

Item No. 11

Court No. 1

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

Original Application No. 213/2023

Palla & Ors.

Applicant

Versus

State of Uttarakhand

Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 25.07.2023

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SHEO KUMAR SINGH, CHAIRPERSON
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ARUN KUMAR TYAGI, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE DR. A. SENTHIL VEL, EXPERT MEMBER**

Applicant:

Respondent: Mr. Rahul Verma, AAG for the State of Uttarakhand
Mr. Ayush Negi, Adv. for the State of Uttarakhand
Mr. Mukesh Verma, Adv. for UKPCB

ORDER

1. The issue raised in this application is dumping of municipal solid waste in River Solani which ultimately meets with River Ganga and causing huge pollution violating norms and provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008.

2. The matter was taken up by this Tribunal on 28.04.2023 and a report was called from the authorities concerned. In compliance thereof the Deputy District Magistrate has filed a report on 21.07.2023 with fact that inspection was carried on 08.06.2023 of the site and it was found that the solid waste, (garbage) generated under the area of Nagar Panchayat Bhagwanpur is being disposed of on the banks of Solani River. Accordingly, the Solid Waste

(Management and Handling) Rules, 2016 have not been complied with and there is brief possibility of solid waste going into the Solani River due to large amount of water flowing into the river.

Further, the matter of solid waste management has already been dealt and summed up by this Tribunal in O.A. No. 606/2018 in *Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and other environmental issues* vide order dated 18.05.2023 and it is as follows:

“5. On such interaction, it was found by various orders that large scale non-compliance of environmental norms was continuing which was reportedly resulting in deaths and diseases and irreversible damage to the environment. Directions for remedial action were issued which include constitution of a four member special task force in every district having – one each nominated by District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, State Pollution Control Boards and District Legal Services Authority (DSLAs) for awareness about SWM Rules, 2016 by involving educational, religious and social organizations including local Eco-clubs. Involvement of DLSAs was subject to the approval of the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) which is the apex body under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. It was observed that Information, Education and Communication (IEC) programmes can go a long way for protection of the environment. Such program can be successful if network of Legal Services Authorities and Educational Institutions at every level is involved.

6. The extracts from order dated 16.1.2019 in OA 606/2018 are reproduced below:

“35. Every State/UT may constitute a Special Task Force (STF) in every District having four members one each nominated by District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Regional Officer of the State Pollution Control Boards in concerned Districts and one person to be nominated by the Chairman of the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) for awareness about the SWM Rules, 2016 by involving educational, religious and social organizations including local Eco-clubs. The involvement of DLSA would be subject to the approval of the National Legal Services Authority which is the apex body under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 by an appropriate administrative order. This will apply to order of the Tribunal in *Stench Grips Mansa’s Sacred Ghaggar River (Suo-Moto Case)* and *Yogendra Kumar*¹, News item published in ‘The Hindu’ authored by Shri Jacob Koshy Titled “More river stretches are now critically polluted: CPCB”², Court on its own Motion v. NCT, Delhi & Ors.³ and *M.C.Mehta v. Union of India & Ors.*⁴

¹ O.A. No. 138/2016 order dated 27.08.2018

² O.A. No. 138/2016 order dated 27.08.2018

³ O.A. No. 138/2016 order dated 27.08.2018

⁴ 9 O.A. No. 200/2014 order dated 29.11.2018

36. It has been repeatedly laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court that Information, Education and Communication (IEC) programmes can go a long way for protection of the environment. Such program can be successful if network of Legal Services Authorities and Educational Institutions at every level is involved. This is possible only if such instructions are issued on the administrative side by the NALSA and concerned Education Departments of the States. We request concerned authorities to take appropriate steps in view of the judgments of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India & Ors.*⁵ and *In Re: Noise Pollution and Article 144 of the Constitution of India*⁶ Ministry of Health and Ministry of Railways in coordination with MoEF&CC may be involved in awareness programmes. Solid waste management issue impacts in a big way. Various departments of the Government, particularly Railway, Health and Defence. MoEF&CC may coordinate with the concerned Ministries in IEC programmes and furnish an Action Taken Report by email at ngt.filing@gmail.com."

7. Considering the above, the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) issued directions to all the State Legal Services Authorities vide letter dated 07.05.2019 as follows:

" Please find attached herewith judgment dated 16.01.2019 by National Green Tribunal (NGT) in the above noted matter. The relevant paragraphs are reproduced as under:

"35. Every State/UT may constitute a Special Task Force (STF) in every district having four members one each nominated by District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Regional Officer of the State Pollution Control Boards in concerned Districts and one person to be nominated by the Chairman of the District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) for awareness about the SWM Rules, 2016 by involving educational, religious and social organisations including local Eco-clubs. The involvement of DLSA would be subject to the approval of the National Legal Services Authority which is the apex body under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 by an appropriate administrative order. This will apply to order of the Tribunal in *Stench Grips Mansa's Sacred Ghaggar River (Suo-Moto Case)* and *Yogendra Kumar, News item published in 'The Hindu' authorised by Shri Jacob Koshy Titled "More river stretches are now critically polluted: CPCB"*, Court on its own Motion *v. NCT, Delhi & Ors. and M.C. Mehta V. Union of India & Ors.*

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⁵ (2004)1 SCC 571

⁶ (2005)5 SCC 733

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2. I am also enclosing herewith four judgments of NGT mentioned in Para-35 above.

3. The order dated 16.01.2019 was placed before the Hon'ble Executive Chairman, NALSA and His Lordship has been pleased to approve to nominate a member of the Special Task Force (STF) at the districts level and to conduct awareness programmes as mentioned in the judgment in coordination with other institutions/ authorities.”

C. Interaction with Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs till 18.7.2019 and directions for follow up

10. Vide order dated 07.01.2020, the Tribunal directed CPCB to ascertain Compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 in terms of MSW generated, segregated and treated, gaps in the waste processing, enforcement of statutory timelines and orders of this Tribunal, number of sites remediated, and quantity of legacy waste therein and timelines for completing remediation. It was further directed that on the subject of sewage treatment, CPCB has to ascertain quantity of sewage generated and treated in the State, gap in the sewage treatment and timelines to bridge the gap, including strategy for use of treated water for secondary purpose. CPCB was accordingly directed to redesign its formats for securing relevant quantifiable information.

16. From the above, it is seen that there was gap in generation and processing of solid waste to the extent of about 56400 TPD (about 60,000 TPD) and legacy waste figure was mentioned at 18.55 crore tones. On the issue of liquid waste management, the gap shown was 17.26 MLD. The data was however found to be not conclusive requiring further verification. The Tribunal in its order dated 30.11.2021 observed:-

“1to14....xxx.....xxx.....xxx

15. We also find that the report does not capture the entire data and correctness of data is not free from doubt. The same needs to be cross-checked. In particular, data for States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and UT of Chandigarh, showing zero gap needs verification. The information is not available for all the million plus and State capital cities, as was required in terms of earlier orders.

Information needs to be verified particularly with regard to Aizawl, Kalyan Dombivali, Nagpur, Nasik, Navi Mumbai and Pune where the gap is shown to be zero, which does not prima facie appear to be correct.

16 & 17. xxx.....xxx.....xxx

18. We are of the view that hence forthwith proceedings in this matter need to cover Solid Waste Management and Sewage Management, these issues being crucial and required to be monitored by this Tribunal by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Absence of management of waste results in adding to air and water pollution in a big way. All the legacy waste dump sites in the country need to be remediated to reduce methane gas, foul smell and leachate and also to release valuable land occupied by such sites which can be used for waste management/plantation or raising funds. Waste collected must be scientifically processed and disposed at the earliest in the interest of hygiene and public health. It needs to be ensured that instead of remediating the legacy waste sites, the garbage is not shifted to new sites which is not a solution to the problem. It only results in shifting the problem from one place to the other without any advancement of environment protection. What is necessary is that the garbage must be finally disposed of and land reclaimed. The authorities must move towards zero garbage at the end of the day by ensuring that instead of garbage being collected and dumped, it is taken to destination where it is finally processed scientifically and appropriately, except for reused/recycling of such residues as is possible. This is also the mandate of Swachh Bharat Mission, initiated by the Central Government. Similarly, sewage has to be scientifically treated to give effect to the mandate of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 in the interest of availability of clean water in rivers and other waterbodies. Central Governments programmes also provide for initiatives on these subjects. On both aspects, compensation regime has been laid down which is necessary to enforce the rule of law and for protection of environment and public health. The compensation laid down has to be duly collected and utilized for restoration of environment, by being kept in a separate account. Accountability for the failures needs to be fixed by way of ACRs and departmental action as such failures result in crimes under the law of land and damage to public health. Such failure is also breach of Constitutional obligation to uphold the Right to Life. The country is committed to Sustainable Development Goals of providing clean air and safe drinking water.

19. In view of above, continued failure of Rule of Law must be remedied in terms of mandate of orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition No. 888/1996, Almitra H. Patel Vs. Union of India &Ors. and Paryavaran Suraksha vs. Union of India,⁷ followed by orders of this Tribunal. It is necessary that Chief Secretaries continue the monitoring and

⁷(2017) 5 SCC 326

interact with this Tribunal periodically by video conferencing. Accordingly, we lay down following further schedule for personal appearance of the Chief Secretaries, by Video Conferencing, with the status of compliance in respect of each of the States/UTs on the subject of Solid Waste Management and Sewage Management. The data to be furnished should cover all categories of areas in the State – big cities, towns and villages.

20. The hearing on each of above dates will commence at 10:30 a.m. sharp. The Chief Secretaries may not delegate the responsibility. As far as possible, they may adjust other work for which long advance notice is being given. In case adjustment is found difficult for any unforeseen reason, request for change of date may be mailed by e-mail at judicial-ngt@gov.in.

21. All the States/CPCB may undertake process of verification of data after having interaction on video conferencing with the concerned States/UTs within one month. The Secretaries, Environment, Urban Development Department and Irrigation Department may also coordinate with the Member Secretaries of State Legal Services Authorities in all State/UTs in the light of background mentioned in paras 3 and 4 above for the awareness programmes on the subject.”

F. Separate orders dated 28.8.2019, 12.9.2019, 6.12.2019 and 22.02.2021 on the subject of Liquid Waste Management

17. Issue of liquid waste management was separately dealt with in OA 593/2017 on directions of Hon’ble Supreme Court and in suo motu proceedings for restoration of 351 identified polluted river stretches in OA 673/2018. Vide order dated 28.08.2019, the Tribunal directed that 100% sewage treatment must be ensured by all local bodies. Vide further order dated 06.12.2019 in O.A. No. 673/2018⁸, the Tribunal directed that for failure to commence in-situ remediation, compensation will be payable at the rate of Rs. 5 lakh per month per drain after 31.03.2020 and for failure to commence setting up of STPs after 31.03.2020 compensation is to be paid at the rate of Rs. 5 lakh per month per STP. For failure to complete the project, compensation has to be paid at the rate of Rs. 10 lakh per STP per month after 31.03.2021. Relevant part of the order is quoted below:

“47. (i) 100% treatment of sewage may be ensured as directed by this Tribunal vide order dated 28.08.2019 in O.A. No. 593/2017 by 31.03.2020 atleast to the extent of in-situ remediation and before the said date, commencement of setting up of STPs and the work of connecting all the drains and other sources of generation of sewage to the STPs must be ensured. If this is not done, the local bodies and the concerned departments of the States/UTs will be liable to pay compensation as already directed vide order dated 22.08.2019 in the case of river Ganga i.e. Rs. 5 lakhs per month per drain, for default in in-situ

⁸ News item published in "The Hindu" authored by Shri Jacob Koshy Titled "More river stretches are now critically polluted: CPCB"

remediation and Rs. 5 lakhs per STP for default in commencement of setting up of the STP.

ii. Timeline for completing all steps of action plans including completion of setting up STPs and their commissioning till 31.03.2021 in terms of order dated 08.04.2019 in the present case will remain as already directed. In default, compensation will be liable to be paid at the scale laid down in the order of this Tribunal dated 22.08.2019 in the case of river Ganga i.e. **Rs. 10 lakhs per month per STP.”**

18. Both the matters were disposed of vide order dated 22.02.2021 with a direction that further monitoring be continued at the level of the Chief Secretaries in States and Central Monitoring Committee headed by Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti at the national level.

G. Order dated 30.11.2021 for third round of interaction with the Chief Secretaries in view of continued non compliances and culmination thereof today

27. Idea of environmental compensation is to require remediation, fix accountability for the past failures and ensure restoration in enforcing citizens' right to clean environment and protect public health. It is hoped this step, if duly implemented, will help providing clean environment and achieve sustainable development goals and add to efforts of preventing climate change.

J. Summing up

29. We have noted the gaps in generation and processing of waste and need to address the same in the interest of protection of environment and public health. Such gaps exist even after monitoring of issue of solid waste management from 1996 to 2014 by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and for the last nine years by this Tribunal as far as solid waste is concerned and monitoring of issue of water pollution for decades by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the context of Ganga, Yamuna and other rivers and water bodies by discharge of sewage and other waste, apart from industrial pollution. There are policies of Central Government like swachh bharat and Namami Gange. Still, there are mountains of garbage generating methane and other gases which are source of pollution causing diseases and deaths, apart from occupying huge valuable public resource. Segregation of biodegradable waste and its processing closest to the point of generation is a task which requires good governance and according of high priority. Similarly, preventing sewage discharge into the sources of drinking water has to receive highest priority. Such discharge results in scarcity of drinking water for all living beings apart from degradation of environment and damage to public health. Gaps in compliance have been noted earlier. The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 22.2.2017 in Paryavaran Surakhsha fixed three year deadline for waste water treatment systems which has been monitored by the Tribunal in the last six years. Discharge of sewage in drains leading to rivers, lakes, sea or in water bodies and lands has led to serious damage to environment and public health and needs to be addressed on war footing, using indigenous technology wherever viable or such other technology but no drop of sewage can be mixed in drinking water. Timelines are deviated without accountability.

There is no justification of any further delay having regard to adverse impact on humanity and citizens' right of access to drinking water. Sewage continues to be mixed in sources of drinking water to the detriment of public health and environment for which earnest efforts are required in the highest level of administration. There was no dearth of technology and no justification of repeated and unending extensions of timelines without fixing accountability for past delays.

30. *Some of the observations which have been repeated in most of the orders in view of gaps still existing in almost all States/UTs except Goa, Lakshadweep and Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu and for instance, the order dated 11.05.2023 relating to State of Uttarakhand is as follows:*

“xxxxxx.....xxx

28. There appears to be need for change at policy and execution level after study of success stories elsewhere and in the light of several orders of the Tribunal dealing with the issue in respect of other States, particularly relating to solid waste management at Indore and low-cost sanitation management adopting Seechewal Model⁹ atleast for flat terrain and fecal sludge treatment plant at some of the Towns in Odisha¹⁰. There has to be a dedicated Cell in the office of the Chief Secretary manned by senior level officers to coordinate such serious issues to regularly monitor progress of execution of projects on time and maintaining inter-departmental co-ordination.

It is necessary to ensure that wet solid waste (bio-degradable) is kept separate from dry waste (non-biodegradable and recyclable) at all source generating levels, collection, transportation or handling which can inter alia be resource for compost or biogas generation. Dry waste can be separately handled by setting up Material Recovery Facility with sorting mechanism for further recycling or reuse. It is necessary that District Headquarters and Semi Urban and Rural Areas after segregation of waste and the waste which is recyclable, need to be properly coordinated for utilization like in cement kilns and by the authorized scrap dealers/recyclers.

Similarly, the sewage after necessary treatment can be utilized for agriculture or other non-potable purposes. The decentralized technology or traditional technologies may also be explored. It would also be necessary to address issue about continuation of septic tanks and soak pit methods as acceptable methodologies approved for bridging the gap and perspective in terms of environmental aspects. Our further observations follow.

Solid Waste Management

29. Collection, Segregation, transportation and processing of waste has to be as per SWM Rules 2016. Thus, for addressing the issue of bridging the gap in management of MSW (which is 252.60 TPD), segregation of the solid waste at source and its earliest processing nearest to the point of generation with defined

⁹ <https://www.civildaily.com/news/seechewal-model-of-wastewater-management/>

¹⁰ http://www.owssb.nic.in/WebFiles/Document/OWSSB_FSSM_book_Odisha.pdf

destination is imperative. The available potential sites for waste processing need to be identified. The data presented shows gap in solid waste processing in urban and for rural areas no status has been reported. In particular, adequate composting/vermicomposting/ bio-methanation centers need to be set up and upgraded nearest to the source of generation of wet solid waste and listing people's involvement. Use of wet biodegradable waste as animal feed for Piggeries etc. can also be explored without causing environmental nuisance. This may also require establishing de-centralized and centralized waste processing facilities. In the name of pit composting, the waste should not be just dumped causing environmental havoc. Waste generators can themselves be required to process the waste under guidance and handholding by the Administration, with the assistance of identified empaneled service providers and such details may be posted on State's/Center's GeM portal. This may perhaps reduce planned expenditure. Composting and bio-methanation has to be undertaken considering the climatic conditions. Quality of compost so produced may be periodically verified. Keeping these aspects in view, the State needs to strengthen and augment waste processing/treatment facilities at SWM centres and at the point of waste generation. Setting up SWM centres may be considered for all the district headquarters and semi-urban and rural areas as per geographical/regional needs or improved version of waste processing be adopted at the point of generation to effectively utilize 100% segregated waste.

30. In the context of Uttarakhand, specific actions are required to discourage valley dumping particularly by roadside dhabas/restaurants and house dwellers. For such establishments, awareness and punitive actions need to be taken. Further, tourists visiting the State need to be made aware for prohibiting 'use and throw' of non-biodegradable waste.

The Tribunal, vide order dated 08.02.2023 in OA No. 561/2022, Urvashi Shobhna Kachari vs. Union of India & Ors., while dealing the issue relating to violation of environmental norms along the pilgrim tracks of Kedarnath, Hemkund Sahib, Yamunotri and Gomukh has observed and directed on management of waste and the relevant part of the order is reproduced below:

"6. ... The action plan may also include discouraging use of food and products packed in non-biodegradable packaging material, encouraging depositing waste at designated places, involving citizens – the youth, house-wives and senior citizens in guiding tourists in maintaining cleanliness and hygiene. The taxi drivers and bus drivers may also be involved in creating awareness among the tourists. The execution of action plan may be duly monitored in the light of experience gained, the plan may be revised periodically every seasons or as per need. Waste processing/management facilities for bio-degradable and non-biodegradable waste may be set up at appropriate locations which may be set up on contract basis or otherwise, using best practices on the subject. Requisite

funds be allocated at district and gram panchayat level for execution of action plan which may be monitored at District Magistrate level and finally supervised by the Chief Secretary.”

31. *It is observed that there is 15.75 lakh MT of legacy waste at 9 sites and 4 sites have been remediated. It is necessary to remediate legacy waste ensuring that no such sites are created at any other locations and waste is continuously processed instead of being stored. Technical assistance of CPHEEO of MoHUA and CPCB may be sought about the way forward to remediate the sites in question. Suitable service providers or other consulting technical institutions may be consulted if necessary and thereafter execution can be done departmentally. This aspect may be considered in next four months. Legacy waste site(s) must be maintained free from fires and safety of workers engaged should be ensured. Such sites may be fenced with row of trees or wall, as may be viable, for aesthetics, preventing foul smell and safety. Provisions of Schedule-I of the SWM Rules, 2016 may be strictly followed. Water quality in the vicinity of legacy waste dump sites may be periodically monitored. If any contamination is found, remedial action may be taken. Environmental safety aspects associated with legacy waste dump sites be complied with as specified in Schedule I of MSW Rules, 2016. All efforts may be made that towns/villages located on hilly terrain, do not dispose waste on sloppy terrain thereby affecting streams and rivers. Such hilly towns need to follow MSW Rules, 2016. Disposal of waste, particularly plastics, metallic containers, etc., at hill slopes and in forests has to be checked. Composting and bio-remediation of legacy waste may be done simultaneously. The Tribunal has disposed the matters relating to SWM and directing to take remedial actions and these are to be complied with.¹¹*

Use of reclaimed land occupied by legacy waste sites

32. *As already mentioned earlier, legacy waste dump sites have resulted in huge damage to the environment and population residing in the vicinity of such dump sites who have suffered in safety, health and comfort. For compensating them for such damage, particularly at flat terrain, one third of land occupied by legacy dump sites (on reclamation) needs to be reserved for dense forest and in the process of afforestation, Campa Funds can be utilized in accordance with the provisions of Compensatory*

¹¹ Order dated 17.09.2019 in O.A. No. 376/2016, Jitender Yadav vs. Union of India & Ors.
Order dated 27.11.2019 in O.A. No. 604/2019, Fazalpur Mehraula Dumping Ground Virodh Samiti vs. State of Uttarakhand & Ors.
Order dated 07.10.2021 in O.A. No. 144/2019, Arvind Baniyal vs. State of Uttarakhand
Order dated 22.11.2019 in O.A. No. 884/2019, Manoj Negi vs. State of Uttarakhand & Ors.
Order dated 07.10.2021 in O.A. No. 168/2019, Ramesh Chandra Kapri vs. State of Uttarakhand
Order dated 12.01.2022 in O.A. No. 294/2020, Dr. Chaitanya Bhandari & Anr. vs. Uttarakhand Environment Protection & Pollution Control Board
Order dated 18.10.2022 in O.A. No. 367/2021, Harish Singh Bisht vs. State of Uttarakhand

Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority Act, 2016 (CAMPA Act). One third of reclaimed land out of the said dump site needs to be reserved for integrated waste management facilities. Remaining one third can be used for any other purpose, consistent with the above purposes, including a part of it being utilized for monetizing, if funding is required for tackling the legacy waste. Legacy waste clearance has to be in minimum further time as laid down statutory timelines have already expired and serious damage is taking place. It may be noted that remediation of legacy sites may be one time affair and such situations should not arise in future. User of land, to be reclaimed, needs to be declared in advance so that further steps can be taken in that direction. This is in line with order of this Tribunal dated 11.10.2022 in OA No. 300/2022, In re: News item published in News 18 dated 26.04.2022 titled “Delhi: Massive Fire at Bhalswa Dump Yard, Fourth This Year; 13 Fire Tenders on Spot”.

33. To summarize the foregoing observations, the execution plan for solid waste management would include setting up of requisite waste processing plants (centralized and decentralized) to bridge the gap of 252.60 TPD and remediation of 15.75 lakh MT left out legacy waste. Bio-remediation/bio-mining process need to be executed as per CPCB guidelines and the stabilized organic waste from biomining as well as from compost plants need to comply with laid down specifications. Other material recovered during such processes is to be put to use through authorized dealers/handlers /users. Instead of creating more dumping sites for waste generated on day-to-day basis, waste processing plants of adequate capacity should be set up so that no further legacy waste is generated. It may be worthwhile to take into consideration guidelines on the subject issued by the Ministry of Urban Development, GoI titled “Waste to Wealth” on 2.10.2017 under Swachh Bharat Mission.

Sewage Management

34. As already observed earlier, data presented by Chief Secretary that entire installed sewage treatment capacity of 425 MLD is functional needs verification and remedial action taken, apart from bridging the acknowledged gap in generation and treatment. Estimation of sewage generation and gap must be realistic. Compliance status of laid down standards at the outlets of STPs has to be ensured. Timeline for the establishing requisite treatment systems in terms of judgment of Hon’ble Supreme Court in Paryavaran Suraksha vs. Union of India, supra has long expired, speedy further action has to be ensured.

35. As already noted and also observed in the judgement of the Hon’ble Supreme Court in Paryavaran Surakhsha, supra, quoted earlier, the matter falls in 11th and 12th Schedules to the Constitution. It is constitutional responsibility of the State and the Local Bodies to provide pollution free environment and to arrange necessary funds from contributors or others. Being part of right to life, which is also basic human right and absolute liability of the State, lack of funds or other resources such as land (sites for waste management) cannot be plea to deny such right. Such resources have to be found by the State by its policies and according due

priority to the subject. Further, while there may be no objection to any central funds being availed, the State cannot avoid its responsibility or delay its discharge on that pretext. Freeship or other policies involving State resources cannot take priority over basic need for hygiene and pollution free environment.

36. Sewage can be processed by cost-effective methods at least at several identified locations with least expenses. Decentralized and the prefabricated/modular treatment plants can be explored, apart from imposing condition of ZLD on industries (as per applicability in the State), Group Housing Societies, Hotels and Resorts, etc. Reduced load can be processed partly with the help of water using commercial establishments requiring water for their processes enforcing consent conditions in CTEs and CTOs whereby State's financial burden can be reduced.

In the context of Hotels and Dharamshalas, it is important that these establishments provide proper solid waste management systems and sewage treatment facilities and such waste is not disposed into streams/rivers. The Tribunal vide order dated 21.04.2023 in OA No. 353/2022, Kartik Sharma vs. State of Uttarakhand observed and directed as follows:

“12. Hotels/ resorts and other establishments are having water supply from the State Pay Jal Sansthan for some quantity but since such quantity is inadequate, additional/excess requirement of water is taken through tankers in unauthorized manner. There is no clear account for extent of such illegal drawal. Hotels are consented under the Water Act and are required to have individual or cluster STP but commercial activity cannot be allowed without arrangement for treatment of waste as appears to be happening at the cost of public interest. Hotels/ resorts must be required to provide STPs (with modular designs or otherwise) and retrofitted disinfection system without which their operations are illegal. Such unsatisfactory state of affairs needs to be remedied on war footing with involvement of higher authorities in the interest of good governance and environment protection.”

Maintaining sources of clean water (rivers, storm water drains and water bodies – lakes, wetlands etc.) free from treated or untreated sewage, channelizing treated sewage for non potable purposes

37. We also find that sanctity and significance of natural streams, rivers and storm water drains needs to be maintained. Storm water drains, if left unpolluted, can be source of drinking water for humans, birds, animals or aquatic life and discharge of sewage or even treated water which is not of standard of drinking water, seriously affects such drinking water resource adversely affecting their health. They are not to serve as sewage carrier. The Tribunal has comprehensively dealt with this issue on 03.08.2022 in OA No. 1002/2018, Abhisht Kusum Gupta vs. State of Uttar Pradesh & Ors. Thus, in the State rivers and streams/Jhoras should be maintained for their pristine quality.

We find that many STPs set up are discharging treated waste water into river Ganga and its tributaries or in other streams. It is essential to restrain such discharges and if not possible, then such effluents be treated to highest level and no fecal contaminated bacteria be so discharged. PCB needs to review this aspect and action taken in this regard be included in next status report which is being directed to be filed.

38. Efforts are also required on utilization of treated sewage such as by establishments like malls, industrial estates, automobile establishments, power plants, playgrounds, railways, bus stands, local bodies, universities, utilizing treated sewage by fire service stations, suppression of dust, construction activities, etc. to save potable water for drinking. The treated sewage can be utilized for industrial/agricultural/other non-drinking uses like washing railway wagons/yards, buses, roads, water sprinkling and several such models reportedly exist¹². The State may contemplate with prospective plan to utilize treated sewage rather than discharging into natural water courses which are very precious. The State PCB and the Public Health Department need to check and ensure that water in the said water bodies is maintained at 'A' and 'B' class category and not contaminated by organic and fecal bacteria.

39. As already observed, there is need for planning to prevent sewage (treated or untreated) entering the potable water resources. Instead, the same is to be suitably treated and channelized for non-potable purposes – agriculture, industrial or others. By way of illustration, we may refer to certain models which can be considered at appropriate locations particularly in rural and flat terrain. The same have been mentioned in order of this Tribunal dated 11.10.2022 in M.A. No. 43/2022 in OA No. 41/2020, Pushpendra Kumar vs. Nagar panchayat, Kadaura & Ors., as follows:

¹²<https://www.newindianexpress.com/cities/chennai/2019/jul/31/chennai-industries-to-now-use-treated-sewage-water-2011837.html>
<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/surat/surat-water-reuse-model-goes-global/articleshow/85668103.cms>
<https://www.aninews.in/news/national/general-news/surat-generating-massive-revenue-by-selling-treated-water-to-industries20201217051127/>
<https://swachhindia.ndtv.com/surat-generating-massive-revenue-by-selling-treated-water-of-river-tapi-to-industries-54411/>
https://m.timesofindia.com/city/ahmedabad/amc-offers-rs43/kl-treated-wastewater-for-industries/amp_articleshow/87169850.cmshttps://theprint.in/india/governance/nagpur-to-become-the-first-indian-city-to-treat-and-reuse-90-of-its-sewage/180493/
https://www.business-standard.com/content/press-releases-ani/india-s-1st-and-largest-ppp-on-waste-water-reuse-completed-in-record-time-during-pandemic-bags-ficci-water-award-2020-121022500841_1.html
https://mpcb.gov.in/sites/default/files/focus-area-reports-documents/NMC_%26_KTPS_success_story_28052019.pdf
<https://cpcb.nic.in/success-stories/upload/1501156301.pdf>
http://cpheeo.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/engineering_chapter7.pdf

“5. In this regard, we have drawn their attention to Seechewal Model¹³, Karnal Technology of sewage treatment and zero discharge and manual on sewerage and sewage treatment systems- 2013 (chapter7), issued by the Central Public Health & Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO), Ministry of Urban Development, GoI, which provide for inexpensive and simple methods of treatment of waste water, its utilization for irrigation and other secondary purposes. The said models are briefly described as follows:-

Seechewal Model

- Provides for use of treated waste water for irrigation in order to conserve precious surface fresh water and ground water. The process involves passing waste water through four well for cleaning the waste water and thereafter use of such treated water for irrigation. The process can be undertaken by communities through collective approach.

Karnal Technology Of Sewage Treatment & Zero Discharge.

- Involves growing trees/plants on ridges with one meter wide and 50 cm height and irrigated by treated effluent in furrow. The technique utilizes entire bio mass present in waste water and provides nutrient to soil and plants. By this method forest plants/trees can be grown which can be used for firewood and timber. By this technique no chance of pathogen, heavy metals or organic compounds enter the food chain. Tree species like Eucalyptus, Leucaena can be grown.

Central Public Health & Environmental Engineering Organisation(CPHEEO)

Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems – 2013 (Chapter 7)

- Provides various case studies of utilization of treated sewage and its reuse as cooling water in power plant, in airport, in petroleum refinery, fish culture (like at Mudiali, Kolkata), road washings, ground cooling, boilers and also in agriculture. In agriculture the suitability of treated sewage is dependent upon soil, salt tolerance of the crop, intake of minerals and climate conditions. Sewage conforming to specified norms can be applied to selected species of food crops into soil by strip, basin or furrow irrigation. Sprinkler irrigation could be used with treated sewage. During rainy and non irrigating seasons, the treated sewage can be held in lagoons or undertaking irrigation in additional land/waste land including resorting to artificial recharge of ground water.

¹³<https://www.civildaily.com/news/seechewal-model-of-wastewater-management/>

The above models may help in planning that medium and small towns and the Rural areas which need not to focus on high-cost technology in the first instance. Central Public Health and Environment Engineering Organization (CPHEEO), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs dealt with the matter in its instructions titled “Municipal Used Water Treatment Technology for Medium and Small Towns”¹⁴ in September 2022.

40. The restoration measures with respect to sewage management include identifying sites for setting up of sewage treatment and utilization systems, upgrading systems/operations of existing sewage treatment facilities to ensure utilization of their full capacities, ensuring compliance of standards, including those of fecal coliform and setting up of proper fecal sewage and sludge management in rural areas. STPs need to have co-treatment facilities of septage rather than having isolated FSTPs. Guidelines of SBM - U 2.0 (October 2021) may be referred to in this respect. For urban areas, SBM-U 2.0 provides co-treatment of fecal sludge at STPs with sewage for which funding provisions are made.

41. Sewage treatment facilities adopted in terms of septic tank/soak pit/FSTP particularly for rural areas and villages may be reviewed in view of health, hygiene and following the guidelines of MoUD, Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen), Phase-II, Operational Guidelines, 2020.

Need to consider change in approach for administrative processes

42. We have suggested change in approach in realizing that remedial action cannot wait for indefinite period nor loose ended time lines without accountability can be a solution. Responsibility of the State is to have comprehensive time bound plan with tied up resources to control pollution which is its absolute liability. If there is deficit in budgetary allocations, it is for the State alone to have suitable planning by reducing cost or augmenting resources. People must be involved in the problem by appropriate awareness and strategies to encourage public participation and contribution. At the cost of repetition, health issues cannot be deferred to long future. Long future dates breach of which has taken place frequently in the past without accountability is not a convincing solution. It is poor substitute for compliance within laid down timelines for long past. This approach may project lack of concern or not realizing the grim ground situation crying for emergent remedial measures on priority. There is no time for leisure, reflected in timelines proposed for bridging the acknowledged gaps.

43. It is the mindset and determination to act in a mission mode which can produce results.

44. Thus, it may be necessary to brain storm with available experts and other stake holders in the State at different levels,

¹⁴<https://sbmurban.org/storage/app/media/rr-final-signed.pdf>

evolve models for both solid and sewage management which can be fast replicated, initiate special campaigns with community/media involvement in the larger interest of protecting environment and public health with determination for prompt action. Such brain storming sessions may enable capacity enhancement of the regulators and the processes. Campaigns and community involvement may result in reducing the financial and administrative load on the administration. It would be better to replicate the efforts made in maintaining cleanliness including enhancing public contribution and utilizing for sewage and solid waste management.

45. Compliance of environmental norms on the subject of waste management has to be on high on priority. It is high time that the State realizes its duty to law and to citizens and adopts further monitoring at its own level.

Adhering to the timelines

46. Since the issue has been pending since long and there are adverse effects of continuing delay on environment and public health, it cannot be a matter of satisfaction that some steps are taken till the entirety of the problem is tackled on war footing. Planning has to be to resolve the problem without any further delay, in shortest possible time. Whatever timeline is laid down, it should not be breached. If breached, adverse consequences for such failures must follow on the designated accountable officers instead of loose-ended processes.

Community involvement

47. Another important subject is community involvement not only for IEC activities but also for planning and execution of waste management activities. Welfare associations, corporates, religious, educational and charitable institutions can play their role. The District Environment Plans must have authentic and updated database which can be helpful for policy making and execution of projects. State education department may involve schools to create awareness and spreading messages at each household level particularly on waste segregation.

Further observations to explore implementation mechanism

*48. In the light of above observations, it appears that there is need for paradigm shift in handling of the situation. The nagging problem of waste management stares the administration in the face and remains unresolved to the detriment of environment and public health. First change required is to set up a **centralized single window mechanism for planning, capacity building and monitoring of waste management at the State level**. Of course, local authorities have to do their duty and stocktaking at the district levels may continue but subject to supervision and control of such mechanism. **It should be headed by an officer of the rank of Additional Chief Secretary with representation from concerned departments – Urban Development, Rural Development, Environment and Forest, Agriculture, Water***

Resources, Fisheries and Industries. The mechanism should be working on fulltime basis. Its functions should include preparing a comprehensive blue print, periodic review of progress in bridging the gaps in sewage and solid waste management and establishing, continuous interaction with the stakeholders, including experts and institutions, concerned departments, community members and all other stakeholders. There must be a continuous training programme for those involved in execution of waste management projects. It should be responsible for selecting service providers and simplifying procedures for fixing terms of engagement. Best practices are to be evolved and followed. The State may interact with the municipal agencies like Indore Municipal Corporation, Punjab Pollution Control Board and Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation to have more feedback and teams may undertake field visits.

49. Mechanism be considered to engage service providers by due diligent process who may execute work relating to solid and sewage management simultaneously throughout the State – all districts, cities and towns. Selection of service providers may be done taking into account of his past performance and number of projects and capacity to handle successfully. As applicable, consultancy may be sought initially and thereafter execution done with departmental efforts under due supervision.

Need for compliance of statutory duties by specified authorities under SWM Rules and monitoring by NMCG and MoUD for centrally assisted/sponsored schemes

50. Under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, statutory authorities for various actions have been specified. **Under Rule 5**, a Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) is to be constituted headed by the Secretary, MoEF&CC with representation from Ministries of Urban Development, Rural Development, Chemicals and Fertilizers, Agriculture, CPCB, State PCBs/PCCs, Urban and Rural Development Departments, Urban Local Bodies and Towns from the of the States, FICCI, CII and subject experts. The CMC is to meet once in a year.

The Ministry of Urban Development has to coordinate with the States/UTs **under Rule 6** for periodic review and formulation of National Policy and strategies and taking other measures. **Under Rule 7**, the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizers (MoCF) have to provide market development assistance for compost and promote marketing of such compost. MoCF has to comply with Hon'ble Supreme Court's order dated 1.9.2006 in WP(C) No. 888/1996 and ensure that instructions given to the fertilizer companies on 2.6.2008 and 18.6.2012 on co-marketing of compost from city garbage with chemical fertilizers as a 'Basket approach' be complied with. Further, MoCF may review its subsidy fertilizer policy considering Rule 8(g) of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and the media report.¹⁵ **Under Rule 8**,

¹⁵ <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/cabinet-approves-51875-crore-subsidy-for-phosphatic-and-potassic-fertilizers-for-rabi->

Ministry of Agriculture has to evolve mechanism for utilization of compost. **Under Rule 9**, Ministry of Power has to decide compulsory purchase and tariff issues. **Under Rule 10**, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Sources has to facilitate infrastructure creation and provide for subsidy. **Under Rule 11**, the concerned Secretaries of Urban Development have to prepare State Policy and Management strategies and the Town Planning Department has to ensure setting up waste processing and disposal facilities and take other enumerated actions. **Under Rule 12**, the District Magistrates have to identify suitable lands and review performance of local bodies. **Under Rule 13**, the Secretaries of Panchayats have also to perform similar duties. **Under Rule 14**, CPCB is to coordinate with State PCBs and formulate standards of ground water, ambient air quality, noise, etc. **Under rule 15**, local authorities have to prepare solid waste management plans, collection of waste and coordination with the other stakeholders for enumerated steps. **Under Rule 16**, the SPCBs/PCCs have to enforce the rules and monitor compliances. **Under Rule 17**, there are duties of private bodies, including the manufacturers to be monitored by the State Bodies. **The timelines are provided in Rule 22** for various steps. Last timeline of 5 years from the Rules expires on 7.4.2021. There is also provision for audit and submitting of annual report **under Rule 24**. Since there has been large scale non-compliances of the said rules, all the concerned authorities need to review the progress and perform their responsibility in accordance with law. The MoEF&CC has to finally monitor compliance, as already mentioned.

51. In view of continuing huge gap in solid and liquid waste generation and treatment, it is high time that Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MoUD) and National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) who have programmes like Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM – Urban 2.0)¹⁶, AMRUT 2.0¹⁷, Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)¹⁸ and River Cleaning, appropriately monitor compliance of waste management norms by concerned States/UTs and take remedial action on their part. Central Funding and State budgetary provisions need to be adequately allocated and apportioned keeping in view of environment compensation which is based on the restoration work estimate. While granting/dispersing funds to States/UTs, execution mechanism for centralized tendering at the State level to overcome delays at each city/town level may be considered. This may facilitate timely utilization of funds. MoEF&CC and CPCB may continue monitoring as per MSW Rules and the Water Act. MoUD and NMCG may also note the gaps reported by the States and UTs in solid and liquid waste management. MoUD may further consider to render proper financial and technical support to States and UTs.

52. In view of unique problems of States like Uttarakhand and perhaps other hill States (North East, J&K and H.P.) in management of sewage and solid waste, MoUD, NMCG,

season/article66086847.ece#:~:text=Cabinet%20approves%20a%20subsidy%20of,fertilizers%20for%20the%20rabi%20season&text=Considering%20the%20huge%20increase%20in,subsidy%20for%20this%20rabi%20season.

¹⁶<https://sbmurban.org/storage/app/media/pdf/swachh-bharat-2.pdf>

¹⁷<https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/AMRUT-Operational-Guidelines.pdf>

¹⁸https://jalshakti-ddws.gov.in/sites/default/files/sbm-ph-II-Guidelines_updated_0.pdf

Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation and CPCB need to provide safe methods for sewage and solid waste management suiting the climatic and topographical conditions. This involves reaffirmation of sewage management through septic tanks/soak pits and FSTPs in urban and rural hilly areas and carrying out processing of wet solid (degradable) waste by appropriate means including remediation of legacy waste. MoUD needs to coordinate this activity for which the State may also take initiative. MoUD may also assist such State for identifying execution of projects or identifying consulting agencies giving designs etc. and execution is done by State departments at local level.”

K. Further order of Hon’ble Supreme Court dated 20.3.2023

32. At this stage, we may also refer the recent order of the Hon’ble Supreme Court dated 20.03.2023 in M.A. No. 356 of 2023 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 375 of 2012, Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti vs. Union of India & Ors. on the subject of extending timeline for setting up requisite sewage treatment plants and supplementary directions. As noted earlier vide judgment dated 22.02.2017, the Hon’ble Supreme Court fixed deadline of three years for commissioning such plants which expired on 22.02.2020. After such expiry, further three years have expired and still gaps have been continued. The State of UP approached Hon’ble Supreme Court for extension of time. Thereupon, It was observed by the Hon’ble Supreme Court that apart from setting up of STPs, maintenance and performance of such STPs was also required to be duly scrutinized and monitored. The issue is of utmost concern. Untreated sewage waste discharging to rivers and drains pollutes sources of water upon which survival of population and bio-diversity depends. Accordingly, the Hon’ble Supreme Court issued supplementary directions to that effect with the further observation that any extension of time could be considered by this Tribunal **on the basis of material placed before it showing bonafide steps taken to comply with the order of the Hon’ble Supreme Court and genuine hindrances, if any.** Relevant observations are quoted below:

“xxxxxx.....xxx

- 9. Apart from the above, the mere setting up of STPs is not enough. The maintenance of the STPS and their performance and capacity to deal with sewage which is generated is another matter which has to be duly Scrutinized and monitored. The treatment of sewage which is generated in the villages, towns and cities is a matter of utmost concern. **Untreated sewage waste is discharged into rivers and naalas polluting the very sources of water upon which the survival of the population and bio diversity depends.**
- 10. While this Court had in its judgment laid down time lines for the construction of STPS and CETPS, **of equal importance is the need to ensure that:**
 - (i) **The CETPs with the requisite technology and capacity are duly commissioned;**
 - (ii) **After the commissioning of the CETPS/STPS, they continue to remain operational;**

(iii) The CETPs/STPs are duly maintained and upgraded as the need may arise;

(iv) There is due monitoring at the administrative level on a real time basis of the performance of the CETPS, the deficiencies which may arise in the course of functioning and work of repair and maintenance; and

(v) Entrustment to an authority which would be accountable for the due performance of the CETPs.

11. The above aspects are necessary to be borne in mind to supplement the directions of this Court. It is only if all other consequential steps are taken as adverted to above that the object and purpose of the order of this Court would be duly met.

12. We accordingly permit the applicant to move the National Green Tribunal with an application in that regard. The National Green Tribunal shall duly monitor compliance with the directions including the time-lines which have been spelt out in the order of this Court. It would be open to the applicant to place on the record of the Tribunal all material to indicate the bonafide steps which were taken to comply with the order of this Court and, if there were any genuine hindrances in doing so, the nature of the hindrances. The Tribunal would be at liberty in the exercise of its discretion to consider any request for a further extension of time.

13. The National Green Tribunal is authorized in terms of the present order to suitably extend time should it be satisfied that all necessary steps have been pursued with a sufficient degree of alacrity. The Tribunal shall also take stock of the issues which have been set out above in relation to due monitoring of the performance of the STPs and steps for ensuring up-gradation and maintenance. The Tribunal shall also ensure that an accountable mechanism is set up in the State of Uttar Pradesh to take stock of the performance of the STPS, providing for adequate funds for up-gradation and maintenance as required and for attending to all other administrative issues and problems.”

L. Conclusion

33. In the light of above, way forward has to be in according high priority to the subject and strict monitoring and higher levels of the Administration in the States as well as in Central Government by constituting specialised monitoring cells fixing accountability for deviation from laid down timelines. As already noted, issue of solid waste management has been monitored from 1996 to 2014 by the Hon’ble Supreme Court and by this Tribunal for the last nine years. There are statutory Rules and policies like swachh bharat but action on the ground is inadequate. There are mountains of garbage generating methane and other gases which are source of diseases and deaths, apart from

occupying huge valuable public resource. Our conclusion is that enacting laws and directions of Courts/Tribunals are not substitute for good governance and unless the Administration accords high priority of the subject, undesirable situation as found may not be remedied. Taking people on board and change of mindset is need of the hour. Similarly, not preventing sewage discharge into the sources of drinking water is offence under the criminal law as well as under the Water Act, 1974. Discharge of sewage into drains/rivers/water bodies results in scarcity of drinking water for all living beings apart from degradation of environment and damage to public health. Large number of persons suffer due to water pollution. The matter has been monitored by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the context of pollution of Ganga and Yamuna for several decades and lastly passed order dated 22.2.2017 in Paryavaran Surakhsha fixing deadline which has been monitored by the Tribunal in the last six years. Gaps in compliance have been noted earlier. Water quality of large number of rivers (including Ganga and Yamuna), lakes, coastal areas and other water bodies are receiving such pollution. This needs to be addressed on war footing, using indigenous technology wherever viable or such other technology but no drop of sewage can be allowed to be mixed in drinking water. Timelines are deviated without accountability. There is no justification for delay in remedial action having regard to adverse impact on biodiversity and citizens' right of access to drinking water. We need not repeat the steps for remedial action which are mentioned in detail in each of the orders of the subject passed separately for all the States and available on the website of this Tribunal. Meaningful implementation of citizens right to clean environment, which is part of right to life, and which is one of the significant facets of sustainable development cannot be wished away. Apart from concerned States/UTs who are responsible for executing plans for waste treatment under the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Central Ministries – MoEF&CC, Urban Affairs, Rural Development, Chemicals and Fertilizers and Agriculture have also to play their role as pointed out in the orders of the Tribunal. With regard to liquid waste management also, the Central Government Ministries such as Jal Shakti, MoEF&CC, Urban Development also have role. We hope that the said Ministries of Central Government will perform their statutory obligation under the rules, apart from monitoring compliance by the concerned States/UTs. We expect the concerned Ministries of Central Government to file their respective action taken reports in the matter within three months with the Registrar General of this Tribunal by e-mail at judicial-ngt@gov.in preferably in the form of searchable PDF/OCR Support PDF and not in the form of Image PDF. If found necessary, the Registrar General, NGT may place the matter before the bench for further directions.”

3. The Tribunals had directed the Chief Secretaries of the State to take action in case of violations and ensure that the provisions of Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2016 must be strictly complied with.
4. The land has not been allocated till dated according to the rules. Thus, the Collector is directed to ensure allocation of the land and ensure the

compliance of Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2016 and submit the action taken report within three weeks e-mail at judicial-ngt@gov.in preferably in the form of searchable PDF/OCR support PDF and not in the form of Image PDF. For this purpose Secretary, UD (Uttarakhand) will interact with Nagar Panchayat Bhagwanpur and provide current factual status on waste generation, waste processed, the gap existing and setting up of processing facilities. Similarly, quantification of legacy waste accumulated on the bank of River Solani and its remediation will also be provided in the report. UD, Secretary may involve State PCB or other agency for necessary support/assistance.

5. List the matter on 29th September, 2023

Sheo Kumar Singh, CP

Arun Kumar Tyagi, JM

Dr. A. Senthil Vel, EM

July 25, 2023
Original Application No. 213/2023
HB