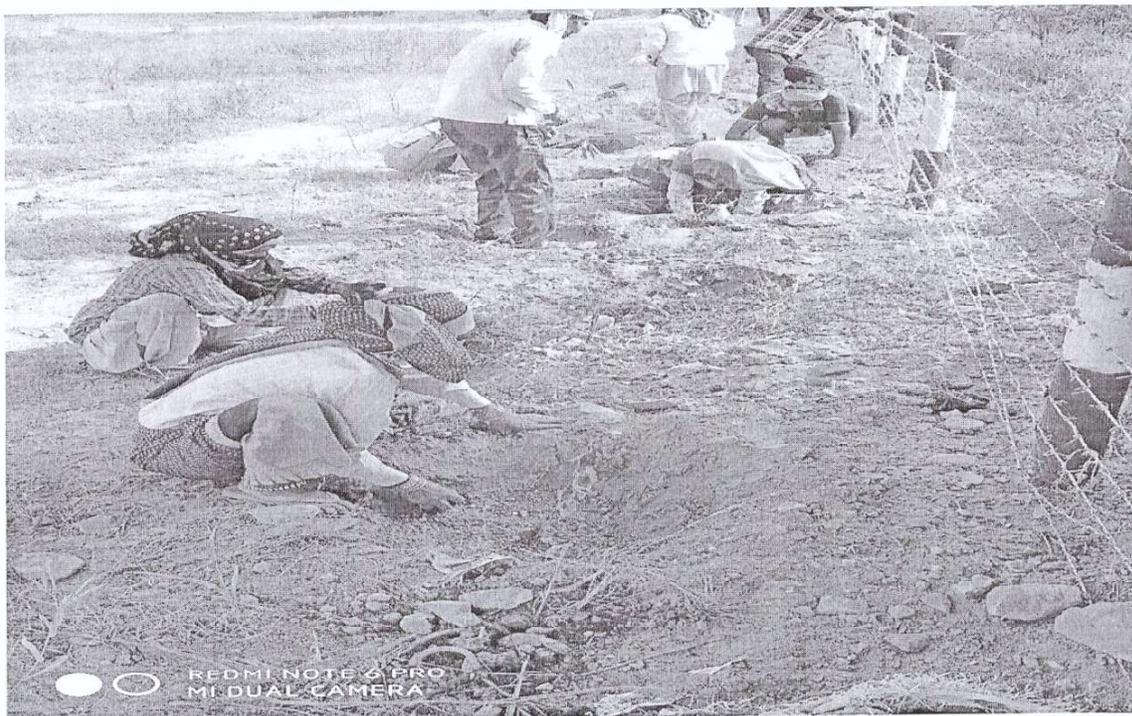
हल्दीराम कम्पनी द्वारा सी0एस0आर0 के अन्तर्गत जेवर में कराया जा रहा वृक्षारोपण(Plantation) का कार्य

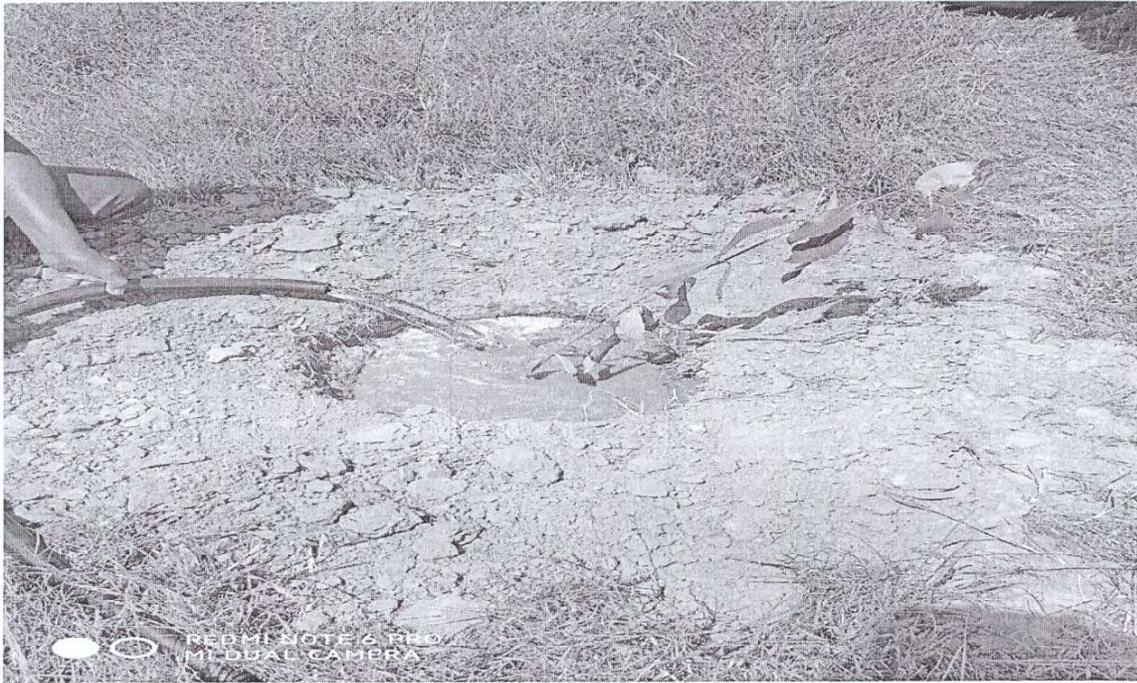














रोटरी क्लब दिल्ली द्वारा सी0एस0आर0 के अन्तर्गत ग्राम सुथियाना/लखनावली में कराया जा रहा वृक्षारोपण कार्य
(Plantation Work)



