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**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
AT NEW DELHI**

INDEX

IN

WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS ON BEHALF OF THE APPLICANT

IN

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 6 OF 2012

In the matter of:

Nizamuddin West Association (Regd.) ... Applicant

Versus

Union of India and Others ... Opposite Parties

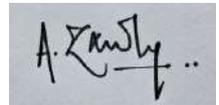
S. No.	Particulars	Page
1	Written Submissions on behalf of the Applicant	1-64

Place: Delhi

Date: 27.06.2024

Applicant

Through



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BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
AT NEW DELHI

WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS ON BEHALF OF THE APPLICANT

IN

EXECUTION APPLICATION NO. 5 of 2024

AND

I.A. No. 72 of 2024
(Application seeking Direction)

IN

Original Application No. 6 of 2012

In the matter of:

Nizamuddin West Association (Regd.) ... Applicant

Versus

Union of India and Others ... Opposite Parties

WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS OF THE APPLICANT

1. These submissions are being made in respect of two main issues, both relating to the situation of the *Nallahs* (drains) in Delhi, particularly the **Barapullah nallah**. The first issue relates to the **dredging** and **silting** that is required to be done and second, in respect of the **Sewage Treatment Plant** (STP) that were required to be modified, upgraded and repaired and the new STPs that were to be set up.
2. The problems were known. The solutions were found out. Order after orders were passed by the Supreme Court for **23 years** and thereafter by the NGT for 9 years. Altogether, valuable time and public money was lost over a period of **23 years**. The authorities concerned particularly the State

Govt. answerable to the Chief Secretary, the DJB answerable to the CEO and the Chairman, the DDA answerable through the LG and the Vice-Chairman were the principal wrong doers who openly defied the Supreme Court and the NGT in a brazen manner.

3. The litigation started in **1993**. After **spending thousands of crores of Rupees** and after making several orders, all of which were disobeyed willfully, the Supreme Court sent the matter to the NGT in the year 24.4.17. The NGT made **heroic attempts**, set up **High Powered Committees one after the another** and put **high ranking persons in-charge**. Scientists and technical persons were appointed who gave erudite technical reports on what needed to be done. None of the orders of the NGT were obeyed and the same **open defiance** by the authorities and persons above mentioned continued.
4. A perusal of the final order of the NGT dated 27.1.2021 reveals how, **in utter frustration the NGT closed the matter** because the authorities were not responding. The matter was taken by the applicant herein to the Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 3465 of 2021 which was disposed of by sending the matter back to the NGT by order dated 21.10.2022.
5. Even then the authorities and the persons above mentioned i.e., the Chief Secretary of the Delhi Govt., the Chairman and CEO of the DJB, the Lt. Governor of Delhi and Vice Chairman of the DDA and other High functionaries acted as if they were beyond the reach of the law. Noticing their attitude, engineers and other junior officials were encouraged to disobey the order passed. Resultantly, the situation in Delhi is exactly the same as when the first comprehensive order of the NGT was passed on 13.1.2015. This was an extra-ordinary order where the NGT combined all its environmental and legal resources and understandings to find a solution to the seemingly perennial problem. The problem was not

perennial, what was perennial was the brazen disobedience of the binding Court Order.

6. It is therefore only fitting that this written submission begins by setting out **verbatim** the findings and conclusions and orders passed on 13.1.2015 and 27.1.2021 by the NGT.

NGT Order dated 13.01.2015

A. Litigation began in 1994

1. In the year 1994, in furtherance to a news item published in Hindustan Times titled ‘**And Quite Flows the Maily Yamuna**’, the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India issued *suo moto* notice to various authorities. Since 1994, the Hon’ble Supreme Court has passed various orders in Writ Petition No. 725 of 1994 and other connected matters...

... However, **nothing mentionable was achieved for prevention, control and restoration of River Yamuna**... the Hon’ble Supreme Court, vide its Order dated 10th October, 2012, observed as under:

“It has been brought to the notice of this Court that despite heavy expenditure, in thousands of crores, having been incurred...the pollution of river Yamuna has increased by the day ... It is unfortunate that huge public funds have been spent without showing any results ... Learned counsel appearing for Delhi Jal Board has not been able to inform the Court as to how many CETP and/or STP have been established by the Board and whether they are functional or not as per the requirements.”

... The primary subject matter of the Original Application No. 6 of 2012 is the recent encroachment and **dumping of building debris** and other solid waste in the river bed/flood plain.

[Page 9]

B. Removal of Debris: First critical issue

24. ... Vide order dated 31st January, **2013**, the Tribunal directed State of UP, the DDA, Government of NCT of Delhi and the East Delhi Municipal Corporation to **start the removal of debris** from the river banks and the water bodies mentioned in the petition near River Yamuna... all other authorities were also directed to **identify the sites for dumping of debris** and waste...

[Page 23]

25. ... the directions issued by the Tribunal **were not being carried out** in its true letter and spirit. One of the Commissioners noticed that trucks are entering into River Yamuna from different places where the wall was found punctured despite the fact that there are police posts. It was also pointed out that **DMRC was also throwing its debris in the riverbed of Yamuna... nearly 37000 cu.m. of debris/construction materials are lying on the eastern bank and 53,000 cu.m. on the western Bank...**

[Page 24]

26. ... In the order dated 17th July, **2013**, the Learned Local Commissioners had filed their respective reports. They brought to the notice of the Tribunal that **dumping continues** on the river bank...

27. ... In the order dated 22nd July, 2013, it was noticed that **nearly 400 to 500 tonnes debris per month** is being disposed of on the banks of river Yamuna in Geeta Colony, more **particularly, during the night hours...**

[Page 25]

28. ... The Learned Local Commissioners in their Report confirmed **that the debris dumped by the authorities and people have been removed**. Through our order dated 24th September, 2013, we had recorded appreciation for the work done by all authorities in removing the debris.

[Page 27]

42. ... It was submitted by various authorities that huge construction debris and other waste that had been dumped at the river bank and riverbeds of Yamuna, **have been removed**. There is, according to all, a **total check on dumping** of fresh construction debris or waste on the riverbeds. It is hoped that the directions in this regard even in future would be strictly adhered to by all concerned.

[Page 38]

C. HPC recommends controlled dredging

75. ... Controlled dredging of river and drains has been recommended by the High-Powered Committee.

[Page 69]

78. ... widening of the river carrying capacity of the main channel and taking of other remedial and preventive measures still may not completely and satisfactorily serve the object of attaining 'Nirmal Yamuna' unless the environmental flow of the river is maintained continuously.

[Page 71]

Order

vi.

- (a) ... The **local Commissioners appointed had reported** to the Tribunal that major part of debris had been removed by the DDA, DMRC, Corporations, the PWD and the UP Government. DMRC has removed **33,000 cu. m.** from Sarai

Kale Khan and **20,000 MT** from Shastri Park, the State of UP has removed 37,000 MT from the Flood Plain and DDA has removed **2500 cu. m.** from Eastern Bank of River Yamuna and **7500 cu. m.** from Western bank of River Yamuna, amongst others.

[Page 87-88]

- (f) Whatever remnant construction or other waste is still lying on the banks of the entire stretch of Yamuna in NCT Delhi, would be removed positively **within four months.**

[Page 89]

D. Sewerage Treatment Plants: Second Critical issue

Constitution of Expert Committee with respect to STPs and other issues

35. ... It will be useful to refer to the order dated 30th May 2014

...we hereby, therefore, constitute the following committee: -

- (a) An officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary from the Ministry of Environment and Forest
- (b) Member Secretary of the Central Pollution Control Board
- (c) Engineer- in-Chief, Delhi Development Authority
- (d) Member Secretary, Delhi Pollution Control Committee
- (e) Member (Drainage), Delhi Jal Board
- (f) Two Chief Engineers from South Delhi Municipal Corporation and East Delhi Municipal Corporation
- (g) Professor Gosain and Professor Brij Gopal

STPs: too few and not operational

... The above committee shall conduct the inspection and visit all or any of the places that they consider it appropriate and report as follows: -

iv. **How many STPs** have been established in Delhi for treating the sewage or otherwise. The effluents/waste/sewage thrown/dumped in these drains. What is the **present status of all the STPs?** Are they functional and are working to their optimum capacity and their performance? At how many points, new STPs needs to be established? Whether it is possible to restore the existing STPs and make them functional to their optimum capacity suggestion in that regard?

[Page 33]

36. ... order dated 17th July, 2014...

(i) Whether it is advisable to install STPs of various sizes in all the outlets smaller and bigger i.e. each drain of Delhi or (ii) it is more beneficial to prohibit discharge into Yamuna River of any sewage, domestic or trade effluents through the drains and all drains be connected to a new major drain which should carry the entire waste of Delhi to a destination...

[Page 34]

37. ... order dated 4th September, 2014

4. There are nearly **201 natural drains and the majority of which are also carrying sewage which ultimately joins into the River Yamuna through 22 outfall points.**

[Page 35]

Installation of STPs within 2 ½ years**55 STPs to be operational by 2016:**

41. This matter was listed for final hearing and was heard on different dates. Referring to their respective reports, Professor Brij Gopal, Professor A.A. Kazmi and Professor A. K. Gosain were present before the Tribunal and had explained the various aspects of their reports, as well as the need for prioritization for installation of various Sewage Treatment Plants (for short 'STPs') on the drains. After detailed discussions, it was found to be feasible and in fact **the entire project was decided to be completed within two and a half years.**

[Page 37]

23 existing STPs + 32 New STPs

44. ... The Expert Committee has opined that 32 STPs ought to be installed at minor and major drains of Delhi, in addition to the existing STP's. Once these proposed STP's are established and made operational, the drains are kept clean and it is ensured that sewage does not enter these drains, restoration of Yamuna to its original status is completely an achievable goal.

46. ... there are **23 STP's** planned and existing as of today in Delhi.

... Thus, the entire STP infrastructure, if made fully functional, can be utilised to support and aid the effective implementation of the project under the Expert Reports. Only 32 additional STP's are required to be established and made operational for complete treatment of sewage which is generated in Delhi. Under this project, total of **55 STP's** are required to be established and made operational. Out of them, 22 STP's are already in place. However,

they are not operating to their optimum capacity. This itself, places the entire project at a great advantage as the investments already made would not be wasted and would form integral part of the comprehensive project. However, it is essential that **Delhi Jal Board takes all steps without any further delay to ensure that the existing 23 STP's are made functional effectively and operate to their optimum capacity.**

[Page 41]

73. ... Once all the new 32 STPs are established and made effectively operational and all the existing STPs (21) are set in order and they operate to their optimum capacity, then the entire sewage and domestic discharge from all the colonies of Delhi, through nearly more than 157 drains, would stand treated.

[Page 68]

Order

94.

iv.

- (a) Presently, under the jurisdiction of the DJB, there are 23 STPs in existence or planned to be made operational by 2015... Thus, we direct that the DJB ... shall, **within two months from today**, ensure that all these STPs, ... should be made **fully operational**, should operate to their optimum capacity and operate effectively 24x7, without compromising the quality of treated water released from such STPs.
- (b) It is further directed that the Action Plan in regard to installation of STPs on 32 major and minor drains shall be prepared, in accordance with the recommendations in the Expert Committee Report afore-referred and action taken in

furtherance thereto, **within three months** from the date of passing of this order.

- (c) All the newly proposed 32 STPs should be constructed and installed within the time frame indicated in this judgment. Once, the total of 55 STPs would operate effectively...

[Page 83]

E. Regarding Drains

Concretization of drains

13. ... that the works on the drain system, i.e., its channelization, wrong channelization, concretization or converting the drains in the name of development, showed the following **disadvantages**:

- “1. Constriction and alteration of water bodies.
2. Reduced recharge of ground water and impeding the natural ecological flow.
3. Destruction of riparian biodiversity, riverine ecology and the wetlands/floodplains.
4. Pollution of Surface, Subsurface and Ground water.
5. Change of natural functions of streams to convert them into sewers and gutters.”

Covering of drains

14. ... 21st meeting of the governing body of the Unified Traffic and Transportation Infrastructure (Planning and Engineering) Centre (for short ‘UTTIPEC’) held on 19th February, 2010. ... The applicants have relied upon the following extract of the said meeting. “**No such covering of drain, henceforth, will be taken up by any agency...**”

[Page 16]

Conversion of drains

15. ...However, in absolute contradiction to the afore-referred, the South Delhi Municipal Corporation (for short 'SDMC') is implementing a project under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (for short 'JNNURM'), for **conversion of Kushak Nallah/drain for providing parking/road-cum-parking** under its jurisdiction. They are also **planning to construct "Delhi Haat" in East Delhi, by covering Shahdara Link Drain** along NOIDA Link Road at Mayur Vihar, Phase-I.

[Page 16-17]

Covering of drains will adversely affect environment

60. ... Some of the Municipal Corporations on their own have taken steps to concretize the drains as well as to cover them.

[Page 55]

... According to the report of the Expert Committee, **covering of drains in Delhi would have very serious adverse impacts** upon the environment and ecology of Delhi. This would result in **more flooding, explosion of diseases and clogging of drains.**

[Page 55-56]

... The Expert Committee... notice with approval the **policy decision taken by a committee** chaired by the Chief Secretary, Delhi in respect of the various drains as circulated by Circular dated 25th February, 2014 which inter alia provided as under: -

- a. **The natural drains shall neither be lined (concretising the surface) nor shall they be allowed to be covered in any case.**

[Page 56]

... The Committee, thus, has recommended that **there should not be any concretization or covering of drains particularly natural drains** in Delhi. According to the Committee such course is not technically feasible and is not in the interest of ecology and environment.

[Page 57]

61. ... in our considered view all this work **should be dismantled...**

[Page 57]

F. Health Hazards

48. ... We may also advert to existence of high pollutants in River Yamuna. Analysis Reports have been submitted by the CPCB of the various samples showing water quality in main 18 drains of Delhi. The samples were collected by the Board from 19th November, 2013 to 18th October, 2014 at different dates on different intervals and from all the 18 drains of Delhi ... Most of these drains are found to be highly polluted and are releasing much higher quantity of BOD. Even presence of **heavy metal** was noticed.

[Page 42]

... We have noticed in some detail the serious health hazards, including diseases like **cancer** and other serious diseases...

[Page 43]

51. ... One of the studies brought on record which is even supported by the United Nations, is the first to link river contamination with adverse impacts on human health. According to this study, **around 23% of children had lead levels in their blood above 10 micro grams** – a widely accepted guideline – whose adverse health effects have been noted. The study said **high level of lead in blood** was **eight times more** when exposed to the riverbank after Wazirabad in

north Delhi, compared to rural areas upstream in Haryana, where river water contamination was found to be less. Heavy metals such as lead are more readily absorbed by children as compared to adults. The resultant disasters would be impairment of motoring skills, onset and development of hypertension and may even result in slow cognitive development.

[Page 47]

Contamination of food crops

54. ... contamination of food crops

... **mercury** concentration was 200 times more than determined by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

... The amount of **Faecal Coliform** - bacteria available in human and animal faeces has grown by as much as 30 times as compared to the CPCB values.

... 55% had **arsenic** contamination.

[Page 50]

G. No financial constraint on the DJB

... there appears to be no financial constraint on the DJB and other concerned authorities, as it has been conceded before us that Rs. **20,000 Crore** is the planned budget for providing of network of water and sewage in the entire Delhi for the coming five years, commencing from the year 2012-2013. Pipeline and sewage are to be laid for 9,000 kms in the 2000 odd colonies of Delhi. The establishment of STP's is also covered under this planned expenditure. Out of this amount, Rs. **1000 Crore** has been earmarked for water network and Rs. **1031 Crore** for sewage network, for the current year. Similar amount is also provided for the financial years 2014-2015 to 2016-2017. This being the financial status, **we do not foresee any difficulty in provisioning of**

adequate funds for timely completion of this project. In fact, the DJB and the concerned authorities would have ample finances at their disposal within the ambit of the already provided planned expenditure. Besides that, we have also granted liberty to the Corporation and the DJB to collect funds from the general public on the 'Polluter Pays' Principle. ...

[Page 58-59]

H. DDA's Yamuna River Front Development Plan scrapped by NGT

57. ... vide order dated 13th September, 2013 passed by the Tribunal, the Expert Committee was required to examine and critically analyse the Yamuna River Front Development Plan of the DDA as well.

... According to the Expert Committee, the proposed activities such as construction of various recreational and public facilities, by effecting topographic changes, will reduce the flood carrying capacity and aggravate flooding, besides contributing to pollution.

[Page 53]

... The Expert Committee, for the reasons stated in its Report, suggested that the YRFD plan of DDA is untenable and should be stopped.

58. ... DDA should not proceed further with its YRFD scheme and the recommendations of the Expert Committee as accepted by the High-Powered Committee should be implemented, we order accordingly.

[Page 54]

I. HPC reports dated 19.4.2014 and Expert Committee report dated 13.10.2014

40. ... the final report relating to ‘preservation, restoration and beautification of River Yamuna’ was finally submitted by the High-Powered Committee on **19th April, 2014**, while the other report relating to ‘control of pollution and restoration of Yamuna River’ by the Expert Committee appointed by the Tribunal, was submitted on **13th October, 2014**.

J. Constitution of ‘Principal Committee’

86. ... we have constituted a ‘**Principal Committee**’ where more or less all concerned departments are represented or individual department like DDA, NCT of Delhi, Department of Irrigation, DJB, corporations and any other body or authority responsible for executing the work or any part thereof would be **answerable and work under the direct supervision of the ‘Principal Committee’**.

[Page 75]

K. Other directions

(f) The concerned authorities shall construct and install **26 pump stations** at the locations and of the capacity as indicated in the Action Plan placed before the Tribunal. The process thereof should begin **within three months** from the date of passing of this judgment.

(g) ... It shall be ensured that the functional data of all STPs is **online...**

[Page 84]

v.

(b) We direct and **prohibit carrying on of any construction activity** in the demarcated flood plain henceforth. We further direct the Principal Committee to identify or cause to be identified, all

existing structures as of today which fall on the so identified and demarcated flood plain.

[Page 86]

vii. We direct all the concerned authorities, corporations, bodies including Resident Welfare Associations to **clean all the 157 natural storm water drains** as identified by the Committee, within four months.

[Page 90]

xvi. We are informed that Rupees **Twenty Thousand Crores** has already been provided under the planned expenditure to the NCT of Delhi, out of which Rs. **Two Thousand Thirty-One Crores** have been specifically earmarked for providing sewage connection, sewage treatment, sewage disposal and water network. As per the Expert Committee the total expenditure of the present project is estimated at **Rs. Four Thousand Crores**, which can safely be met from the above head under the planned budget.

[Page 92-93]

xxii. All the drains shall be kept obstruction free by the concerned corporation. Where substantial work (more than 85%) has been completed...

[Page 95]

xxiii. ... **The four Members, namely, Professor C.R. Babu, Professor A.K. Gosain, Professor Brij Gopal and Professor A.A. Kazmi shall be the Members of the Principal Committee and shall be associated with commencement and completion of all the aspects of this project.**

[Page 96]

NGT Order dated 27.1.21**Defiant disobedience: Despite 23 years before SC**

3. ...The Tribunal conducted comprehensive review on 25.7.2018 and found that **hardly much progress** had been in water quality as pollutants continued to be discharged. The matter had been monitored by the Hon'ble Supreme Court since 1994. Vide order dated 10.10.2012, it was noted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court that **in spite of monitoring for 18 years**, there were high level of fecal coliform (FC) and BOD.

...Since even after monitoring by the Hon'ble Supreme Court for 23 years and **simultaneous monitoring by this Tribunal for about five years**, the desired result was not being achieved.

[Page 4]

DDA failed to remove debris

4. ...From the first report of the YMC dated 16.01.2019, it was found that DDA was yet to undertake demarcation of the flood plains.

...The Committee noted that the FC count was up to 6,400 times above the prescribed standards. Only 14% of the 1797 colonies had sewage pipelines. **DDA had failed to remove the debris** and to secure the area by erecting barbed wire fencing.

...The Tribunal noted that **the situation was grim** and that the regulatory authorities had failed to apply the 'Polluter Pays' principle to control the polluting activities. In spite of the serious damage being caused, the **authorities were not acting** against the offenders either by prosecuting them and/or recovering the cost of

restoration. Apart from failure of the Delhi Government, there was failure on the part of DDA, UP Government as well as Haryana Government.

[Page 5]

Continued failure of compliance by the authorities

6. Order dated 5.3.2020

...There is a **continued failure of compliance** by the authorities in spite of repeated directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and this Tribunal in the last **more than twenty-five years**.

[Page 8]

Timeline for commissioning STPs not met;

Prosecution of erring Secretaries not done

9. ...Vide order dated 21.09.2020 whereby noticing non-compliance, following directions were issued:

“36. Accordingly, we issue following directions:

i. All the States/UTs may address gaps in generation and treatment of sewage/effluents by ensuring setting up of requisite number of functional ETPs, CETPs and STPs, as directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in (2017) 5 SCC 326.

ii. **The timeline for commissioning of all STPs fixed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, i.e., 31.03.2018, has long passed.**

The Hon'ble Supreme Court directed that the State PCBs **must initiate prosecution of the erring Secretaries** to the governments, which has also not happened.

[Page 12]

Local bodies to pay compensation for non-compliance

10. ...The last order of 28.02.2020 held:

a. In view of the fact that most of the statutory timelines have expired and directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and this Tribunal to comply with Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 remain unexecuted, interim compensation scale is hereby laid down for continued failure after 31.03.2020. The compliance of the Rules requires taking of several steps mentioned in Rule 22 from Serial No. 1 to 10 (mentioned in para 12 above). Any such continued failure will result in liability of every Local Body to **pay compensation at the rate of Rs. 10 lakh per month per Local Body.**

... Apart from compensation, **adverse entries must be made in the ACRs** of the CEO of the said Local Bodies and other senior functionaries in Department of Urban Development etc. who are responsible for compliance of order of this Tribunal.

[Page 13]

...

d.

ii. Commencement of setting up of STPs- 31.03.2020. Compensation is payable for failure to do so at the rate of **Rs. 5 lakh per month per STP.**

iii. Commissioning of STPs – 31.03.2021. Compensation is payable for failure to do so at the rate of **Rs. 10 lakh per month per STP.**

[Page 15]

Depletion of ground water, Yamuna turned into sullage

14. ... Reference to the final report of the YMC dated 29.06.2020.

...In this regard, we note the disappointment expressed in a recent order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 25.11.2019 in W.P. (Civil)

No. 13029/198515 quoted in para 5 of the order dated 29.06.2020 in OA 673/2018 as follows:

“5. ...Rivers in India are drying up, groundwater is being rapidly depleted, and canals are polluted. Yamuna in Delhi looks like a **black drain.**”

“4. We see Yamuna River virtually turned into a **sullage.**”

[Page 17]

...(IV) **Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs)**

1. Much of the work on new STPS are **at a nascent stage** and monitoring at this stage is being done in respect of **land allotment issues.**

2. An increase in capacity utilization of STPs would need much more capacity building within the organization. The DJB has not shared any details of the technological and efficiency parameters by which it will achieve this.

[Page 21]

Allotment of land for new STPs

... 2. MC recommends directions to DDA for allotment of land to DJB for setting up of the plant at the mouth of Mori Gate Drain, Mori gate drain and Barapullah Drain **within next three months.** Allotment of land for setting up STPs on these drains **has been hanging fire for the last two years** if not longer. The process of allotment must be done on priority and Chief Secretary and VC DDA be directed to personally oversee this and submit compliance to NGT within three months.

...21. Accordingly, we direct that:

- a. DDA must forthwith comply with the earlier direction instead of finding lame excuses and taking stand of avoiding public duty.
- i. The issue raised by the YMC, of the unavailability of land preventing setting up of STPs may be addressed by DDA, and monitored by the Principal Committee. Having regards to the priority to be given to the treatment of sewage disposal in the drains joining river Yamuna, the land available on the flood plains may be utilized for the purpose, if there is no other alternative or till other land becomes available. Needless to say, such safeguards sites for such purpose may be approved by the Principal Committee.

Need of dedicated agency for protection of flood plains

...20. ...This Tribunal has not issued directions out of the blue or without knowing the structure of DDA. It is based on Expert Committee recommendations and covered by order dated 13.01.2015 and later orders. There is a detailed discussion on the subject in the report of the YMC dated 05.02.2020 and the report shows that the concept has been found viable, necessary, and useful even by the Cabinet Committee. Once it is desirable to do so, the unthoughtful and **untenable plea that the DDA itself being an authority cannot create any authority** has no legs to stand and is in contradiction to its own earlier stand.

15. Accordingly, the YMC has filed its 5th report dated 07.12.2020. In the overview, the Committee has observed that the quality of river remains **abysmally bad**....

[Page 30]

16. ...Interceptor Sewerage Project (ISP)

The following directions may be considered:

1. DJB should ensure that 147 drains out of 204 additional drains falling in the catchment of Najafgarh and Shahdara drains, which are not covered under ISP, must be trapped and sewage diverted to nearest STPs with strict adherence to the timelines which should be prescribed and monitored...

[Page 34]

Failure of enforcement and monitoring

19. ...From the report of the Committee, it is clear that major problem of preventing pollution by discharge of sewage, industrial effluents and other pollutants **remains unaddressed**. This was so observed in para 18 the last order also, as quoted above in the paragraph 14. There is **hardly any improvement** in evolving meaningful and effective institutional mechanism for monitoring. Though IDMC is reported to have started functioning tangible results are yet to be shown, as noted in the report of the YMC. The Committee has particularly found that 147 drains in the catchment of Najafgarh and Shahadra drains **have not been tapped**, as earlier directed.

Against heading 6, dealing with repair and maintenance of drains, the Committee has noted **huge gap in generation and treatment of**

sewage. The Committee has rightly recommended that all the drains in which untreated sewage is being discharged need to be intercepted and diverted so that the untreated sewage is not conveyed to the river. Such gaps need to be bridged in UP and Haryana also. The IDMC and DJB have to ensure this for Delhi. The monitoring by Additional Chief Secretary and Chief Secretary Delhi in terms of order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 24.07.2017 has yet to take place. Necessary devices for sewage and effluent treatment **have still not been installed** to the required extent. In spite of availability of huge funds, DJB is not working in a professional manner, as observed by the YMC. Water quality remains highly deteriorated as **pollutants are still being discharged** into the drains. **Flood plains are not being made encroachment free**, affecting the riverine ecology.

[Page 44-45]

20. ...Encroachment is huge and steps taken are miniscule.
...Earlier directions of the Tribunal, which by and large remain **un-complied** so far.

[Page 46]

21 ...As already noted, the matter has been dealt with by the Hon'ble Supreme Court for **23 years**, before transfer of the matter to this Tribunal in the year 2017 and by this Tribunal for almost **nine years**. Finding inadequate compliance, the Tribunal constituted a Monitoring Committee on 26.07.2018 with the hope that day to day monitoring by an independent Committee may result in some improvement. The Committee has functioned for more than two years and contributed in a big way in steering the authorities with a

clear road-map by its exhaustive reports on every aspect but the authorities' action has been every time found to be **inadequate** and continues to be so.

22. ...The Tribunal or Tribunal appointed Committee cannot be expected as substitute for governance and can at best set directions. This has been done by elaborate order passed on 13.1.2015, based on recommendations of the Experts with defined timelines. The order also constitutes 'Principal Committee' headed by Secretary Jalshakti to oversee compliance. Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 24.4.2017 directed monitoring by Additional Chief Secretary Urban Development and Chief Secretary Delhi. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has fixed **deadline of 31.3.2018** for ensuring pollution control devices, indicating sources of funding and requiring coercive measures for failure **which has not happened**. The satisfactory **results are not visible** on account of **failure of enforcement and monitoring**, as found by the Monitoring Committee.

[Page 47]

YMC Dismantled

24. We place on record our appreciation for the contribution of YMC in the last more than two years. With the taking over of the further monitoring by the Chief Secretaries of NCT of Delhi (and other authorities of Delhi, including DDA, DJB and Municipal Corporations), Haryana and UP, proceedings of the Committee constituted by this Tribunal on the subject will stand concluded, subject to further monitoring by the concerned State Authorities.

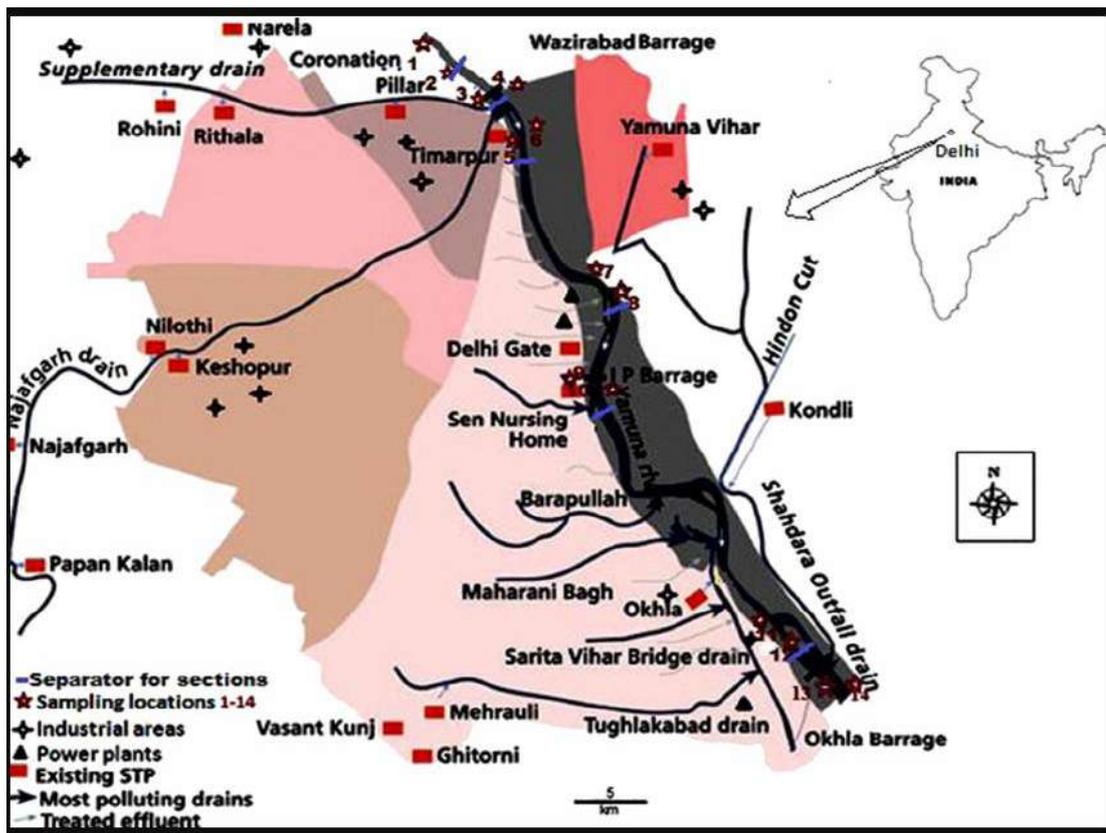
[Page 49]

PRESENTATION

PART – I

The Sewerage Treatment Plants (STPs)

DRAINAGE MAP OF DELHI



Source: National Capital Region Planning Board, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India

Functional Plan on Drainage for National Capital Region (Approved in the 65th Meeting of the Planning Committee of NCR Planning Board held on 28th April, 2016)

Natural Drainage Channels and Natural streams and watercourses **have** formed over thousands of years due to the forces of flowing water in the respective watersheds.

Habitations started growing into towns and cities alongside rivers and watercourses. As a result of this, the flow of water has increased in proportion to the urbanization of the watersheds. **Ideally, the natural drains should have been widened (similar to road widening for increased traffic) to accommodate the higher flows of storm water. But on the contrary, there have been large scale encroachments on the natural drains and the river flood plains.**

In addition, untreated sewage is dumped into the drains/ Nallas, reducing the capacity of the natural drains, resulting in flooding.

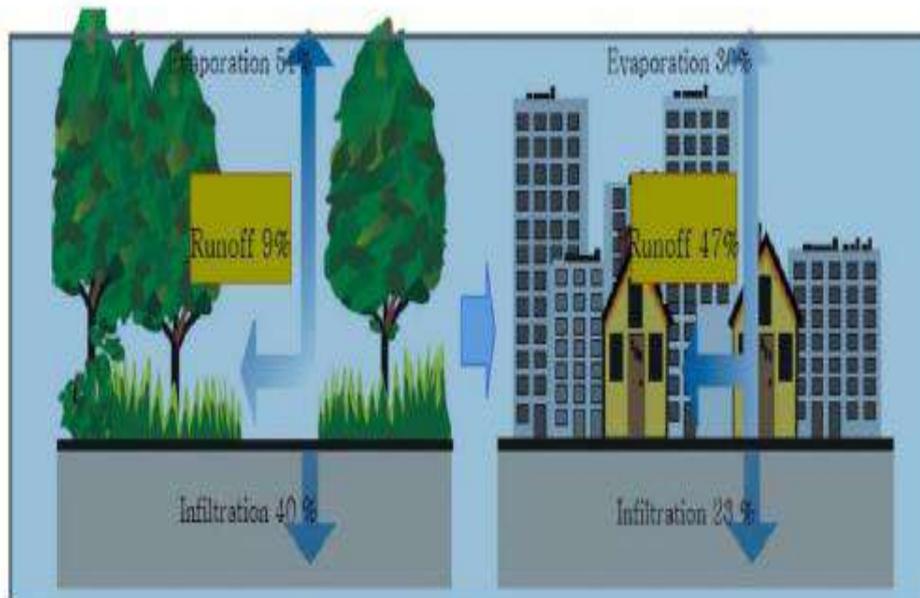
Generally, the drains and linear patch of land on either side of the drain are neglected due to foul smell and filthy look due to drain. Because of this reason the land value along drain is lower compared to other lands in the city. Local authorities also neglect the nallah land and its surroundings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

EFFECT OF CONCRETISATION ON SURFACE RUN OFF

8.2.3 Increase in Imperviousness in Urban Areas

The rainwater received on the land surface completes the water cycle by a combination of infiltration, evaporation (includes transpiration) and surface run off. With the urbanization, the built-up area increases and this reduces the scope for infiltration. Similarly in urban areas,

Figure 8-1 Run off before and after development



Surface run off- 9%

Surface run off- 47%

SEWAGE DUMPING INTO THE BARAPULLAH NALLAH





Galaxy F23 5G
08 June 2024 8:41 am

**CONSTRUCTION IN THE BARAPULLAH NALLAH
(ELEVATED ROAD)**



ENCROACHMENTS AND REDUCED CARRIAGE WAY OF NALA





Construction Activity in Urban Area: On account of construction activity in urban area the water channels get blocked.

Basin characteristics Barapullah basin is situated on the western bank of the Yamuna River and is on the southern part of National Capital Territory of Delhi. The basin is surrounded by River Yamuna on the east, Haryana state on the south and Najafgarh basin on the north and west sides. **The areas in this basin are completely urbanized.** In this basin, **Barapullah Nallah/drain is the biggest drain which carries almost 80% of the storm water from this region** and outfalls into River Yamuna. Along with Barapullah drain, there are few more drains which are directly out falling into River Yamuna.

The total catchment area of this Barapullah basin is 376.27 sq.km

Covering of Drains / Construction over the Drainage Channels

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

The drains have also been utilized for providing connectivity by constructing flyover or bridge upon nallahs. **A flyover was constructed over the Barapullah Drain** for providing fast connectivity of the Commonwealth Games Village with Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium in Delhi. **In the case of flyover constructions, the pillars/columns are constructed on the bed of the drains which hinders the cleaning process of the drain, as the cleaning machines cannot move in the drain bed and also partially block the storm water flow.**

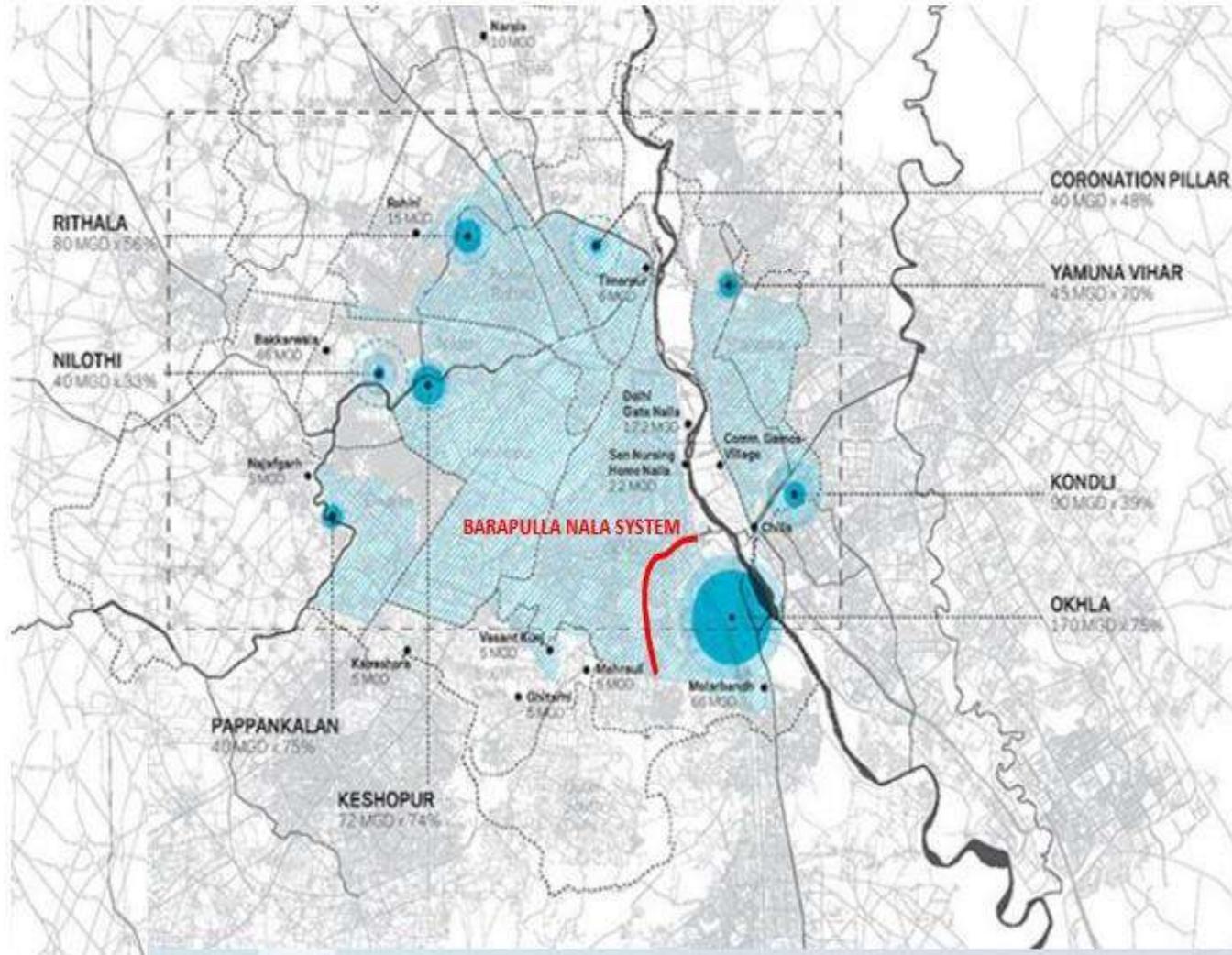
LIST OF SEWERAGE TREATMENT PLANTS

(as per Status Report dated 24.04.2024 filed by the DJB in IA No. 72 of 2024 IN OA No. 06 of 2012)

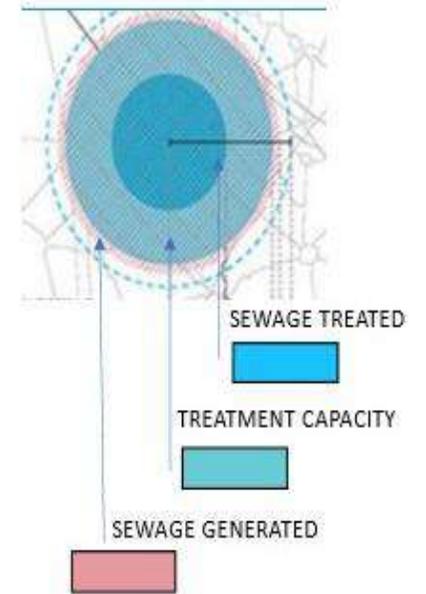
1. Nilothi Phase I (Capacity 40 MGD)
2. Nilothi Phase II (Capacity 20 MGD)
3. Coronation Pillar Phase I & II (Capacity 20 MGD)
4. New Coronation Pillar STP (Capacity 70 MGD)
5. Keshopur New Phase I (Capacity 12 MGD)
6. Keshopur Phase II (Capacity 20 MGD)
7. Keshopur Phase III (Capacity 40 MGD)
8. Okhla Phase II (Capacity 12 MGD)
9. Okhla Phase III (Capacity 37 MGD)
10. Okhla Phase IV (Capacity 45 MGD)
11. Okhla Phase V (Capacity 16 MGD)
12. Okhla VI (Capacity 30 MGD)
13. Yamuna Vihar Phase I (Capacity 10 MGD)
14. Yamuna Vihar Phase II (Capacity 10 MGD)
15. Yamuna Vihar Phase III (Capacity 25 MGD)
16. Timarpur O.P. (Capacity 27 MLD)
17. Molarband (Capacity 0.66 MGD)
18. Dr. Sen Nursing Home Nalla (Capacity 2.2 MGD)
19. Delhi Gate Nalla Phase-I (Capacity 2.2 MGD)

20. Delhi Gate Nalla Phase-II (Capacity 15 MGD)
21. Najafgarh (Capacity 5 MGD)
22. Papankala Phase I (Capacity 20 MGD)
23. Papankala Phase II (Capacity 20 MGD)
24. Kondli Phase I (Capacity 10 MGD)
25. Kondli Phase III (Capacity 10 MGD)
26. Kondli Phase IV (Capacity 45 MGD)
27. Mehrauli (Capacity 5 MGD)
28. Rithala Phase II (Capacity 40 MGD)
29. Ghitorni (Capacity 5 MGD)
30. Narela (Capacity 10 MGD)
31. Vasant Kunj Phase I (Capacity 2.2 MGD)
32. Vasant Kunj Phase II (Capacity 3 MGD)
33. Rohini (Capacity 15 MGD)
34. Kapashera (Capacity 5 MGD)
35. Chilla (Capacity 9 MGD)
36. Common Wealth Games Village (Capacity 1 MGD)

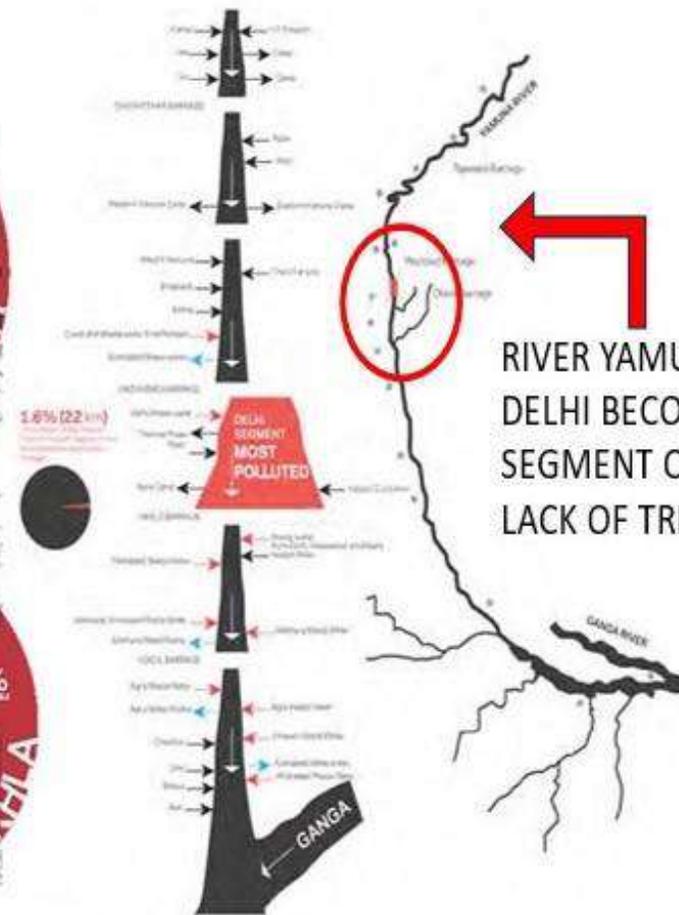
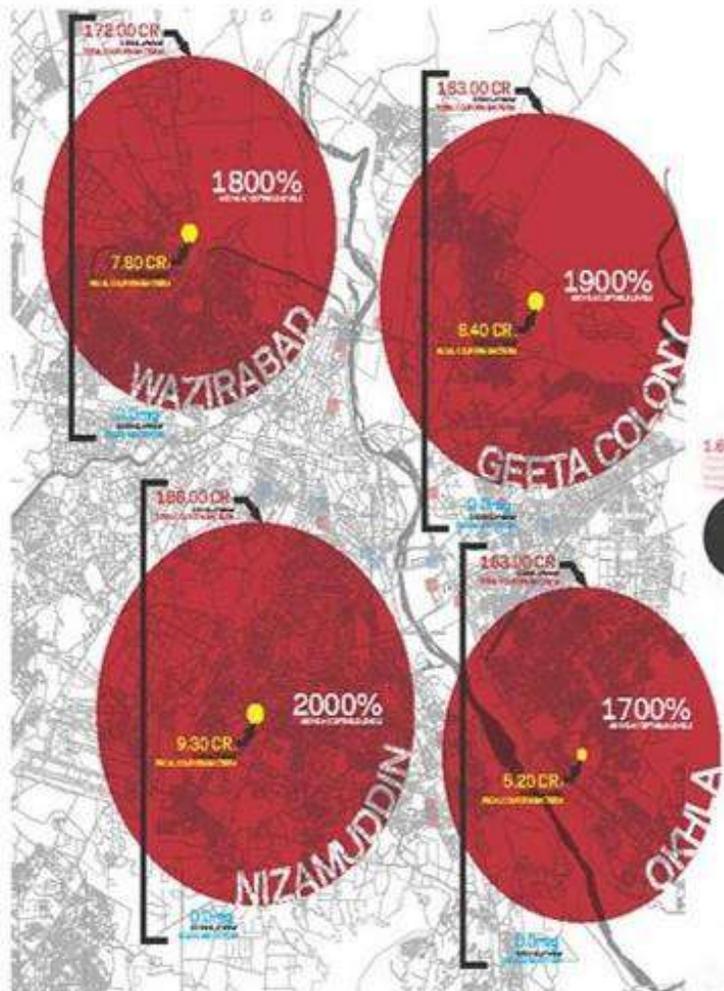
LOCATION OF ABOVE LISTED SEWERAGE TREATMENT PLANTS



LEGEND



FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA



RIVER YAMUNA PASSING THROUGH DELHI BECOMES THE MOST POLLUTED SEGMENT OF THE RIVER BECAUSE OF LACK OF TREATMENT

In the dry season, when there is no stormwater to speak of, Delhi's drainage system functions primarily as an open sewer, leading to fecal coliform bacteria levels that are in some cases up to 2000% above safe standards.

APPLICANT'S SUBMISSION ON SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS

The orders of NGT dated 13.1.2015 and 27.1.2021 show that as far back as 2015, orders had been made for the setting up / upgrading of 55 STPs in Delhi. As on 2015 **there existed 23 STPs** and orders were made for the **establishment of a further 32 STPs by 2017**. This situation pertaining a decade ago exists even today. The opposite parties will not be able to explain away the open defiance and contempt.

DJB's status report dated 23.4.2024

a. The requirement of STPs in Delhi in accordance with the NGT order dated 23.01.2015 read with order dated 27.01.2021 was that a total of 55 STPs were required to be operational by March 2017. This is to be found in paragraph 9 of the NGT order dated 09.01.2023 in O.A. 21 of 2023, the relevant part of which is as under:

“...The work was to be completed by 31.3.2017, including provision for 32 additional STPs for 32 major and minor drains, upgradation and maintenance of existing sewer network.”

To recapitulate as of 2017, the total STPs required for Delhi were 55. As of today, out of 55, only **35 are in existence**, according to latest status report of the DJB dated 23.4.2024 at page 140 onwards. This report also mentions **3 STPs where work is in progress** (at Page 143). **Thus, the remaining 17 STPs that were to be constructed latest by 31.3.2017 are now nowhere on the scene.**

This commitment made to the NGT repeatedly to have 55 STPs in place by 2017 **has quietly been dropped by the authorities hoping that no one will notice.**

In order to create a smoke screen to hide this non-compliance, references are made to 40 Decentralized STPs (Page 144 onwards). A perusal of the details of

the decentralized plants shows that these decentralized plants are at a very preliminary stage where in many cases even the land has not been allocated for these DSTPs.

Thus, by this sleight of hand and by making 17 STPs disappear from consideration and by pretending that the alternative of 40 DSTPs are good enough equivalent but omitting to acknowledge that not 1 DSTP has been established and all are at such a preliminary stage that it is safe to conclude that this strategy of the DJB is to drag the matter on for the next 10 years by this diversion. Thus, the contempt on the part of the DJB has been made even more serious by the filing of this Status report.

It must also be kept in mind that after two decades of litigation, the present status report of 2024 has not even a sentence about the STPs to be set up on the Barapullah Drain.

The 2024 report also has a lot of camouflage in the nature of data and table being given on intercepted drain. The intercepted drains simply take sewage from point A to point B where a STP is available. However, if the STP themselves are not available, the intercepting drains become pointless. The table of these drains to be intercepted is given at page 223 onwards and page 150 onwards. The Barapullah Nallah figures in these charts. Starting from page 223 onwards, the Barapullah Nallah figures as item no. 22 at page 229 wherein this is stated as under:

“Work of Intercepting the Barapullah drain flow by laying of interceptor sewer through micro-tunnelling and conveying the flow to Okhla WWTP for treatment is in progress and expected to be **completed by May-2024.**”

Reference to the Barapullah Nalla is at page 150 where it is stated as under:

“Ongoing (work awarded on **16.04.2022**. Work on three fronts i.e. Laying of 1200 mm dia rising main, const. of 35 MGD SPS and laying of 1800 mm dia interceptor sewer is in progress.)”

Further on page 236 onwards at clause 5 to 8, 11, 13, 15, 16 where Status and Timelines for connecting with Sewerage System/DSTPs is provided, it is stated that **Installation of DSTP not Feasible and the Barapulla Drain is likely to be trapped by 30.06.2024.**

5	Madrasi Basti Near Railway Line Jal Vihar	The discharge from the JJC drain is ultimately out-falling in Barapulla Drain which is likely to be trapped by 30.06.2024.	CE(South)	Sh N.K Verma, EE(M)-41	Installation of DSTP not Feasible due to jhuggies are present both side of railway track and forming multiple discharge points, space is also not available. However, this drain is ultimately out-falling in Barapulla Drain which is likely to be trapped by 30.06.2024.
6	Shri Ram JJC near SPRINGDALE School Dhaura Kaun	The discharge from the JJC drain is ultimately out-falling in Barapulla Drain which is likely to be	CE(South)	Sh Satish Kumar, EE(M)-44	Installation of DSTP is not feasible due to space constraints. However, this drain is ultimately out-falling in Barapulla Drain which is likely to be trapped by 30.06.2024.
		trapped by 30.06.2024.			
7	Ambedkar Basti West Block-II R.K.Puram	The discharge from the JJC drain is ultimately out-falling in Barapulla Drain which is likely to be trapped by 30.06.2024.	CE(South)	Sh Sanjay Jain, EE(M)- 44	Installation of DSTP is not feasible, as discharge into storm water drain is directly from individual household. Discharge pipes from individuals houses are underground upto the storm water drain. Hence, it is difficult to collect discharge of JJC at single point. However, this drain is ultimately out-falling in Barapulla Drain which is likely to be trapped by 30.06.2024.

8	Leprosy Colony Infront of Mohan Singh Market R.K.Puram	The discharge from the JJC drain is ultimately out-falling in Barapulla Drain which is likely to be trapped by 30.06.2024.	CE(South)	Sh Sanjay Jain, EE(M)- 44	Installation of DSTP is not feasible, as discharge into storm water drain is directly from individual household. Discharge pipes from individuals houses are underground up to the storm water drain. Hence, it is difficult to collect discharge of JJC at single point. However, this drain is ultimately out- falling in Barapulla Drain which is likely to be trapped by 30.06.2024.
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11	Sector-I R.K. Puram Police Post (Hanuman Camp)	The discharge from the JJC drain is ultimately out-falling in Barapulla Drain which is likely to be trapped by 30.06.2024.	CE(South)	Sh Sanjay Jain, EE(M)- 44	Installation of DSTP is not feasible due to space constraints. However, this drain is ultimately out- falling in Barapulla Drain which is likely to be trapped by 30.06.2024.
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13	Nepali Camp Near Bhanwar Singh Camp Vasant Vihar	The discharge from the JJC drain is ultimately out-falling in Barapulla Drain which is likely to be trapped by 30.06.2024.	CE(South)	Sh Sanjay Jain, EE(M)- 44	This drain is ultimately out- falling in Barapulla Drain which is likely to be trapped by 30.06.2024.
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15	Sewa Camp Behind Police Staff Quarter Vasant Vihar Depot Munirika	The discharge from the JJC drain is ultimately out-falling in Barapulla Drain which is likely to be trapped by 30.06.2024.	CE(South)	Sh Sanjay Jain, EE(M)- 44	Installation of DSTP is not feasible due to space constraints. However, this drain is ultimately out- falling in Barapulla Drain which is likely to be trapped by 30.06.2024.
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16	Shiva Camp Vasant Vihar Near Petrol Pump	The discharge from the JJC drain is ultimately out-falling in Barapulla Drain which is likely to be trapped by 30.06.2024.	CE(South)	Sh Sanjay Jain, EE(M)- 44	Installation of DSTP is not feasible as discharge into storm water drain is directly from individual household. Discharge pipes from individuals houses are underground upto the storm water drain. Hence, it is difficult to collect discharge of JJC at single point. However, this drain is ultimately out- falling in Barapulla Drain which is likely to be trapped by 30.06.2024.
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Applicant now deals with the monthly progress report from March 2021 filed by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi in OA no 673 of 2018. The relevant parts are as under:

III. Details of Sewage Treatment Plant:

• **Existing No. of STPs and Treatment Capacity (in MLD): 35 STPs (at 20 Locations)**

• **No. of Complying STPs: 10**

Details of Proposed STPs of Delhi Jal Board in Delhi

S. No.	Location	Capacity of the STPs proposed (in MLD)	Status of Project (at DPR Stage/ Under Tendering/ Work to be Awarded)	Likely Date of Completion
1.	42 Decentralized STPs at various locations in Delhi	281.50	Estimate Stage : Land for construction of 42 DSTPs and connecting SPSs have been identified at various locations and it is still in the process of allotment by Revenue Department of GNCT Delhi/ DDA. Necessary action will be taken by DJB after allotment of land.	24 to 36 months after allotment of land.
2.	14 (7+7) STPs in Najafgarh Drainage Zone	145	The work of 9+5 STP has been rescinded and the whole scheme is being reframed so as to accommodate the maximum nos. of unauthorized colonies in 8 parcels of land already in possession of DJB.	December, 2023

STPs to be Constructed at the Mouth of the Drains

No of STPs to be constructed	Consultancy Awarded for No of STPs	No of STPs at Tender Stage	No. of STPs Work Awarded (Work is in progress)	Time line for Completion	Remarks
2 (Mori Gate Drain and Barapullah Drain)	Nil	Nil	Nil	3-4 years after availability of land & funds	Land for construction of STP at the mouth of Mori Gate and Barapullah drains allotted by DDA. Cost of land demanded is on higher side. Matter is being taken with DDA to allot land either free of cost or at nominal rates.

Status of 18 Major Drains Directly Out Falling into River Yamuna (As per the Information provided by DJB)

15.	Barapullah Drain	145.15(31.97 MGD)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As a short term measure, sewers from sewer area are proposed to be trapped. The trappings at Krishi Vihar, Andrews Ganj & Nijamuddin are being renewed which will take around 50 MLD waste water which will be pumped to Okhla STP. 	
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. As a long term measure, a Sewage Treatment Plant of 90 MLD capacity has been proposed at the mouth of the drain. DDA is being pursued to allot the land for construction of STP. DDA allotted the land. Cost of land demanded is on higher side. Matter is being taken with DDA to allot land either free of cost or at nominal rates. 	
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The sewerage system in Sangam Vihar GOC in the command area of this drain is being provided which will stop sewage from unauthorized colonies. Time line : 3 years after allotment of land by DDA 	

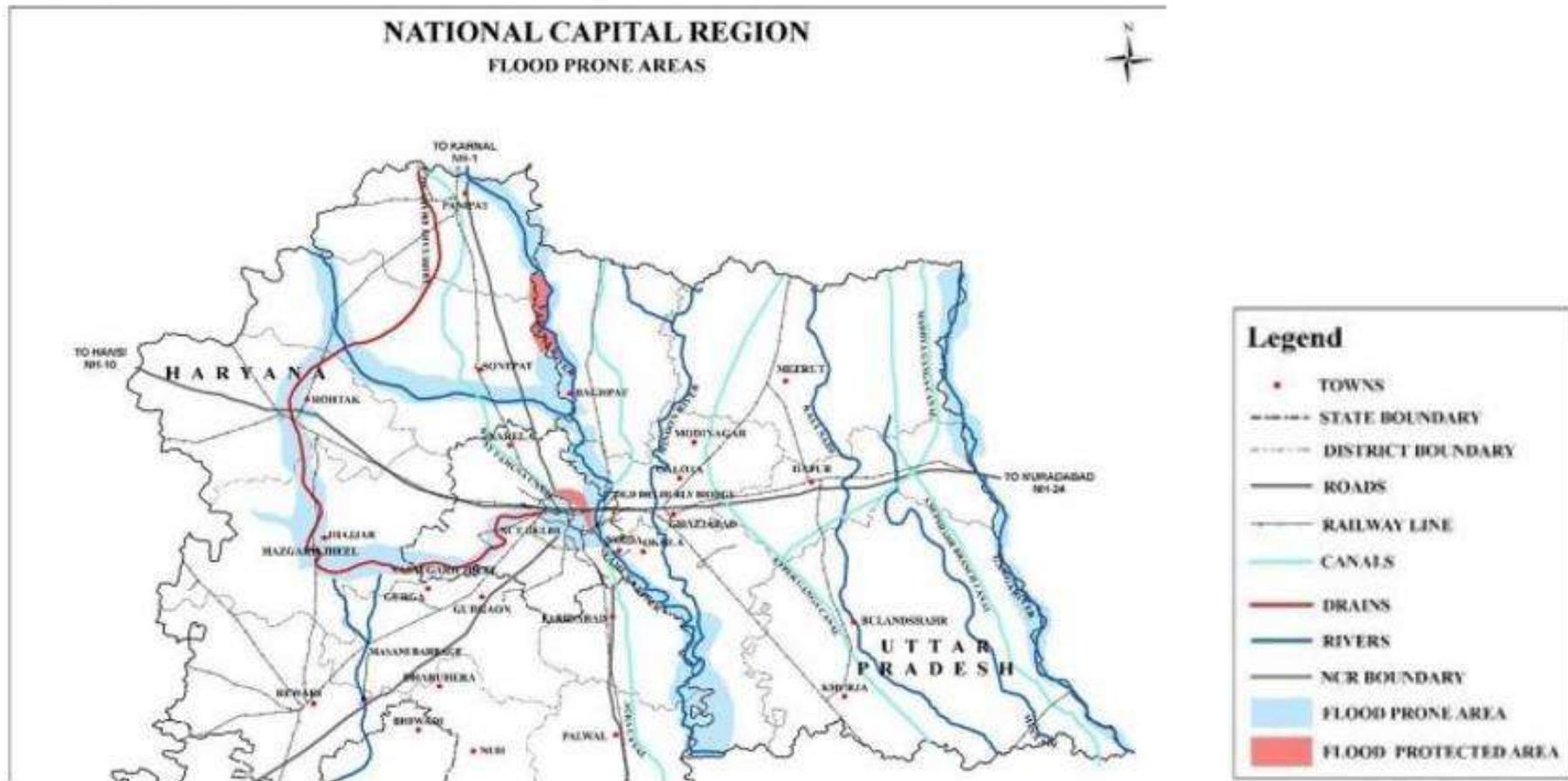
The conclusion from the above data is that the 17 STPs that were directed to be installed over a decade ago were never installed. To cover up this default, DJB came up with the idea of DSTPs. Study of the above data shows that for the Barapullah Drain these DSTPs were found to be not feasible. Whatever other ancillary works were to be done was either not done or the deadlines were passed long back and there is yet no progress in sight.

PART – II

DREDGING/ DESILTING OF THE BARAPULLA NALA

Map 7.1 Flood Prone Areas in NCR

BARAPULLA BASIN FALLS IN THE FLOOD PRONE AREA OF NCR



FLOODING AND WATER LOGGING AREAS OF BARAPULLA BASIN

Barapullah

Figure 1.2-2: Major Basins of NCT of Delhi used for Modelling

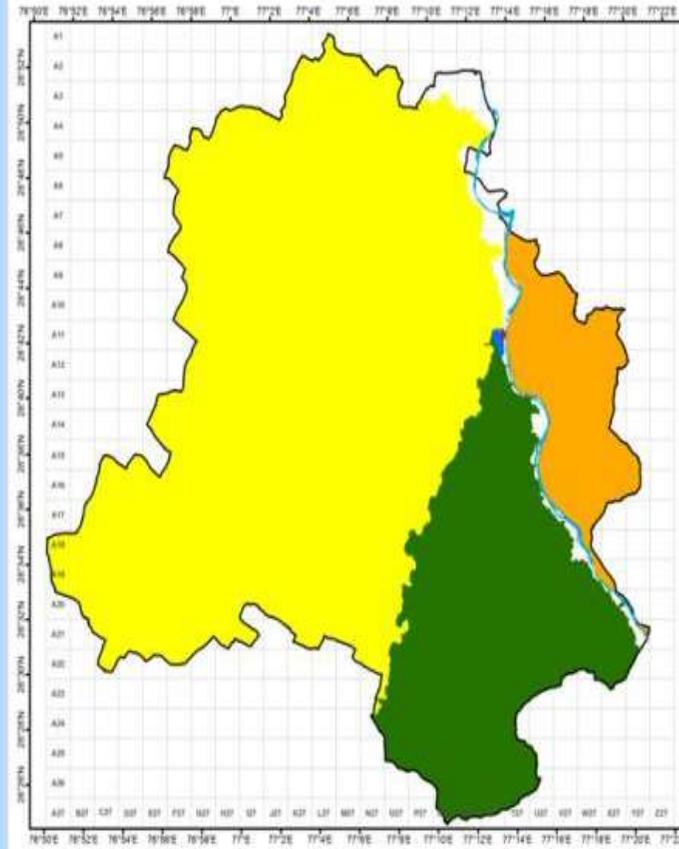
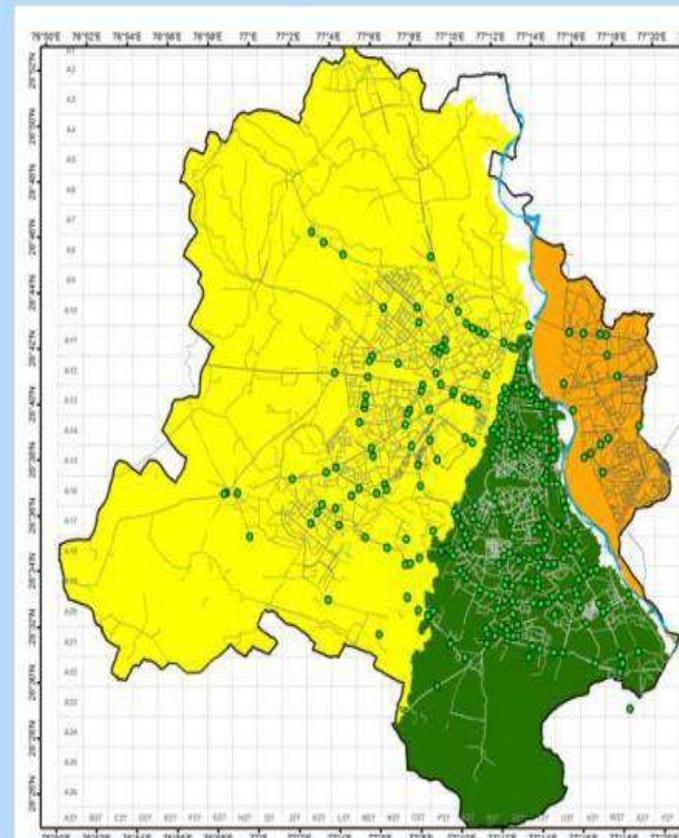


Figure 1.4-1: Frequent water logging locations in NCT of Delhi as reported



Legend

- Water Logging Locations by Delhi Traffic Police
- Storm Drains
- Catchments of Delhi
- Aruna Nagar
- Barapullah
- Najafgarh
- Old Chanderwal
- Trans Yamuna
- Delhi Boundary
- Yamuna

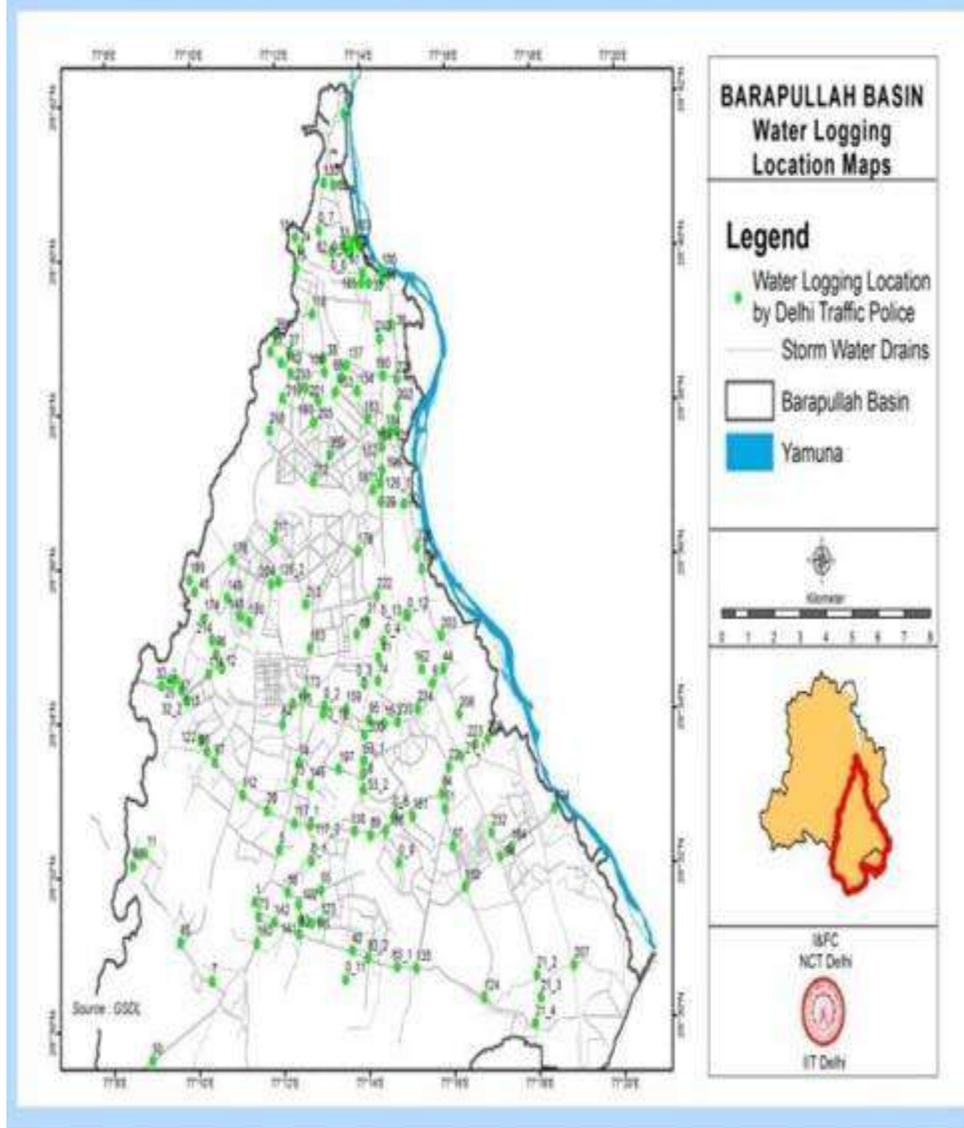


I&FC
NCT DELHI



IIT DELHI

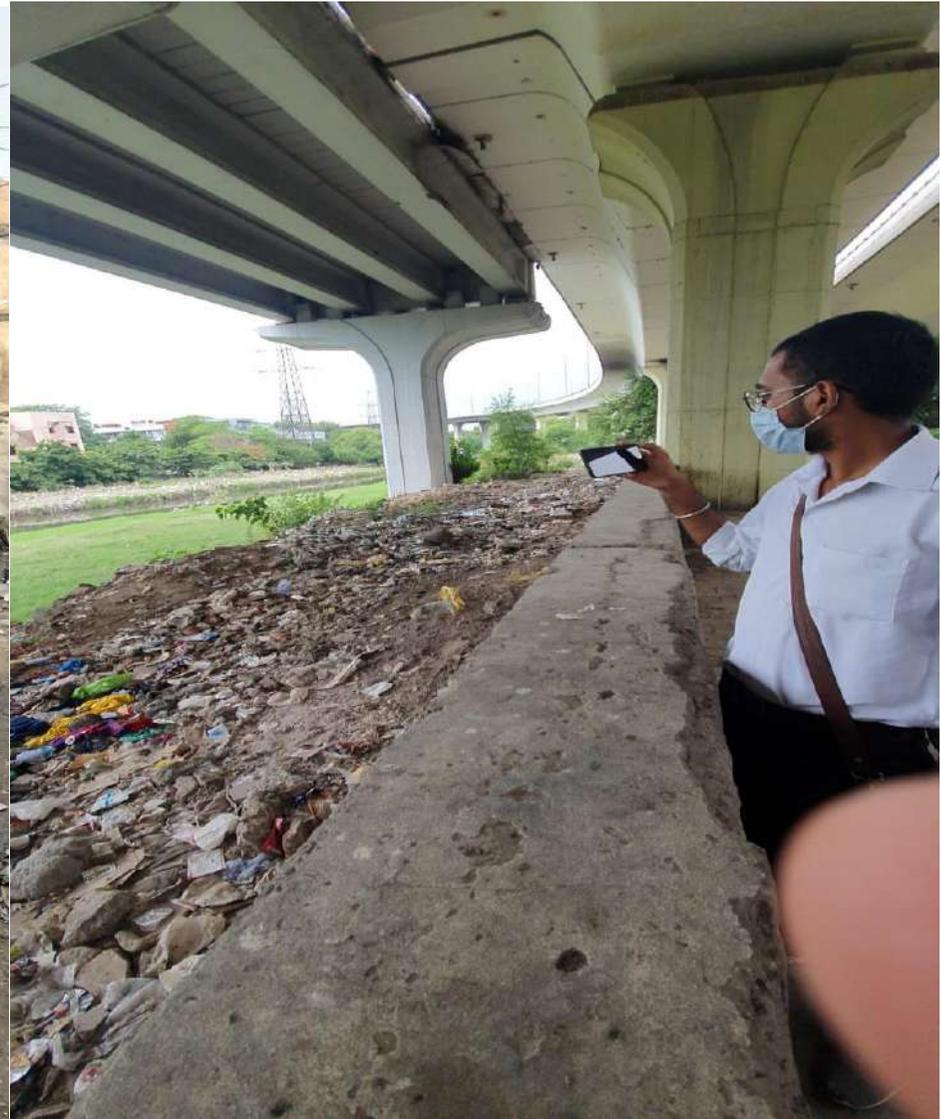
Figure 3.2-7: Areas facing frequent water logging as reported by Delhi Traffic Police - Barapullah Basin



MAJOR DRAINAGE PROBLEMS IN THE REGION

- As mentioned before, rapid unplanned urbanization, shallow groundwater level, low to medium elevation have resulted in frequent flooding problems in this region.
- Construction debris in the new drains is not cleared, garbage is dumped on the road side drains. No segregation between sewerage and storm water infrastructure.
- The natural drains cannot be permitted to be concretized or covered, as it would not only destroy the flora and fauna but would even destroy the ecology of the entire area, also suggested by Expert Committee.
- Reversal of flow direction and inadequate/failure in pumping: Chirag Delhi drain is the longest drain in the basin which carries all the runoff as well as sewage from the south district part of the basin and outfalls into Barapullah drain.
- Encroachment by covering the drain and using the space for parking (as is the case at Khanpur chowk, where Chirag Delhi drain was covered and now the space is used for parking).
- Misuse of nala carriageway for unplanned activities

CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS



ENCROACHMENT IN BARAPULLAH NALLAH
MATHURA ROAD BRIDGE
(NIZAMUDDIN WEST AND JANGPURA)

A) Mobile Phone Tower inside the Nallah



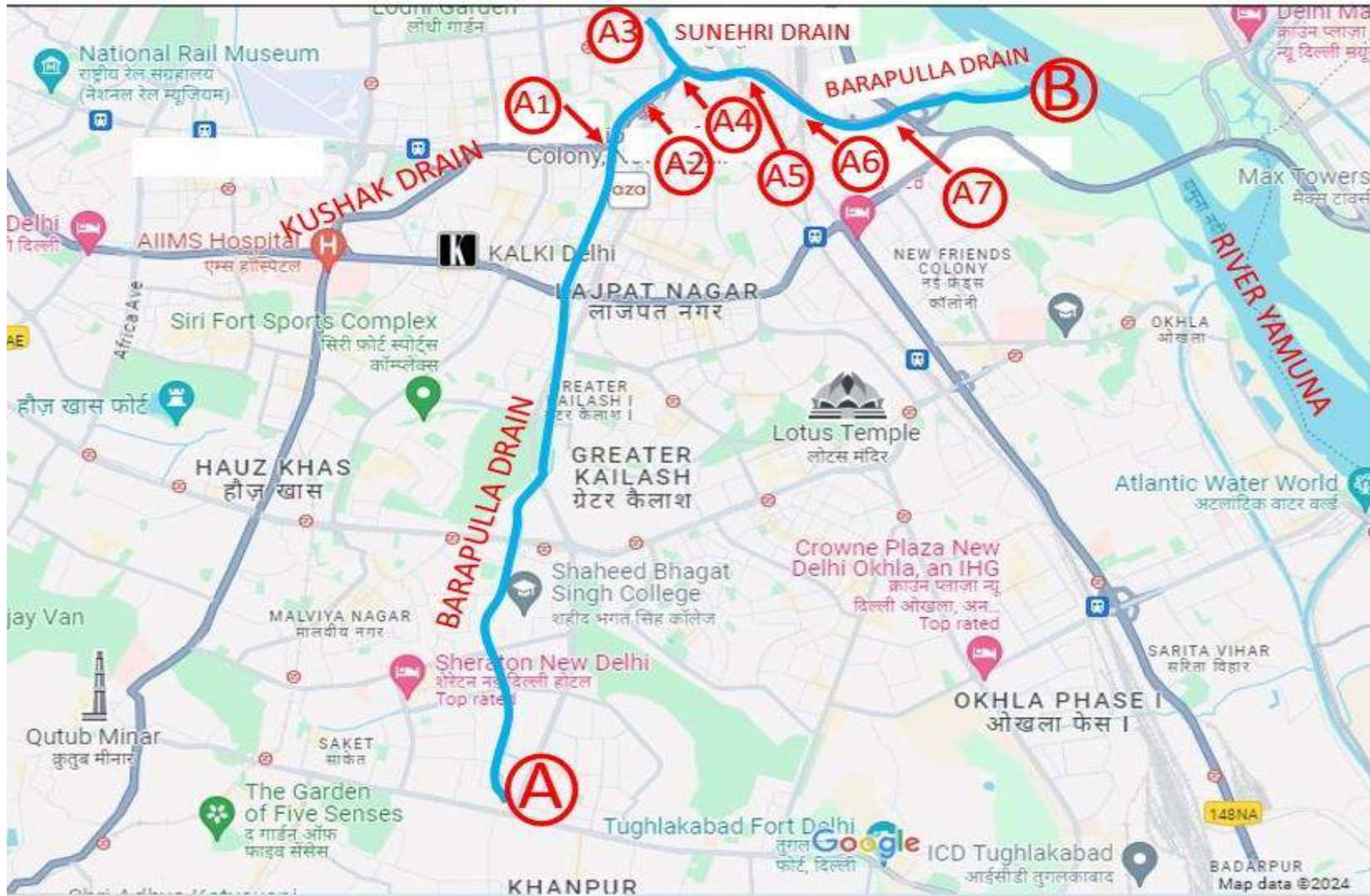
B) Construction Debris



FLOODING IN HOMES AND NIZAMUDDIN AREA



STRETCHES OF BARAPULLA NALLAH REQUIRING DESILTING / DREDGING FROM A1 to B



DETAILED MAP OF LOCATIONS FROM A1 (SHARDA PUBLIC SCHOOL, DEFENCE COLONY) TO B (YAMUNA BASIN)



A1-A2 : FROM SHARDA PUBLIC SCHOOL, DEFENCE COLONY TO LALA LAJPAT RAI MARG



- LENGTH =1200 meters
- WIDTH = 60 meters
- DEPTH = 2 meters
- VOLUME = 1, 44, 000 cubic meters
- TRUCKS REQUIRED = 8,470 trucks
- **Total estimated cost = Rs. 12.7 crores**

A2-A4: FROM LALA LAJPAT RAI MARG TO PANT NAGAR



- LENGTH =400 meters
- WIDTH = 60 meters
- VOLUME = 48, 000 cubic meters
- DEPTH = 2 meters
- TRUCKS REQUIRED = 2,850 trucks
- **Total estimated cost = Rs. 4. 25 crores**

A3-A4 : FROM LODI ROAD FLYOVER TO PANT NAGAR FOOTOVER BRIDGE: 550 METRES



A) Qabristan Wall



B) Basti Wall

- VOLUME OF DEBRIS : APPROX 150 x 550 x 2 meters = 1,65,000 cubic meters
- CAPACITY OF 1 DUMPER TRUCK = 16.99 cubic meters (17 cubic meters)
- WIDTH OF THE NALLAH : 150 M
- TOTAL TRUCKS REQUIRED = 9705 TRUCKS
- **Total estimated cost = Rs. 14.5 crores**

A4-A5 : FROM PANT NAGAR FOOT BRIDGE TO MATHURA ROAD BRIDGE



- WIDTH : 100 meters
- LENGTH : 340 meters
- DEPTH : 2 meters
- VOLUME = 68000 cubic meters
- VOLUME OF 1 TRUCK = 17 cubic meters
- NUMBER OF TRUCKS = 4000 trucks
- **Total Estimated cost = Rs. 6 crores**

A5- A6 : FROM MATHURA ROAD TO OLD BARAPULLAH



- LENGTH : 660 Meters
- WIDTH : 100 meters
- DEPTH : 2 meters
- VOLUME : 132000 cubic meters
- NUMBER OF TRUCKS : 7764 trucks
- **Total Estimated Cost : Rs. 11.64 crores**

A6- A7 : FROM OLD BARAPULLAH TO SIDDHARTHA ENCLAVE EXTENSION, POCKET C



- LENGTH : 640 meters
- WIDTH : 100 meters
- DEPTH : 2 meters
- VOLUME : 1,28,000 cubic meters
- TRUCKS REQUIRED : 7,500 trucks
- **Total Estimated Cost : Rs. 11.3 crores**

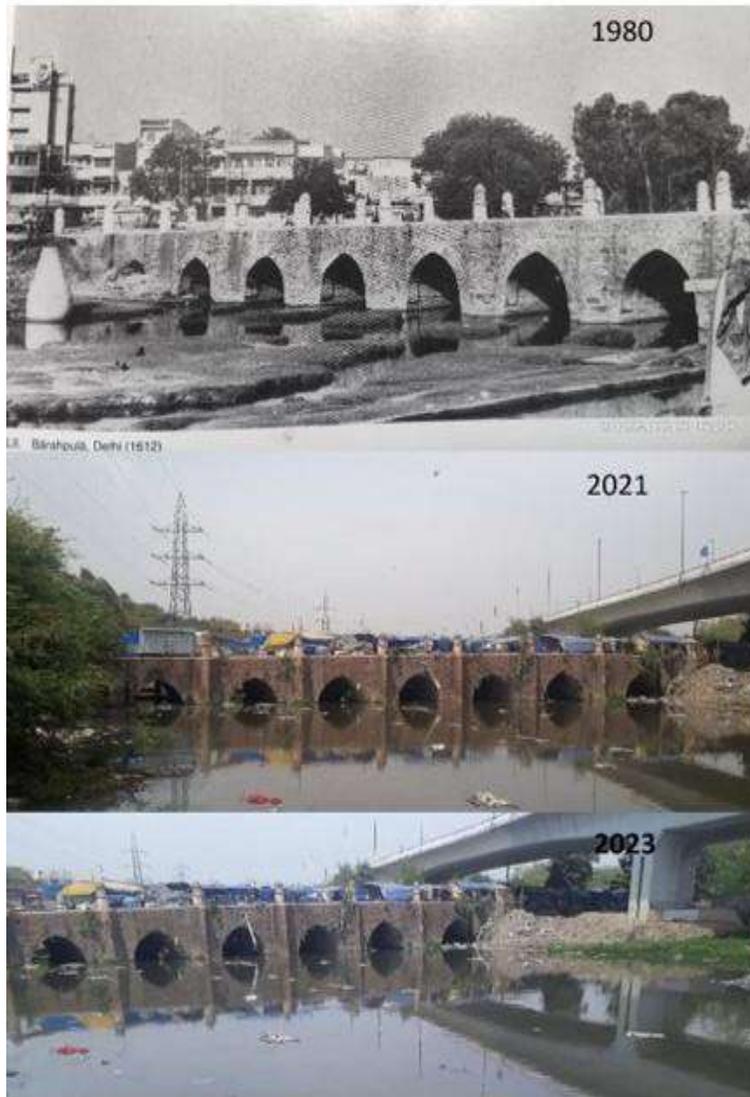
A7 – B : FROM SIDDARTHA ENCLAVE EXTENSION, POCKET C TO YAMUNA BASIN



- LENGTH= 2000 meters
- WIDTH= 80 meters
- DEPTH= 2 meters
- VOLUME=64,000 cubic meters
- TRUCKS REQUIRED: 37, 640 trucks
- **Total Estimated Cost= Rs. 56 crores**



Images of Barapulla Nallah showing clear carrying capacity (Old) and severely reduced carrying capacity (New)



The dredging and desilting of the Barapullah Nallah has to be done in 7 segments for which the data is given below:

Segment	Estimated Volume of Debris	Estimated Cost in clearing / cleaning the Nallah (Rs. 15,000/- per Dumper Truck having capacity of approx. 17 cubic meter including lift and lead)
A1 - A2	LENGTH =1200 meters WIDTH = 60 meters DEPTH = 2 meters VOLUME = 1, 44, 000 cubic meters TRUCKS REQUIRED = 8,470 trucks	Rs. 12.7 crores
A2 – A4	LENGTH =400 meters WIDTH = 60 meters DEPTH = 2 meters VOLUME = 48, 000 cubic meters TRUCKS REQUIRED = 2,850 trucks	Rs. 4. 25 crores
A3 – A4	LENGTH =550 meters WIDTH = 150 meters DEPTH = 2 meters VOLUME = 1,65,000 cubic meters TRUCKS REQUIRED = 9705 TRUCKS	Rs. 14.5 crores
A4 – A5	LENGTH : 340 meters WIDTH : 100 meters DEPTH : 2 meters VOLUME = 68000 cubic meters NUMBER OF TRUCKS = 4000 trucks	Rs. 6 crores

A5 – A6	LENGTH : 660 Meters WIDTH : 100 meters DEPTH : 2 meters VOLUME : 132000 cubic meters NUMBER OF TRUCKS : 7764 trucks	Rs. 11.64 crores
A6 – A7	LENGTH : 640 meters WIDTH : 100 meters DEPTH : 2 meters VOLUME : 1,28,000 cubic meters TRUCKS REQUIRED : 7,500 trucks	Rs. 11.3 crores
A7 - B	LENGTH= 2000 meters WIDTH= 80 meters DEPTH= 2 meters VOLUME=64,000 cubic meters TRUCKS REQUIRED: 37, 640 trucks	Rs. 56 crores

Reliefs Sought

The relief sought in I.A. No. 72 of 2024 relevant to dredging and desilting are as under:

“...

- e) Pass an order directing the respondents to clean Nallah mechanically or manually as per the access to Nallah.
- f) Pass an order directing the respondents to ensure there is selective dredging and desilting to restore natural flow gradients of inflowing drainages and to remove sediment and sludge deposits.
- g) Pass an order directing the respondents to ensure that controlled dredging of the Nallah to remove the huge accumulation of sediments and sludge for restoration of the cross section to the 2010 levels and flood carrying capacity of the Nallah.

...”

In furtherance of what is already being prayed in I.A. 72 of 2024 and in view of the data given above, relating to the estimated debris in the 9 stages of the Barapullah Nalla it is prayed:

- a) That the segments above-mentioned or parts thereof be given out on contract forthwith for dredging and desilting and removal of debris and the deposit of said waste material at designated sights and the work be given to a number of contractors so that the entire work in each segment is completed in 3 months.
- b) For an order directing the DJB to transfer to the account of NGT Delhi, a sum of Rs. 300 Crores for doing the work of clearing the debris, dredging and desilting as well as for the construction of STPs given below.

- c) For an order directing the Govt. of NCT of Delhi and the DJB to do the following:
- i. To immediately give the work of construction of 17 STPs to professional technical companies to complete this work within 6 months from today.
 - ii. To give the work of upgrading the existing STPs on contract to professional technical bodies to complete this work within 3 months from today.
- d) For an order directing that the present CEO and chairman of the DJB as well as the Chief Secretary of the Govt. of NCT of Delhi as well as the Lieutenant Governor and the Vice Chairman of the DDA shall be held responsible for the implementation of all the orders passed by the NGT from today onwards.