

**POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE
JAMMU & KASHMIR**

VISION DOCUMENT

2022-2047



Manoj Sinha



**LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
JAMMU & KASHMIR**

Message

I am delighted to know that the J&K Pollution Control Committee has prepared ***Amrit Kaal - Vision Document*** to restore ecological health and reverse the degradation of natural inheritance through holistic approach.

It is vital that strategic structures are set up for synergizing the efforts to minimize the impact of pollution and to explore innovative models for a new equilibrium between man and nature. I am very happy that J&K Pollution Control Committee has brought a new sense of purpose and earnestness through this vision document to evolve an integrated approach for prevention & control of pollution and environmental protection and regeneration.

The Vision Document' highlights values, interests, priorities far-sightedness, commitment and concern for our natural heritage by J&K Pollution Control Committee and determination to effectively deal with multiple environmental crises that confront our society and fragile ecosystem.

I am confident the 'Vision Document' will result into environmentally sustainable development strategies to prevent pollution control environmental degradation and strengthen our capability to deal with the future challenges to ensure economic and ecological security for the people.

I congratulate the J&K Pollution Control Committee for preparing the Vision Document and convey my best wishes for their future endeavours.

(Manoj Sinha)

**Dr. Arun Kumar Mehta,
IAS**



**Chief Secretary
Jammu & Kashmir**

Message

Action with a vision can change the world. Every strategy with clear vision is effective in ensuring completion of actions within stipulated timelines.

"When a plan or strategy fails, people are tempted to assume it was the wrong vision. Plans and strategies can always be changed and improved. But vision doesn't change. Visions are simply refined with time."

The "Amrit Kaal Vision was announced by the Central Government as part of the Union Budget 2022-2023 and will serve as a blueprint for the growth and progress of the country "from India@75 to India@100". As part of the "Amrit Kaal Vision, the JKPCC also seeks to adopt a futuristic and holistic approach towards fulfilling its duties as a regulatory authority.

The Amrit Kaal Vision document 2022-47 will serve as a guiding light to ensure effective strategies and planning to minimize pollution related problems and safeguard environment. It will help to generate preparedness of the concerned organization to anticipate emerging environment-related issues as well as develop and implement effective strategies based on an objective, scientific approach. It will further enable the JKPCC to make phased action plans for J&K specific sectors with clear short-term and long-term goals and to build its personnel, scientific, technological and infrastructural capacities for achieving these goals.

It gives me immense pleasure that JK Pollution Control Committee has come forward with a vision document, which is more than necessary to ensure delineating future strategies, action plans and way forward to ensure effective delivery of roles and responsibilities of an organization.

(Dr. Arun Kumar Mehta)

**Dheeraj Gupta
IAS**



**Principal Secretary to Govt.
Forest, Ecology and
Environment Department**

Message

It gives me immense pleasure to know that Pollution control Committee, Jammu and Kashmir has taken initiative to publish vision document in consonance with "Amrit Kaal" Vision for dissemination of information among all stakeholders with respect to the activities being carried out by JKPCC on regular basis on environmental protection and future strategies to ensure more effective discharge of duties with respect to compliance monitoring and enforcement.

I am sure that the vision and strategy provided in this document shall act as a beacon of light to all stakeholders for setting up their priorities regarding environmental health and issues related thereto. It also throws light on the fulfilment of mandates of JKPCC as per provisions laid under respective Rules / Guidelines on regular basis.

It is very important to have a clear road map to proceed for betterment of an organization with respect to delivery of service and enforcement of compliance. The vision document shall surely enhance the compliance management system through innovations in compliance monitoring and enforcement.

I congratulate JKPCC authorities to come up with this thoughtful vision document that will not only help in fixing future strategies and targets but also act a torch bearer for future endeavours.



(Dheeraj Gupta)

**Dr. Neelu Gera,
IFS**



**Chairperson,
J&K Pollution
Control Committee**

Message

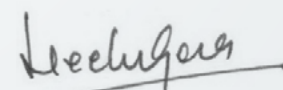
The JKPCC is committed to ensure clean and healthy environment for UT of J&K. The publication of this vision document by JKPCC was much required to achieve this vision by ensuring improvement in work efficiency of the Committee.

The Vision document adopts a futuristic and holistic approach to address gaps in multi-sectoral wings of the Committee which includes Surveillance, Monitoring, Enforcement and Publication of Reports. It also includes IEC activities for creating mass awareness to ensure effective implementation of environmental laws.

The document provides a glimpse of the activities already being undertaken by JKPCC, especially those with public interface and presents a strategy to enlarge its compliance, monitoring and enforcement umbrella so as to effectively address issues of pollution abatement and environmental management in the UT of J&K. It also refers to strategies to further improve swift redressal of consent cases and public complaints.

Through this document, specific goals have been set to ensure stakeholder participation and satisfaction in the regulatory process through innovations in the consent management system and developing the committee's research and development activities in environmental management and pollution abatement.

I am sure that the vision document will guide the JKPCC to achieve its vision of sustainable development with clean and healthy environment for all the citizens through effective pollution abatement.


(Dr. Neelu Gera)

**K. Ramesh Kumar,
IFS**



**Member Seretray,
J&K Pollution Control
Committee**

Foreword

I express my sincere gratitude to the far vision of worthy Chairperson, JKPCC, under whose guidance and supervision, JKPCC has come up with a thoughtful vision which can prove to be very beneficial for betterment of society and environment at large.

In order to maximize compliance by stakeholders, the JKPCC aims to strengthen its Compliance Management System by augmenting both compliance monitoring and compliance enforcement. The JKPCC intends to convert the current compliance monitoring system to a more innovative system that combines surveillance and regulatory checks with self-regulation by stakeholders.

It shall be ensured that compliance and monitoring strategy shall be improved in line with the vision document and adequate physical, manpower, organizational, and management resources shall be developed for effectively performing the committee's statutory duties.

I assure on behalf of JKPCC Scientific and Engineering fraternity that vision and strategy envisaged in the vision document shall be complied and implemented with sincerity and commitment by all concerned to ensure on ground improvement in all sectors, with goals to achieve clean air and clean water resources for the residents of J&K.



(K. Ramesh Kumar)

INTRODUCTION

The Jammu and Kashmir Pollution Control Committee is a statutory body entrusted with the enforcement and implementation of environmental laws, rules and regulations as well as judicial decisions regarding the same within the territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

The J&K Pollution Control Committee was first created as the J&K Pollution Control Board vide Govt. Order No. 34 of 1987 dated 30-08-1987 under Section 4(1) of the Water (Prevention & Control) of Pollution Act 1974 (hereinafter referred to as "Water Act") with jurisdiction over the

former state of Jammu & Kashmir. With the enactment of the J&K Reorganization Act, 2019 (No. 34 of 2019) dt.9/8/2019, the legal status of J&KPCB changed to the Jammu and Kashmir Pollution Control Committee (hereinafter referred to as "JKPCC") for the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir under the provisions of Sec. 4(4) of Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Sec. 6 of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (hereinafter referred to as "Air Act") vide notification no. C-603/J&K PCC/Legal-2021 dt. 25th March 2021.



MANDATE OF THE JKPC

The JKPC is the regulatory authority for prevention and control of pollution and effective environmental management within the territory of J&K. Its principal functions include the monitoring of pollution levels (including air, water and noise pollution, etc.) and ensuring compliance of environment-related laws, rules and regulations by industrial units and other pollution and waste generating establishments. The JKPC collaborates with the Central Pollution Control Board (hereinafter referred to as 'CPCB') for prevention, control or abatement of water and air pollution, implementation of various rules, regulations and schemes. The JKPC performs a range of other functions, such as contributing to the formulation of environmental policies, advising government departments and civic bodies on pollution abatement, environmental management and generating public awareness regarding environmental challenges.

Functions of the JKPC, as prescribed by various statutes and rules and regulations, are summarised as:

- i. Planning and execution of a comprehensive programme for the prevention, control and abatement of environmental pollution;
- ii. Advising the government on matters pertaining to prevention, control and abatement of pollution and environmental management including the suitability and location of industrial units and commercial estates which are likely to cause environmental pollution;
- iii. Laying down standards, in consultation with the CPCB for the emission or discharge of environmental pollutants by industrial units as well as other sources;
- iv. Monitoring air and water quality as well as the management of waste within J&K;
- v. Regulating industrial activity by issuance of Consent for Establishing and Operation of Industrial units as per section 25/26 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and as per Section 21 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981;
- vi. Monitoring and enforcing compliance with environmental standards by industrial units and other commercial estates;
- vii. Formulating and enforcing procedures and safeguards for the handling and disposal of hazardous substances including the grant of authorizations for Hazardous Waste Management under the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016; Biomedical Waste Management under the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Plastic Waste Management under the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (hereinafter referred to as "E.P. Act");
- viii. Monitoring compliance by government departments and civic bodies with environmental standards and advising them on matters relating to pollution control and environmental management;
- ix. Collaborating with the CPCB for prevention, control or abatement of water and air pollution, implementation of different schemes like National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP), National water Monitoring Programme (NWMP), National Clean Air Programme (NCAP), etc., personnel training and organisation of mass education programmes;
- x. Conducting research on the prevention and control of environmental pollution;
- xi. Collecting and disseminating information relating to prevention and control of pollution and environmental management for public awareness;
- xii. Acting as the U.T. Nodal Agency under the Environment Education Awareness and Training (EEAT) programme of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India; and,
- xiii. Performing such other functions as it may think necessary for the proper discharge of its duties and generally for the purpose of carrying into effect the purposes of the Water Act, Air Act and E.P. Act.



Legal Framework Governing the Functioning of the JKPCC

In the performance of its functions, the JKPCC operates under the following laws, rules and regulations:

STATUTES

- | | |
|---|--|
| a. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. | c. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. |
| b. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. | d. The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991. |

RULES AND REGULATIONS NOTIFIED UNDER THE ABOVE STATUTES:

- | | |
|---|--|
| a. The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 | j. The Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989. |
| b. Environment Impact Assessment Notification 2006 | k. The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000. |
| c. The J&K Non-Biodegradable Material (Management, Handling and Disposal) Act, 2007. | l. The Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016. |
| d. The Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2022. | m. The ozone depleting substances (Regulation and constitute Rules, 2000 (as amended to date). |
| e. The Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016. | n. The chemical Accidents (Emergency planning, preparedness and response rules, 1996 (as amended to date). |
| f. The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. | o. The wetlands (Conservation and management) Rules 2017, (as amended to date). |
| g. The Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 (as amended to date). | |
| h. The e-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022. | |
| i. The Batteries (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000. | |

Various Orders and directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the National Green Tribunal and the Hon'ble High Courts.



Stakeholders Of JKPCC

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Government Departments / Private Institutions of UT of J&K.</p> | <p>Civic bodies, Urban and Rural Local Bodies, Waste generating bodies, such as Development Authorities.</p> |
| <p>Central Government Departments, Central Pollution Control Board</p> | <p>Private organizations RWAs / Public Sector undertakings, Financial institutions,</p> |
| <p>Industries and industrial associations</p> | <p>Research organizations working on environment-related problems.</p> |
| <p>Civil Society, NGOs, Local communities</p> | <p>Employees of JKPCC</p> |

MEETING ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES IN J&K

The Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir is currently witnessing rapid economic growth including the development of the industrial sector and expansion of sectors such as tourism. The UT's infrastructural capabilities are also growing in step with the needs of the expanding economic sector. At the same time, economic progress and population growth have resulted in increased urbanisation.

While such economic development is necessary for the advancement of the people of J&K, it has come with its own set of environmental challenges. The growth of industrial estates, river-bed mining, stone crushers, etc., as well as construction activity, may lead to increased suspended particulate matter (SPM) concentration in the ambient air, contamination of water sources, depletion of ground water, increased emission of dust and carbon dioxide, increased ambient temperature and large-scale

generation of sewage and solid waste (especially plastic and hazardous waste). Similarly, increased urbanisation and population growth have the potential to escalate problems such as traffic congestion, air pollution from vehicular emissions, depletion and contamination of water sources, noise pollution, increased generation of municipal solid waste, etc.

Addressing these issues is imperative for preserving J&K's environment and ensuring the health and well-being of its people. This is also necessary for ensuring that economic development in the UT takes place in a sustainable manner. Minimising pollution from the sources discussed above and proper environmental management within J&K are, therefore, the primary challenges before the JKPCC. These challenges must be dealt with by the JKPCC by building upon its current strengths, making a concerted effort to ameliorate its weaknesses and nurturing its partnerships with stakeholders.



Strengths and Constraints for JKPCC

MAJOR STRENGTHS

- Clarity of its Mandate
- Standardised operational procedures
- Committed and qualified workforce
- Regular monitoring of compliances
- Simplification of consent and compliance procedures
- Regular awareness and capacity building programmes for stakeholders

MAJOR CONSTRAINTS

- Shortage of qualified manpower (including scientists, engineers, administrative and laboratory personnel).
- High volume of work load, especially with respect to consent cases and monitoring of compliances.
- Need for re-structuring/ re-organization of the department with appropriate work distribution and modification of redundant posts.
- Inadequate infrastructure (including for work space for laboratories, non-availability of adequate/ appropriate vehicles to cover wide areas, etc.)
- Need for updating technological capabilities (including updated scientific equipment for laboratories, comprehensive monitoring software, etc.).
- Difficulty in taking action against units in unorganized sectors which face severe shortage of funds in implementing pollution control programmes.
- Lack of adequate manpower and funds for engaging in scientific research and conducting awareness programmes.
- Difficulty in taking action against sister government departments.

Performance Indicators

Quantitative expression of levels of emission of pollutants, ambient air quality, water quality, and region-specific environmental quality.

Compliance status parameters (Percentage of compliance achieved by regulated groups, average time elapsed between violation and enforcement action, etc.).

Frequency of inspection and monitoring.

Speed and effectiveness of response to public complaints.

Area covered under Air Pollution Monitoring Programme.

Response to legislative assembly and parliament questions, court cases, etc.

Number of industrial units coming under the ambit of the regulation, time to process applications for consent to establish, consent to operate, and authorization, etc.

Stretch of rivers covered under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme.

RECENT INITIATIVES

The JKPCC endeavours to be more transparent, public friendly, and proactive in addressing emerging environmental issues and leading the industry and other organizations to follow a regime of compliance and self-regulatory pollution control. A number of initiatives have been taken in recent times which include:

- Delegation of power and decentralization of decision-making process to Regional Offices.
- Simplification and standardisation of procedures.
- Installation of IT-enabled and online systems.
- Strengthening laboratories and Regional Offices
- Early Redressal of public grievances.
- Initiatives under Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP) and Rapid Assessment System (RAS) under National e-Governance programme.

VISION 2022-2047



The broad vision of JKPCC is to contribute to the health and well-being of the people of Jammu and Kashmir by preserving the vision of JKPCC is Jammu & Kashmir's environment and balancing it with sustainable economic development through effective pollution prevention, control and abatement and environmental management.

AMRIT KAAL VISION- 2047

The "Amrit Kaal" Vision was announced by the Central Government as part of the Union Budget 2022-2023 and will serve as a blueprint for the growth and progress of the country "from India@75 to India@100". As part of the "Amrit Kaal" Vision, the JKPCC also seeks to adopt a futuristic and holistic approach towards fulfilling its duties as a regulatory authority.

The *AmritKaal* Vision document 2022-47 will serve as a guiding light to ensure effective strategies and planning to minimize pollution related problems and safeguard environment. It will help to generate preparedness of the organization to anticipate emerging environment-related issues as well as develop and implement effective strategies based on an objective, scientific approach. It will further enable the JKPCC to make time-phased action plans for J&K specific sectors with clear short-term and long-term goals and to build its personnel, scientific, technological and infrastructural capacities for achieving these goals.

CORE VALUES

- » **PRINCIPLED AND ETHICAL APPROACH:** The JKPCC shall ensure that all its decisions and actions are built on the principles of honesty, environmental ethics and respect for human rights.
- » **RATIONALITY AND CONSISTENCY:** The JKPCC shall ensure rationality and consistency in decision making through decisions based on rigorous scientific analysis of monitored data as well as standardizing decision making procedures.
- » **EFFICIENCY:** The JKPCC shall streamline all procedures and protocols to minimize delays in decisions and actions.
- » **TRANSPARENCY:** The JKPCC shall ensure transparency of its regulatory mechanisms, including monitoring and enforcement by placing monitored data, regulations, notifications, decisions, and actions in the public domain through its website, publications, mass media, social media and other means.
- » **TEAMWORK AND PARTNERSHIP:** The JKPCC shall actively foster its partnerships with all stakeholders including industries, civic bodies, government departments and the community through sharing knowledge and technical expertise and will enable their co-operation in its regulatory mechanism.
- » **ACCESSIBILITY:** The JKPCC shall ensure that its regulatory mechanism is made more accessible by introducing clarity in compliance and other procedures, spreading public awareness and effectively and promptly responding to public grievances.
- » **PREDICTION AND PREVENTION:** The JKPCC shall adopt a predictive and preventive approach to pollution control and environmental management by anticipating future environmental hazards and challenges and developing and implementing pre-emptive strategies to address them.

Developing the regulatory framework and creating strategic programmes for mitigating and preventing current and future environmental challenges.

Enhance the compliance management system through innovations in compliance monitoring and enforcement.

Ensuring stakeholder participation and satisfaction in the regulatory process through innovations in the consent management system.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The JKPCC, in order to achieve its "Amrit Kaal" Vision, has laid down seven key goals, which cover the various aspects of pollution prevention and control and environmental management. The goals are envisaged to be achieved in time-bound stages.

Community and stakeholder engagement on pollution abatement and environmental management.

Developing the committee's research and development activities in environmental management and pollution abatement.

Develop adequate physical, manpower, organizational, and management resources for effectively performing the committee's statutory functions.

Encouraging sound environmental management in all sectors and at all levels of governance.

Developing the Regulatory Framework and Creating Strategic Programmes for Mitigating and Preventing Current and Future Environmental Challenges

As part of J&K's ongoing economic development programmes, new industrial areas and other business enterprises are being established. While this is necessary for the economic betterment of the people of J&K, it is imperative that this economic development not have a detrimental effect on J&K's environment. In the long-term, deleterious effects of uncontrolled pollution due to non-compliant industries, vehicles, etc, can contribute to environmental degradation, climate change, loss of biodiversity, poor air and water quality, etc. These problems, in turn, can adversely impact the health and wellbeing of citizens. At the same time, pollution and environmental degradation caused by non-compliant industries can have a negative impact on other economic sectors that are important sources of income for local communities. For example, the agrarian sector can be greatly impacted by the reduced availability of arable land and water sources as a result of pollution and environmental degradation. Similarly, the tourism sector, which is an integral part of J&K's economy, can be adversely impacted by growing air and water pollution and increasing amounts of un-treated solid waste, particularly in spots which see heavy tourist footfall.

Therefore, environmental management in J&K requires a long-term, holistic and cross-sectoral approach. In this regard, the JKP-CC aims to improve environmental management in the UT by integrating management practices that are often sector-specific with

each other such that they operate in a synchronised and cohesive manner. Thus, in the examples mentioned above, innovations will be introduced in current regulations and strategies applicable to industries to make them more responsive to the needs of the environment, and sectors such as the tourism sector and agrarian sector as well as other primary sectors viz., cattle rearing, sericulture, apiculture, etc.

The Committee intends to pay particular attention to the planning and implementation of comprehensive, multi-level regulatory programme for the prevention and abatement of air and water pollution. This regulatory programme shall be in accordance with CPCB guidelines and will integrate programmes and campaigns initiated by the MoEFCC. Targeted strategies will be created for each industrial sector and the same shall then be integrated into the regulatory programme as a whole. Further, while these strategies will operate at the UT level, sub-strategies for specific areas will be designed to address the particular needs of each area (for e.g., the different challenges faced in rural and urban areas as well as ecologically vulnerable areas). This will include reviewing and revising the guidelines in consonance with regularly evolving CPCB and MoEFCC guidelines and further developing the regulatory toolkit for pollution from non-point sources. Particular attention will be paid to industrial effluents, vehicular emissions and solid waste management, especially plastic, hazardous and bio-medical waste.

TIMELINES

Period	Goal
2022-2027	Development of a long-term, holistic and cross-sectoral approach for environmental management in J&K
	Integration of sector-specific management practices for different economic sectors into a cohesive environmental management programme for J&K.
	Planning and implementation of a comprehensive, multi-level regulatory programme for the prevention and control of air and water pollution.
	Review and revision of guidelines for the establishment and operation of industrial estates.
	Introduction of innovations in current regulations and strategies applicable to industries to make them more responsive to the needs of the environment and other economic sectors
	Creation of targeted strategies for each industrial sector and integration of the same into the regulatory programme.
	Designing sub-strategies for specific areas to address the particular needs of each area.
	Development of a regulatory toolkit for prevention and control of pollution from non-point sources.
2027-2047	Periodic review of the regulatory programme for the prevention and abatement of air and water pollution and updating to improve effectiveness.
	Periodic review and revision of the guidelines for the establishment and operation of industrial estates.
	Continued introduction of innovations in regulations and strategies applicable to industries to make them more responsive to the needs of the environment and other economic sectors.
	Periodic review of targeted strategies for each industrial sector sub-strategies for specific areas and introduction of necessary changes for improving effectiveness.
	Periodic review of the regulatory toolkit for pollution from non-point sources and updating to improve effectiveness.

Enhance the Committee's Compliance Management System through Innovations in Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement

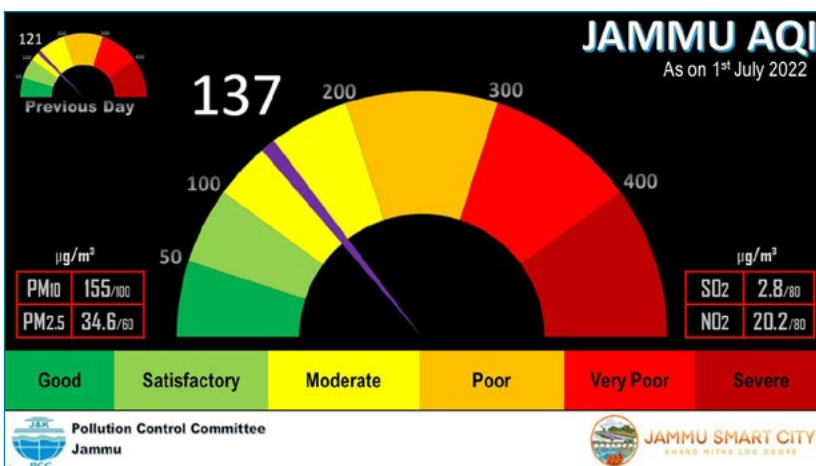
Achieving crucial environmental goals such as prevention of air and water pollution, ecological conservation, climate change mitigation, etc. requires ensuring rigorous compliance with environmental regulations and standards on the part of all stakeholders such as civic bodies, industrial establishments and private citizens. Achieving such regulatory compliance enhances the credibility of, and respect for, environmental laws and policies and promotes public confidence in their effectiveness. Importantly, it safeguards the health and well-being of communities by mitigating the negative effects of environmental pollution. It further provides long-term economic advantages by ensuring that economic development is truly sustainable.

In order to maximise compliance by stakeholders, the JKPCC aims to strengthen its Compliance Management System by augmenting both compliance monitoring and compliance enforcement. The JKPCC intends to convert the current compliance monitoring system to a more innovative system that combines surveillance and regulatory checks with self-regulation by stakeholders. This system of self-reporting and self-regulation by industrial establishments will be based on the principle of "trust and check" and will promote a culture of compliance. Under this system, industrial establishments will be responsible for ensuring their compliance with prescribed norms and standards and reporting the same to the Committee. Currently, self-regulation and self-reporting systems are being implemented for Green Category Industries and will be extended to Orange category, in a stage-wise manner. However, self-regulation will not be ex-

tended to hazardous waste generating Orange category, Red Category and Critically Polluting Industries due to the higher risks involved. The Committee, in turn, will monitor industries' self-regulation by performing randomised checks and through technological innovations such as an integrated surveillance software that can increase the effectiveness and accuracy of compliance monitoring. Additionally, all district / zonal offices will have adequately manned laboratories and monitoring systems to ensure regular monitoring of environmental pollutants. Third party monitoring is also being introduced to minimise bias in monitoring.

Further, the JKPCC intends to develop a strong and efficient enforcement mechanism that is based on the principle of deterrence and focuses on reducing opportunities for non-compliance. In order to do this, concerted efforts will be made to rationalise the existing enforcement mechanism to make it more objective, consistent and norm-based. The strategies would include, strengthening of legal section of PCC, integrated surveillance, updated databases and MIS (Management Information Systems), capacity building of regional and district officers regarding rules and regulations, etc.

The focus will be on ensuring clean air and clean water. For quantification, the ongoing monitoring and surveillance would be strengthened through initiatives such as Online Real Time Air Quality Monitoring (CAAQMS), Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (Manual Monitoring), Real Time Noise Monitoring (RT-NMS) and Ambient Noise Monitoring (With Handy Samplers) at specific sites as well as Real Time Water Quality Monitoring.



Analysis work in progress by Scientists, JKPCC and Installation and Operation of CAAQMS at Rajbagh, Srinagar

TIMELINES

A. Overall Timeline

Timeline	Goal
2022-2027	Extension of self-regulation and self-reporting to all sectors except hazardous waste generating Orange category, Red Category and Critically Polluting Industries.
	Introduction of integrated surveillance software and other technological innovations to increase the effectiveness and accuracy of compliance monitoring.
	Third-party monitoring for consent applications
	Review and revision of monitoring criteria for air and water pollution.
	Increasing the number of laboratories and update existing ones.
	Rationalisation of the existing enforcement mechanism to make it more objective, consistent and norm-based.
2027-2047	Periodic review of self-regulation and self-reporting mechanisms and third-party monitoring and introduction of changes and innovations to enhance effectiveness.
	Periodic review and revision of monitoring criteria for air and water pollution.
	Periodic review of surveillance software, laboratories and other scientific and technological tools and introduction of necessary updates to enhance effectiveness of compliance monitoring.
	Periodic review of enforcement mechanisms and introduction of changes and innovations to enhance compliances, including conforming to emission standards.

B. Specific Timeline for Clean Air (2022-2047)

2022-27	Establishment of CAAQMS Network at Jammu and Srinagar (non-attainment cities). Establishment of Manual Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations at District Head Quarters. Development of Mobile/ web-based applications for dissemination of information on air quality.
2027-37	Establishment of CAAQMS/ Manual AAQM Network at District Head Quarters in both the regions of Jammu & Kashmir based on population criteria (exceeding 10,000 population) of CPCB/ MoEFCC, GoI for establishment of the CAAQM stations. Establishment of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations/ network at major industrial sites, with predominantly air polluting industries. Establishment of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations/ network at important Tourist sites, religious locations, prominent pilgrimages, historical monument locations having footfall of more than 10 Lakh per year. Up-dation of Mobile/ web-based applications for continued dissemination of information on Air quality.
2037-47	Establishment of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations/ network at major industrial sites, other sites, as per the requirement Up-dation of Mobile/ web-based applications for continued dissemination of information on Air quality.

C. Timeline for Clean Water (2022-2047)

2022-27	Establishment of (RTWQMS)/ manual monitoring system on polluted river sections/ waterbodies. Development of Mobile/ web-based applications for dissemination of information on water quality.
2027-37	Establishment of (RTWQMS)/ manual monitoring system on important Rivers/ Water bodies, especially adjoining important Tourist sites, religious locations, prominent pilgrimages, historical monument locations. Up-dation of Mobile/ web-based applications for dissemination of information on water quality.
2037-47	Monitoring of all water bodies on regular basis, through approved monitoring guidelines. Up-dation of Mobile/ web-based applications for dissemination of information on water quality.

GOAL 3

Ensuring Stakeholder Participation and Satisfaction in the Regulatory Process Through Innovations in the Consent Management System.

The grant of Consent to Establish and Consent to Operate is one of the most important functions performed by the JKPC. This process ensures compliance with environmental laws and regulations by industrial and other commercial units during both the initial establishment and continued operation of these units, thereby minimising the environmental

costs of economic development.

The aim of the Consent Management System, therefore, is to balance the need for economic development with the need for pollution control and environmental conservation for both local communities and J&K as a whole.

In order to further this aim, the JKPC intends to improve upon the existing Consent Management System in a manner that incorporates both ease of doing business and public expectation on environmental issues within the regulatory framework. The current consent mechanism will be improved upon to enhance the efficiency, consistency, transparency and accessibility of the mechanism. It is intended that the process to obtain Con-

sent to Establish and Consent to Operate be made speedier and more user-friendly with Consent to be granted within a maximum period of four weeks from the date of completion of application for all industries except Red Category and Critically Polluting Industries.

Further, continued efforts will be made to provide all stakeholders with necessary training on prevention and control of pollution as well as environmental management in order to encourage compliance by industrial units. The Committee will also conduct large-scale aggregation and dissemination of information on applicable laws and guidelines as well as best practices and technologies for prevention and control of pollution and environmental management.

TIMELINE

Period	Goal
2022-2027	Comprehensive review of the Consent Management System through needs and gaps analyses.
	Introduction of changes and innovations in the Consent Management System to increase efficiency, consistency, transparency and accessibility.
	Implementation of the four-weeks deadline for grant of Consent to Establish and Consent to Operate, except for Red Category and Critically Polluting Industries.
	Preparation of training modules on prevention and control of pollution as well as environmental management for all stakeholders.
	Conducting regular trainings on prevention and control of pollution as well as environmental management for all stakeholders, including, rural and urban local bodies, industrial and commercial units as well as officials of JKPC.
	Aggregation and dissemination of information on applicable laws and guidelines as well as best practices and technologies for prevention and control of pollution and environmental management
2027-2047	Periodic review of the Consent Management System and introduction of changes and innovations to increase effectiveness.
	Continued and rigorous implementation of the four-weeks deadline for grant of Consent to Establish and Consent to Operate.
	Periodic review and revision of training modules on prevention and control of pollution as well as environmental management.
	Continued provision of regular trainings on prevention and control of pollution as well as environmental management to stakeholders.
	Aggregation and dissemination of information on applicable laws and guidelines as well as best practices and technologies for prevention and control of pollution and environmental management.

Encouraging Sound Environmental Management in All Sectors and All Levels of Governance.

Laws and regulations for environment protection are formulated on the basis of many considerations including urgency of stated objectives, balancing environmental concerns with economic and social ones, constitutional and legal obligations of the government, the presence of appropriate authorities and feasible enforcement mechanisms, etc. As one of the bodies responsible for enforcement of environmental laws and regulations, Pollution Control Committees and Boards are in the position to provide law and policy makers with critical information such as the sources of pollution, the extent of their impact on the environment as well as the benefits and costs of any proposed legislations or policies. At the same time, Committees and Boards can provide ongoing feedback to the government on the effectiveness of laws and regulations in achieving their intended objectives as well as the areas which require change. As a result, this is one of the roles statutorily prescribed for the Committee under the Air and Water Acts.

In furtherance of the same, the Committee aims to develop a system for periodically providing the government with comprehensive information regarding-

- The primary sources of pollution in the UT;
- Current status of pollution prevention and control and environmental management in all regions of the UT;
- Current status of compliance by industrial and other commercial establishments, citizen organisations and civic bodies;
- Effectiveness of current laws and regulations including implementation challenges and steps taken to counter the same; and,
- Recommendations for formulation of new laws/ regulations/ policies or amendment of current ones.

tions/ policies or amendment of current ones.

Further, government departments are important stakeholders in environmental management in J&K. Therefore, the Committee will strengthen its advisory role by providing these departments with necessary knowledge and training in integrating pollution prevention and control and environmental management within their programmes and functions. This is in line with the principles and objectives of the National Environmental Policy which emphasised the integration of environmental concerns into policies, plans, programmes and projects for economic and social development. In addition to the government, urban local bodies, and Panchayati Raj institutions play an important role in environmental management such as the collection, segregation and disposal of solid waste.

The JKPCC shall also share its publications and reports as well as aggregated data on various aspects of pollution prevention and control with the Central Government, various government departments, urban local bodies and Panchayati Raj institutions.

In light of this, the Committee will work towards active partnership with urban local bodies and Panchayati Raj institutions for the prevention, control and abatement of pollution and environmental management within their respective jurisdictions. The Committee shall provide training and technical assistance to Municipal Corporations and Councils, Village Panchayats and other civic bodies in the formulation and implementation of targeted programmes for the prevention, control and abatement of pollution and environment management that are tailored to the particular needs of their jurisdictions.





"Green J&K Drive" Plantation by JKPCC During Monsoon 2022-23



AWARENESS FOR WASTE SEGREGATION, REDUCE, REUSE AT SOURCE LEVEL AND COMPOSTING OF WASTE AT HOME
GRAM SABHA AT CHAK LALA SEHRORA, BISHNAH (27-08-2018).

TIMELINE

Period	Goals
2022-2047	Periodically communicating the status of pollution prevention and control and environmental management to the government and make recommendations regarding the effectiveness of various laws/ regulations/ programmes.
	Provide advice and training to various government departments on integrating pollution prevention and control and environmental management within their programmes and functions.
	Provide advice and training to urban local bodies and Panchayati Raj institutions on the prevention, control and abatement of pollution and environmental management.
	Support and guide Municipal Corporations and Councils, Village Panchayats and other civic bodies in the formulation and implementation of targeted programmes for the prevention, control and abatement of pollution and environment management.
	Periodically share JKPCC's publications and reports with the Central Government, various government departments, urban local bodies and Panchayati Raj institutions.
	Regularly share aggregated data on various aspects of pollution prevention and control with the Central Government, various government departments, urban local bodies and Panchayati Raj institutions.

Community Engagement on Pollution Abatement and Environmental Management.

The ability of the Committee to effectively perform its functions as a regulatory authority is greatly enhanced by engaging with the public on matters of environmental management. This community engagement takes the form of disseminating information and generating awareness regarding environmental issues among citizens and citizen organisations, providing training on environmental management to stakeholders and resolving public grievances. This allows the Committee to make its policies more responsive to the needs of citizens and build a relationship of trust with the community as a whole.

Therefore, the Committee aims to enhance public partici-

pation in environmental management in J&K through regular and informed interaction with citizens on important environmental issues.

This will be done through awareness programmes that provide citizens with knowledge on the causes of pollution and environmental degradation, the methods used to combat these and how they can contribute to the same at the individual and collective level. These programmes will include, inter alia, cleanliness drives, workshops, short films and brochures, mass media and social media campaigns, and special campaigns such as the 'Save Tawi' and 'Green-cracker' campaigns.



"Plastic Free J&K" campaign organized by JKPCC on the eve of World Earth Day on 21-04-2022

In particular, awareness programmes aimed at the younger generation that can help them engage critically with environmental issues will be emphasised. In order to facilitate this process, the Committee will develop guidelines regarding the conduct of awareness programmes and other public participation methods and provide necessary training to JKPCC personnel and other concerned authorities.

Additionally, the JKPCC shall continue to redress public complaints and grievances in a manner that is prompt and

responsive to public needs. The JKPCC has already put in place an online grievance submission system and conducts weekly reviews of grievances and complaints. This system will continue to be regularly evaluated and updated to enhance speed, objectivity, efficacy and fairness. At the same time, actions taken and progress made by the Committee in the prevention, control and abatement of pollution will be publicised to maintain transparency and build trust with the public.



"Save Tawi Campaign" being organized by JK PCC since 2019

TIMELINE

Period	Goals
2022-2027	Develop guidelines for the conduct of awareness programmes and other public participation methods.
	Provide training to JK PCC personnel and other concerned authorities on the conduct of awareness programmes.
	Regularly conduct awareness programmes including cleanliness drives, workshops, short films and brochures, mass media and social media campaigns, and special campaigns.
	Continue to conduct weekly reviews of public grievances and complaints.
	Regularly evaluate the grievance redressal mechanism and update it to enhance speed, objectivity, efficacy and fairness.
	Publicise actions taken and progress made by the Committee in the prevention, control and abatement of pollution to maintain transparency.
	Regularly share best practices with aggregated data on various aspects of pollution prevention and control with the stakeholders, including government departments, urban local bodies and Panchayati Raj institutions, industries and citizens.
2027-2047	Periodically evaluate and update guidelines for the conduct of awareness programmes and other public participation methods.
	Continue to provide training to JK PCC personnel and other concerned authorities on the conduct of awareness programmes.
	Continue to regularly conduct awareness programmes including cleanliness drives, workshops, short films and brochures, mass media and social media campaigns, and special campaigns.
	Continue to conduct weekly reviews of public grievances and complaints.
	Regularly evaluate the grievance redressal mechanism and update it to enhance speed, objectivity, efficacy and fairness.
	Continue to publicise actions taken and progress made by the Committee in the prevention, control and abatement of pollution to maintain transparency.
	Continue to share best practices with aggregated data on various aspects of pollution prevention and control with the stakeholders, including government departments, urban local bodies and Panchayati Raj institutions, industries and citizens.

Developing the Committee's Research and Development Activities in Environmental Management and Pollution Abatement.



The effective performance of JKPCC's statutory functions requires an objective approach based on sound empirics and updated scientific knowledge. Therefore, the Committee will conduct critical and detailed studies into pollution prevention and control and environmental management issues across various sectors including their sources and their ecological, social and economic costs. Particular attention in this regard will be paid to pressing issues such as plastic waste management (especially in urban local bodies and tourist places), e-waste management, bio-medical waste management, protection and preservation of water bodies, improvement of air quality in non-attainment cities, etc.

In order to achieve this, JKPCC intends to significantly expand its existing research and development facilities and to build partnerships with educational institutions and research organisations. Further, JKPCC will expand its current data collection and monitoring capabilities through technological innovations and conduct rigorous scientific analysis of the collected data. This will assist in the quick identification of areas of immediate and serious concern so that remedial steps can be taken. JKPCC will also collate and disseminate information on nationally and internationally available best practices and technological innovations that will contribute to better compliance on the part of industrial and public bodies alike.

TIMELINE

Period	Goals
2022-2027	Expand research and development facilities.
	Build partnerships with educational institutions and research organisations.
	Conduct critical and detailed studies into pollution prevention and control and environmental management issues across various sectors including their sources and their ecological, social and economic costs.
	Expand current data collection and monitoring capabilities through technological innovations.
	Conduct rigorous scientific analysis of the monitored data.
	Collate and disseminate information on nationally and internationally available best practices and technological innovations
2027-2047	Continue to expand research and development facilities.
	Continue to build partnerships with educational institutions and research organisations.
	Continue to conduct critical and detailed studies into pollution prevention and control and environmental management issues across various sectors including their sources and their ecological, social and economic costs.
	Continue to expand current data collection and monitoring capabilities through technological innovations.
	Continue to conduct rigorous scientific analysis of the monitored data.
	Continue to collate and disseminate information on nationally and internationally available best practices and technological innovations.

GOAL 7

Develop Adequate Physical, Manpower, Organizational, And Management Resources for Effectively Performing the Committee's Statutory Functions.



In order to achieve the aforementioned goals, it is imperative that the organisational and logistical limitations currently being faced by the Committee be addressed. Therefore, the Committee aims to devise and implement a stage-wise plan to:

- Expand the Committee's manpower base, including administrative and scientific personnel, in pace with growing demand resulting from industrialisation and population growth;
- Build up and diversify the skills and knowledge of the

Committee's personnel; and,

- Develop the required infrastructure at the Jammu and Srinagar Head Offices and the regional offices to enable personnel to effectively perform their functions (such as expanding and updating Libraries, Laboratories and IT systems).

Further, the Committee's organisational framework will be strengthened such that a productive work environment is created, co-ordination is improved and available resources and optimally utilised.

TIMELINE

Period	Goals
2022-2027	Expand the Committee's manpower base, including administrative and scientific personnel, in pace with growing demand resulting from increased industrial growth and other sectoral requirements.
	Restructure the organization by revisiting the changes in present and future mandate and goals.
	Ensure that all vacancies are filled up in a timely manner to ensure full workforce at all times.
	Build up and diversify the skills and knowledge of the Committee's personnel.
	Develop the required infrastructure at the Jammu and Srinagar Head Offices and the regional offices to enable personnel to effectively perform their functions (such as expanding and updating Libraries, Laboratories and IT systems).
2027-2047	Continue to expand the Committee's manpower base, including administrative and scientific personnel, in pace with growing demand resulting from increased industrial growth and other sectoral requirements.
	Ensure that all vacancies are filled up in a timely manner to ensure full workforce at all times.
	Continue to build up and diversify the skills and knowledge of the Committee's personnel.
	Continue to strengthen the infrastructural requirements at the Jammu and Srinagar Head Offices and the regional offices to enable personnel to effectively perform their functions.

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J&K POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE

November-April

Parivesh Bhawan, Gladini, Narwal,
Jammu-180006

May-October

Behind Silk factory, Sheikh-ul-Alam complex,
Rajbagh, Srinagar- 190008