

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
CENTRAL ZONAL BENCH, BHOPAL**

Original Application No. 139/2013 (CZ)

Original Application No. 30/2014 (CZ)

Original Application No. 33/2014 (CZ)

Original Application No. 03/2015 (CZ)

CORAM:

**Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dalip Singh
(Judicial Member)**

**Hon'ble Dr. S.S. Garbyal
(Expert Member)**

BETWEEN:

1. Akhil Bhartiya Vidyarthi Parishad
Through its joint Secretary Madhya
Bharat, Vishnu Datt Sharma
S/o Shri Amar Singh aged 43 years,
R/o Chatra Shakti Bhawan, ABVP Office
Bhadbhada Road, Depot Chouraha,
Bhopal (M.P)
2. Student for Development through State
President Sachin Dave Aged about 31
Years S/o Shri Eashwar Chandra Dave
Bhadbhada Road, Depot Chouraha,
Bhopal (M.P)

.....Applicants

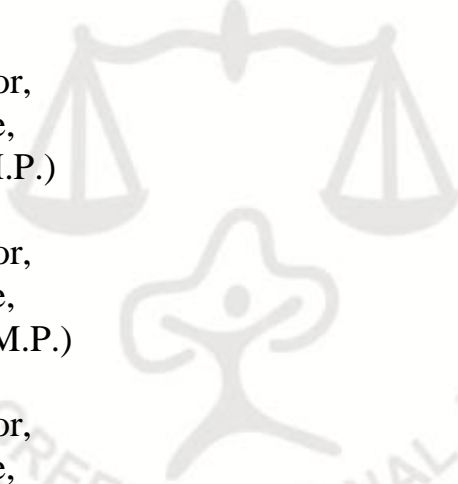
Versus

1. Ministry of Environment & Forests,
New Delhi, Through its Secretary
Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex,
Lodhi Road, New Delhi
2. Depelopment of Housing and
Environment, Through its Principal
Secretary, Mantralaya, Vallabh Bhavan
Bhopal,

3. National Water Development Authority
Through its Director, National Water
Development Agency, 18-20
Community Centre, Saket, New Delhi
4. Central Pollution Control Board
New Delhi, Through its Member Secretary,
Paivesh Bhawan, CBD-cum-Office
Complex, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi
5. Madhya Pradesh State Tourism
Development Corporation, Through its
Managing Director, Paryavaran Bhavan,
Bhadbhada Road, Bhopal (M.P.)
6. Environment Planning and Coordination
Organisation (EPCO), Through its
Director, Paryavaran Parisar, E-5, Arera
Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)
7. Department of Fisheries, Through its
Principal Secretary, Mantralay, Vallabh
Bhawan, Bhopal (M.P.)
8. Department of Horticulture, Through
Its Principal Secretary, Mantralay, Vallabh
Bhawan, Bhopal (M.P.)
9. Department of Forest, Through its
Principal Secretary, Mantralay, Vallabh
Bhawan, Bhopal
10. Department of Water Resources,
Through its Principal Secretary,
Mantralay, Vallabh Bhopal (M.P)
11. Department of Mines and Mineral,
Through its Principal Secretary,
Mantralay, Vallabh Bhawan, Bhopal
M.P.
12. Department of Urban Administration and
Development, Through its Principal
Secretary, Mantralay, Vallah Bhawan,
Bhopal (M.P.)
13. Department of Biodiversity and
Biotechnology, Through its Principal
Secretary, Mantralay, Vallabh Bhawan,
Bhopal (M.P.)

14. Department of Religious Trusts and Endowments,
Through its Principal Secretary, Vallabh Bhawan,
Bhopal (M.P.)
15. Madhya Pradesh Rajya Laghu Vanopaj
(Vyapar Aivam Vikas) Sahkari Sangh
Maryadit, Mantralay, Through its
Chairman, 74 Bungalows near Indira
Nikunj Narsari Bhopal
16. Department of Public Health and Family
Welfare, Through its Principal Secretary
Mantralay, Vallabh Bhawan, Bhopal
M.P.
17. Narmada Valley Development Authority,
Through its Director, 59, Arera Hills,
Narmada Bhawan, Bhopal (M.P.)
18. Madhya Pradesh State Environment
Impact Assessment Authority, (SEIAA)
Through its Member Secretary, Pollution
Control Board Building, Paryavaran
Parisar, E-5 Arera Colony,
Bhopal M.P.
19. Department of Animal Husbandry,
Through its Director, Veterinary
Servicing, Vaishali Nagar,
Bhopal (M.P.)
20. MP Pollution Control Board, Bhopal
Thorough its Member Secretary, E-5,
Arera Colony, Paryavaran Parisar,
Bhopal (M.P)
21. M.P Pollution Control Board, Bhopal
Through its Regional Officer,
E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal M.P.
22. MP Pollution Control Board, Bhopal
Thorough its Regional Officer,
MPPCB Scheme No. 5, Plot No. 455/456,
Vijay Nagar, Jabalpur (M.P.)
23. MP Pollution Control Board, Bhopal
Thorough its Regional Officer,
Scheme No.78, C-11,Plot No. 2,
Aranya Vijay Nagar, Indore (M.P.)

24. District Collector,
Collector Office,
Annuppur (M.P.)
25. District Collector,
Collector Office,
Dindori (M.P.)
26. District Collector,
Collector Office,
Mandla (M.P.)
27. District Collector,
Collector Office,
Seoni (M.P.)
28. District Collector,
Collector Office,
Jabalpur (M.P.)
29. District Collector,
Collector Office,
Narsinghpur (M.P.)
30. District Collector,
Collector Office,
Hoshangabad (M.P.)
31. District Collector,
Collector Office,
Harda (M.P.)
32. District Collector,
Collector Office,
Dewas (M.P.)
33. District Collector,
Collector Office,
Khandwa (M.P.)
34. District Collector,
Collector Office,
Khargone (M.P.)
35. District Collector,
Collector Office,
Dhar (M.P.)
36. District Collector,
Collector Office,
Barwani (M.P.)



NGT

37. District Collector,
Collector Office,
Alirajpur (M.P.)
38. District Collector,
Collector Office,
Shahdol (M.P.)
39. Security Paper Mill (SPM)
Hoshangabad, thr. it's General Manager,
Hoshangabad (M.P.)
40. Nagar Parishad, Amarkantak,
District Annuppur,
Through it's Chief Municipal Officer,
Annuppur (M.P.)
41. Department of Narmada Valley Deptt.,
Through it's Principal Secretary,
Mantralaya, Vallabh Bhawan,
Bhopal (M.P.)
42. Municipal Council,
Dindori, Thr. it's Chief Municipal Officer,
Distt. Dindori (M.P.)
43. Nagar Palika Mandla,
Thr. it's Chief Municipal Officer,
District Mandla (M.P.)
44. Municipal Corporation Jabalpur,
Through its Commissioner,
District Jabalpur (M.P.)
45. Nagar Parishad Bheraghat,
Thr. it's Chief Municipal Officer,
District Jabalpur (M.P.)
46. Nagar Palika Hoshangabad,
Thr. it's Chief Municipal Officer,
District Hoshangabad (M.P.)
47. Nagar Parishad Omkareshwar,
Thr. it's Chief Municipal Officer,
48. Nagar Parishad Mandleshwar,
Thr. it's Chief Municipal Officer,

Original Application No. 30/2014 (CZ)

BETWEEN:

1. Shailendra Singh Bisen,
Advocate aged about 40 years,
S/o Late Shri Nirmal Kumar Singh,
54-Dayanagar,
Jabalpur (M.P.)
2. Nathumal Pandey,
S/o Late Shri R.S. Pandey,
Aged about 45 years,
General Secretary,
M.P. Koyla Mazdoor Sabha,
1864-Wright Town,
Jabalpur (M.P.)

.....Applicants

Versus

1. State of M.P.
Through its Chief Secretary,
Vallab Bhawan Bhopal (M.P.)
2. M.P. Pollution Control Board,
Through its Secretary,
Bhopal.
3. Public Health and Engineering Deptt.,
Through its Superintendant Engineer,
Jabalpur.
4. Forest Department,
Through its Secretary (Forest)
Bhopal.
5. Irrigation Department,
Through its Engineer in Chief,
Vallabh Bhawan,
Bhopal (M.P)
6. Jabalpur Corporation
Through its Chief Executive Officer,
Jabalpur (M.P)

- 7 Special Area Development Authority (SADA),
Bheraghat through its Chief Executive Officer,
8. District Collector,
Jabalpur (M.P.)
- 9 National River Conservation,
Directorate, Through its Director,
New Delhi.
10. Department of Environment and Forests,
Through it's Secretary,
New Delhi
11. The Commissioner,
Jabalpur Division,
Jabalpur (M.P.)

.....Respondents

Original Application No. 33/2014 (CZ)

BETWEEN:

1. Maa Narmada Pradushan Niyatrak Evam Vikas Samiti,
Reg. No. 0/14/01/10311/08,
Through : President Abhishek Mishra,
S/o Prakash Mishra,
Aged about 27 years,
Add. 203/1, Nai Basti Gwarighat,
Jabalpur, District Jabalpur (M.P.)
2. Mukesh Namdeo,
S/o Late P.S. Namdeo,
Aged about 40 years,
R/o No. 1684,
Rampur Vijaynagar Chhapar,
Ward Shankar Shah Nagar,
Tahsil & District Jabalpur (M.P.)
3. Anil Soni,
S/o Shri Naresh Prasad Soni,
Aged about 25 years,
R/o 607, Shukrawari Bazaria,
Hanumantal, Jabalpur (M.P.)

.....Applicant

Versus

1. The State of M.P.,
through its Chief Secretary,
Vallabh Bhavan, Bhopal (MP)
2. The District Collector,
Jabalpur (M.P.)
3. Regional Officer,
M.P. Pollution Control Board,
Office at Vijay Nagar, Jabalpur,
District – Jabalpur (M.P.)
4. Commissioner,
Municipal Corporation,
Jabalpur (M.P.)
5. Mayor,
Municipal Corporation Jabalpur,
District –Jabalpur (M.P.)
6. Union of India
Through : Cabinet Secretary,
New Delhi - 01

.....Respondents

Original Application No. 03/2015 (CZ)

BETWEEN:

1. Paryavaran Avam Manav Adhikar Sarakshan Samiti,
Through it's Executive Member,
Shri R.S. Verma,
S/o Shri C.L. Verma,
Aged 40 years, Practicing as Lawyer,
M.P. High Court of Jabalpur,
R/o 203, Classic Apartment Wright Town,
Jabalpur (M.P.)

.....Applicant

1. Union of India,
Through Secretary,
Ministry of Environment and Forests,
New Delhi
2. The State of M.P.
Through its Chief Secretary,
Vallabh Bhawan,
Bhopal.

3. Central Ground Water Board,
Through it's Secretary ,
Ministry of Water Resources Department,
Govt. of India,
Bhujal Bhawan, NH-4, Faridabad,
Haryana.
4. Madhya Pradesh State Pollution Control Board,
Paryavaran Parisar, E-5 Arera Colony,
Bhopal 462 016.
5. The Regional Officer,
Madhya Pradesh State Pollution Control Board,
Vijay Nagar, Jabalpur (M.P.)
6. The Municipal Corporation Jabalpur,
Through it's Commissioner,
District Jabalpur (M.P.)
7. The Commissioner,
Revenue Division,
Jabalpur (M. P.)
8. The District Collector,
Jabalpur (M.P.)
9. The Tehsildar,
Circle Gauri Ghat,
Jabalpur (M.P.)

..... Respondents

Applicant :

In Person

**Counsel for State of MP / :
Mining Corp**

Shri Sachin K. Verma, Advocate

Counsel for NCA:

Shri Ravi Goyal, Advocate.

Counsel for MoEF:

Shri O. S. Shrivastava, Advocate

Counsel for Intervener :

Shri Arushi Chouhan, Advocate

Court Commissioner:

Shri Dharmvir Sharma, Adv.

J U D G E M E N T

- 1) Whether the judgement is allowed to be published on the internet - yes / no
- 2) Whether the Judgement is to be published in the All India NGT Report - yes /no

MR. JUSTICE DALIP SINGH, JM

1. These four original applications filed under section 14 as well as enabling provisions under the NGT Act 2010 raise common concern with regard to pollution in the river Narmada. In the O.A. No. 139/2013 filed by the Akhil Bartiya Vidyarthi Parishad (ABVP) youth organization issues have been raised with regard to the pollution in the river Narmada wherein it has been prayed that

- 1 Discharge of untreated effluent of domestic sewage and solid waste in the river should be restrained permanently.
- 2 Use of polly carry bags and plastic materials within 100 meters in the vicinity of the river should be banned.
- 3 Forest Department should make sure that there is no cutting of trees on the river banks.
- 4 The Municipal Corporations of town constituted along with river Narmada should carry out an exercise with regard to encroachments and unauthorized constructions and no such new permissions for constructions along the river bank should be granted.
- 5 The Respondents be directed, in view of the ground water levels to submit a comprehensive scheme for water management in the Narmada Valley both of surface water in the streams as well as underground water.
- 6 No illegal mining of sand and other mineral be permitted from the river bed.
- 7 No brick kilns be allowed to be established in the vicinity of the river.
- 8 No fishing by illegal means be permitted including by use of chemicals, electrocution etc.
- 9 Proper arrangement for cremation along the river bank of the river Narmada at safe distances must be ensured.
- 10 The MPPCB be directed to monitor and submit action taken reports as well as analysis reports of the water quality in the river Narmada.
- 11 Industries such as the security paper mills at Hoshangabad be directed not to discharge untreated effluent into the river Narmada.

- 12 Proper steps be taken by the Narmada Valley Development Authority (NVDA), the EPCO and SEIAA for protection of the river Narmada which is a sacred river to all for its conservation and keep it environmentally clean.
 - 13 Steps must be taken for preventing soil erosion.
 - 14 The Urban Administration & Development Department should take stringent action and steps for controlling and preventing solid waste going into the river Narmada.
 - 15 The bio-diversity of the local flora and fauna in the river valley of the river Narmada be preserved.
 - 16 The Department of religious trust and endowments stop people from conducting any religious activity within 500 meters of the river.
2. The O.A. No. 30/2014 also filed with respect to the same subject matter by Shailendra Singh by way of a Writ Petition before the Hon'ble High Court of M.P originally as a Writ Petition No. 1182/1997 related to the issue of pollution in the river Narmada and prayed inter-alia that the Respondents be directed to complete the plan (Narmada purification plan) for the purification of the river Narmada. The said Writ Petition came up for consideration before the Hon'ble High Court of M.P. at Jabalpur on 15.01.2014. The Hon'ble High Court directed the transfer of the proceedings to the NGT CZB at Bhopal where after notices were ordered to be issued to the parties vide order dated 03.03.2014 and since the matter involved related to the pollution in the river Narmada and steps required to check the same it was clubbed with O.A. No. 139/2013 filed by the Akhil Bhartiya Vidhyarathi Parishad (ABVP) and heard together.
3. The third O.A. No. 03/2015 was filed on 20.01.2015 before this Tribunal and the prayer made therein related to the environmental destruction along the banks of the river Narmada particularly at Gauri Ghat, Jantara Ghat, Tilwara Ghat, Tihari Ghat at Jabalpur.

This Application was filed by the Paryawaran Avam Manav Sanrakshshan Samiti also being one related to the issue pertaining to the similar issues raised in the Akhil Bhartiya Vidhyarathi Parishad (ABVP) case O.A. No. 139/2013 was ordered to be clubbed after notices were issued to the Respondents.

4. The Respondents put in appearance before this tribunal and on 09.05.2014 following order was passed.

These three petitions are heard together as they raise common questions with regard to the pollution in river Narmada. On the last date of hearing i.e. on 03.04.2014, it was observed by the Tribunal that since the source of pollution is not single but as a result of various activities and sources which fall within the jurisdiction of various agencies and departments of the Government. As such there must be a single nodal agency to deal with the problems, find solutions and take remedial steps. On the above, the Learned Counsels appearing for the respondents submitted that in compliance with the directions of the Hon'ble High Court in WP No. 5058/2009, the State Government vide its order dated 14.06.2012 constituted an Inter-Departmental Coordination Committee with the Vice Chairman of the Narmada Valley Development Authority Appl. No. 30/2014 2 (NVDA) as its Chairman with various Members comprising officials of Urban Administration and Development, Public Health Engineering, Forest, Agriculture, Housing and Environment, Industry, Revenue Departments, EPCO and Member Secretary of the State Pollution Control Board being convener of the Committee. Today during the course of hearing, the Learned Counsel for the State of MP and MPPCB submitted a combined reply with an affidavit along with documents i.e. the order dated 14.06.2012 issued by the State Government constituting the above committee under the Chairmanship of the Vice Chairman, NVDA as well as the order convening the meeting of the State Committee and Minutes of the Committee which met on 14.08.2012. These Minutes are dated 25.09.2012. An order dated 05.10.2012 has also been filed showing that a separate cell designated as Narmada Project Cell (NPC) was constituted with the Member Secretary, Housing and Environment as the Team Leader and having Member Secretary of the MP Pollution Control Board as the Secretary, one Consultant, one Sr. Research Officer,

two Research Fellows and two Office Assistants as Members of the aforesaid NPC. Shri Sachin K.Verma, Learned Counsel submitted that after the aforesaid Minutes of the meeting dated 14.08.2012 and the order constituting the NPC in pursuance of the decision taken in this meeting, he is unable to submit as to what further steps in conformity of the decisions, have taken place. He has, however, submitted that no further meeting of the committee constituted under the order dated 14.06.2012 has taken place. In view of the above, he was unable to submit any minutes of the meeting held by the said committee. We find that it is necessary to issue a direction to the State Government and the Member Secretary of the State Pollution Control Board to convene a fresh meeting of the Committee constituted vide Government order dated 14.06.2012 vide No. F 19-59/2012/1/4 of the General Administration Department. The said meeting be convened before Appl. No. 30/2014 3 15.06.2014 in consultation with all Members by fixing a suitable date and place for the same. The said meeting shall proceed on the issues which were discussed and highlighted as recorded in the Minutes dated 25.09.2012 on the meeting held on 14.08.2012 and prepare an action plan identifying the tasks to be assigned to the respective Departments. The necessary financial outlay for the tasks to be carried out by the respective departments shall also be presented to the Government. We find from the order dated 14.06.2012 that in the said Committee there is no representation from the Finance Department of the Government of MP. We would accordingly, direct that in the aforesaid Committee constituted vide order dated 14.06.2012, Secretary for the Finance Department, GoMP may also be included as Member. The issues to be discussed in the meeting to be held on 15.06.2014 dealing with the issues highlighted and taken note of and recorded in the Minutes dated 25.09.2012 of the meeting held on 14.08.2012 and the future course of action with the action plan, shall be submitted before this Tribunal on or before the next date of hearing. On the next date of hearing, the respondents shall also submit the names of the Members of NPC which was ordered to be constituted under the order dated 05.10.2012. If the names of such Members from Sl. No. 3 to 6 are not yet notified, names of new Members shall be finalised and shall be given in the said information report to this Tribunal with their consent to participate as Members of the NPC. We find from the reply submitted by the MPPCB in August, 2012 before the Hon'ble High Court in WP No. 5058/2009 that various aspects including areas of concerns

and suggested remedial steps have also been highlighted by the PCB. We would expect that those matters shall be discussed by the Committee in the meeting to be convened by the Member Secretary as directed hereinabove. In case some steps have already been taken since 2012, they shall also be brought to the notice of the Committee Appl. No. 30/2014 and the impact as a result of such steps based upon the data which may be available with the MPPCB, shall also be considered by the Committee and the NPC to whom a detailed report shall be submitted in advance by the MPPCB so that the NPC can deal with specific issues in the light of the steps already taken by various agencies and to identify areas of improvement and steps which may be necessary to be taken in this behalf. We may emphasise that the State Government in its orders of October, 2012 constituting the NPC had also made provisions for financial allocation. However, in the changed scenario, these allocations may require revision and the State Government shall be required to make necessary fresh financial allocation and sanctions based upon the action plan and proposals discussed by the Committee under the Vice Chairman of the NVDA and as may be approved by the NPC. Regular meetings of the Committee constituted under the order dated 14.06.2012 shall be held every quarter initially i.e. by 15th June, 15th September, 15th December and 15th March annually. The NPC shall also meet regularly, preferably by 3rd Saturday of every month to consider the data which may be made available by the respective Regional Offices of PCB through the Member Secretary of the PCB and carry out monitoring work of steps taken so far and subsequently. Let a copy of this order be sent to the Chief Secretary, GoMP and Vice Chairman of Narmada Valley Development Authority for information and necessary compliance. The Counsel for MPPCB is directed to convey the aforesaid order to the Member Secretary of MPPCB who in turn shall inform all necessary Members and convene a meeting before 15.06.2014.

5. Since the issue of setting up of the sewage treatment plant for prevention of sewage entering into the river Narmada was common to the one raised in the case of O.A No. 139/2013 Akhil Bhartiya Vidhyarathi Parishad (ABVP) case vide order dated 30.09.2015 all the three applications were ordered to be taken together.

6. To understand the importance which the Narmada river plays as a life line in the State of M.P before it enters into the State of Gujarat it is necessary to understand that the river Narmada has a unique position geographically, ecologically and environmentally apart from having an economic impact on the lives of the people of the region and that the various multi-purpose and irrigation and hydel projects which have come up, its impact is being felt not only in the two states of M.P and Gujarat but as far as Rajasthan and Maharashtra. While most of the Himalayan rivers which are perennial are snow fed rivers being fed by the Himalayan glaciers and there is abundant source of water from these glaciers so far throughout the year river the river Narmada is unique in the sense that while not being a snow fed river and being only dependent upon monsoon and the rains yet nature has bestowed it with the quality and characteristics of being a perennial river. Its source mythologically is accepted to be from the springs at Amarkantak where the mountain ranges of the *Vindhyas* on the one side towards east give rise to the origin of the river the Narmada towards west which enters in Arabian sea in Gujarat and the same range towards east from its springs gives rise and origin to the river *Son* which after going through the State of Chhattisgarh and M.P eastwards enters the river Ganga in Bihar.
7. It has therefore, been understood that the eco-system of the Narmada valley the Vindhyan mountains of Amarkantak which ensures a perennial flow into the river needs to be preserved at all cost so that we ensure the perennial flow of water into the river

without disturbing the eco-system of the Narmada Valley and the Vindhyan Mountains Forest and Eco system as the same would definitely result in the destruction of not only the eco system but also destroy the Narmada river as well.

8. These issues were discussed in the Tribunal in consultative hearings by involving all the stakeholders as well as the duty holders as it was necessary to first arrive at a consensus and agreement of all concern that there were a serious issue involving the river Narmada which pertain to the issue of pollution and the protection of the eco system of the Narmada valley in the Vindhya hills in particular as the very existence of river Narmada depended upon the said eco system. For the aforesaid purpose the Tribunal decided to get the opinion of all the concerned parties. We may add that two principal respondents the State of M.P and the MPPCB were represented by Counsels Shri Sachin K. Verma appearing for the State of M.P and initially by Shri Shivendu Joshi and later by Ms. Parul Bhadoria appearing for the MPPCB who understand the sensitiveness of the issue adopted the approach that this was not an adversarial litigation and therefore, impressed upon their representative departments / officials that everybody needed to contribute towards addressing issues which are there which would ultimately lead to addressing the problems and finding solutions for the same. We would therefore, place on record the valuable contribution provided by the Learned Counsels appearing for the Respondents and even the Applicant who appeared in person on several occasions before this Tribunal.

9. To begin with the Learned Counsel appearing for the State brought to our notice that an Inter-departmental Coordinating Committee (IDCC) was constituted in the year 2012. The Vice Chairman of the Narmada Valley Development Authority was meant to be its Chairman with members comprising the officials of the Urban Administration and Development Department, Public Health Engineering Department, Department of Forest, Agriculture Housing and Environmental industry Revenue, EPCO and the State PCB and the Member Secretary of the PCB to be the member secretary of the said committee. The Learned Counsel for the Respondents also brought to our notice that this committee was constituted vide our order dated 14.06.2012 and its meeting was convened on 14.08.2012. In accordance with the discussions held in the said meeting and order dated 05.10.2012 was issued by the Government constituting the Narmada Project Cell (NPC). But unfortunately no record of any further meeting of the said IDCC of the EPCO and IDCC of NVDA or the Narmada Project Cell (NPC) could be traced and no such record of any further action could be placed before the Tribunal. In view of the above vide order dated 09.05.2014 this Tribunal directed that the said committee be revived and a meeting of the same be convened on 15.06.2014 and the committee shall consider and proceed with the matter that was discussed and highlighted as recorded in the minutes dated 25.09.2012 of the meeting held on 14.08.2012 and prepare an action plan and identify the task to be assigned to respective departments. It was also directed that since all these issues which are required to

be taken up for consideration would also require financial support estimates of financial outlay required for carrying out the task by each of these departments be also presented to the Government. While, considering the case and the order dated 14.06.2012 constituting the said IDCC the tribunal observed that there was no representative of the finance department of the Government of M.P in the said committee and accordingly it was directed that the secretary finance Government of M.P be also included as the members of the said committee. The Tribunal further directed that a meeting of the IDCC be held every quarterly till such time as necessary that is till a final plan is prepared in this behalf. On subsequent dates the Tribunal was informed that the meeting of the IDCC was held and the minutes were under preparation and would be submitted. It was also submitted that the State government was approaching the national River Conservation Board for seeking financial assistance to carry out the task identified.

10. On 27.08.2014 during the course of hearing the Tribunal recorded in its order the issues that were discussed in the meeting of the IDCC the relevant portion of the order reads as follows:

We find that among the major concerns which have been identified is with regard to the discharge of untreated waste into the river from as many as 54 urban/township areas located in the catchment area of river Narmada. It has been submitted that for the first phase, city sanitation plan for 25 identified towns under the Narmada River Conservation Plan has been prepared and sent to the Government of India under the National River Conservation Plan in MoEF. Learned Counsel appearing for the Respondent No. 1 submits that he would get the response of the Government of India i.e. Respondent No. 1 and 3 on the aforesaid proposals sent by the Government of MP for the said purpose and inform this

Tribunal. While we have gone through the various steps that are required to be taken, we direct that the respondent State of MP to file a copy of the aforesaid Plan which it has prepared and sent to the Govt. of India, before this Tribunal. The State shall also undertake the exercise based upon the areas identified by it under the aforesaid Plan as well as other issues which have been identified by it for the aforesaid purpose and also specify the steps which the State, with its own resources, is going to undertake with the plan prepared by it for the purpose as also the time frame within which it seeks to complete the aforesaid task. Such time frame shall be indicated for each of the individual issues / processes and it should be scheme-wise for the places located along the entire stretch of river Narmada in the State of M.P.

We have also noted the fact that an ambitious project of carrying out extensive plantation with about 32 lakh trees has been envisaged by the State and for this the State expects to involve various industries along the course of the river Narmada and its catchment area. While carrying out such extensive planting which is very salutary for conservation of environment and preventing pollution along the river Narmada and its catchment area, more emphasis must be paid for ensuring protection, maintenance and survival of the trees so planted and that responsibility must also be shared by those to whom the responsibility of carrying out plantation is assigned. We have noted in another case pertaining to the urban area of Indore that Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) have been signed with various parties for ensuring the protection, maintenance and survival of trees so planted for a minimum period of 3 to 5 years till they attain specified height and are fully established. Such kind of MoUs would be more beneficial for the successful implementation of programme and achieving the desired results. Mere planting of seedlings does not serve the purpose.

The Respondents have also submitted that some of the schemes which were prepared, have been submitted to the Finance Department for approval and we find that in the Inter Departmental Coordination Committee, constituted vide order dated 14.06.2012, there is no representative of the Finance Department of GoMP. We would accordingly direct that the General Administration Department shall issue necessary Corrigendum for inclusion of representative of Finance Department preferably Principal Secretary, Finance in the aforesaid Inter Departmental Coordination Committee so that the matters pertaining to requirement of funds which are

discussed in the meeting, can be understood better before they are sent to the Finance Department seeking their approval and allocation of funds. This would avoid unnecessary delays in the sanction/release of funds for implementation of the programme.

The Applicant, who is present, is the President of Applicant No. 2 Students Association. He submitted that their organization has got a vast following and membership and would be willing to provide all assistance including manual assistance that may be required as they have sufficient volunteers/human resources at their disposal and in case the District Administration, for any of the project to be undertaken, along the course of the river Narmada, is willing to take the assistance of the applicants, they would be more than willing to provide all the necessary assistance.

It was suggested that while carrying out the aforesaid tasks, if for every of the Government sector a Coordinator to coordinate various activities or works being undertaken by that particular sector, is appointed and the aforesaid Coordinator approaches the representative of the Applicant, they would be willing to perform all such tasks that may be assigned to them by way of providing human resources / manual assistance. The aforesaid submission of the representative of the Applicant No. 2 who raised the issue of pollution in the river Narmada by filing this Original Application before the Tribunal, is appreciated and Shri Sachin K.Verma, Counsel for the State submitted that they would apprise the Tribunal about what kind of assistance that can be taken from the Applicant in this behalf by various Govt. Departments.

Another issue that needs to be taken care of by the Respondents is the problem which has been highlighted in Para 2 of the reply. It has been stated in Para 2 of the reply filed by the respondents that "it will not be out of context to intimate that the overall comprehensive planning may take a better shape once the functioning of the Narmada Project Cell (NPC) becomes effective after appointment on the required posts which is under process." It has further been stated in Para 3 that "the NPC has been constituted as a monitoring body for the entire projects being undertaken by the different departments of Govt. of MP. The overall monitoring authority above NPC for Narmada Environmental Up-gradation Project shall be the Inter Departmental Coordination Committee constituted by the Govt. of MP." Further, it has been brought to our notice that the appointment of various persons in the

NPC as highlighted in our order dated 09.05.2014 i.e., one Consultant, one Research Officer, two Research Fellows and two Office Assistants as members has so far not done. We had noted that the requirement of such a body of experts had been envisaged under the order dated 05.10.2012, however, despite the fact having been highlighted in our order of 09.05.2014, the aforesaid appointments have so far not been made.

11. Several rounds of the meeting of the IDCC were held and the issues that were discussed were brought to the notice of the Tribunal from time to time and during the hearings it was even decided that the Tribunal will consider the issues pertaining to the task of each of the department separately so that precisely the task for each of the departments may be identified. In the hearing of 16.12.2015 after considering the issues before each of the department the following order was passed regarding the discussions:

In continuation to the earlier consultative meeting held on 29.09.2015, IDCC (Inter Departmental Co-ordination Committee) on Narmada river, Govt. of M.P., organized meeting on 13.11.2015 to submit the action taken report. Accordingly in the consultative hearing today, a detailed presentation by Urban Development & Environment Department, Farmer Welfare and Agriculture Department, Panchayat and Rural Development Department, Industries Department and MPPCB was made.

Panchayat and Rural Development Department

Panchayat and Rural Development Department highlighted that by 2018 they have plans to make Narmada basin, open defecation free area for which they have initiated various steps such as incentives for individual toilets, community cleaning programme & behaviour change and awareness programme. It was informed that in 2015 they have made 30,186 toilets and 38 village Panchayats have been made open defecation free. Apart from mentioning physical and financial targets, they also provided the technical details of the various components.

On the presentation made, information was sought on water supply status to these components in the absence of non

availability of tap water supply to the majority of the villagers. The procedure to be adopted for evacuation of the soak/leachate pit was provided and it was felt that proper mechanism needs to be worked for effective evacuation of leachate pits / manure on completion of 5 years term. Another aspect on which attention was drawn pertains to the religious pilgrimage known as Narmada Parikrama for which common toilets with proper water supply and connectivity to STP, evacuation procedure etc. needs to be worked out. The Department would make submission on these aspects in the next consultative hearing.

Urban Development and Environment Department

Urban Development and Environment Department presented long term action plan that envisage construction of STPs in various towns which are located on either bank of river Narmada along with sewer network. These projects are likely to be funded by World Bank, KfW & Amrut with a total financial outlay of Rs. One Crore, Twenty Nine Lakhs Eight Thousand, Thirty Eight lakhs. By February-March 2016, the World Bank funded projects are likely to be taken up by floating tender enquiries, whereas the KfW funded projects are likely to take off in October, 2016 on completion of feasibility reports. It was confirmed by the officials that at present the project reports for the STPs have been prepared based on 135 ltrs. / Capita/day water consumption for the population as given in Census 2011. In this regard the information on number of natural drains carrying sewer water in each of these towns, is required to be documented apart from documenting population and area occupied by un authorised slums, etc. over and above the population residing in the periphery of the Municipal Corporation limits. Yet another aspect pertains to the provision of O & M cost for 5 years in the externally aided projects. The procedure that needs to be adopted for its continuous O&M in longer duration needs to be envisaged or planned for each and even 'Polluter Pay Principle' can be invoked. In all the towns it is proposed to have extensive sewer network on which reservations have been expressed, as people are not willing to have STP connection owing to higher connection charges, majority of the population is happy with their own arrangement of septic tanks /soak pits which discharge liquid waste into the nearby natural drains. Thus turning all the natural drainage network of the township into practically a sewer network.

In view of the said position, it would be appropriate to conceive establishing de-centralised STPs on natural drains of smaller capacities such that the sewer discharged into natural drains at each confluence is treated and discharged into the rivulet. Another aspect that needs to be considered seriously is developing evacuation protocol for the septic tank/soak pits into STPs on regular intervals. It is equally important to consider need for improved standards of water quality parameter for discharge of treated effluent from STPs, as the STPs are directly draining into the main river Narmada or its tributary. Thus, parameters such as fecal coliform etc. need to be controlled.

The practise of lining / covering of natural drainage need to be discontinued as natural drains are supposed to drain of run off during monsoon season. It was also discussed at length that recycling of STP treated water needs to be explored in greater details by developing tie ups with industrial cluster, wherever available and providing STPs treated water upto desired standards for consumption in industrial processes rather than using fresh potable water. In this direction STPs / need for STPs for washing operations carried out in railway yards and railway tracks also need to be documented properly. STP for workshop section of railway yards also needs to be in place.

In the context of laying of sewer network in the various townships, where on account of geology, topography and / or dense population and heavy construction, it may not be feasible to lay sewer network. Covering of area occupied by unauthorised slums through sewer network is yet another gray area. On all these counts, the Urban Development and Environment Department agreed to incorporate these concerns in their project reports and submit the revised work plan by the next date of hearing.

Forest Department

Forest Department made a presentation on 'Hariyali Chunari' proposal wherein it is proposed to develop green belt on either bank of the river Narmada and presented details of physical and financial targets for next 2 years. It was desired to have information on implementation of Catchment Area Treatment (CAT) plan, which have been duly approved as a part of EC condition to various Hydro Power and Irrigation Projects sanctioned on river Narmada and in view of the same huge sum of money for implementation of CAT plan is available with the NVDA. Under the CAT plan, treatment measures

pertaining soil and conservation measures, afforestation etc. in the entire catchment area have been provided for. It was informed that NVDA has officials from Forest Department on deputation and it is ensured that the activities taken by the Forest Department do not overlap with the activities that are being under taken under the CAT plan being implemented by the NVDA. The Forest Department and the NVDA shall put a comprehensive physical and financial progress report on implantation of CAT plan as well in the next consultative meeting.

Animal Husbandry Department

Animal Husbandry Department made a presentation on the progress made in respect of issuance of guidelines for establishment of dairies wherein specific provision has been made for construction of ETP for disposal of waste coming out from the dairies and it is stated that the ETPs need to be compliant to the standards provided under the Environment (Protection) Act. It was brought to the notice that under the provisions of Water Act, each of the dairy operating on commercial basis is required to obtain consent of the MPPCB and MPPCB is duly empowered to issue directions for appropriate corrective measures for disposal of waste water emanating from the dairies. It would be, therefore, appropriate for MPPCB to issue directions to all the dairies.

Farmer Welfare and Agriculture Department

Farmer Welfare and Agriculture Department made a presentation on various measures that have been proposed for promoting organic farming in the catchment area. In this case also, it was noticed that these measures are over and above the measures that are proposed under the CAT plan of various Hydro Power and Irrigation Projects in the Narmada catchment for which the implementing agency i.e. NVDA has officials on deputation from Agriculture Department. By the next date of hearing, the NVDA and Agriculture Department shall put complete details of various measures implemented by them under the CAT plan as well. With regards to burning of crop residue in the agricultural field, it was informed that Agriculture Department has carried out awareness camps and published suitable literature for distribution. They are also imparting training for conversion of crop residue into straw. Crop residue burning has been banned in the State of UP, Haryana, Punjab, Delhi and Rajasthan and has been made punishable offence in view of the judgement passed in the

Principal Bench at New Delhi in the case of Vikrant Tongad Vs. Union of India in (O.A. No. 59/2012). The representative of Agriculture Department and Chairman of IDCC agreed to look into the possibilities of issuance of similar directions by the Govt. of MP on burning of crop residue in agriculture fields and making it punishable offence and providing incentives to the farmers.

MPPCB made a presentation on water quality monitoring at 31 locations based on which, it is stated that the water quality is 'A' category as per IS-2296. It was also informed that Online Monitoring System on the outlet of ETP in most of the polluting industry is under progress. Similarly plan has been worked out for the various industries to achieve 'Zero liquid discharge' by March, 2017. As of now all the distillery units, printing and dying units are achieving 'Zero liquid discharge' by discharging treated effluent on land in their possession. In view of the stand taken by the MoEF & CC in other matters before the Principal Bench, this concept of 'Zero' liquid discharge needs to be relooked.

12. After 16.12.2015 the matter was taken up on 03.02.2016 and the issues were deliberated further. Some of the issues that have been raised were further discussed the difficulties and the problems had been identified and the steps to be taken by the Government while proceeding further were also identified.
13. In the meanwhile, the Applicant expressed concerns about the deteriorating water condition in the river Narmada based upon the newspaper reports during the hearing on 03.02.2016 accordingly the MPPCB was directed to collect samples from 31 points which have been identified and submit the analysis report of the water samples on the next date of hearing. The order dated 03.02.2016 reads as follows:

The consultative hearing on the feedback after the last meeting of 16.12.2015 was held. The representative from various department namely Forest, Urban Development & Environment, Panchayati Raj & Rural Development, MPPCB, Animal Husbandry as well as NVDA are present.

Representative from the Forest Department submitted the progress made after 16.12.2015 wherein it has been stated that about Rs.1 Crore has been sanctioned for various ongoing schemes and the target that has been fixed for conservation and plantation in 1391.04 hectares, work has been carried out in roughly 738.015 hectares and the work is still going on. Plantation of trees would be carried out during the monsoon period. The presentation with regard to the type of conservation methods adopted for soil erosion was also placed before us. The Urban Development & Environment Department submitted that after 16.12.2015, out of the 18 towns which have been identified, in Jabalpur STPs under the Amrit Yojna are on the verge of being commissioned. As far as the remaining are concerned, the DPRs are under preparation.

It was felt that so far as the Urban Development is concerned for ensuring the operation and maintenance of the STPs that will be set up and also for utilisation of the treated water wherever possible particularly for use by industries and industrial areas existing and liable to be developed may be identified where instead of fresh water to be supplied to industries, treated water wherever possible could be made available. For the aforesaid, since operation and maintenance of the STPs is a cost intensive activity, this could be placed under the catalyst agency MPAKVN or specified industry looking to their demand and the quantity of water being made available from the STPs. It was also suggested that for giving some kind of incentive for the industry or the catalyst agency, or MPAKVN for this purpose which would be consuming treated water from STPs rebate / exemption on payment of water CESS on account of operation and maintenance cost for the STPs could be considered. In some of the industries where the PCB has directed for ensuring 'zero' discharge limits or installation of ROs, the above requirement can also be suggested in the case of industries so that in addition to the STPs, ROs may also be installed for getting better quality of treated water so as to reduce the dependence on fresh water.

It was also suggested that in the industrial towns or industrial hubs for the facility to be created for STPs / ETPs from domestic and / or industrial waste water, the operation and maintenance of such plants may be under the concerned industry or their society or co-operative by way of CSR also. Representatives of the Department felt that this could be discussed and they would revert back during the next hearing in this behalf.

The MPPCB submits that they are monitoring data in respect of 31 points for which the samples were taken, the category 'A' quality of water has been found in most of the points along the Narmada except at Dindori where 'B' category quality was found. This, it has been pointed out, is as a result of open defecation by the residents of kachhi bastis along the river at Dindori. As far as the aforesaid issue is concerned, we would direct the Secretary, UD&ED to take up the issue with the Collector, Dindori as to place the reasons for open defecation and how disposal of MSW is being carried out in and around the river at Dindori. Also by way of long term measures, resettlement of these kachhi basti on a permanent basis on the lines of the economically weaker sections of the society housing schemes can be considered.

The Panchayati Raj Department taking up the cue after the last meeting submitted that the Department has been active in ensuring the creation of toilets under the Swachh Bharat Mission (rural) and also it is being worked out that wherever water supply has not been provided so far, such villages may be brought within the Nal Jal Yojan. They would be prioritised on 16 Districts comprising of 542 Gram Panchayats on the priority basis along the Narmada Valley. It was also submitted that for emptying out the septic tanks, etc. mechanism is being worked out such as making available vehicles with pumps and tanks for emptying out the septic tanks on a periodical basis. However, it was admitted that no details or any study in particular comprising the number of vehicles required per gram panchayat / block and cost, etc. to be incurred and the management of such vehicles for execution of the aforesaid work has so far not been worked out. We expect that by the next meeting, definite progress on this issue be reported to this Tribunal. We have been shown the design of toilets during the presentation, however, we find that it has to be ensured that the water from the wash-basin etc. which is shown at page 24 of the booklet submitted before us today is not allowed to flow on the road and the path in the villages so as to create new problem. Also some method may be advised to ensure that the water tank which has been constructed along the toilet is covered, may be with a flap-door so that it does not hamper manual extraction of water from the same otherwise it may lead to breeding of mosquitoes and other parasites in the water creating another issue. Whatever progress has been made needs to be monitored. We are happy to note that for creating more awareness for utilization of the toilets and to popularise the construction and utilisation of these toilets, Swachhta Doots

and such like bodies are being created. However, we would like to emphasis here that these bodies also get the feedback from the people in the rural areas as to why they are hesitant both for the purpose of construction of these toilets and using the same as open defecation is still very common. Feedback that may be received should be forwarded to the concerned authorities and whatever be the reason for the hesitation on the part of villagers for either construction of toilets or not utilising them, those need to be remedied.

The MPPCB also placed before us how along the river Narmada at Dharampur by way of CSR activity the industrial units has come forward for cleaning the nallahs as also for preparing the public toilets which are there. It is a good effort but at the same time it has to be a continuous effort with proper mechanism for providing water to the toilets and the discharge from those toilets in a systematic and scientific manner has to be ensured. Measures like filling up the tanks by bringing water in water tanks are only temporary arrangements.

Likewise, in Maheshwar, it was stated that ETP has been installed for textile weavers, which is working satisfactorily. As far as this is concerned, the same needs to be monitored more frequently as failure to operate the same will let discharge to flow into the rivers that contain some of the most harmful chemicals as the chemical dies used for dyeing are most harmful. It has also been submitted that residues from the ETPs will be sent to Pithampur for disposal. This needs to be monitored and also the data collected from the plant at Pithampur and the daily procurement from the ETP at Maheshwar.

Last year, during the months of February and March, azolla had been noticed flowing from Jabalpur to Harda-Handia. The main reason assigned as per the studies carried out last year was due to flow of dairy waste from Jabalpur into the nallah and from there into the river parrihat and hiren. This needs to be monitored and checked from the beginning and the MPPCB would advise RO, Jabalpur for taking necessary measures in this behalf. We have been informed that the Hon'ble High Court is seized with the matter which is to come up for hearing on 09.12.2016 and we expect that this point would be put across by the Learned Counsel for the State as well as by the Learned Counsel for the MPPCB before the Hon'ble High Court to emphasise the need for proper management of the waste from the dairies so that the same does not carry on to the river Narmada through the tributaries parrihat, hiren and gour along

which lands of the dairies are located and the refuse and waste are allowed to flow into them.

Dealing with the same issue of dairies, we are still of the opinion that the Government in the UD&ED has to emphasise the need for regulation for establishment and running of dairies in urban areas. Once these regulations are made making it incumbent for persons to have due permissions and necessary consents relating to environment and ecology as well as sanitation thus making them part of those rules and permissions. Alternatively, areas for creating dairy hubs may be identified away from the cities. Today there are means of communication and transportation and the kinds of vehicles which are much superior and advanced than those which were there 20 to 25 years ago. Even making the dairy products available through Dugdh Utpadak Sangh in which they can also become members as the same is having a very wide network can be thought of. As such the feasibility for creating such hubs must be examined in consultation with the dairy owners who also stand to benefit as a result of the same because even their properties which are in their possession are valuable asset to them which they can utilise for alternative purpose. A consented approach between the Department of Dairy & Animal Husbandry and UD&ED needs to be worked out in this behalf.

The Applicant had expressed the concern about the quality of water in the river Narmada and news items to that effect has appeared in the local newspapers wherein the claims made by the MPPCB with regard to the quality of water had been challenged. In order to resolve this issue, we would direct that the Applicant along with the officials of the MPPCB to be deputed by the Member Secretary at respective points under various ROs may collect the samples of 31 points which have been identified by the MPPCB and analysis report of these water samples be placed before us on the next date of hearing. Two water samples at each point would be taken. While one sample may be tested for the purpose of analysis, second sample shall remain sealed and kept safe.

14. The next consultative hearing held on 26.04.2016 when the issues were again discussed the report of the analysis was also submitted by the MPPCB and the water quality was found to be satisfactory range between “A” category at most places and at some places of “B” category. The said order dated 26.04.2016 reads as follows:

A consultative hearing was held in which representatives of various departments who had participated earlier and identified the various works to be done as given in their earlier report of February 2016 participated.

The representatives of the Department outlined their progress made after the last hearing in February 2016. However, from the materials that has been placed before us we find that no substantial progress has been made since then.

We are of the view that a lot of time and energy has been consumed in the planning, identifying the various areas of concern relating to the pollution in the river Narmada, its causes and steps required to be taken by way of remedies. We would accordingly therefore direct that the Vice Chairman of the inter-departmental consultative committee file an affidavit stating the timeframe and the work schedule to be undertaken by various departments in various segments identified along the course of the river Narmada as mentioned in their report submitted before the Tribunal. We would direct that priority be given to the issues pertaining to Urban Development particularly in respect of sewage treatment and waste disposal. Likewise, issues relating to the Agriculture Department and Farmer Welfare as well as the Panchayat and Rural Development Department also need to be prioritised. The Forest Department has already made preliminary preparation and we hope that after the onset of the monsoon the plantations would be commenced.

In the urban areas wherever STPs have been planned, we would expect that the treated waste water should be put to re-use. This can be achieved in industrial areas where even the operation and management of such treatment plants can be put under the control and supervision of the industries. Similarly, treated waste water can be utilised for irrigation in the agriculture sector, in the community toilets that have been constructed and by the railways for washing of compartments in the bigger yards along the river Narmada or in its close proximity. We need to take all the necessary steps to reduce the dependence on fresh water which is becoming scarce day by day. The planning therefore, must be done in this behalf. The planning should be such that it makes economic source and not merely in terms of expenditure for operation and maintenance of the STPs, but from the point of view of monetary benefits that public derive from such profits so that it has a positive cumulative impact on the environment.

The presentation given by the MPPCB indicated that water samples were taken at 30 points at different locations along the course of the river Narmada and the quality of water has been found to be satisfactory. On the next date of hearing Urban Development Department will come out with the list of all the drains in the major town along river Narmada that are flowing into the river. These should be categorised into major problem drains, medium and small ones and the actions that are proposed to deal with them with time line should also be indicated.

The representatives of the Animal Husbandry Department submitted that the Hon'ble M.P. High Court which is seized with the matter pertaining to the location and discharge of waste from various location in and around Jabalpur town has now given a clearance for formulation of policy and guidelines relating to the establishment of the dairies in and around Urban areas. In the light of discussion held earlier for having a dairy cluster for proper management and for dealing with the issues arising out of the establishment of dairies because of waste disposal and their consequential impact on the tributaries of the river Narmada and the river Narmada itself, it was submitted that both these issues are now within the domain of the Urban Development Department and the Urban Development Department would be in a better position to submit their current position. We would expect that in the affidavit to be filed the details after examination of these issues be placed and in case no progress has so far been made in the Urban Development Department, the Vice Chairman would taken up the matter with the concerned departments in this behalf, so that an early decision can be taken. So far as the Agriculture Department and the Farming sector is concerned the issue of run of from the fields post rain fall as well as from the irrigation was discussed. We find that profits have been worked out because of introduction of organic farming and reducing the use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides. It was generally felt that farmers need to be given incentives for adoption of organic farming and in the intervening period before certification of their crop as "organic" to mitigate their financial loss if any on account of less production. Government will have to consider monetary incentives or benefits so as to make organic farming popular.

We would expect that the Vice Chairman would take a feedback of each and every department and prioritise the sector so that the works are started in right earnest.

The Vice Chairman on the next date will file his affidavit of the action taken indicating the time schedule within which various departments would undertaken their respective works.

15. In the meanwhile, during the hearing a presentation was made and the plans were prepared. However, since the task involved considerable expenditure particularly in setting up of the STPs at the towns identified along the river Narmada for which financial assistance was also necessary the Urban Development Department and the Environment Department of the State of M.P gave a detailed presentation about the kind of task with which they were saddled. In the presentation that was made before us for the Urban Development Department 18 towns were identified along the river Narmada for tackling the issue of sewage being discharged into the river Narmada without the proper treatment. For carrying the aforesaid task of dealing with these 18 towns the Respondents submitted that the STP at Maheshwar and Narsinghpur have been finalized as was stated before us on 29.03.2017 as the tendering process has been finalized after adopting the DPR for the same.
16. So far as the Hoshangabad was concerned it was stated that the same would be finalized by the end of June 2017. The Tribunal expressed its opinion that since near Hoshngabad an industrial complex at Babai was being developed by the catalyst agency of the State namely the AKVN Udyogik Vikas Nigam. Efforts should be made for utilizing the treated water to be supplied for industrial use so as to reduce the dependence on fresh water for industrial use. It was directed that for the aforesaid purpose modification if

necessary in the plans be carried out for diversion of the treated water from the STPs to the said sites. Apart from the above after proper treatment and making the treated water safe for use on land that is for irrigation and agriculture the possibility for utilizing the same may also be explored. Since the STP is required to be established the government was to incur substantial expenditure the Government proceeded to obtain financial assistance from various financial institutions which in turn required the scrutiny and examination in detail and the project reports by those institutions before any amount was likely to be sanctioned. Due to this the execution after finalization and receipt of the financial assistance has been considerably delayed and only with a view to ensure that these works are infact taken up this case was kept pending by the Tribunal and listed from time to time for reporting the progress being made in this behalf.

17. The final presentation that has been made before us and estimate of 585 crores for setting up of 14 STPs in the towns of (1) *Amarkantak* (2) *Dindori* (3) *Mandala* (4) *Bedaghat* (5) *Jabalpur* (6) *Hoshangabad* (7) *Shahganj* (8) *Budini* (9) *Nasrullaganj* (10) *Neemawar* (11) *Omkareshwar* (12) *Maheshwar* (13) *Mandleshwar* (14) *Dholpuri*, was submitted. As has been submitted above at some places this work has commenced. A time frame for the same has also been worked out with which we shall deal with separately. Apart from the issue of setting up of the STPs there was also the issue of disposal of Pooja items at various places and the urban areas along the river Narmada, the issue of immersion of idols for

which provision was made separately near the river banks by construction of emersion ponds so that the idols are not immersed in the river Narmada and these ponds filled with the water of the Narmada would be utilized for the same. For checking the soil erosion in urban areas work of plantation along the banks of the river and river front development as also construction of ghats is to be taken up. On various places along the banks of the river upgradation of the existing cremation sites as also providing of new ones at safe distances from the river has been proposed in the task cut out for the Urban Development Department.

18. While hearing the matter the issue pertaining to the river Narmada being covered with Azolla weed and its parts flowing continuously from upstream came to the notice of the Tribunal. It was therefore, directed that the survey be carried out to identify the source for the aforesaid weed being found in the river Narmada. As per the information provided by the PCB the same source of the was found to be near Jabalpur emanating from the tributaries of the river Narmada particularly the river Hiran, Parihat and Gaur. One of the stakeholders to deal with this which was identified during the hearing was the Animal Husbandry and Dairy Department of the State of M.P. It was given out that Jabalpur in particular has large number of hub of dairy cattle roughly between 40 to 50,000 and most of these dairies were either situated within the town or on the land along the river *Hiran Parihat* and *Gaur* which are tributaries of the river Narmada as also on the banks of the river Narmada itself. These dairies normally would wash out the waste into the

river Narmada without any proper treatment or collection of the entire waste. It was also given out that the waste being rich in nitrogen with winter coming to an end in the months of February when temperatures start to rise up and before the temperature in early March starts reaching about 35 degree Celsius there is the issue of generation of Azolla weed in the rivers which flow from the tributaries into river Narmada and a continuous flow start from Jabalpur till it reaches various places up to District Khandwa and then it reaches the dams and the reservoirs where it accumulate and initially forms a huge big green carpet. Once the temperature comes down to mid 30s it starts to dry up and at that time it gives a very foul stink. The issue therefore, of pollution being caused in the river Narmada as a result of such discharge from the dairies had to be addressed. Therefore, in various hearings that were held the Tribunal directed that a comprehensive policy be framed by the Government for shifting of the dairies from the cities to a separate location at a safe distance from the rivers by allotting land for the creation of such dairy hubs. The Tribunal is of the opinion that these need to be taken up by the Government and since the issue at the relevant time was pending by means of several writ petitions filed before the Hon'ble High Court of M.P at Jabalpur with regard to shifting of other matters pertaining to the dairies the Tribunal refrained from passing orders in that behalf. However, at the time of writing of this judgment a number of writ petitions which were pending before the Hon'ble High Court of M.P at Jabalpur have since been transferred by the Honb'le High Court to this Tribunal.

Nonetheless, while considering the matter of pollution in the river Narmada being caused as a result of the discharge from the dairies the attention of the Tribunal was drawn to a letter written by the Government of M.P on 08.10.2015 to all District Collectors forwarding the guidelines titled *Vyavsayik Dairy Parishetra Guidelines 2015* these were taken note of by the Tribunal and on 13.02.2017 with regard to the issue of pollution being caused in the river as a result of the dairies being located in close proximity with the rivers which are the tributaries of the river Narmada and the river Narmada itself the Tribunal observed as follows :

Before us the letter written by the State Government to all district collectors on 08.10.2015 forwarding the Vyavsayik Dairy Parishetra guidelines 2015 were also brought to our notice. These guidelines we have been informed have been formulated by the State Government and also been placed before the Hon'ble High Court.

The guidelines particularly in para Nos. 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 4.2, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8, 4.16, 5 & 6 take into account the impact and the necessary compliances for environmental purpose that is prevention from pollution of the water bodies and the rivers from the dairies and its effluents and waste.

Based upon the subsequent studies the requirement of space per head of cattle has been identified in the development project as 1.20 meters into 1.80 meters.

Based upon the aforesaid requirement of space a survey needs to be carried out with the help of the local municipal authorities and the revenue officials under the district Collector of each of the dairies in the city of Jabalpur of the existing area available and the number of cattle which are there in that area. Based on the above whether it is acceptable? This needs to be determined. In addition to the above as per the guidelines the requirement for having an ETP and other pollution control measures which are highlighted in the guidelines based upon the capacity and the generation of waste needs to be worked out for according CTE and CTO. This planning process and estimates of each of the dairies needs to be submitted before the PCB authority at

Jabalpur and based upon the aforesaid in case there are dairies which do not have the required space for the existing number of cattle they need to be prioritised for being relocated or shifted to the dairy estate which is being created at Nagar Panchayat Barela, village Khamriya. In the meanwhile, effective steps to control flow of dairy waste into rivers and nallahs be ordered to be taken. Violators be dealt with under the Water Act. Also along the rivers and nallahs a green belt be developed up to a distance of 200 meters and no construction be permitted.

In the meanwhile, the plots as per the planning procedure and the details as worked out need to be developed by the concerned authorities and the modalities for shifting / allotment shall also be worked out by the District Administration and the Animal Husbandry Department with a time frame for this purpose.

In the meanwhile, the steps for establishment of the common effluent treatment plant at the dairy estate could also be simultaneously put into place so that by the time the shifting is completed the waste can safely be treated at the common effluent treatment plant or utilised at the bio gas plant as per plans. Also plan for marketing of organic manure or compost also needs to be put in place which is the requirement under the MSW Rules 2016.

The modalities inter-alia also need to take into account the manner in which the allotment either on cost basis or subsidised or free of cost as it may be the policy of the Government needs to be worked out, the cost factor for dealing with the treatment of the waste generated at the common effluent treatment plant based upon the number of animals or any other criteria also needs to be worked out and the allotment conditions for the same need to be strictly adhered to by all persons who are shifting to the new locations.

Such dairies which are not found to be un-suitable for being retained at their present location and who do not subscribed to the shifting as contemplated in the policy of the District Administration / Municipal Authorities and the state government will necessarily have to be shut down as being non-compliant and being contrary to the provisions under the Air and Water Act in particular. For coordinating the entire procedure the Managing Director of the MP livestock Corporation and Poultry Development Corporation would coordinate between the District Administration, the Municipal Authorities, the PCB and the Nagar Panchayat or any other authority that may be necessary. While saying so we grant liberty to the Managing Director to

approach this Tribunal in case any other clarification or further directions which are required for implementation of the shifting procedures as identified in the guidelines set up by the State Government and submitted before the Hon'ble High Court. .

19. The issue of dairies is extremely important so far as dealing with the issue of pollution of the river Narmada is concerned and we are of the opinion that rather than treating it as the issue of waste coming into river Narmada we need to treat it as an issue of utilizing the dairy waste as a raw material and resource for various activities to supplement not only the income of the dairy owners but also to benefit people residing in close proximity in villages around the new dairy hubs that are likely to be created. These dairy hubs in our opinion looking to the large number of 50 to 60,000 cattle out of whom a majority are to be shifted to these dairy hubs can provide enough material for being utilized on a viable note for setting up of bio-gas plants. These bio-gas generated can not only be utilized within the dairy hubs but also be supplied to nearby villages as cheap fuel being an alternate to fire wood which is normally utilized by such villages. First the slurry is taken out and dried the same can be prepared into compost manure for utilization in the agriculture sector this would reduce the dependence on chemical fertilizers giving a large number of option to the farmers. This has been envisaged under the *Municipal Solid Waste Rules 2016* and the State Government needs to work upon the detailed strategy as provided under the MSW Rules 2016 for utilization of organic manure that is compost in the agriculture sector. An integrated approach comprising the Urban Development Department and the local authority, the Animal Husbandry Department, the Rural

Development Department, the Agriculture Department and the Department of Fertilizers and Chemicals as well as the District Administration and the Panchayati Raj for popularizing the use of compost as cheap fertilizer and an alternative to chemical fertilizer must be taken note of and complied with. In today's context such a rich resource cannot be allowed to go as waste as it would not only amount to a loss of precious resource but also be a source of pollution. However, detailed directions in this behalf would be issued after hearing the matters which have been transferred to this Tribunal by the Hon'ble High Court.

20. The General Manager of Security Paper Mill Hoshangabad along with the concerned officers of the unit made the detailed presentation before the Tribunal on 09.03.2017 regarding the status of effluent treatment plant, sewage treatment plant and also the efforts made by them to achieve zero liquid discharge (ZLD). It was observed as follows :

As directed by this Tribunal the Respondent SPM has undertaken a plan to achieve ZLD by installing 20 STPs of which 10 are of 50 KLD, 5 of 100 KLD and 5 of 300 KLD capacities and will also go for ultra filtration by installing two stages RO treatment so that the entire treated water can be reused in the plant itself thereby reducing the intake of fresh water from the river Narmada for the running of the plant. It has been stated that this installation will be completed and will become operational by the end of 2018.

We direct that the quality of effluent from the plant should be made to have the parameters well below the acceptable limits as provided under the guidelines of the MoEF at all times. The Respondent SPM will ensure that there is no effluent discharge in nallah or the river and that the surface or ground water will not be contaminated in any manner. The PCB will monitor the effluents once in every month and place report before this Tribunal. In case the parameters go beyond the permissible limit

*SPM may be directed to take necessary measure immediately.
PCB will also monitor the operations of CETPs & STP regularly.*

21. A consultative hearing was held on 29.03.2017 wherein various departments made a presentation regarding steps taken by them in pursuance of the discussion held earlier. It was subsequently ordered as below :

Today, the matter comes up for consideration of the steps taken so far by the various departments in pursuance of the discussion held earlier and the presentation given by the various departments for taking necessary steps in relation to the pollution in the river Narmada. Today, the Learned Counsel appearing for the State along with Shri Kamlesh Bhatnagar, Technical Officer submitted before us that out of the 18 towns which had been identified in the project under the Urban Development Department for taking steps for treatment of sewage before it enters into the river Narmada, the STP projects at Maheshwar and Narsingarh are in the final stage where the tendering process has been finalised. As far as the town of Hoshnagabad is concerned the same is expected to be finalised by the end of June, 2017.

While on the issue of Hoshangabad we have also been informed that the catalyst agency for the development of the industrial park AKVN is proposing to set up the industrial park and infrastructure at Bawai, District Hoshangabad which is in close proximity with the Hoshangabad town itself. Since the facility is being created by AKVN at Bawai, we would direct consideration by the concerned authority for diversion of treated water for using in the industries as far as possible at Bawai instead of using fresh water for the same. Reuse of recycle resource is also an integral part of conservation and conservation necessarily leads to protection of environment. We would therefore, direct that concerned authorities developing plan for the treatment plant at Hoshangabad for would necessarily take this to be incorporated in their project. We may also add that till such time industrial park could not be developed, the treated water can be safely be used for irrigation purpose by diverting into the canal and irrigation system as far as possible. While dealing with the aforesaid issue concerning the Urban Development Department one of the issue that has been brought to the notice of the Tribunal is the recent phenomenon of Azolla weed in river Narmada. Various news items have appeared both at Bhopal and Jabalpur wherein the problem of Azolla has been

highlighted. We would direct a committee for the following purposes to be constituted which should include (1) the Vice Chairman, NVDA, Nodal officer (2) The team of two Professors from Jawaharlal Nehru Agriculture University nominated by the Vice Chancellor along with two assistants (Deptt. of Limnology) for this purpose. The officials from the Animal Husbandry dealing with dairy as it is given out that Azolla is also recommended as a nourishing feed along with other feed given to the cattle and the possibility of undigested material being allowed to flow into the river could also give rise to Azolla weed. A representative of Bio Diversity Board preferably its Member Secretary, a representative of the Member Secretary of the MPPCB from the Head Officer since it would require the study at more than one Regional Office, since the problem has been found to be in existence right from the Jabalpur up to Khandwa as per the media reports. The investigation into the matter with regard to the causes and also whether or not the weed which has been found is in fact Azolla or any other species also need to be determined. The committee shall also suggest all remedial measures.

Since it is given out that in case Azolla is beneficial not only for agriculture purpose as organic manure but also for cattle feed, this aspect may also be examined and various measures to that effect may be suggested on a commercial basis for its utilisation and necessary infrastructures for the same to be created. It is also directed that the one representative from the Directorate of Agriculture and also the Directorate of Animal Husbandry (Dairy) be also included in the said committee.

It is also given out that the impact on the aquatic life as a result of the said weed found in the river Narmada may also be examined and for this purpose the representative of the Fisheries Department may also be included.

The Vice Chairman, NVDA nodal officer of Principal Secretary (Agriculture) shall coordinate with all the above and a team is directed to take up the task with immediate effect as the impact of Azolla is liable to disintegrate as a result of the high rise in the temperature. The District Collectors of the various districts where such studies are required to be carried out along the course of the Narmada shall provide all necessary support to the committee. Copy of this order be sent to the District Collectors and the Chief Secretary. Copy of this order shall be conveyed by the Learned Counsel for the State, Learned Counsel for the MPPCB and the representative from the Government and the NVDA for constitution of the committee

and submit its report on the next date of hearing which is fixed on 17.04.2017.

22. The MPPCB made a submission on 26.04.2017 that they have found considerable improvement in the water quality in river Narmada and they submitted that in the points wherein water quality was found to be of 'B' category had improved considerably and at several points water has been found to be of 'A' category. This Tribunal directed that this improvement be maintained and all the stakeholders were directed to continue their good efforts in this behalf.

23. It was informed on 22.05.2017 by the State of M.P that the State had prepared a programme called *Narmada Seva Mission* which was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 15.05.2017 at Amarkantak and various steps to be taken by the different departments which were identified to keep *Narmada* river pollution free. The State was directed to produce a time bound action plan in this behalf before the Tribunal. As regards pollution caused by the dairies situated along the river Narmada and its tributaries following directions were given on 22.05.2017 which are as follows

:

One of the issues that has been discussed time and again pertains to the pollution in the river Narmada through its tributaries parrihat, hiren and gour along which in and around Jabalpur nearly 50,000 plus animals in the dairies are stationed and the refuges from the same have been found to have been discharged into these tributaries which ultimately reaches river Narmada which is an identified source of pollution in river Narmada. Previously this Tribunal had occasioned to deal with this issue and land admeasuring nearly 19 hectares have been identified for creating the dairy hub / dairy estate. We have

been informed that this area would be sufficient for approximately 6000 animals in case they are shifted.

We have further been informed that Hon'ble High Court at Jabalpur on 04.05.2017 had issued an order vide its judgement in this behalf categorising the dairies in Jabalpur broadly into two category. The first category is of those who are compliant taking all measures necessary for preventing pollution and those would be required to obtain their necessary licenses and permissions from the PCB as well as the municipal authority. In the second category are those who are non compliant and would be required to be shifted from their present location and their activity at the present location shall be ordered to be shut down. It is submitted that 6 months time has been granted by the Hon'ble High Court of MP at Jabalpur for the dairies to take necessary steps.

We direct that the State Government to place before us the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court of MP in this behalf.

As has been noticed above, the area which has been identified for shifting of the dairies is sufficient only for approximately 6000 animals as per the prescribed standards. Since Jabalpur reportedly has about 50,000- 60,000 animals and in case a large number are required to be shifted the area which has been earmarked will definitely fall short. In this behalf the District Collector and District Administration must identify the land in close proximity as far as possible to the processing and chilling plant as also the Bio-gas Plant that are required to be set up and for which the land will have to be identified if not already identified. The procedure and the guidelines for allotment of the land on which these dairies are to be shifted also need to be explained before this Tribunal. In order to get the complete picture of the steps being taken by the District Administration and also the need for the Government to incorporate these steps in the action plan for keeping the river Narmada pollution free have to be properly synchronised. We would therefore, direct that for a consultative hearing the Principal Secretary, Animal Husbandry Department, Principal Secretary (Revenue), Municipal Commissioner Jabalpur, District Collector Jabalpur, ADM- I Jabalpur as well as the Member Secretary and the R.O., Jabalpur, PCB shall remain personally present. The consultative hearing will be held on 25th May, 2017. The above order shall be conveyed by the Learned Counsel appearing for the State as well as Learned Counsel appearing for the MPPCB to concerned officials.

24. On 25.05.2017 the Collector Jabalpur, Commissioner Municipal Corporation as well as Principal Secretary Revenue placed before the Tribunal the order passed by the Hon'ble High Court of M.P in Writ Petition No. 6832/2017 dated 04.05.2017 wherein details up to 10.05.2017 had been given to the dairy owners to submit their application for seeking licenses before the PCB on Water Act and Air Act. On 12.07.2017 following order was issued by this Tribunal :

The Municipal Corporation Jabalpur through its Commissioner has filed a compliance report. The same is ordered to be taken on record. As stated in para 2, 25 dairies along the river Narmada were identified were non-compliant and had no permission or licences. Notices under Section 207 (2 M.P. Municipal Corporation Act) were issued to them. It is submitted that the notice period has since expired and the process of taking action in accordance with law of closure as well as shifting to the new location is in process. We direct the Collector Jabalpur to file an affidavit with regard to the steps taken for shifting of the dairies to the new locations in consultation with the Animal Husbandry Department. This brooks no delay as once the dairies at the present site are ordered to be closed down on the expiry of the notice period and after considering the objections that were there the animals have to be shifted to a proper location. The steps have not been initiated so far for making the allotment. The Collector must initiate and take action immediately for carrying out the allotment and the development of the site if necessary.

It has further been submitted in para 3 that 40 dairies close to the banks of river Pariyat were identified and 12 dairies were identified as stated in para 4 on the banks of the river Gaur. The Municipal Corporation has issued notices against all the illegally constructed dairies and after initiating the process for their removal constructions have also been demolished.

As have been stated above the Collector Jabalpur shall file an affidavit with regard to the status of these dairies 52 as to whether after their closure have been ordered where they will be shifted to a new location by giving the allotment.

It is further been stated that the Municipal Corporation has floated tender for setting up of the bio-gas plant at the new location in close proximity where the dairies are to be re-located. We expect that this would be initiated at the earliest so as to ensure proper utilisation and disposal of the waste.

Learned Counsel appearing for the PCB further submitted that the applications of 38 dairies for the grant of consent to establish / consent to operate and such of the dairies which had failed to comply with the requirement of the ETP have been rejected. Against all such dairies it is directed that the Municipal Corporation and District Administration shall take action for their closure. If necessary the District Administration shall be at liberty to take the assistance of the Police Department. The Police Department shall provide all necessary assistance to the District Administration and Municipal Authority. It is further stated that the application of 69 dairies is in the process. We have already seen that enough time has been granted to these dairies at Jabalpur to comply and despite several hearings before the Hon'ble Court these dairies have failed to comply. All such dairies who have failed to comply and whose applications are pending shall be rejected by the PCB. There may be many other factors that PCB may come across where they find that the dairies are not complying or their site and locations are not conducive or satisfactory for the establishment of the dairy such applications shall also be dealt with in accordance with law and if necessary rejected. Simultaneously, copy of this order shall be sent by the Learned Counsel for the State to the District Collector for compliance and for preparing a plan for allotment of the new site for all displaced / those who are requiring relocation. It should be completed on or before 15.08.2017.

Subsequently, it was brought to our notice on 22.08.2017 that the Hon'ble High Court of M.P at Jabalpur which was also seized of the matter with regard to the issue of locations of the dairies at Jabalpur had transferred the petitions pending before it to this Tribunal vide their order dated 17.08.2017 in Writ Petition No. 1219/1998 (PIL), we are still in the process of receiving the allied cases in this Tribunal.

25. Finally the State Government during the consultative hearing placed

before us a document " **नर्मदा प्रवाह** " नर्मदा सेवा यात्रा मिशन कार्य

योजना wherein detailed time bound programme of action to be

taken by various departments enrolled in the process of keeping

river Narmada pollution free is given. The details of the time

bound programme in respect of various departments are as below:

1. वन विभाग

स, क,	चिन्हांकित गतिविधि	कार्ययोजना
1.	गर्मियों में जंगलों में सूखे पत्तों के कारण आग लगाने की घटनाओं पर नियंत्रण हेतु कार्य योजना तैयार एवं क्रियान्वयन प्रारंभ – गर्मियों में जंगलों में आग लगाने की घटनाओं पर नियंत्रण हेतु संयुक्त वन प्रबंध समितियों के सहयोग से कार्य योजना तैयार कर उसका क्रियान्वयन करना।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20 तक प्रदेश में गर्मियों में जंगलों में सूखे पत्तों के कारण आग लगाने की घटनाओं पर नियंत्रण तथा वन क्षेत्र में जल संग्रहण हेतु उपयुक्त स्थानों का चिन्हांकर कर लघु एवं बड़ी संरचनाओं का निर्माण कार्य पूर्ण किया जावेगा।
2	वनक्षेत्र में जल संग्रहण हेतु उपयुक्त स्थानों का चिन्हांकन कर लघु एवं बड़ी संरचनाओं का निर्माण करना। वन क्षेत्र में उपयुक्त स्थानों का चिन्हांकन कर वनों के विकास एवं वन्य प्राणियों हेतु आवश्यकतानुसार लघु एवं बड़ी संरचनाओं का निर्माण करना।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> वित्तीय वर्ष 2017-18 में नर्मदा किनारे स्थित जिलों के वन क्षेत्रों में भू-जल संरक्षण से संबंधित विभिन्न गतिविधियां आयोजित की जावेगी एवं 8,96,385 पौधों का रोपण किया जावेगा। वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19 में नर्मदा किनारे स्थित जिलों के वन क्षेत्रों में भू-जल संरक्षण से संबंधित विभिन्न गतिविधियों आयोजित की जावेगी एवं 9,37,257 पौधों का रोपण किया जावेगा। वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20 में नर्मदा किनारे स्थित जिलों के वन क्षेत्रों में भू-जल संरक्षण से संबंधित विभिन्न गतिविधियों आयोजित की जावेगी एवं 9,55,774 पौधों का रोपण किया जावेगा।

2. पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास

स, क,	चिन्हांकित गतिविधि	कार्ययोजना
1	<p>01 नर्मदा के किनारे स्थित ग्रामों कोखुले में शौच जाने से मुक्तकराना।</p> <p>02 मनरेगा अंतर्गत वृक्षारोपण कार्य कराना।</p> <p>03 ग्राम पंचायतों में Biodegradable and Non bio-degradable कचरा प्रबंधन हेतु प्रशिक्षित कर विभिन्न यूनिट स्थापित करना।</p> <p>04 नर्मदा एवं नर्मदा की सहायक नदियों के संरक्षण हेतु ग्राम पंचायतों की भूमिका का निर्धारण करना।</p> <p>05 सभी धर्मों के त्यौहारों पर मूर्तियों एवं ताजिये आदि के विसर्जन के लिये पृथक से कुण्ड एवं स्थान तैयार करना।</p> <p>06 नर्मदा में मिलने वाले नाले एवं कचरों के बिन्दुओं की पहचान कर इन्हें रोकने का कार्य करना।</p> <p>07 नर्मदा तटीय स्थलों पर शव को नर्मदा में जलदाह के स्थान पर अग्निदाग कर सकें, इस हेतु मुक्तिधाम स्थापित करना।</p> <p>08 नर्मदा तट पर निर्मित घाटों पर महिलाओं एवं पुरुषों हेतु पृथक-पृथक वस्त्र बदलने हेतु चेंजिंग रूम के साथ सार्वजनिक शौचालयों का निर्माण करना।</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● नर्मदा किनारे स्थित 16 जिलों के 911 ग्रामों में सामुदायिक वृक्षारोपण हेतु 1822 परियोजनायें चलाई जायेंगे जिनके माध्यम से इन ग्रामों में से 362 ग्राम ऐसे हैं जो पूर्ण रूप से ओ.डी.एफ. नहीं हो पाये हैं। अतः अक्टूबर, 2017 तक इन ग्रामों में 59,719 शौचालयों का निर्माण कर इन्हें ओ.डी.एफ. घोषित कराया जायेगा। ● नर्मदा किनारे स्थित 16 जिलों के 655 ग्रामों में 528 सामुदायिक शौचालय एवं चेंजिंग रूम का निर्माण किया जायेगा। ● नर्मदा किनारे स्थित 16 जिलों के 869 ग्रामों में शांतिधाम का निर्माण किया जायेगा।

3 किसान कल्याण तथा कृषि विकास विभाग

स, क,	चिन्हांकित गतिविधि	कार्ययोजना
1	जैविक कृषि के प्रमाणीकरण हेतु कृषकों का पंजीयन कराना। (प्रतिवर्ष प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत में 50 एकड़ भूमि)	नर्मदा सेवा मिशन के अतर्गत किसान कल्याण तथा कृषि विकास का लक्ष्य नर्मदा जल में विषाक्त कृषि रसायन मिलने से बचाना है। इस हेतु नर्मदा किनारे स्थित ग्रामों में किसानों का जैविक खेती के लिये प्रेरित करना प्रमुख कार्य है। वर्ष 2017-18, 2018-19 एवं 2019-20 के दौरान प्रतिवर्ष 2600 कृषकों का पंजीयन करवाया जावेगा।
2	कृषि से निकलने वाले कचरे से खाद बनाने की तकनीकी जानकारी उपलब्ध कराना एवं यूनिट स्थापित करना। (प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत में एक)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ग्राम स्वच्छता के अभियान को सहयोग देने के लिये ग्रामों के वानस्पतिक एवं शीघ्र विघटित होने वाले कूड़े का निष्पादन करने हेतु तकनीकी रूप से खाद बनाने के उपयुक्त कूड़े के गड्डे बनाने की तकनीकी जानकारी उपलब्ध कराने तथा कचरा निर्माण की यूनिट तैयार करने में सहायता भी विभाग की कार्ययोजना में सम्मिलित रहेगी। इसके तहत प्रति ग्राम पंचायत 02 यूनिट स्थापित करने का लक्ष्य है।
3	नरवाई न जलाने हेतु जन - जागरूकता एवं प्रतिबंध।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> फसल काटने के बाद विशेष रूप से गेहूं और अन्य अनाज की फसल के अवशेष को जलाने की त्रुटिपूर्ण परम्परा हमारे ग्रामीणों द्वारा व्यापक रूप से प्रचलित है। इसमें किसानों को बिना मेहनत किये आसानी से फसल के शेष टूठों को साफ कर दिया जाता है। किन्तु इस प्रक्रिया में खेत की बहुमूल्य उर्वराशक्ति नष्ट होती है तथा मिट्टी में रहने वाले सूक्ष्मजीवों को भी क्षति पहुँचती है। कभी-कभी इस प्रकार खेत में आग लगाना भयावह अग्नि क्षति का रूप ले लेता है तथा जान-माल व पशुधन की क्षति बड़े पैमाने पर हो सकती है। इसलिये विभाग की ओर से किसानों को नरवाई न जलाने के लिये निरन्तर समझाइश दी जाती है। नर्मदा नदी के किनारे गेहूं उत्पादक किसानों को इस संबंध में समझाइश देने के लिये पोस्टर, बैनर्स, पैम्पलेट, फिल्म, संगोष्ठी तथा बैठकों द्वारा आगे भी जानकारी देने जारी रखा जायेगा ताकि नरवाई को जलाने की अपेक्षा उसे उचित कृषि यंत्रों के माध्यम से भूमि में पलट कर मृदा का उपयोगी जैवांश बनाने के रूप में उपयोग कर सकें। इस संदर्भ में जन जागरूकता पैदा करने हेतु वर्ष 2017-18, 2018-19 एवं 2019-20 के दौरान प्रति वर्ष 02 लाख पैम्पलेट एवं पोस्टर का लक्ष्य है।

4	<p>कृषि वानिकी अपनाने हेतु कृषकों को प्रशिक्षित कराना तथा चिन्हित कृषकों को कृषि वानिकी की दृष्टि से उपयोगी पौधे वन विभाग से प्राप्त कर इच्छुक कृषकों को उपलब्ध कराना।</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● नर्मदा मिशन के अंतर्गत एक अन्य महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम के रूप में कृषि वानिकी को अपनाया जायेगा। खेतों की मेड़ों पर उपयोगी वन वृक्षों तथा उद्यानिकी फलों के पौध रोपित किये जाने से मृदा कटाव को रोकने में मदद मिलती है। हवा के तेज बहाव से फसल गिरने से बचाव, जैविक खाद के लिये वानस्पतिक कूड़ा मिल पाना, जल संरक्षण, वृक्षों के लिये पोषण तथा घरेलू आवश्यकताओं के लिये जलाऊ तथ इमारती लकड़ी आदि की पूर्ति इस माध्यम से सहजता से हो सकती है तथा मेड़ों या व्यर्थ पड़ी भूमि का सदुपयोग भी हो जाता है। अतः किसानों तक कृषि वानिकी का प्रचार-प्रसार कर उन्हें वन एवं उद्यानिकी विभाग की इसके तहत वर्ष 2017-18 में 01 करोड़, 2018-19 में 02 करोड़ एवं 2019-20 में 02 करोड़ कृषि वानिकी की दृष्टि से उपयोगी पौधे वन विभाग से प्राप्त कर इच्छुक कृषकों को उपलब्ध कराया जाना प्रस्तावित है।
5	<p>जल एवं मृदा प्रबंधन की तकनीकी जानकारी का कृषकों के मध्य प्रचार-प्रसार।</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● रिज टू वेली के सिद्धांत के आधार पर जल एवं मृदा संरक्षण के सरल उपायों से किसानों को परिचित कराने के साथ उन्हें शासकीय योजनाओं के सहयोग से अथवा स्वयं के प्रयासों से वर्षा के बहते पानी की रोकने तथा मृदा कटाव को रोककर भूमि प्रबंधन के उपायों के प्रशिक्षण व जानकारी दी जायेगी। नर्मदा तटीय क्षेत्रों में किसानों को भूमि प्रबंधन के उपायों से भी अवगत कराया जाना आवश्यक होगा जिससे कृषि उपज में पर्याप्त रूप से वृद्धि कर सकें। इस हेतु ढाल के विपरीत कृषि कार्य, गहरी जुताई, मेढ़ बंदी आदि कार्य के लिये प्रेरित किया जायेगा। ●
6	<p>विविध खेती को प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु कृषकों को प्रशिक्षित करना तथा विविध खेती के सफल मॉडल, प्रदेश के प्रत्येक ब्लॉक में स्थापित करना।</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● विविध खेती, कृषि क्षेत्र में आज की सबसे बड़ी प्राथमिकता है। केवल एक ही तरह की फसलें वर्ष दर वर्ष लेकर किसान अपना आर्थिक विकास नहीं कर सकता। कृषि के साथ उद्यानिकी, पशुपालन, मधुमक्खी पालन आदि सहायक कृषि या आर्थिक कार्यों से जुड़कर होलिस्टिक कृषि की ओर किसानों को उन्मुख किया जाना आवश्यक होगा। नर्मदा के तटीय क्षेत्र में समन्वित खेती तथा विविधापूर्ण कृषि का क्षेत्र संभावनाओं से परिपूर्ण है। अतः ग्रामीण महिलाओं तथा

		<p>किसानों के माध्यम से विविधतापूर्ण कृषि के लिये प्रेरक वातावरण निर्मित करने का प्रयास किया जायेगा।</p>
7	<p>खाना बनाने हेतु लकड़ी का उपयोग रोकने के लिये अधिक से अधिक गोबर गैस एवं बायोगैस संयंत्रों की स्थापना करना। (प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत में 200)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> परम्परागत ईंधन के रूप में लकड़ी का उपयोग किये जाने से वनों की सघनता पर अत्यंत विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ा है। स्थानीय स्तर पर ही नहीं, व्यापक रूप से पर्यावरण को इस प्रकार क्षति पहुंचाती आ रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त महिलाओं के स्वास्थ्य के लिये भी लकड़ी से उत्पन्न धुआं अत्यंत नुकसानदेह होता है। इसलिये जलाऊ लकड़ी के ईंधन के स्थान पर बायोगैस संयंत्र एक श्रेष्ठ विकल्प है। इसमें पशुधन से प्राप्त गोबर एवं अपशिष्ट का उपयोग बायोगैस के रूप में होता है तथा उपयोगोपरान्त गोबर की खाद उन्नत जैविक खाद के रूप में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के काम आ जाती है। अतः नर्मदा नदी के तटीय ग्रामों में गोबर गैस संयंत्रों की स्थापना पर बल दिया जायेगा। इसके तहत प्रत्येक पंचायत में 01-01 गोबर गैस संयंत्र स्थापित करने का लक्ष्य है।
8	<p>नर्मदा कैचमेंट एरिया से संबंधित समस्त खेतों में मेढ़ बंधान करना।</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> नर्मदा में सिल्टेशन रोकने तथा मिट्टी को नदी में जाने से रोकने के लिये मेढ़ बंदी की सिफारिशें अमल में लाने के लिये किसानों को तैयार किया जायेगा। नर्मदा मिशन के जिलों के अंतर्गत किसानों के खेत की मृदा में उपलब्ध पोषक तत्वों की जांचकर, मृदा स्वास्थ्य पत्रक वितरण प्रदाय करने संबंधी गतिविधियों को गति दी जायेगी।
9	<p>जैविक कृषि उत्पादों के सुनियोजित विक्रय हेतु संबंधित क्षेत्रों की मंडियों में पृथक से विपणन सुनिश्चित करना।</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> जैविक कृषि उत्पादों का रकबा तथा उत्पादन के लिये किये गये विभागीय प्रयासों के फलस्वरूप जैविक फसलों के रकबे में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है। किन्तु जैविक उत्पादों के विपणन के लिये सुनियोजित विक्रय तंत्र की स्थापना की आवश्यकता तेजी से महसूस की जा रही है। मध्यप्रदेश राज्य कृषि विपणन बोर्ड के अंतर्गत संबंधित क्षेत्रों की मंडियों में जैविक कृषि उत्पादों के पृथक से विपणन हेतु व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित की जाने के प्रयास किये जायेंगे, जिससे कि जैविक किसानों को उनके उत्पादों का पर्याप्त मूल्य मिल सके।

5. नर्मदा घाटी विकास प्राधिकरण

स, क,	चिन्हांकित गतिविधि	कार्ययोजना
1	नर्मदा तटों पर बड़े घाटों का निर्माण एवं मरम्मतकार्य करवाना।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> नर्मदा स्थित 16 जिलों में वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20 तक 60 नवीन घाटों का निर्माण किया जायेगा तथा निर्माण के उपरांत संधारण एवं रख-रखाव हेतु घाटों को स्थानीय निकायों/ग्राम पंचायतों को सौंपा जायेगा। नर्मदा स्थित 16 जिलों में वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20 तक 22 प्राचीन घाटों का जीर्णोद्धार किया जायेगा।
2	नर्मदा किनारे रैन बसेरों का निर्माण करना	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> नर्मदा स्थित 16 जिलों में वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20 तक लगभग 11 कि.मी. लम्बे नर्मदा पथ पर दानों तटों पर प्रत्येक 25 कि.मी. की दूरी पर एक रैन बसेरों का निर्माण किया जायेगा। इस प्रकार 2017-18, 2018-19 में कुल 92 रैन बसेरे निर्मित किये जायेंगे।
3	नर्मदा कैचमेंट ऐरिया में सघन सर्वे उपरांत वृहद स्तर पर तालाबों का निर्माण कराना ताकि क्षेत्र में बहकर जाने वाली मिट्टी के कटाव को रोका जा सके। कैचमेंट एवं नदी जोड़ो क्षेत्र में तालाबों का निर्माण कराया जाना।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> नर्मदा स्थित 16 जिलों में वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20 तक लगभग 5 एम.सी.एस. क्षमता का एक-एक बड़ा तालाब निर्मित किया जायेगा। इसी प्रकार सिंचाई परियोजनाओं एवं बरगी व्यतर्पन परियोजना के माण्ड के बाहर के कटनी एवं सतना जिले में भी तालाबों का निर्माण किया जायेगा। वर्ष 2019-20 तक कुल 27 तालाबों के निर्माण का लक्ष्य है। नर्मदा जल की गुणवत्ता की नियमित मॉनिटरिंग हेतु व्यवस्था की जायेगी। नर्मदा नदी के जलीय, तटवर्तीय एवं स्थलीय पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के स्वास्थ्य को बनाये रखने की दिशा में निरंतर कार्य किया जायेगा।

6. नगरीय विकास एवं आवास

स, क,	चिन्हांकित गतिविधि	कार्ययोजना
1	नगरीय क्षेत्रों में नर्मदा के घाटों पर कचरा एकत्रित करने हेतु कचरा पेटी स्थापित करना।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> वित्तीय वर्ष 2017-18 में नगरीय क्षेत्रों में नर्मदा के घाटों पर कचरा एकत्रित करने हेतु 264 कचरा पेटी स्थापित की जावेगी।

2	घाटों पर कपड़े, वाहन, पशुओं के नहलाने एवं स्नान में साबुन डिटरजेंट के उपयोग पर पूर्णतः प्रतिबंधित कर मॉनिटरिंग की व्यवस्था करना।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> वित्तीय वर्ष 2017-18 में नर्मदा के प्रमुख 113 घाटों पर कपड़े, वाहन, पशुओं के नहलाने एवं स्नान में साबुन डिटरजेंट के उपयोग पर पूर्णतः प्रतिबंधित कर मॉनिटरिंग की व्यवस्था की जावेगी।
3	ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन (Solid Waste Management) इकाईयों की स्थापना करवाना। नगर निगम के माध्यम से मृत पशुओं के खुले में फेंकने की प्रथा को रोकने हेतु मृत पशुओं के वैज्ञानिक निष्पादन हेतु इकाईयों की स्थापना करवाना।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19 तक 09 ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन (Solid Waste Management) इकाईयों की स्थापना की जावेगी।
4	घाटों पर सार्वजनिक शौचालयों की स्थापना करना।	वित्तीय वर्ष 2017-18 में 51 घाटों पर सार्वजनिक शौचालयों की स्थापना की जावेगी।
5	नर्मदा घाटों का सौन्दर्यीकरण करना।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> वर्ष 2019-20 तक नर्मदाजी के समस्त घाटों का सौन्दर्यीकरण किया जावेगा। अमरकंटक को स्मार्ट सिटी के रूप में विकसित किया जायेगा।
6	शहरी क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत घाटों पर महिलाओं एवं पुरुषों हेतु कपड़े बदलने हेतु (Change Room) की स्थापना करना।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19 तक शहरी क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत 44 घाटों पर महिलाओं एवं पुरुषों हेतु कपड़े बदलने हेतु Change Room की स्थापना की जावेगी।
7	सभी धर्मों के त्यौहारों पर मूर्तियों एवं ताजिये आदि के विसर्जन के लिये पृथक से विसर्जन कुण्ड एवं स्थान तैयार करना।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20 तक सभी धर्मों के त्यौहारों पर मूर्तियों एवं ताजिये आदि के विसर्जन के लिए पृथक से 150 विसर्जन कुण्ड एवं स्थान तैयार किये जावेंगे।
8	नर्मदा में गंदे नालों को मिलने से रोक	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20 तक नर्मदा में गंदे नालों को मिलने से रोकने हेतु इकाईयों की व्यवस्था की जावेगी।
9	नर्मदा तटीय स्थलों पर शव को नर्मदा में जलदाह के स्थान पर अग्निदाग कर सकें, इस हेतु मुक्तिधाम स्थापित करना।।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> नर्मदा तटीय स्थलों पर शव को नर्मदा में जलदाह में जलदाह के स्थान पर अग्निदाग कर सकें, इस हेतु वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20 तक 83 मुक्तिधाम स्थापित किये जावेंगे।

7. पशुपालन

स, क,	चिन्हांकित गतिविधि	कार्ययोजना
1	पशुओं को जंगल में चारा चरने हेतु खुला छोड़ने की प्रथा को रोकने हेतु कार्ययोजना तैयार कर क्रियान्वियन कराना।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● गौवंश को आवारा छोड़ा जाना दण्डनीय अपराध है, इस हेतु पशु मालिकों को पशु क्रूरता निवारण अधिनियम 1960 के प्रावधानों से अवगत कराया जायेगा। अधिनियम के प्रावधानों का व्यापक प्रचार प्रसार किया जायेगा। ● वर्तमान में आवारा पशुओं के नियंत्रण हेतु स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा कांजी हाउस संचालन किये जाने की व्यवस्था है किन्तु पशु मालिकों द्वारा पशुओं को छोड़ा न जाने के फलस्वरूप स्थानीय निकायों पर वित्तीय बोझ पड़ता है, जिससे अधिकतर कांजी हाउस वर्तमान में अक्रियाशील हैं। अतः इस व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने के उद्देश्य से आवारा पशुओं की व्यवस्था के लिए स्थानीय निकायों के माध्यम से कांजी हाउस सह गौशाला चलाया जाना प्रस्तावित है। ये कांजी हाउस सह गौशालाएं शुष्क डेयरी की अवधारणा पर कार्य करेंगी। नर्मदा क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाली 535 ग्राम पंचायतों में से प्रत्येक पांच ग्राम पंचायतों के बीच एक कांजी हाउस सह गौशाला, इस प्रकार कुल 107 कांजी हाउस सह गौशालायें निम्नानुसार संचालित की जावेंगी। <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. प्रस्तावित कांजी हाउस सह गौशाला की क्षमता लगभग 100 गौवंश प्रति गौशाला की रहेगी। प्रत्येक गौशाला के लिए कम से कम लगभग दो एकड़ शासकीय भूमि, जिसके आसपास जल स्रोत हो, की आवश्यकता रहेगी। 2. कांजी हाउस सह गौशाला का संचालन समाजसेवी संस्था/स्थानीय ग्राम पंचायत/ नगरीय निकाय द्वारा किया जाएगा तथा इसके समस्त आवर्ती व्यय संबंधित समाजसेवी संस्थायें/ग्राम पंचायत/नगरीय निकायों द्वारा स्वयं के मर्दों से करेंगे। 3. 100 गौवंश की एक कांजी हाउस सह गौशाला की स्थापना पर राशि रूपए 22.00 लाख की आवश्यकता होगी, जिसमें शेड व्यवस्था पनी एवं बिजली की व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है। कांजी हाउस सह गौशाला का संचालन समाजसेवी संस्था/स्थानीय निकाय द्वारा किया जाएगा। 4. कांजी हाउस सह गौशाला में पाले जा रहे

		<p>गौ-वंश के गौ-मूत्र व गोबर से विभिन्न प्रकार की जैविक खाद व जैविक कीटनाशक का उत्पादन किया जायेगा। जिसके लिए संचालन समिति के दो सदस्यों को गोबर, गौ-मूत्र से विभिन्न उत्पादन बनाने के लिए तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण दिया जायेगा। इस प्रकार 107 गौशालाओं के 214 सदस्यों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जावेगा।</p> <p>5. गौपालन पशुधन संवर्धन बोर्ड जैविक खाद एवं जैविक कीटनाशक की इकाई स्थापित करने के लिए राशि रु. 2.00 लाख प्रति गौशाला की आर्थिक सहायता उपलब्ध कराएगा। इस प्रकार 107 गौशालाओं में जैविक खाद एवं कीट नाशक उत्पादन इकाईयों की स्थापना की जाएगी।</p> <p>6. तकनीकी आंकलन अनुसार 100 गौशाला के संचालन पर लगभग राशि रूप 11.00 लाख का आवर्ती व्यय प्रतिवर्ष होगा। जिसमें चारा-भूसा, बिजली व्यय, मजदूरी, औषधि एवं आकस्मिक व्यय सम्मिलित है। कांजी हाउस सह गौशाला द्वारा गोबर से कम्पोस्ट एवं वर्मी कम्पोस्ट के विक्रय से लगभग राशि रूप 8.00 लाख की वार्षिक आय होगी। भविष्य में गौशालाएं यदि गोबर के साथ साथ गौमूत्र से भी उत्पाद जैसे- जैविक कीटनाशक, जैविक उर्वरक, फिनाइल, इत्यादि का निर्माण कर विपणन करते हैं, तो गौशाला स्वावलंबी हो सकेगी।</p> <p>7. सामान्यतः पशुपालकों द्वारा पशुओं के अनुत्पादक होने के फलस्वरूप उन्हें आवारा छोड़ दिया जाता है, यदि पशुओं से नियमित रूप से उत्पादन प्राप्त होता रहे तो पशुपालकों द्वारा पशुओं की नियमित देखभाल की जा सकेगी। इस हेतु उन्नत गौवंश पालन की विधियों के संबंध में शिविरों के माध्यम से क्षेत्र के पशुपालकों को स्टाल फिडिंग का महत्व, कम लागत में पौष्टिक चारा उत्पादन, बेहतर पशुपालन के तकनीकी मापदण्ड व नस्ल सुधार के लाभ तथा पंचगव्य के माध्यम से अनुत्पादक गौवंश को लाभकारी बनाने हेतु विभिन्न गौ उत्पादों के निर्माण की तकनीकों पर प्रशिक्षण दिया जावेगा।</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● उपरोक्त शिविरों पर अनुमानित राशि रु. 10,000 प्रति शिविर का व्यय होगा। यह शिविर परियोजना अंतर्गत आने वाली 535 पंचायतों में लगाये जावेंगे। पशु पालकों में पशु उत्पादन की उन्नत तकनीकों से अवगत कराने तथा अनुत्पादक पशु भी
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		लाभदायक हो सकते हैं, को समझाने के साथ ही पशु क्रूरता निवारण अधिनियम 1960 के प्रावधानों की जानकारी के प्रचार प्रसार हेतु विभागीय नोडल अधिकारी नियुक्त किए जायेंगे।
2	चारे की खेती हेतु कृषकों को प्रशिक्षित कर प्रोत्साहित करना।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • प्रदेश में उपलब्ध पशुओं के लिए सूखे चारे की उपलब्धता पर्याप्त होती है, किन्तु साथ ही हरा चारा भी आवश्यक है। हरा चारा पशुओं की उत्पादकता बढ़ाने एवं उत्पादन लागत कम करने में महत्वपूर्ण घटक है, जो कि आवश्यकता के मान से मात्र 55 प्रतिशत ही उपलब्ध हो पाता है। शेष 45 प्रतिशत हरे चारे की कमी होती है। हरा चारा उत्पादन के लिए पशुपालकों में जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए पशुपालकों/कृषकों को विषय विशेषज्ञों के द्वारा संस्थागत प्रशिक्षण जाएगा। • नर्मदा सेवा मिशन में शामिल 16 जिलों की कुल 535 ग्राम पंचायत से कुल 2000 पशुपालकों के लिए बहुवर्षीय चारा उत्पादन एवं स्टाल फिडिंग पर एक दिवसीय राज्य स्तरीय प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आठ चरणों में आयोजित किया जायेगा। प्रत्येक चरण में 250 पशुपालकों को प्रशिक्षित किया जावेगा।
3	पशु चारे की नर्सरी स्थापित कर नर्मदा क्षेत्र में चारा उपलब्ध कराना (प्रत्येक विकासखण्ड में एक)।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • नर्मदा सेवा मिशन के अंतर्गत नर्मदा किनारे स्थित जिलों के 51 विकासखण्डों में से प्रत्येक विकासखण्ड की प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत से दो कृषकों को चारा नर्सरी हेतु प्रोत्साहित एवं लाभान्वित किया जाएगा। जिसमें प्रत्येक कृषक द्वारा एक से दो हेक्टेयर में बहुवर्षीय चारे का उत्पादन किया जाएगा। मिशन अंतर्गत कुल 535 पंचायतों की कुल 1070 हेक्टेयर भूमि पर चारा नर्सरी विकसित की जाएगी।
4	शुष्क पशुओं की ड्राय डेयरी यूनिट्स की स्थापना कर लोगों को यह संदेश देना कि दुधारु पशुओं के समान ही शुष्क पशु भी उपयोगी है। (प्रत्येक विकासखण्ड में एक)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • कांजी हाउस सह गौशाला की स्थापना में ही शुष्क पशुओं की ड्राय डेयरी यूनिट्स की स्थापना को सम्मिलित किया जावेगा।

8. खनिज साधन विभाग

स, क,	चिन्हांकित गतिविधि	कार्ययोजना
1	अवैध उत्खन्न को पूर्णतः	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • नर्मदा तट से संबंधित जिलों में अवैध

	<p>नियंत्रित करना।</p>	<p>उत्खनन व परिवहन पर प्रभावी कार्यवाही हेतु कलेक्टर के माध्यम से विशेष अभियान चलाया जायेगा।</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● नर्मदा तटीय 16 जिलों में अवैध उत्खनन, परिवहन व भण्डारण पर प्रभावी कार्यवाही हेतु प्रतिमाह जिला स्तरीय टास्क फोर्स की बैठक नियमित रूप से आयोजित करने हेतु कार्यवाही की जायेगी। ● नर्मदा नदी से अवैध रेत उत्खनन को रोकने हेतु नर्मदा नदी के महत्वपूर्ण पहुंच मार्गों पर जांच चौकियां स्थापित की जायेगी। ● वर्तमान में नवीन गौण खनिज नियम को अंतिम रूप देने की कार्यवाही प्रचलित है। नवीन नियमों में गौण खनिज की रॉयल्टी पर 15 प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त राशि की वसूली के प्रावधान किए जा रहे हैं। इसमें देय 10 प्रतिशत राशि का उपयोग खनन क्षेत्रों के मार्गों के उन्नयन हेतु तथा 5 प्रतिशत राशि का उपयोग पर्यावरण संरक्षण हेतु किया जावेगा। इससे नर्मदा तटीय जिलों में पर्यावरण संरक्षण हेतु आवश्यक कार्य संभव हो सकेंगे। ● रेत के विकल्प चिन्हित किये जावेंगे।
<p>2</p>	<p>नदी की जल की शुद्धता एवं नदी के संरक्षण हेतु रेत के महत्व के संबंध में इस व्यवसाय में लगे लोगों को जागरूक करना।</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● विभाग द्वारा जलजागृति हेतु नर्मदा तटीय 16 जिलों में प्रत्येक वर्ष में दो जिला स्तरीय जागरूकता शिविरों का आयोजन किया जावेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त प्रतिवर्ष एक राज्य स्तरीय जागरूकता शिविर आयोजित किया जाएगा। इसमें रेत उत्खनन संबंधी सभी भागीदारों के साथ-साथ विषय विशेषज्ञों की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित की जावेगी। ● विभाग द्वारा निर्णय जिला गया है कि नर्मदा नदी के तट पर तथा 5 कि.मी. की सीमा के ग्रामों में दीवार लेखन किया जाएगा। विभाग द्वारा प्रचार-प्रसार की कार्यवाही की जायेगी। ● विभागीय द्वारा नर्मदा नदी में संपोषणीय खनन को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु किसी उच्च स्तरीय तकनीकी/पर्यावरणीय संस्थान से अध्ययन कराए जाने हेतु कार्यवाही की जावेगी।

9. उद्यानिकी एवं खाद्य प्रसंस्करण विभाग

स, क,	चिन्हांकित गतिविधि	कार्ययोजना
1	उद्यानिकी अपनाने हेतु लोगो वचन पत्र भरवाना।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> वर्ष 2017-18 में योजनांतर्गत 2500 हेक्टेयर में फल पौधरोपण का कार्य किया जायेगा। आगामी वर्ष 2018-19 तक कुल लक्ष्य 45,000 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र के लिये भी वचन पत्र भरवाने का कार्य प्रगति पर है।?
2	नर्मदा नदी के दोनों तटों से 1 किमी. की दूरी में आगामी तीन वर्षों में 45 हजार हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में फल पौधरोपण करना।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> मनरेगा योजना अंतर्गत अधिकाधिक कृषकों को बैंकों से ऋण प्राप्त करने हेतु प्रेरित किया जा रहा है। मनरेगा में नर्मदा नदी के दोनों तटों पर फल पौधरोपण हेतु विभागीय योजना के समान पौधरोपण दूरी अनुसार हितग्राहियों को गड़ढा खुदाई एवं पौधरोपण के उपरान्त प्रत्येक दो माह में मजदूरी के रूप में स्वीकृत डी.पी.आर. अनुसार लगाये गये फल पौधों के प्रथम वर्ष में 75 प्रतिशत पौध जीवित रहने पर अनुदान दिया जायेगा। कार्य एजेन्सी उद्यानिकी विभाग के जिला अधिकारी द्वारा पी.ओ. लॉगिन के माध्यम से भुगतान सीधे हितग्राही के बैंक खाते में किया जायेगा। ऐसे कृषक जो बैंक से ऋण प्राप्त नहीं कर पाते हैं अथवा मनरेगा अंतर्गत पात्र नहीं हैं, उन कृषकों को विभागीय योजना में सम्मिलित कर लाभान्वित किया जायेगा। इस योजना में चालू वर्ष में राशि रूपये 50 करोड़ का प्रावधान है। माननीय मुख्यमंत्री जी घोषणा अनुसार दिनांक 02 जुलाई 2017 को नर्मदा नदी के दोनों तटों पर 1-1 किमी. की पट्टी तक 33 लाख फलदार पौधों का रोपण किया जाना है। योजनांतर्गत वर्ष 2018-19 में 20,000 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में फल पौध रोपण का लक्ष्य है। वर्ष 2017-18 में भराये गये वचन पत्रों के अनुसार कृषकों के यहां मनरेगा एवं विभागीय योजनांतर्गत फल पौधरोपण कर लक्ष्य की पूर्ति की जायेगी। विगत वर्ष 2017-18 में रोपित किये गये फलदार पौधों की 90 प्रतिशत जीवितता बनाये रखने हेतु सतत्मॉनिटरिंग के साथ अंतर्वर्तीय फसलों (Intercropping) के माध्यम से खेती करने हेतु विभागीय नर्सरियों से संकर सब्जी-फूल के पौधे उपलब्ध कराये जायेंगे। जिससे कृषकों को अतिरिक्त आमदनी के साथ-साथ रोपित फलदार पौधों को शतप्रतिशत जीवित बनाये रखने में सहायक

		<p>होगा। मनरेगा एवं विभागीय योजना अंतर्गत अनुदान भुगतान की प्रक्रिया वर्ष 2017-18 की तरह अपनाई जायेगी।</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● मनरेगा एवं विभागीय योजनांतर्गत वर्ष 2017-18 एवं 2018-19 में 45,000 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में किये गये फल पौधरोपण के पश्चात वर्ष 2019-20 में पौधों की 100 प्रतिशत जीवितता बनाये रखने हेतु सतत मॉनिटरिंग की जायेगी। किसी कारण से यदि पौधे मृत होते हैं तो नर्सरियों से पौध उपलब्ध कराकर गैप फिलिंग कराई जायेगी। जिससे रोपित पौधों की जीवितता शतप्रतिशत सुनिश्चित हो सके। मनरेगा एवं विभागीय योजना अंतर्गत अनुदान भुगतान की प्रक्रिया वर्ष 2017-18 की तरह अपनाई जायेगी।
3	<p>एम.पी. एग्री के माध्यम से गोबर एवं बायोगैस के निर्माण के संबंध में अधिक से अधिक लोगों को प्रशिक्षण एवं गोबर व बायोगैस प्लांट्स का निर्माण करवाना।</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● वर्ष 2017-18, 2018-19 एवं 2019-20 के दौरान कुल 6600 गोबर गैस संयंत्र स्थापित किये जायेंगे। फल, पौध रोपण कार्य पूर्णतः जैविक पद्धति से किये जाने हेतु प्रचार-प्रसार द्वजरा, एम.पी.एग्री के माध्यम से अधिक से अधिक लोगों को प्रशिक्षण एवं बायोगैस प्लांट्स इकाईयों की स्थापना हेतु कृषि महोत्सव के दौरान वातावरण का निर्माण किये जाने का कार्य निरन्तर चलता रहेगा। ● एम.पी.एग्री द्वारा हितग्राहियों के यहां पारिवारिक बायोगैस संयंत्रों की स्थापना हेतु 03 वर्षीय कार्य योजना का प्रस्ताव केन्द्र शासन को प्रस्तुत किया है। ● वर्ष 2017-18, 2018-19 एवं 2019-20 के दौरान प्रति वर्ष 32 उपभोक्ता/यूजन एवं 16 मेसर को एम.पी. एग्री द्वारा प्रशिक्षण दिया जायेगा।
4	<p>फलों, फूलों एवं सब्जियों की खेती करने हेतु लोगों को प्रशिक्षित कर उनके प्रसंस्करण इकाईयों की स्थापना हेतु वातावरण का निर्माण करना।</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● वर्ष 2017-18, 2018-19 एवं 2019-20 के दौरान फलों-फूलों एवं सब्जियों की खेती करने के लिये लोगों को प्रशिक्षित कर उनके उत्पाद के प्रसंस्करण के लिये इकाईयों की स्थापना हेतु वातावरण का निर्माण किये जाने हेतु कृषि महोत्सव के दौरान जानकारी देकर कृषकों को जागरूक किया जा रहा है। ● लोगों के उत्पाद के प्रसंस्करण के लिये इकाईयों की स्थापना हेतु वातावरण के निर्माण अनुरूप उद्यमियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जायेगा। प्रशिक्षण उपरान्त कृषकों के उत्पाद के प्रसंस्करण को बढ़ावा दिये जाने

		हेतु उद्यमियों को खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाईयों हेतु प्रोत्साहित किया जायेगा प्रशिक्षित उद्यमियों को खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाईयों की स्थापना शासन द्वारा स्वीकृत खाद्य प्रसंस्करण नीति के तहत कराई जायेगी।
5	फल, फूल, सब्जी, औषधि एवं सुगंधित फसलों के बीज एवं पौध कृषकों को उपलब्ध हो सके इस हेतु ब्लॉक स्तर पर एक नर्सरी की स्थापना	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● नर्मदा तट किनारे स्थित 16 जिलों में ब्लॉक स्तर पर विभाग की 89 नर्सरियों पूर्व से स्थापित हैं। वर्ष 2016-17 में इन विभागीय नर्सरियों में से प्रत्येक जिले की 1-1 नर्सरी को राज्य शासन की विशेष सयोजनांतर्गत उन्नयन के लिये चुना गया है। ● चयनित नर्सरियों में फल, औषधि-सुगंधित के एक वर्षीय 50000 पौधे, दो वर्षीय 50000 पौधे तथा संकर सब्जी-फूल के 10 लाख पौधे, इस प्रकार कुल 11 लाख पौधे तैयार करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। ● उन्नयन हेतु चयनित नर्सरियों के अतिरिक्त अन्य विभागीय नर्सरियों में उपलब्ध संसाधन एवं क्षमता के अनुरूप फल, फूल, औषधि-सुगंधित एवं संकर सब्जी के पौधे उत्पादित किये जायेंगे। कृषकों को उनकी मांग अनुसार अंतर्वर्तीय फसलों (Intercropping) के रूप में खेती के लिये संकर सब्जी-पुष् के पौधे उपलब्ध करये जायेंगे। जिससे कृषकों को अतिरिक्त आमदनी प्राप्त होने के साथ-साथ लगाये गये फलदार पौधों की देखभाल होती रहेगी एवं अधिकाधिक जीवितता प्रतिशत भी बनी रहेगी। ● नर्मदा तट किनारे स्थित 16 जिलों में ब्लॉक स्तर पर स्थापित 89 विभागीय नर्सरियों में से वर्ष 2017-18 में चयनित 16 नर्सरी एवं वर्ष 2017-18 में 13 नर्सरी, इस प्रकार कुल 18 नर्सरियों में उन्नयन का कार्य को बढ़ावा दिया जायेगा। ● इन नर्सरियों में फल, औषधि-सुगंधित एवं संकर सब्जी-फूल के पौध उत्पादित किये जायेंगे। प्रत्येक नर्सरी में फल, औषधि-सुगंधित के एक वर्षीय 50,000 पौधे, दो वर्षीय 50,000 पौधे तथा संकर सब्जी-फूल के 10 लाख पौधे, इस कार कुल 11 लाख पौधे तैयार करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। वर्ष के दौरान 319 लाख पौधे नर्सरियों में तैयार किये जायेंगे। ● वर्ष 2017-18 में भी उपरोक्त हाईटेक नर्सरियों के अतिरिक्त अन्य विभागीय

		<p>नर्सरियों में उपलब्ध संसाधन एवं क्षमता के अनुरूप फल, फूल, औषधित-सुगंधित एवं संकर सब्जी पौध उत्पादित किये जायेंगे। कृषकों को उनकी मांग अनुसार अंतर्वर्तीय फसलों (Intercropping) के रूप में खेती के लिये संकर सब्जी-पुष् के पौधे उपलब्ध कराये जायेंगे। जिससे कृषकों को अतिरिक्त आमदनी प्राप्त होने के साथ-साथ लगाये गये फलदार पौधों की देखभाल होने के साथ अधिकाधिक जीवितता प्रतिशत बनी रहेगी।</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> वर्ष 2019-20 में नर्मदा तट किनारे स्थित 16 जिलों में ब्लॉक स्तर पर स्थापित विभागीय 60 सामान्य एवं 29 हाईटेक नर्सरियों में फल, फूल, औषधि-सुगंधित एवं संकर सब्जी के पौधों का उत्पादन निरंतर जारी रहेगा। पूर्व वर्षों की भांति इन नर्सरियों से कृषक स्वयं अपनी मांग अनुसार फल, फूल, औषधि-सुगंधित एवं संकर सब्जी पौध प्राप्त कर अंतर्वर्तीय आमदनी प्राप्त होने के साथ ही लगाये गये फलदार पौधों की अधिकाधिक जीवितता प्रतिशत बनी रहेगी। फल बगीचा फलन में आने से ही स्थायी आमदनी के स्रोत होंगे।
<p>6</p>	<p>कृषि फसल के प्रतिस्थापना के एवज में कृषकों को तीन वर्षों तक आर्थिक सहायता देना। योजना प्रावधानानुसार मनरेगा के तहत राशि उपलब्ध कराना। रख-रखाव सहित फल पौधरोपण योजना तीन वर्षों तक संचालित करना।</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> कृषि फसल के प्रतिस्थापना के एवज में कृषकों को तीन वर्षों तक 20,000/- रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर प्रतिवर्ष के मान से आर्थिक सहायता दिये जाने का योजना में प्रावधान है। योजनानुसार फल पौधरोपण हेतु कृषकों को मनरेगा के तहत राशि उपलब्ध कराना एवं फलोद्यान के रख-रखाव सहित योजना तीन वर्षों तक संचालित करने की अवधि निर्धारित है। वर्ष 2017-18 में 25,000 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में फल पौधरोपण हेतु मनरेगा एवं विभागीय योजना में सम्मिलित सभी कृषकों को रु. 20,000/- प्रति हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र प्रतिवर्ष फसल के प्रतिस्थापना के एवज में आर्थिक सहायकता के अतिरिक्त नवीन पौधरोपण पर सामान्य दूरी में रु.24,000/- उच्च घनत्व में रु. 36,000/- एवं अति उच्च घनत्व में रु. 48,000/- अनुदान राशि का भुगतान योजना की शर्तों के अनुरूप किया जायेगा। वर्ष 2017-18 में रोपित रकवा 25,000 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र एवं वर्ष 2018-19 में 20,000 हेक्टेयर इस प्रकार कुल 45,000 हेक्टेयर

		<p>क्षेत्र में फल पौधरोपण र मनरेगा एवं विभागीय योजना में सम्मिलित सभी कृषकों को रू. 20,000/- प्रति हेक्टेयर प्रति वर्ष फसल के प्रतिस्थापन के एवज में योजना की शर्तों के अनुरूप आर्थिक सहायता, साथ ही विगत वर्ष में रोपित फल पौधों के 90 प्रतिशत जीवित होने पर अनुरक्षण अनुदान किश्त व इस वर्ष नवीन पौधरोपण वाले कृषकों को 75 प्रतिशत पौधे जीवित पाये जाने पर योजना प्रावधानानुसार राशि का भुगतान सीधे कृषक के बैंक खाते में किया जायेगा।</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • कृषि फसल के प्रतिस्थापन के एवज में कृषकों को वर्ष 2019-20 में भी 20,000/- रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर प्रति वर्ष के मान से आर्थिक सहायता दिये जाने का योजना में प्रावधान है। विगत दोनों वर्षों में कुल रकवा 45,000 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में फल पौधरोपण होने के पश्चत मनरेगा एवं विभागीय योजना में सम्मिलित सभी कृषकों को रू. 20,000/- प्रति हेक्टेयर प्रति वर्ष फसल के प्रतिस्थापना के एवज में योजना की शर्तों के अनुरूप सहायता के साथ ही विगत दोनों वर्षों में रोपित बगीचों की अनुरक्षण अनुदान किश्त राशि का भुगतान योजना प्रावधानानुसार किया जायेगा।
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10. पर्यावरण

स, क,	चिन्हांकित गतिविधि	कार्ययोजना
1	राज्य सरकार द्वार पॉलिथीन एवं स्टीरॉफोम को प्रतिबंधित किया है। अतः पॉलिथीन उपयोग के संबंध में अधिनियमों/नियमों का नर्मदा तटीय क्षेत्रों में पालन करवाना।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • राज्य शासन में पॉलिथीन केरी बैग के उपयोग पर प्रतिबंध की योजना पचलन में है। मध्यप्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के छः क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के माध्यम से नर्मदा नदी में प्रदूषण को रोकने व पॉलिथीन इत्यादि के उपयोग को रोकने हेतु स्थानीय प्रशासन के साथ कार्यवाही की जावेगी। बोर्ड के अधिकारी/नोडल अधिकारी नर्मदा तटीय क्षेत्रों में पॉलिथीन उपयोग के संबंध में अधिनियमों/नियमों का पालन कराने हेतु निम्नानुसार कार्यवाही की जावेगी – 1. आम जनता को पॉलिथीन के दृष्टप्रभावों से अवगत कराते हुये उनसके उपयोग को रोकने हेतु पेंपलेट्स वितरित कर जन-जाग्रति। 2. नर्मदा नदी के घाटों पर दीवार लेखन के

		<p>माध्यम से जल-जागरूकता।</p> <p>3. नर्मदा नदी के जल गुणवत्ता का मापन एवं प्रदर्शन।</p>
2	<p>उद्योगों से निकलने वाले अपशिष्टों का अनिवार्यतः उपचार एवं सुरक्षित निपटारा सुनिश्चित करना।</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● नर्मदा नदी के जलग्रहण क्षेत्र में प्रदूषणकारी प्रकृति के प्रमुख 11 उद्योग स्थापित हैं, जिनमें दूषित जल उपचार की उचित व्यवस्था कराई गई है। मात्र एक उद्योग मेसर्स सेक्युरिटी पेपर मिल, होशंगाबाद के उपचारित निःस्त्राव के अलावा किसी अन्य उद्योग को नर्मदा नदी में निःस्त्राव के अलावा किसी अन्य उद्योग को नर्मदा नदी में निःस्त्राव की अनुमति नहीं है। उद्योगों में आधुनिक उपचार संयंत्र लगवाकर उपचारित जल को प्रक्रिया व सिंचाई कार्यों में पुनः उपयोग कराया जाकर शून्य निःस्त्राव कराया जा रहा है। ● मध्यप्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के माध्यम से उद्योगों पर सतत निगरानी रखते हुये औद्योगिक अपशिष्टों का अनिवार्यतः उपचार एवं सुरक्षित निपटारा सुनिश्चित किया जा रहा है। बोर्ड के अधिकारी इन उद्योगों के जलग्रहण क्षेत्र से निकले एवं नर्मदा नदी में मलने वाले नालों पर नियमित रूप से निगरानी करेंगे।
3	<p>जल, नदी एवं वन्य प्राणियों के संरक्षण में प्रचलित अधिनियमों के संबंध में आमजनों को प्रशिक्षित करना।</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● मध्यप्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के छः क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के माध्यम से नर्मदा जल संरक्षण, जल प्रदूषण को रोकने आदि के संबंध में आम-जनता को प्रशिक्षित करने के लिये निम्नानुसार कार्यवाही की जावेगी- 1. नर्मदा नदी में उद्गम स्थल अमरकंटक से लेकर ककराना अलीराजपुर तक 31 बिन्दुओं पर जल गुणवत्ता का आंकलन किया जायेगा। 2. आम-जनता को नर्मदा जल प्रदूषण रोकने हेतु जानकारी देना। 3. नर्मदा नदी के घटों पर जल प्रदूषण रोकने संबंधी स्लोगन वाला राईटिंग के माध्यम से जल-जागरूकता। 4. नर्मदा नदी में जल प्रदूषण रोकने के लिये कपड़े, वाहन धुलने, पशु नहलाने एवं साबुन व डिटरजेंट आदि के दूषणभावों से अवगत कराना। 5. नर्मदा नदी में पूजन सामग्री/मूर्ति आदि के 6. विसर्जन करने से होने वाले प्रदूषण के दुष्प्रभावों 7. से अवगत कराना। 8. नर्मदा जल गुणवत्ता का मापन एवं प्रदर्शन करना। 9. बोर्ड द्वारा प्रमुख धार्मिक पर्वों/त्यौहारों जैसे

		मकर-संक्रांति, नर्मदा-जयती, पूर्णिमा/अमावस्या आदि पर मास-बाथिंगग के दौरान जल-जाग्रति कार्यक्रम आयोजित करना।
4	उद्योगों/कारखानों का बहाव (Effluents) एवं नालों के माध्यम से ग्रामों एवं शहरों के कचरे से नदी में मिलने से स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ने वाले गंभीर प्रभावों के संबंध में जागरूकता एवं स्थायी प्रचार-प्रसार की व्यवस्था करना।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● म.प्र. प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड को जल अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत सौंपे गये दायित्वों के अनुसार जलस्रोतों की स्वच्छता बनाये रखना भी शामिल है। बोर्ड द्वारा राज्य शासन के सहयोग से संचालित निम्नानुसार योजनाओं को प्रचार-प्रसार हेतु निरंतर किया जावेगा :- 1. पर्यावरण जल-जाग्रति हेतु संगोष्ठियां एवं रैलियां कर प्रदूषण नियंत्रण। 2. जल स्रोतों की गुणवत्ता का मापन एवं प्रदर्शन। 3. शहरों की परिवेशीय वायु गुणवत्ता का मापन तथा एक्यू.आई. का पब्लिक डोमेन में प्रदर्शन। 4. शहरों का ध्वनि प्रदूषण मापन। 5. शहरों में वाहनों का प्रदूषण मापन कर उनके उचित रख-रखव हेतु सुणव। 6. विशेष पर्वों पर घाटों पर नहाने आने वाले श्रद्धालुओं को जल प्रदूषण के प्रति जाग्रति हेतु जानकारी। 7. उद्योगों में अधिकाधिक वृक्षारोपण की सलाह। 8. उद्योगों/स्थानीय संस्थाओं में प्रदूषण नियंत्रण की उत्तम व्यवस्था करने पर परस्कार। 9. मेलों के दौरान जल प्रदूषण एवं संरक्षण से संबंधित प्रदर्शनियों का आयोजन। 10. ईकोफ्रेंडली मूर्तियां बनाने हेतु कार्यशालाओं का आयोजन। 11. मूर्तियों के नदी तालाबों में विसर्जन से होने वाले प्रदूषण के संबंध में जन-जाग्रति। 12. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स वेस्ट के प्रबंधन एवं अपवहन के प्रति जन-जाग्रति रैलियां। 13. बोर्ड द्वारा प्रमुख धार्मिक पर्वों/त्यौहारों मकर संक्रांति, नर्मदा जयंती, पूर्णिमा/अमावस्या आदि पर मास-बाथिंगग के दौरान जन-जाग्रति कार्यक्रम। ●
5	नर्मदा तथा सहायक नदी क्षेत्रों संचालित उद्योगों से निकलने वाले औद्योगिक अपशिष्ट/कचरे उपचार उपरांत सुरक्षित निष्पादन	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● सहायक नदी क्षेत्रों में कोई विशेष प्रदूषणकारी उद्योग स्थापित नहीं हैं तथापि गौर एवं परियट नदी जबलपुर के किनारे व आस-पास डेरी उद्योग स्थापित हैं, जिनसे

कराना।	नदी में प्रदूषण होता है। बोर्ड डेरियों का निःस्त्राव नर्मदा में न हो, इस हेतु सतत् निगरानी रखेगा।
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11. उद्योग विभाग

स, क,	चिन्हांकित गतिविधि	कार्ययोजना
1	नर्मदा तथा सहायक नदी क्षेत्रों में संचालित उद्योगों से निकलने वाले औद्योगिक अपशिष्ट/कचरे का उपचार उपरंत सुरक्षित निष्पादन।	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> नवम्बर 2018 तक औद्योगिक क्षेत्र उमरिया – डुंगरिया जिला जबलपुर (म.प्र.) में 0.34 एम.एल.डी. क्षमता की एस.टी.पी. का निर्माण किया जावेगा। अप्रैल 2019 तक औद्योगिक क्षेत्र मोहासा–बाबई जिला होशंगाबाद (म.प्र.) में 6.0 एम.एल.डी. क्षमता की एस.टी.पी. का निर्माण किय जावेगा।

26. It was informed by the Learned Counsel for State on 22.08.2017 that extensive tree plantation programme under “Hariyal Chunari” for carrying out tree plantation was lauched on 02.07.2017 and more than 2 crores (two crores) tree were planted throughout the State on 02.07.2017. It was further informed on 25.08.2017 that periodical review of the plantation is being taken and that the responsibility of protection and maintenance of trees planted is with the departments under whose jurisdiction these plantations were carried out.

27. In view of above, no further directions are required to be given. The Original Applications No. 139/2013, 33/2014, 30/2014 & 03/2015 stand **disposed of**.

28. We, however, direct to progress of works as per action programme mentioned above as submitted by the State in respect of all the departments will be submitted before this Tribunal after every three months by end of December, March, June and September. We also direct the MPPCB to regularly monitor the quality of water in the

places from where water samples were collected earlier and water analysis report be submitted before this Tribunal after every six months and in case there is abrupt deteriorations in quality of water it may be brought to the notice of this Tribunal immediately.

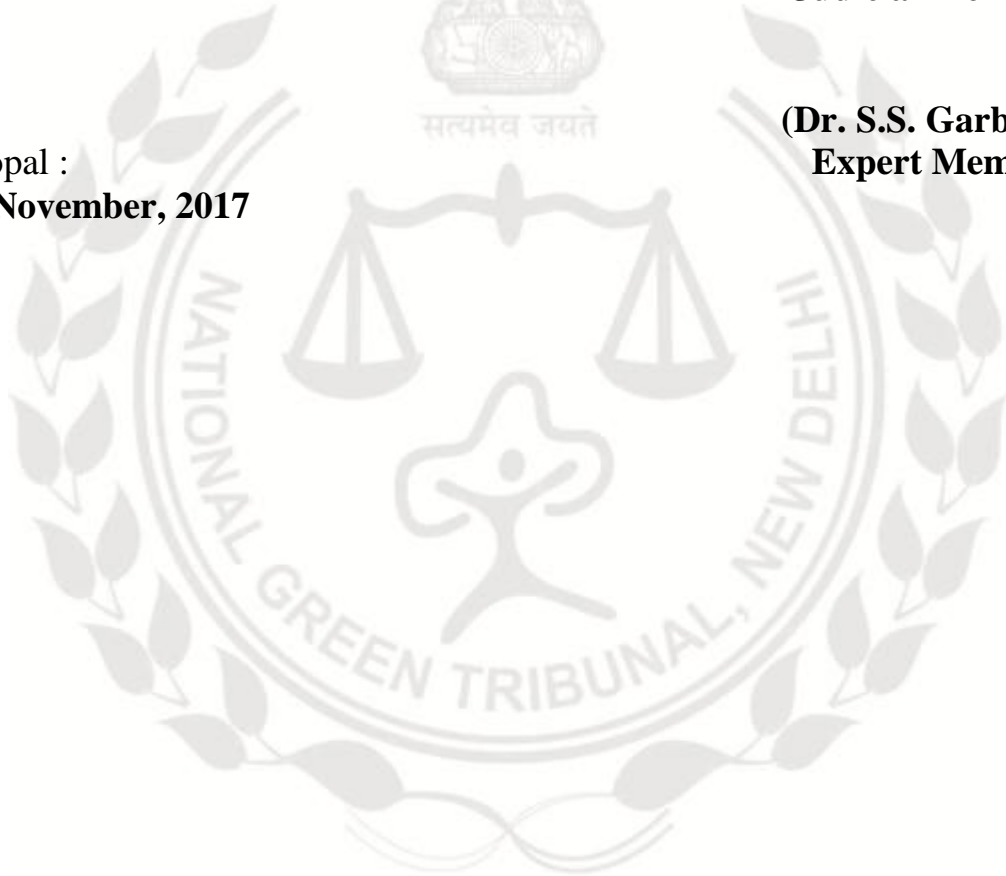
For reporting compliance matter be listed on **4th January, 2018**.



(Mr. Justice Dalip Singh)
Judicial Member

(Dr. S.S. Garbyal)
Expert Member

Bhopal :
6th November, 2017



NGT