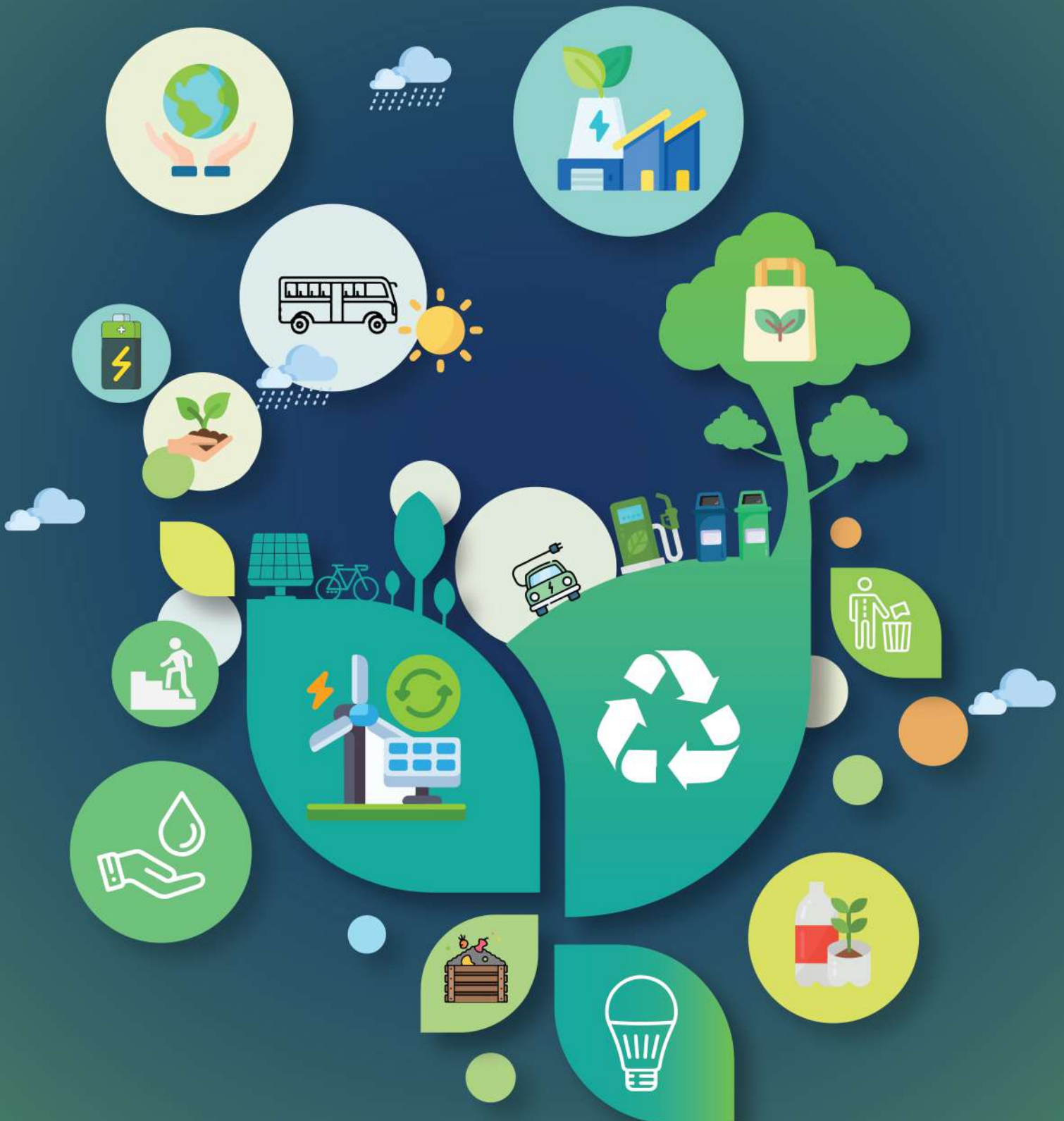


GREEN VERDICTS- 2022

A REPORT ON KEY JUDGEMENTS BY NGT IN 2022



DR. SUMAN MOR
DR. RAVINDRA KHAIWAL





*Justice Adarsh Kumar Goel
Former Judge Supreme Court of India
Chairperson
National Green Tribunal*

*Varidkot House
Copernicus Marg
New Delhi-110001
Tel. : 011-23043507*



March 25th, 2023

FOREWORD

It is my pleasure to release the annual round up of National Green Tribunal, 2022. This publication brings together the judgments with relevant information, scientific data, practices and resources to ensure the protection and preservation of environment. The National Green Tribunal (NGT) aims to provide the practical and expeditious disposal of environment related court cases while ensuring the sustainability and well-being.

NGT is an adjudicatory body established to ensure harmony between development and environmental protection and has passed several key judgments to promote sustainable development. Present booklet briefly mentions India's environmental laws and regulations while focusing on proceedings of various NGT benches and decisions taken by Tribunal across India. Indian constitution emphasizes the citizen's duty to protect the environment.

I extend my appreciation to Dr. Suman Mor from the Department of Environment Studies at Panjab University, Chandigarh and Dr. Ravindra Khaiwal from the Department of Community Medicine and School of Public Health of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Science and Research, Chandigarh, for compiling observations into this booklet which includes appraisal of the rulings of the NGT and provides guidance to effectively address the emerging environmental challenges having 'one earth' concept at the core.

I am sure that this booklet will serve as an essential source of information for all stakeholders interested in environmental protection and the conservation of natural resources. Let's all learn to live in harmony with nature.


(Justice Adarsh Kumar Goel)



Proceedings and Statistics
Striking Features of 2022
Thematic Orders

Business and Governance
Twenty two Orders of 2022

- Violation of MSW Rules
- Exploitation of Natural Water Bodies
- Solid waste & Liquid waste management
- Endangered Wildlife
- Deforestation
- Violation of Environmental Norms
- Industrial Pollution
- Indoor Air Quality
- Tourism Impact on Himalaya
- Microplastic in Human Blood

Orders on Environmental Compensation





National Green Tribunal 2022

The National Green Tribunal (NGT) held its proceedings during the year 2022 as Principal Bench from Delhi and through Zonal Benches operated at Pune, Kolkata, Chennai and Bhopal. The tribunal continued with carryover of 2971 Matters (from the year 2021) and left with 2060 matters under its consideration.

Proceedings and Statistics

Tribunal kept on studying the Public Grievances received related to local deteriorating environmental conditions like sanitation, encroachments leading to shrinkage of water bodies, operation of polluting industries in non-conforming / residential areas and others. Continuing with a carryover of 2971 Matters from the year 2021, the Tribunal left with 2060 matters under its consideration. The Tribunal also held Joint Seating with Zonal Benches to adjudicate cases filed before 2017 and gave them finality. However, later on, Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 18.10.2022 in Special Leave Petition No(s). 17931/2022, The National Green Tribunal & Anr. vs. The Goa Foundation & Ors. held directing to have jurisdictional proceedings that is, holding proceedings at the West Zone bench of NGT at Pune only.

Beyond online filing, Tribunal kept on studying the Public Grievances received by it through mail and post. Tribunal after having gone through the references 2426, and based on substantive cause, have been listed before the benches. Accordingly, 558 grievances were listed of which, 214 were disposed of with the directions and 344 are under consideration.





Thematic Orders

The Tribunal dealt with many issues falling under different subjects and the thematic classification and a number of matters dealt are Tabulated as under:

20	ACCIDENTS	●	●	ESZ	06
43	MSW	●	●	ROAD CONSTRUCTIONS	03
25	RIVERS	●	●	CETP	40
19	SEWAGE	●	●	PWM	01
05	STONE CRUSHERS	●	●	E-WASTE	01
05	BRICK KILNS	●	●	HAZARDOUS WASTE	02
08	MINING	●	●	WILD-LIFE	05
17	SAND MINING	●	●	BMW	02
04	GROUND WATER	●	●	GENERAL POLLUTION	06
10	WATER BODIES	●	●	TREE/FOREST	02
08	CONSTRUCTION	●	●	INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING	03
05	ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE	●	●	AIR POLLUTION	05



Business and Governance

While Tribunal directed on issues related to environmental protection, dealt with matters which are also on the national agenda. The matters are on; Rejuvenation of river Ganga (Namami Gange), Swachha Bharat, Ground Water conservation and others. In fact, the orders of the Tribunal do provide backup to the Governments at the Central and State level to expeditiously achieve the targets. Simultaneously, environmental restoration works also create employment and business opportunities.

Some of the business/ manufacturing (Make in India and Startup India) and employment area include; setting up of high and low cost waste management facilities, manufacturing associated machineries, encouragement of indigenous production of the products currently being imported, indigenous production of continuous ambient air, water and other monitoring equipment, employment in operation of waste management facilities through skilled and unskilled staff, and likewise several others.

Overall, in all such endeavors, the Government of India is supporting States with substantial financial assistance and hence, there seems to smooth way forward.





22 ORDERS OF 2022

1	01.11.2022 in O.A 286/2022
2	10.10.2022 in O.A 361/2022
3	07.11.2022 in O.A 777/2022
4	16.11.2022 in O.A 234/2022
5	15.11.2022 in O.A 392/2022
6	10.10.2022 in O.A 170/2021
7	11.10.2022 in O.A 41/2020
8	04.05.2022 in O.A 199/2021
9	11.07.2022 in APPEAL 72/2016 (WZ)
10	15.07.2022 in O.A 764/2018
11	04.05.2022 in O.A 487/2015
12	31.05.2022 in APPEAL 17/2021
13	19.09.2022 in APPEAL 35/2021
14	24.01.2022 in O.A 64/2016(WZ)
15	08.02.2022 in O.A 682/2019
16	04.07.2022 in O.A 214/2021
17	29.08.2022 in O.A 469/2022
18	22.07.2022 in O.A 200/2014
19	09.03.2022 in O.A 178/2022
20	21.04.2022 in O.A 462/2018
21	19.04.2022 in O.A 143/2016(WZ)
22	19.10.2022 in O.A 251/2022



Violation of MSW Rules

Hon'ble tribunal took up proceedings 'Suo Moto' in this matter. Matter related to media report which reported that seven persons were charred to death in a fire at a garbage dump site at Tajpur Road, Ludhiana. The Tribunal dealt with violation of MSW Rules resulting in damage to environment and public health and also resulting in deaths at some places.

On 01.11.2022 in OA286/2022
News item published in The Indian
Express dated 20th April, 2022, titled
"7 Charred to death in fire near
Ludhiana dumpsite".

On 11.10.2022 in O.A 300/2022
News item published in News18 dated
26.04.2022 titled "Delhi: Massive Fire at
Bhalswa Dump Yard, Fourth This Year; 13
Fire Tenders on Spot".

There was failure to scientifically handle more than 30 lakh MT solid waste which resulted in seven deaths, which continued to be the source of damage to the environment and public health by release of methane, other hazardous gases and contamination of groundwater. The Tribunal levied compensation of Rs. 100 crores out of which Rs. 57.5 lakh was directed to be paid to the heir of the victim and directed remedial measures on war footings.





There was failure to scientifically handle more than 1 crore MT solid waste which continued to be the source of damage to be the environment and public health by release of methane and other hazardous gases and contamination of groundwater. The Tribunal levied compensation of Rs. 900 crores and directed remedial measures on war footings.

The Tribunal levied compensation on the States like West Bengal Rs.500 crores, Punjab Rs.180 crore, Telangana Rs.177 crores, Maharashtra Rs.1200 crores, which failed to scientifically remediate the accumulated solid waste which remains a source of damage to the environment by release of hazardous gases and contamination of groundwater @ Rs.300 per MT, apart from compensation for discharging untreated sewage @ Rs.2crore per MLD.

Solid Waste and Liquid Waste (Sewage) Management

The most striking feature of the functioning of Green Court during 2022 was to undertake a third round of interaction in series with the Chief Secretaries to take stock situation on the gap existing in sewage and solid waste management. The Green Court during the year interacted with 20 States which included four UTs.



Imposition of environmental compensation is based on multiplying Rs. 2 Crore per MLD of gap in sewage management and for solid waste management, EC is based on multiplying legacy waste by Rs. 300 per MT. Tribunal directed the Central Government to look into gaps reported and back up States to execute meaningful programs.



• Exploitation of Natural Water Bodies

a. Illegal Extraction of Groundwater

Groundwater management is extremely crucial as illegal extraction of groundwater by builders leads to the persistent depletion of groundwater resource

O.A 392/2022 dated
15.11.2022,
O.A 199/2021 dated 04.05.2022

An Issue concerning illegally operating borewells and extraction of water by builders in Noida was comprehensively dealt with in O.A 392/2022. The Hon'ble tribunal directed the sealing of all illegal borewells and recovery of compensation for the remedial actions. Another issue related to the illegal extraction of water for the construction project - "Saviour Park", in Ghaziabad, UP was discussed in O.A 199/2021 and compensation of 40 crores was imposed on project proponent. Further, to monitor and regulate the ground water level tribunal directed the installation of digital water meters connected to central servers be laid down before granting consent for the withdrawal of groundwater.

b. Groundwater Quality

A check dam at Parakani was being constructed in a no development zone and without necessary CRZ clearance and also affected groundwater quality depriving drinking water to residents in O. A. 172/2020(SZ) dated 17.08.2022. The hon'ble tribunal held that the check dam without obtaining prior CRZ clearance is illegal,



but due to the project being in public interest tribunal did not recommended the direct demolition of the same. The tribunal further held that the project can only go on after obtaining CRZ clearance if it is permissible under law. The tribunal directed SCZMA to conduct an enquiry with regard to environmental compensation and pass appropriate orders.



c. Maintenance of Natural water bodies

Order of the tribunal dated 11.10.2022 in O.A 41/2020 and 10.10.2022 in O.A 170/2021 dealt with issue related to sludge and untreated water disposal to natural water bodies.

O.A 41/2020 dated 11.10.2022,
O.A 170/2021 dated 10.10.2022,
O.A 764/2018 dated 15.07.2022
and O.A 64/2016(WZ)

The tribunal observed a violation of environmental norms in maintaining the ponds at Kadaura and directed to remove encroachment, ban sludge disposal and suggested to include steps for waste water treatment.

In another similar matter related to the discharge of untreated sewage at Lar, District Deora, Uttar Pradesh. Tribunal held that compensation of 7.5 crores is to be deposited by State of Uttar Pradesh.



Dumping of untreated sewage and release of polluted wastewater in the open and surrounding area of village Nangal Kalanwas addressed in a

order dated 15.07.2022 in O.A 764/2018. Illegal encroaching upon the agricultural canal was done by residents of the project developed by M/s TDI Infrastructure Ltd. Tribunal considered the violations and directed deposit of environmental compensation by the Project Proponents for the restoration of environment.

The tribunal directed Proponents to pay compensation of 2 crores in O.A 64/2016(WZ) in matters related to the discharge of untreated effluents into Arabian Sea at Navapur, and into creeks and nallas in the vicinity by industries established in industrial areas, set up by Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation(MIDC). The tribunal directed the compensation amount for restoration of the environment and healthcare activities of people in the area and under supervision.

Hon'ble tribunal suggested that the Member Secretary, NGC i.e. DG, NMCG may place the agenda of reviewing the existing mechanism for executing the work of setting up and maintaining requisite treatment systems to ensure prevention of pollution of Ganga in the next meeting of the NGC for the prevention, control and abatement of pollution of river Ganga.

ENDANGERED WILDLIFE

Establishment of illegal commercial sites near the wildlife reserve areas is of substantial concern as a rise in these activities are greatly impacting the habitat of wildlife mainly due to noise pollution. A similar matter was assessed in O.A 777/2022 on the impact of proposed musical festivities close to Tiger reserve at Ranthambhore, Rajasthan. As Tiger Reserve is an ecosensitive zone and any nonforest activities in wildlife are intended to maintain a balance between the development and



conservation of wildlife and biodiversity as laid down in orders passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court in W.P Civil No 337 of 1995. As directed by the tribunal, a mandatory requisite approval for conducting any festivities and celebrations are required. Another issue related to illegal functioning of Hotels, Resorts, Pubs, Clubs and Ashrams and other illegal commercial activities in the Chilla Range of Rajaji National Park was dealt in O.A 361/2022.



All commercial activities by operating establishments in the forest area are being stopped by the tribunal for the conservation of wildlife species and ecosystem. The orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the National Green Tribunal (NGT) are aimed at maintaining the balance between the development and conservation of wildlife and bio-diversity. The NGT has taken strict measures to prevent any illegal activities in the reserve areas, such as stopping the functioning of Hotels, Resorts, Pubs, Clubs and Ashrams and other illegal commercial activities, and also requires prior approval for any festivities and celebrations in the eco-sensitive zones. These measures are essential for the conservation of wildlife species and the preservation of their habitats.



DEFORESTATION

Conservation of the forest ecosystem is of dire need as uncontrolled deforestation not only affects the ecosystem but significantly impacts the climate conditions.

(O.A 234/2022 dated 16.11.2022,
Appeal 17/2021 dated 31.05.2022,
Appeal No. 35/2021
dated 19.09.2022)

On account of the same, a number of appeals have been filed on illegal tree cutting for the construction of group housing and multi purpose projects. Tribunal found that illegal cutting of trees was done in various parts of India such as Faridabad, New Delhi and Uttarakhand. A compensation of 10 crores for cutting of 500

TREES
ARE THE
ORNAMENTS
OF THE
EARTH
SAVE THEM



trees by taking the value of each tree as 2 lakh was imposed to restore the status of deemed forest in Faridabad. The tribunal directed to hold the construction of the group housing project at 3 Cavalry Lane and 4 Chhatra Marg as EC granted permission without proper evaluation in Appeal 17/2021 dated 31.05.2022. However, permission was granted for the construction of the Lakhwar Multipurpose project as a report compiled by the joint committee stated that the project is of national interest and compliant with all norms.





VIOLETION OF ENVIRONMENTAL NORMS

Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change along with the Central Pollution Control Board at the National level as well as the State Pollution Control Boards at the State level have formulated a number of environmental laws for the protection of air & water quality and sustainable development. However, implementation of the same is still a great challenge as multiple appeals have been filed against violation of the environmental norms.

Remedial action against violation of environmental norms by Trident Factory, Dhanaula, Mansa Road, Barnala, Punjab in O.A 682/2019 dated 08.02.2022

Hon'ble Tribunal imposed compensation to the tune of 5 crores on 'polluter pays' principle considering the period and nature of violations and financial capacity of the unit but on a conservative estimate and directed CPCB and MoEF&CC through the CPCB to file separate status report.

A review application R.A 17/2022 in O.A 214/2021 was filed a seeking review of the order dated 13.05.2022 which directed that the Project Proponent may not be allowed to operate the plant unless a Joint Committee of CPCB and DPCC certifies that the project can be operated in accordance with the consent conditions and environmental norms and in case the project is to be permitted, the Committee may ensure 100% recirculation of treated water and the adoption of ZLD system. The tribunal partly modified the

direction requiring the adoption of ZLD system as a condition for the operation of the plant in O.A 214/2021 dated 04.07.2022.

An appeal was filed against the construction, operation and maintenance of 4 lane highway of the stretch of NH-17B from Varnapuri to Sada Junction for environmental norms as the project is close to erosion prone Baina Beach and Bogda-Desterro Hillock.

It was observed by the tribunal that there was a binding judgment dated 04.05.2011 in W.P. No. 470/2006 of the Bombay High Court that directed handing over of land to enable NHAI to construct the road thereby concluding that there was no ground to interfere with the said CRZ clearance of the project.

Project on Hold

O.A. 223/2021(SZ) dated 10.02.2022
O.A. 172/2020(SZ) : 17.08.2022
O.A. No.297/2022 dated 14.10.2022

Appeal No. 14 of 2019 (SZ)
dated 30.09.2022

Appeal No. 15 of 2020 (SZ)
dated 30.09.2022

Projects on hold as environment clearance for the same has not been granted and the establishments fall under the eco-sensitive zone.

In matter related to the navigation infrastructure in the River Ganga in the stretch from Allahabad to Haldia by Inland Waterways Authority of India.





The tribunal held that the matter was concerned Allahabad High Court order dated 28.04.2016 deals with the matter and there is no scope for the Hon'ble tribunal to consider the matter as far as this project is concerned as High Court expressly referred to the issue of EC and allowed the PP to

proceed with the project and get EIA conducted after commissioning of the project.

The undertaking of carrying capacity assessment of ecosensitive areas to give effect to the principle of 'Sustainable Development' tribunal issued direction for undertaking carrying capacity study of atleast 2 eco sensitive areas in every State/UT, to be coordinated by CPCB with concerned States/UT's.

Tribunal while disposing of the matter directed that MoEF& CC need to devise mechanisms to get conservation plans prepared for all the Notified ESZs, EFAs and State Governments.

The Chief Secretaries are advised to identify ESZs and EFAs for preparing and regulating conservation plans and take further measures accordingly.

Environmental clearance granted to the project under consideration in

Appeal 02/2020(SZ) dated 29.09.2022
Appeal No. 35/2021 dated 19.09.2022
Appeal No. 21/2021 dated 16.08.2022

O.A. 90/2021/EZ dated 15.06.2022

Execution Application 09/2021 in
O.A 78/2021 dated 19.05.2022





INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION



Outcome of proceedings initiated in O.A 1038/2018 which was taken up 'Suo Moto' pursuant to a newspaper report, pertaining to the ranking of industrial clusters. The issue before the tribunal was that CPCB prepared a comprehensive environmental assessment of industrial clusters in 2009-2010 and took action for resolving environment issues based on the degree of industrial pollution in such clusters.

It was contended that the method of assessment of CEPI score is illegal. The Hon'ble tribunal found that there was no patent illegality or infirmity, violating any statutory law. The tribunal held that in O.A 469/2022 the methodology does not fall under jurisdiction under Section 14 and 15 of the NGT Act, which was rejected.

INDOOR AIR QUALITY

Poor indoor air quality due to the presence of smoke, vapors, mold and chemicals used in certain paints, furnishings, and cleaners greatly affecting human health. The tribunal observed that there is no statutory bar to regulate indoor air quality under the Air Act or the EP Act and the Rules.



The tribunal directed committee to evolve an appropriate mechanism by the MoEF and CPCB in coordination with other concerned Ministries particularly the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Ministry of Health, with CPCB being the nodal agency. The Hon'ble tribunal held that the need for such regulation is certainly shown by the guidelines of WHO and CSIR.



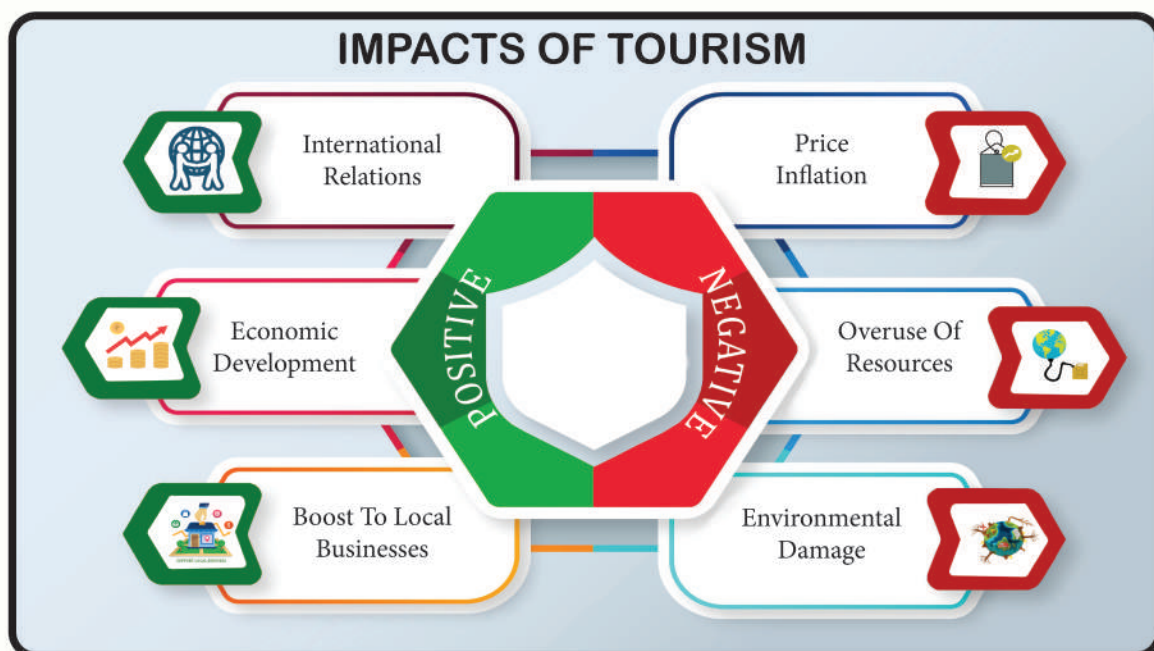


TOURISM IMPACT ON HIMALAYAS

Exploitation of nature due to the rapid growth of tourism in the Himalayan range is causing geo environmental constraints. It was found that huge damage to the environment in the ecosensitive Himalyan States of India on account of unregulated tourism activities, needs to be regulated and checked to effectuate the Sustainable Development principle.



On 09.03.2022 in O.A 178/2022, the Hon'ble tribunal directed the G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment, Almora, which is tasked with studies of the Himalayan region to undertake study and to update any study already conducted in light of a media report published in The Hindu dated 27.02.2022 titled "Tourism has brought economic prosperity to the Himalayan region, but the environmental cost has been catastrophic."





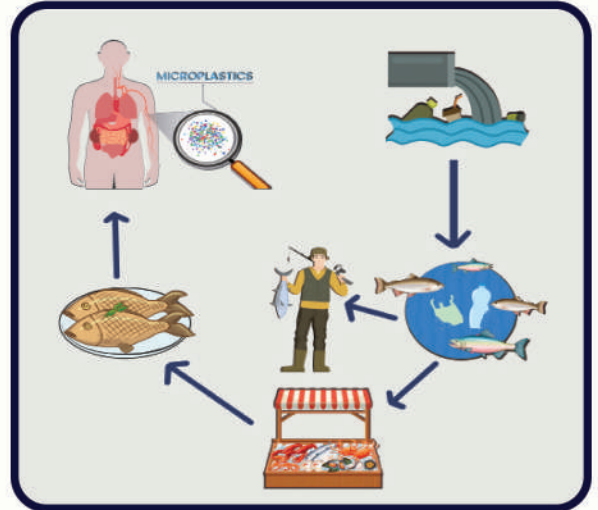
MICROPLASTICS IN HUMAN BLOOD

A million tons of plastic waste dumped on daily basis not only adversely affecting the earth's environment but the existence of microplastics in human blood came to existence and the concern arose in a News article published in The Hindu dated 29.03.2022 titled "Detecting microplastics in human blood."

The Hindu dated 29.03.2022 titled "Detecting microplastics in human blood."

On detailed analysis tribunal held that there is a need to conduct further studies, considering the studies already conducted, to be steered by the Committee comprising of CPCB, ICMR, Central

Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology (CIPET), NCSCM, and any other expert institutions as required, under the Nodal



coordination of CPCB and called for suggestions/ recommendations which may cover standards for safe environment, remedial steps to reduce the menace of microplastic and addressing other incidental issues.





ORDERS ON ENVIRONMENT COMPENSATION

The Tribunal applied principles of Sustainable Development, Precautionary and Polluter Pays. Some of the illustrations to this affect are discussed below.

O.A 286/2022



- Compensation of 100 crores imposed by NGT
- Imposed on State Government of Punjab
- Environment compensation imposed by Punjab Pollution Control Board
- For non compliance of SWM Rules,2016

O.A 300/2022



- Compensation for restoration of 900 crores
- Imposed on NCT of Delhi
- Violation of SWM Rules, 2016, for continuous emission of methane due to the pilling up of waste & other harmful.

Appeal No. 15/2021



- Compensation charge of Rs. 46,00,000 (No explicit accounting of NPV) or Rs. 66,58,953 (Explicit accounting of NPV)
- On State of UP
- For illegal extraction of ground water and conducting mining without requisite consent

O.A 234/2022



- Compensation of 10 crores by taking value of each tree at 2 lakhs
- Violation of order & holding the area to be 'deemed forest'
- For cutting of 500 trees and illegal construction activities

O.A 1002/2018



- To deposit 100 crores and 50 crores
- Failure of Urban Development department to remedy the violation by Khoda Municipality
- Imposed on Noida Authority and DJB
- For causing damage to the environment and public health

O.A 199/2021



- Compensation of 12.80 crores and Rs 7.43 illegal extraction of ground water
- A compensation of 40 crores for violating requirement of prior EC & CTE
- Violation of environmental norms in setting up of a construction project - "Saviour Park",

O. A. 438/2018



- On the withdrawal of ground water by 122 hotels in Ghaziabad
- Fixed compensation at 50 lakhs per establishment having more than 100 rooms, 25 lakhs for establishment with 50-100 rooms and 10 lakhs for establishment having upto 50 rooms

In O.A 392/2022



- Compensation equal to atleast 0.5% of the project cost of the PP's
- In accordance Ministry of Jal Shakti, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Central Ground Water Authority, Government of India
- For illegal withdrawal of ground water for future.



ORDERS ON ENVIRONMENT COMPENSATION

O. A. 324/2021



- Fixed compensation of Rs 500 crores
- On the discharge of untreated waste into the lake
- Imposed on state of Karnataka

In OA 65/2022



- Pollution caused by the 30 jaggery making units in village Badka, Tehsil Baraut, District Bagpat, Uttar Pradesh
- On the state of Uttar Pradesh
- Violation of CPCB guidelines about location and causing air pollution.

O.A 606/2018



- Imposed compensation of 3500 crores
- For failure to bridge the gaps in processing of waste and sewage
- On the State of West Bengal

O. A. 909/2018



- Imposed compensation for 200 crores
- Gaps in waste generation and treatment
- On Ghaziabad Nagar Nigam and Ghaziabad Development Authority

O. A. 606/2018



- Imposed compensation of 12000 crores
- For failure to bridge the gaps in processing of waste and sewage.
- On the State of Maharashtra

O. A.116/2014



- Imposed compensation of 120 crores
- Contamination of water bodies and ground water in and around District Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh
- On the State of UP

O. A. 490/2019



- Imposed compensation 100 crores
- On the discharge of untreated sewage into Sai River

O. A. 170/2021



- Compensation of 7.5 crores
- For dumping untreated sewage
- On the State of UP

O.A 606/2018



- Imposed compensation of 2080 crores
- for failure to bridge the gaps in processing of waste and sewage
- On the State of Punjab

O.A 606/2018



- Imposed compensation of 3800 crores
- For failure to bridge the gaps in processing of waste and sewage
- On State of Telangana

O.A 606/2018



- Compensation of 3000 crores
- For failure to bridge the gaps in processing of waste and sewage.
- On the State authorities of Rajasthan

In OA 249/2021



- Compensation regard to the cost of restoration of damage
- For illegal mining and illegal extraction of ground water



ORDERS ON ENVIRONMENT COMPENSATION

O. A. 606/2018

- Compensation of 2900 crores
- For failure to bridge the gaps in processing of waste and sewage
- On the state of Karnataka

O. A. 241/2021

- Environmental compensation 32 crores
- For the discharge of untreated waste into the river
- On the state of J&K

O.A 64/2016(WZ)

- Compensation of more than 100 crores on 100 industrial units in MIDC, and compensation of 2 crores on MIDC
- On the discharge of untreated effluents into Arabian Sea at Navapur, and into creeks and nallas in the vicinity by industries established in industrial area,
- On Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation(MIDC)
- For restoration of environment and healthcare activities of people in the area





Initiatives of the Indian Government for Sustainable and Cleaner India

G20 One Life One Earth One Mission is a unified effort to advance sustainable development, protect the environment, and confront climate change. It is an agreement to collaborate globally to reduce poverty, improve health and wellbeing, generate employment, guarantee clean water and energy access, and promote equitable access to resources.



Lifestyle For Environment (LiFE)-The Government of India has set a mission to ensure a safe and clean environment for present and future generations. This is achieved through the implementation of laws, regulations, and policies that protect the environment and promote sustainable development.

The Namami Gange project is an initiative implemented by the Government of India in 2014 to protect and restore the River Ganga and its associated ecosystems. The project seeks to reduce pollution levels through the implementation of efficient sewage treatment systems, the enhancement of river-front infrastructure, and greater public awareness.



Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA) is a nation-wide campaign launched in India in 2014 to improve solid waste management and eliminate open defecation across the country. The campaign is the largest cleanliness drive in India, with millions of government employees, school and college students participating.

The Green Skill Development Programme (GSDP) is an initiative of the Government of India, administered by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC). This programme aims to equip individuals with the necessary skills for working in the green economy.



The National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (NMHES) was launched in 2019. It aims to protect and conserve the fragile mountain ecosystem of the Himalayas. It focuses on improving the resilience of the Himalayan ecosystem by promoting sustainable development and management of natural resources.





KIDS, VAAAYU & CORONA 1
Who wins the fight?
A Guide for COVID-19 Awareness

KIDS, VAAAYU & CORONA 2
Can we Defeat Pandemic?
A Guide for COVID-19 Prevention

KIDS, VAAAYU & CORONA
Part 3: COVID-19 Containment

KIDS, VAAAYU & CORONA
COVID APPROPRIATE BEHAVIOUR
(A Guide for Kids, Parent & Health Care Staff COVID-19)

KIDS, VAAAYU & CORONA: 5
ROLE OF VACCINE- PAAL OF CORONA
(A Guide about COVID-19 Vaccines & Role of Vaccines)

KIDS, VAAAYU & CORONA 6
COVID-19 VACCINES VS VACCINE MISDEEDS
A Guide to Know More & Learn about COVID-19 Vaccine & Misdeeds

**COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A GUIDE TO NEW NORMAL
LIVING WITH COVID-19**

COVID-19 - ASSOCIATED MUCORMYCOSES

COVID-19
HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE: HELP-DURING HISTORICAL
PANDEMIC: A GUIDE TO KNOW MORE ABOUT COVID-19

COVID-19 PREVENTION
ROLE OF RESIDENTIAL WELFARE ASSOCIATION
A Handbook for RWAs (Residential Welfare Association & Property Society)

COVID-19 & HOME-BASED CARE
REDUCE THE WAVES

**POST COVID-19 MANAGEMENT
(YOUR GUIDE TO LONG COVID-19 CARE)**

**COVID-19 PREVENTION
GUIDEBOOK FOR SCHOOLS**

**STAYING HEALTHY
WHILE STUDYING
OR WORKING
ONLINE**

**SAFE & ECO-FRIENDLY DIWALI
PROMOTES KHUSHHALI**
(A Handbook for Parents & Teachers for Promoting Safe & Eco-Friendly Diwali)

ECO FRIENDLY HOLI
Let's play safe
A Guide to Reduce the Harmful Effect of Synthetic Color Contaminant

PREVENT HEARING LOSS
Let Hearing Loss Not Limit You

GREEN VERDICTS - 2020
A report on key judgements by NGT in 2020

GREEN VERDICTS-2021
A report on key judgements by NGT in 2021

KIDS, VAAAYU & CLIMATE CHANGE
I READ AND I LEARN

**AIR POLLUTION & COVID-19
MITIGATION STRATEGIES**
LET'S NOT GET THE SOLUTIONS

**HEALTH ADAPTATION PLAN
FOR DISEASES DUE TO
AIR POLLUTION**

AIR POLLUTION INFOGRAPHICS
A Historical Guide for Awareness to Action

HEALTH SECTOR PREPAREDNESS FOR AIR POLLUTION
A Handbook for Health Professionals

**Handbook for Health Professionals on
Air Pollution & its Impact on Health**
Related Progress in Clean, Safe & Blue Built

KIDS, VAAAYU & HAR GHAR TIRANGA

UNMASKING PLASTIC POLLUTION
SAY NO TO PLASTIC POLLUTION

ECO-HEALTH CALENDAR 2023
LIFE, G20, ONE FAMILY, ONE EARTH, ONE FUTURE
वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
Community Environmental Empowerment Programme (CEEP) Project

www.care4cleanair.com

Download From



Dr.Suman Mor

Associate Professor
Department of Environment Studies
Panjab University, Chandigarh,
160014, India
sumanmor@yahoo.com



Dr.Ravindra Khaiwal

Professor of Environment Health
Department of Community Medicine School
of Public Health PGIMER, Chandigarh,
160012, India
khaiwal@yahoo.com

