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## PART III FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

### General

No Fundamental Right under Part III of the Constitution is absolute and it is to be within permissible reasonable restrictions. Hence, every individual right has to give way to the right of public at large.<sup>1</sup>

**Object.**—The primacy of the interest of the nation and the security of the State must be read into every article dealing fundamental rights.<sup>2</sup>

**Art. 12.** In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires, “the State” includes the Government and Parliament of India and the Government and the Legislature of each of the States and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India.

**Scope of Art. 12.**—This definition is only for the purpose of application of the provisions contained in Part III.<sup>3</sup> Hence, even though a body of persons may not constitute ‘the State’ within the instant definition, a writ under Art. 226 may lie against it on non-constitutional grounds or on the ground of contravention of some provision of the Constitution outside Part III, e.g., where such body has a public duty to perform or where its acts are supported by the State or public officials.<sup>4</sup>

**The State in Part III.**—The present Article gives an extended meaning to the words ‘the State’ wherever they occur in Part III of the Constitution. Unless the context otherwise requires, ‘the State’ will include not only the Executive and Legislative<sup>5</sup> organs of the Union and the States, but also local bodies (such as municipal authorities) as well as ‘other authorities’,<sup>6</sup> which include the ‘instrumentalities’ or ‘agencies’ of the State, or bodies or institutions which discharge public functions of the governmental character.<sup>7</sup>

**‘Includes’.**—This word indicates that the definition of ‘the State’ is not confined to a Government Department and the Legislature but extends to any action—administrative<sup>8</sup> (whether statutory or non-statutory), judicial or quasi-judicial, which can be brought within the fold of the ‘State action’,<sup>9</sup> which violates a fundamental right.<sup>10</sup>

1. *State of Punjab v. Ram Lubhaya Bagga*, (1998) 4 SCC 117 (para 35) : AIR 1998 SC 1703. Also see *Chairman, Railway Board v. Chandrima Das*, (2000) 2 SCC 465 (para 35) : AIR 2000 SC 988.
2. *Chairman, Railway Board v. Chandrima Das*, (2000) 2 SCC 465 (para 35) : AIR 2000 SC 988.
3. *Rama Rao Gazula Dasaratha v. State of A.P.*, AIR 1961 SC 564 (570) : 1961 (2) SCR 931.
4. *Kartick Chandra Nandi v. W.B.S.I. Corpn.*, AIR 1967 Cal. 231 (234).
5. *Kochunni K.K. v. State of Madras*, AIR 1959 SC 725 : 1959 (2) Supp. SCR 316.
6. *Basheshar Nath v. I.T. Commr.*, AIR 1959 SC 140 (158) : 1959 (1) Supp. SCR 528.
7. *Ramana Dayaram Shetty v. I.A.A.I.*, AIR 1979 SC 1628 (1638, paras 14-16) : (1979) 3 SCC 489; *State of Punjab v. Raja Ram*, AIR 1981 SC 1694 (para 5) : (1981) 2 SCC 66.
8. *Gulam Abbas v. State of U.P.*, AIR 1981 SC 2198 (para 23) : (1982) 1 SCC 71.
9. *Ramana Dayaram Shetty v. I.A.A.I.*, AIR 1979 SC 1628 (1638, paras 14-16) : (1979) 3 SCC 489; *State of Punjab v. Raja Ram*, AIR 1981 SC 1694 (para 5) : (1981) 2 SCC 66.
10. *Som Prakash Rekhi v. Union of India*, AIR 1981 SC 212 (paras 34, 37) : (1981) 1 SCC 449.

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Escorts Heart Institute in view of delaying process involved in getting admission to the AIIMS.<sup>53</sup> Though right to healthy life is the obligation of the State, yet the Govt. is justified in limiting the facilities to the extent permitted by its financial resources.<sup>54</sup> The right to healthy life, which is inherent in Art. 21, would justify the breach of confidentiality or right to privacy of another person.<sup>55</sup> The Supreme Court directed a committee to be constituted to examine the ban of use of pesticides and chemicals causing health hazard.<sup>56</sup>

**Expansion of the scope of Art. 21.**—1. As a result of the liberal interpretation of the words 'life' and 'liberty', as above, Art. 21 has now come to be invoked almost as a residuary right, — to an extent undreamt of by the fathers of the Constitution or by the Judges who gave it the initial gloss.

2. Public interest petitions have thus been founded on Art. 21, to comprehend such diverse aspects as — children in jail being entitled to special treatment,<sup>57</sup> health hazard due to pollution,<sup>58</sup> beggars' interest in housing,<sup>59</sup> health hazards from harmful drugs,<sup>60</sup> right of speedy trial,<sup>61</sup> handcuffing of prisoners,<sup>62</sup> delay in execution of death sentence,<sup>63</sup> immediate medical aid to injured persons,<sup>64</sup> starvation deaths,<sup>65</sup> the right to know,<sup>66</sup> right to open trial,<sup>67</sup> inhuman conditions in after-care home.<sup>68</sup>

3. A most remarkable feature of this expansion of Art. 21 is that many of the non-justiciable Directive Principles embodied in Part IV of the Constitution have now been resurrected as enforceable *fundamental rights* by the magic wand of judicial activism, playing on Art. 21 (which was almost a surplusage in the days of *Gopalan*<sup>69</sup>) e.g., —

- (a) Right to pollution-free water and air.<sup>70</sup>
- (b) Right to a reasonable residence.<sup>71</sup>
- (c) Right to food,<sup>72</sup> clothing, decent environment,<sup>73</sup> and even protection of cultural heritage.<sup>74</sup>
- (d) Right of every child to a full development.<sup>75</sup>

53. *Surjit Singh v. State of Punjab*, (1996) 2 SCC 336 (para 11) : AIR 1996 SC 1388; *State of Punjab v. Mohinder Singh Chawla*, (1997) 2 SCC 83 (paras 4 and 11) : AIR 1997 SC 1225.
54. *State of Punjab v. Ram Lubhaya Bagga*, (1998) 4 SCC 117 (paras 26-29) : AIR 1998 SC 1703.
55. *'X' v. Hospital 'Z'*, (1998) 8 SCC 296.
56. *Ashok (Dr.) v. Union of India*, (1997) 5 SCC 10 (para 6) : AIR 1997 SC 2298.
57. *Sheela Barse v. Union of India*, (1986) 3 SCC 596 : AIR 1986 SC 1773.
58. *Mehta, M.C. v. Union of India*, (1987) 4 SCC 463 : AIR 1988 SC 1037; *Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra v. State of U.P.*, AIR 1987 SC 359 : (1986) Supp. SCC 517.
59. *Kalidass v. State of J. & K.*, (1987) 3 SCC 430.
60. *Vincent Panikurlangara v. Union of India*, AIR 1987 SC 990 : (1987) 2 SCC 165; *Unnikrishnan, J.P. v. State of A.P.*, AIR 1993 SC 2178 : (1993) 1 SCC 645.
61. *Raghbir Singh v. State of Bihar*, AIR 1987 SC 149 : (1986) 4 SCC 481; *Ramdass Ram v. State of Bihar*, AIR 1987 SC 1333 : 1987 Supp. SCC 143; *Abdu Rehman Antulay v. R.S. Nayak*, AIR 1992 SC 1701 : 1991 Supp. (3) SCC 325.
62. *Aeltemesh Rein v. Union of India*, AIR 1988 SC 1768 : (1988) 4 SCC 54.
63. *Triveniben v. State of Gujarat*, AIR 1989 SC 1335 : (1989) 1 SCC 678.
64. *Parmanand Katara v. Union of India*, AIR 1989 SC 2039 : (1989) 4 SCC 286.
65. *Kishen v. State of Orissa*, AIR 1989 SC 677 : *Francis Coralie Mullin v. Union Territory*, AIR 1981 SC 746 (753) : (1981) 1 SCC 608; *Bundhwa Mukti Morcha v. Union of India*, AIR 1984 SC 802 (811-12) : (1984) 3 SCC 161.
66. *Reliance Petrochemicals Ltd. v. Indian Express Newspapers, Bombay Pvt. Ltd.*, (1988) 4 SCC 592 : AIR 1989 SC 190.
67. *Kehar Singh v. State (Delhi Admn.)*, AIR 1988 SC 1883 : (1988) 3 SCC 609.
68. *Vikram Deosingh Tomar v. State of Bihar*, AIR 1988 SC 1782 : 1988 Supp. SCC 734.
69. *Gopalan, A.K. v. State of Madras*, 1950 SCR 88 : AIR 1950 SC 27.
70. *Subhash Kumar v. State of Bihar*, AIR 1991 SC 420 (para 7) : (1991) 1 SCC 598.
71. *Shantistar Builders v. Narayan Khimalal Totame*, (1990) 2 SCJ 10 (paras 13-14) : AIR 1990 SC 630 : (1990) 1 SCC 520.
72. *Kishen v. State of Orissa*, AIR 1989 SC 677 ; *Francis Coralie Mullin v. Union Territory*, AIR 1981 SC 746 (753) : (1981) 1 SCC 608; *Bundhwa Mukti Morcha v. Union of India*, AIR 1984 SC 802 (811-12) : (1984) 3 SCC 161.
73. *Shantistar Builders v. Narayan Khimalal Totame*, (1990) 2 SCJ 10 (paras 13-14) : AIR 1990 SC 630 : (1990) 1 SCC 520.
74. *Ram Sharan Autyanuprasi v. Union of India*, AIR 1989 SC 549 (paras 13-14) : 1989 Supp. (1) SCC 251.
75. *Shantistar Builders v. Narayan Khimalal Totame*, (1990) 2 SCJ 10 (paras 13-14) : AIR 1990 SC 630 : (1990) 1 SCC 520; *Cf. Lakshmi Kant Pandey v. Union of India*, (1984) 2 SCC 244 (para 6) : AIR 1984 SC 469; *Vishal v. Union of India*, (1990) 3 SCC 318 (para 14) : AIR 1990 SC 1412.

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- (e) Right of residents of hilly areas, to access to roads.<sup>76</sup>
- (f) Right to education,<sup>77</sup> but not for a professional degree.<sup>78</sup>

4. A corollary of this development is that while so long the negative language of Art. 21 and use of the word 'deprived' was supposed to impose upon the State the *negative* duty not to interfere with the life or liberty of an individual without the sanction of law, activist Judges have now imposed a *positive* obligation<sup>79</sup> upon the State to take steps for ensuring to the individual a better enjoyment of his life and dignity, e.g., —

- (i) Maintenance and improvement of public health.<sup>80</sup>
- (ii) Elimination of water and air pollution.<sup>81</sup>
- (iii) Improvement of means of communication.<sup>82</sup>
- (iv) Rehabilitation of bonded labourers.<sup>83</sup>
- (v) Providing human conditions in prisons<sup>84</sup> and protective homes.<sup>85</sup>
- (vi) Providing hygienic condition in a slaughter-house.<sup>86</sup>

This obligation has been extended even to innocent hostages detained by militants in a shrine, who are beyond the control of the State.<sup>87</sup>

5. Even convicts, prisoners and under-trials also have right under Art. 21, and only such restrictions can be imposed as are permitted by law.<sup>88</sup> Non-criminal mentally ill persons cannot be confined in a jail.<sup>89</sup>

6. Residents have constitutional as well as statutory right to live in a clean city.<sup>90</sup>

7. The right to economic justice to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections is a fundamental right to secure equality of status, opportunity and liberty.<sup>91</sup>

8. The control and regulation of traffic in Delhi is a matter of paramount public safety and therefore, is evidently within the ambit of Art. 21. The Supreme Court issued direction for the implementation and enforcement of traffic laws.<sup>92</sup>

**Right to marry.**—It is a right in respect of which a corresponding duty cannot be claimed as against some other person. So long as a person is suffering from a communicable disease or

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- 76. *State of H.P. v. Umed Ram Sharma*, AIR 1986 SC 847 : (1986) 2 SCC 68.
  - 77. *Mohini Jain v. State of Karnataka*, AIR 1992 SC 1858 (paras 12-14) : (1992) 3 SCC 666. Partially overruled by *Unnikrishnan, J.P. v. State of A.P.*, AIR 1993 SC 2178 : (1993) 1 SCC 645.
  - 78. *Unni Krishnan, J.P. v. State of A.P.*, AIR 1993 SC 2178, (p. 2187, para 5) : (1993) 1 SCC 645, per L.M. SHARMA, C.J.
  - 79. *Vincent Panikurlangara v. Union of India*, AIR 1987 SC 990 : (1987) 2 SCC 165; *Unnikrishnan, J.P. v. State of A.P.*, AIR 1993 SC 2178 : (1993) 1 SCC 645.
  - 80. *Vincent Panikurlangara v. Union of India*, AIR 1987 SC 990 : (1987) 2 SCC 165; *Unnikrishnan, J.P. v. State of A.P.*, AIR 1993 SC 2178 : (1993) 1 SCC 645.
  - 81. *Mehta, M.C. v. Union of India*, (1987) 4 SCC 463 : AIR 1988 SC 1037; *Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra v. State of U.P.*, AIR 1987 SC 359 : (1986) Supp. SCC 517; *Subhash Kumar v. State of Bihar*, AIR 1991 SC 420 (para 7) : (1991) 1 SCC 598.
  - 82. *State of H.P. v. Umed Ram Sharma*, AIR 1986 SC 847 : (1986) 2 SCC 68.
  - 83. *Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India*, AIR 1984 SC 802 (para 10) : (1984) 3 SCC 161.
  - 84. *Sher Singh v. State of Punjab*, AIR 1983 SC 465 (para 11) : (1983) 2 SCC 344; *Javed Ahmed Abdul Hamid Pawala v. State of Maharashtra*, AIR 1985 SC 231 (para 4) : (1985) 1 SCC 275.
  - 85. *Sheela Barse v. Union of India*, (1986) 3 SCC 596 : AIR 1986 SC 1773; *Upendra Baxi (Dr.) v. State of U.P.*, (1986) 4 SCC 106 : AIR 1987 SC 191.
  - 86. *Buffalo Traders Welfare Association v. Maneka Gandhi*, (1994) Supp. (3) SCC 448 : 1994 (3) Scale 1.
  - 87. *State of J. & K. v. H.C. Bar Assn.*, (1994) Supp. (3) SCC 708 (para 4) : 1995 (2) Scale 239.
  - 88. *Nilabati Behera v. State of Orissa*, AIR 1993 SC 1960 : (1993) 2 SCC 746.
  - 89. *Sheela Barse v. Union of India*, (1993) 4 SCC 204 : 1993 (4) JT 558.
  - 90. *B.L. Wadehra (Dr.) v. Union of India*, (1996) 2 SCC 594 (para 22) : AIR 1996 SC 2969.
  - 91. *Papaiah v. State of Karnataka*, (1996) 10 SCC 533 (para 8).
  - 92. *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India*, (1997) 8 SCC 770 (paras 13 and 14). Also see *Delhi Transport Department*, In re : (1998) 9 SCC 250.

2. Since the freedom belongs to every person, the freedom of one cannot encroach upon a similar freedom belonging to other persons.<sup>1</sup> Hence, punishing forcible or fraudulent conversion would not be violative of this article.<sup>2</sup>

3. Subject to the restrictions which this Article imposes, every person has a fundamental right under our Constitution not merely to entertain such religious belief as may be approved of by his judgment or conscience but to exhibit his belief and ideas in such overt acts as are enjoined or sanctioned by his religion and further to propagate his religious views for the edification of others.<sup>3</sup>

**Freedom of conscience.**—1. The Dictionary meaning of 'conscience' (Webster's New World Dictionary) is—

"A knowledge or sense of right or wrong, moral judgment that opposes the violation of previously recognised ethical principles and that leads to feelings of guilt if one violates such a principle".

2. Freedom of conscience has thus no necessary connection with any particular religion or of any faith in God. It also implies the right of a person not to be converted into another man's religion<sup>4</sup> or to bring to any religion at all.

**Cl. (1): 'Subject to public order, morality and health'.**—1. The freedom of religion is subject to the interest of public order so that it would not authorise the outrage of the religious feelings of another class, with a deliberate intent.<sup>5</sup>

2. These words save the power of a competent Legislature to prohibit deleterious practices, such as the sacrifice of human beings in the name of religion;<sup>6</sup> or to direct the exhumation or removal of graves or interred corpses for the purpose of detection of crime or for preventing breach of the peace between fighting communities;<sup>7</sup> or to prohibit performance of the 'tandava' dance by the *Ananda margis* in the public streets or places.<sup>8</sup>

3. The mere guarding of a shrine by the Police is no interference with the freedom of worship.<sup>9</sup>

**'Subject to the other provisions of this Part'.**—1. The freedom guaranteed by Cl. (1) is subject to the power conferred upon the State by Cl. (2) of this Article.<sup>10</sup>

2. Since the freedom guaranteed by this Article is subject to the other provisions of Part III, this Article does not exempt religious property from the power of eminent domain conferred by Art. 31(2).<sup>11</sup>

3. Because the other provisions of Part III include Art. 19, it would follow that the freedom of religion guaranteed by Art. 25 is subject to reasonable restrictions in the collective interest under

1. *Stainislaus Rev. v. State of M.P.*, AIR 1975 MP 163 (166).

2. *Stainislaus Rev. v. State of M.P.*, AIR 1975 MP 163 (166).

3. *Ratilal Panachand Gandhi v. State of Bombay*, (1954) SCR 1055 : AIR 1954 SC 388; *Stainislaus Rev. v. State of M.P.*, AIR 1975 MP 163 (166); *Commr., H.R.E. v. Lakshmindra Thirtha Swamiar*, (1954) SCR 1005 : AIR 1954 SC 282 (7-Judge Bench); *Dargah Committee v. Syed Hussain Ali*, AIR 1961 SC 1402 (para 33) : 1962 (1) SCR 383.

4. *Stainislaus Rev. v. State of M.P.*, AIR 1975 MP 163 (166).

5. *Cl. Ramji Lal Modi v. State of U.P.*, AIR 1957 SC 620 : 1957 SCR 860.

6. *Saifuddin Saheb, Sardar Syedna Taher v. State of Bombay*, AIR 1962 SC 853 (863) : 1962 Supp. (2) SCR 496.

7. *Gulam Abbas v. State of U.P.*, AIR 1983 SC 1268 (para 6) : (1984) 1 SCC 81; *Abdul Jalil v. State of U.P.*, AIR 1984 SC 882 (para 4) : (1984) 2 SCC 138.

8. *Jagadishwaranand Avadhuta, Acharya v. Police Commr., Calcutta*, AIR 1984 SC 51 (paras 12-13) : (1983) 4 SCC 522. An application for review was preferred against the aforesaid judgment but by an order of 1-12-1983, the Supreme Court, without allowing or rejecting that application, directed the Petitioner to go before the High Court so that these cases might 'appropriately be examined by the High Court'. In pursuance of this direction, a Single Judge of the Calcutta High Court has held the contrary view, viz., that *Ananda Margis* have the right to perform the *tandava* dance in public on their religious occasions [*Jagadishwarananda Avadhuta, Acharya v. Commissioner of Police, Calcutta*, AIR 1990 Cal. 336 (para 46)], and that judgment has been affirmed in appeal by a Division Bench, on 9-11-1990.

9. *Digadarsan Rajendra Ramdassji Varu v. State of A.P.*, AIR 1970 SC 181 (para 10) : (1969) 1 SCC 844.

10. *Venkataramana Devaru v. State of Mysore*, AIR 1958 SC 253 (267) : 1958 SCR 895.

11. *Suryapalsingh Raja v. State of U.P.*, (1952) SCR 1056 (1090) : AIR 1952 SC 252.

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ground that judicial review is a basic feature of the Constitution of India, which cannot be done away with by amendment under Art. 368.<sup>17</sup>

**Pleas not barred by Art. 31C.**—1. The bar raised by the first part of Art. 31C being in relation to inconsistency with Arts. 14, 19, a law which comes under Art. 39(b)-(c) may still be challenged on *other* grounds, *e.g.*, that it contravenes some other provision of the Constitution, or is invalid owing to absence of legislative competence.<sup>18</sup>

2. It is open to judicial review on the question whether there is a 'direct and reasonable nexus' between the impugned law and the provisions of Art. 39(b)-(c).<sup>19</sup> Though the declaration in the Act itself is not conclusive on this point, it may generally be taken as evidence of such nexus between the objects of Art. 39(b)-(c) and the provisions of the impugned Act.<sup>20</sup> The Court is entitled to tear the veil and find out the real nature of the law,<sup>21</sup> and the doctrine of nexus can not be extended to such an extreme limit that the very object of Art. 39(b)-(c) is defeated.<sup>22</sup>

The Sick Textile Undertaking (Nationalisation) Act, 1974 which made a distinction between pre-take over liabilities and post-take over management period is immune from challenge under Art. 14. The objection that it has no nexus with the policy contained in Art. 39(b) could not be sustained.<sup>23</sup>

Notwithstanding the declaration by the Legislature that any particular Act has been made to implement the directives specified in Art. 39, it would be open to the Court to ignore such declaration and examine its constitutionality. The declaration can not be relied to protect the law bearing no relationship with the objectives mentioned in Art. 39.<sup>24</sup>

3. On the other hand, even where the law of acquisition refers to the policy under Art. 39(b)-(c), but the Court finds that Art. 31C would *not* be applicable, the law may still be immune from Arts. 14, 19, if some other provision saves it, *e.g.*, Art. 31A.<sup>25</sup>

**Applicability to Jammu & Kashmir.**—Article 31C is not applicable to this State.

**31D. Saving of laws in respect of anti-national activities.** [Inserted by the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976, and Rep. by the Constitution (43rd Amendment) Act, 1977, S. 2 (*w.e.f.* 13-4-1978)].<sup>26</sup>

### Right to Constitutional Remedies

**Remedies for enforcement of rights conferred by this Part.**

**Art. 32.** (1) The right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of the rights conferred by this Part is guaranteed.

(2) The Supreme Court shall have power to issue directions or orders or writs, including writs in the nature of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari*, whichever may be appropriate, for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by this Part.

17. These conclusions have been reiterated by the majority of the Constitution Bench in *Minerva Mills Ltd. v. Union of India*, AIR 1980 SC 1789 : (1980) 2 SCC 591.
18. *Venkataram Maddukuri v. State of A.P.*, AIR 1975 AP 315 (para 109) FB : (1975) 2 Andh. WR 70.
19. *State of T.N. v. Abu Kavur Bai, L.*, AIR 1984 SC 326 (paras 14-16, 23-25) : (1984) 1 SCC 515; *Minerva Mills Ltd. v. Union of India (II)*, AIR 1986 SC 2030 (paras 15-17) : (1986) 4 SCC 222.
20. *State of T.N. v. Abu Kavur Bai, L.*, AIR 1984 SC 326 (paras 14-16, 23-25) : (1984) 1 SCC 515; *Minerva Mills Ltd. v. Union of India (II)*, AIR 1986 SC 2030 (paras 15-17) : (1986) 4 SCC 222.
21. *Assam Silimanite Ltd. v. U.O.I.*, (1992) Supp. (1) SCC 692 (para 28) : AIR 1992 SC 938.
22. *Madhusudan Singh v. Union of India*, AIR 1984 SC 374 (paras 16-17) : (1984) 2 SCC 381.
23. *M. Asghar v. Union of India*, AIR 1987 SC 165 : (1986) 4 SCC 283.
24. *Assam Silimanite Ltd. v. U.O.I.*, (1992) Supp. (1) SCC 692 (para 28) : AIR 1992 SC 938.
25. *Venkataram Maddukuri v. State of A.P.*, AIR 1975 AP 315 (paras 108, 172) FB : (1975) 2 Andh. WR 70.
26. As to the text of Art. 31D, so inserted and repealed, see Author's *Constitutional Law of India* (Prentice-Hall of India), 1st Ed., pp. 124-25; *Commentary on the Constitution of India*, 6th Ed., Vol. D, p. 384.

(3) Without prejudice to the powers conferred on the Supreme Court by clauses (1) and (2), Parliament may by law empower any other court to exercise within the local limits of its jurisdiction all or any of the powers exercisable by the Supreme Court under clause (2).

(4) The right guaranteed by this article shall not be suspended except as otherwise provided for by this Constitution.

**Cl. (1): Enforcement of Fundamental Rights by Supreme Court.**—1. The sole object of Art. 32 is the enforcement of the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Whatever other remedies may be open to a person aggrieved, he has no right to complain under Art. 32 where no 'fundamental' right has been infringed.<sup>27</sup> It follows that no question other than relating to a fundamental right will be determined in a proceeding under Art. 32,<sup>28</sup> including interlocutory relief.<sup>29</sup> Judiciary is the protector of the fundamental rights.<sup>30</sup> A writ under Art. 32 would not lie for enforcement of government policy<sup>31</sup> or a Directive Principle.<sup>32</sup>

2. The Supreme Court has jurisdiction to enforce the fundamental rights against private bodies and individuals and can award compensation for violation of the fundamental rights. It can exercise its jurisdiction *suo motu* or on the basis of PIL.<sup>33</sup>

Where the Supreme Court looked into the records and proceedings initiated by the High Court acting on the administrative side against a Judicial Officer and came to the conclusion that initiation of the disciplinary proceedings was not *bona fide* and the power was exercised in an unfair and arbitrary way, it quashed the disciplinary proceedings.<sup>34</sup>

3. Hence, an application under Art. 32 does *not* lie in the following cases—

- (i) A person, who has entered into a voluntary settlement under the provision of a statute, cannot challenge the constitutionality of the statute under Art. 32 until the settlement is cancelled in appropriate proceedings.<sup>35</sup>
- (ii) The Court will not, under Art. 32, interfere with an administrative order, however erroneous, where the constitutionality of the statute or the order made thereunder is *not* challenged on the ground of contravention of a fundamental right.<sup>36</sup> Hence, the Supreme Court strikes at the arbitrary action of the State.<sup>37</sup>
- (iii) As there is no fundamental right to enter into a business with the Government,<sup>38</sup> or to obtain recognition from the Government,<sup>39</sup> an application under Art. 32 would not lie for an alleged violation of such rights, under Art. 19(1)(g).

27. *Gopal Das Mohta v. Union of India*, AIR 1955 SC 1 : 1955 (1) SCR 773; *Esmail Noor Mohammad, M/s. Haji v. Competent Officer*, AIR 1967 SC 1244 : 1967 (3) SCR 134; *Muneeb-Ul-Rehman Haroon v. Govt. of J. & K.*, AIR 1984 SC 1585 (para 1) : (1984) 4 SCC 24.

28. *Coffee Bd. v. Jt. C.T.O.*, AIR 1971 SC 870 (877) : (1969) 3 SCC 349; *Star Sugar Mills v. State of U.P.*, AIR 1984 SC 37 : (1983) 4 SCC 299; *Express Newspaper v. Union of India*, (1986) 1 SCC 133 (paras 206-07) : AIR 1986 SC 872.

29. *Coffee Bd. v. Jt. C.T.O.*, AIR 1971 SC 870 (877) : (1969) 3 SCC 349; *Star Sugar Mills v. State of U.P.*, AIR 1984 SC 37 : (1983) 4 SCC 299; *Express Newspaper v. Union of India*, (1986) 1 SCC 133 (paras 206-07) : AIR 1986 SC 872.

30. *High Court of Judicature at Bombay v. Shirish Kumar Rangrao Patil*, (1997) 6 SCC 339 (para 13).

31. *Hindi Hitarakshak Samiti v. Union of India*, AIR 1990 SC 851 : (1990) 2 SCC 352.

32. *B. Krishna Bhat v. Union of India*, (1990) 3 SCC 65 : 1990 (2) SCR 1.

33. *Bodhisattawa Gautam v. Subhra Chankraborty*, (1996) 1 SCC 490 (paras 6 and 7) : AIR 1996 SC 922.

34. *R. C. Sood v. High Court of Judicature at Rajasthan*, (1998) 5 SCC 493 (paras 1 and 26).

35. *Coffee Bd. v. Jt. C.T.O.*, AIR 1971 SC 870 (877) : (1969) 3 SCC 349; *Star Sugar Mills v. State of U.P.*, AIR 1984 SC 37 : (1983) 4 SCC 299; *Express Newspaper v. Union of India*, (1986) 1 SCC 133 (paras 206-07) : AIR 1986 SC 872.

36. *Sadhu Singh v. Delhi Administration*, AIR 1966 SC 91 (95) : 1966 (1) SCR 243.

37. *R. Gandhi v. Union of India*, (1999) 8 SCC 106 (para 13).

38. *Achuthan C.K. v. State of Kerala*, AIR 1959 SC 490 (492) : 1959 Supp. (1) SCR 787.

39. *Ram Jawaya Kapur, Rai Sahib v. State of Punjab*, (1955) 2 SCR 225 (239) : AIR 1955 SC 549.

State to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people.

**Art. 38.** (1) The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life.

<sup>64</sup>[(2) *The State shall, in particular, strive to minimise the inequalities in income, and endeavour to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities, not only amongst individuals but also amongst groups of people residing in different areas or engaged in different vocations.*]

**Object.**—Article 38 enjoins the State to strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting, as effectively as it may, the social order in which justice—social, economic and political—shall, inform all the institutions of national life striving to minimise inequalities in income and endeavour to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities, opportunities among individuals and groups of people residing in different areas or engaged in different avocations.<sup>65</sup> The provisions of the Act, which is a social welfare measure, should be interpreted in the light of the public law principles *viz.* Arts. 14, 15, 21, 38, 39, 43-A, 39-A, 46 and 51-A.<sup>66</sup>

The provisions of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, entitling maternity leave even to women engaged on casual basis or on muster roll basis on daily wages and not only to those in regular employment, are wholly in consonance with Art. 38.<sup>67</sup>

**Role of the Court.**—The Supreme Court has held<sup>68</sup> that, in interpreting and applying s. 133 of the Cr.P.C. <sup>69</sup> and allied municipal laws, Courts should have regard to the Directive in Art. 38 to promote welfare of the people and social justice, so that where a municipality has failed to remove filthy conditions of drains, etc., in slums, the Court should make a positive and *mandatory* order directing the municipality to remove the public nuisance within a given time, irrespective of the financial resources of the municipality.<sup>70</sup> The Supreme Court deprecated the unfair labour practice of engaging contract labour in Public Sector Undertakings and made appropriate recommendations.<sup>71</sup> The Court held that a balance has to be maintained between the financial constraints of the State and the welfare of the employees. Due to financial constraints the State decided to regularise the work-charged employees of the 13,000 including the muster-roll employees as the vacancies occurred. The Supreme Court directed the Muster-Roll/Daily-wage employees to be adjusted against work-charged vacancies.<sup>72</sup>

Providing telecommunication service to the general public is an essential part of the sovereign functions of the State as a welfare state and not an industry.<sup>73</sup>

Certain principles of policy to be followed by the State.

**Art. 39.** The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing—

(a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;

64. Inserted by the Constitution (44th Amendment) Act, 1978.

65. *Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd. v. Union of India*, (1996) 10 SCC 104 (para 21).

66. *All India Statutory Corporation v. United Labour Union*, (1997) 9 SCC 377 (paras 14 and 15): AIR 1997 SC 645.

67. *Municipal Corporation of Delhi v. Female Workers' (Muster Roll)*, (2000) 3 SCC 224 (paras 6 and 11): AIR 2000 SC 1274.

68. *Ratlam Municipal Council v. Vardhichand*, AIR 1980 SC 1622 (para 14): (1980) 4 SCC 162.

69. See Author's *Criminal Procedure Code*, 1973 (Prentice-Hall of India), 1979, p. 370.

70. *Ratlam Municipal Council v. Vardhichand*, AIR 1980 SC 1622 (para 14): (1980) 4 SCC 162.

71. *Gujarat Electricity Board, Ukai v. Hind Mazdoor Sabha*, AIR 1995 SC 1893 (para 27): (1995) 5 SCC 1893.

72. *Raj Narain Prasad v. State of U.P.*, (1998) 8 SCC 473 (paras 1 and 2).

73. *Sub-Divisional Inspector of Post, Vaikam v. Theyyam Joseph*, (1996) 8 SCC 489 (para 6): AIR 1996 SC 1271.

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**Maternity benefit.**—The provisions in the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 entitling maternity leave to women engaged on casual basis or on muster roll basis on daily wages and not only to those in regular employment, are wholly in consonance with the Art. 42.<sup>77</sup>

**Living, wage, etc. for workers.**

**Art. 43.** The State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organisation or in any other way, to all workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage,<sup>78</sup> conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operative basis in rural areas.

**Application.**—This Article has been relied upon to uphold the reasonableness of the restrictions imposed by the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, upon the fundamental right of business guaranteed by Art. 19(1)(g);<sup>79</sup> to condemn unfair labour practices.<sup>80</sup> The compulsory closure of an industrial concern on national and festival holidays is reasonable.<sup>81</sup>

The provisions in the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 entitling maternity leave to women engaged on casual basis or on muster roll basis on daily wages and not only to those in regular employment, are wholly in consonance with Art. 43.<sup>82</sup>

**Arts. 39(c), 41, 43.**—These provisions aim at establishing a 'socialist' State as envisaged by the Preamble, which would endeavour to secure a decent standard of life and economic security to the working people.<sup>83</sup>

**Participation of workers in management of industries.**

<sup>84</sup>[Art. 43A. The State shall take steps, by suitable legislation or in any other way, to secure the participation of workers in the management of undertakings, establishments or other organisations engaged in any industry.]

**Scope of Art. 43A.**—The insertion of this Article opens a new perspective in industrial relations, particularly relating to discharge, reinstatement, right to back wages on reinstatement.<sup>85</sup>

**Uniform civil code for the citizens.**

**Art. 44.** The State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India.

**Need for a uniform civil code.**—The object behind this Article is to effect an integration of India by bringing all communities on the common platform on matters which are at present governed by diverse personal laws but which do not form the essence of any religion, e.g., divorce,<sup>86</sup> maintenance for divorced wife.<sup>87</sup>

77. *Municipal Corporation of Delhi v. Female Workers' (Muster Roll)*, (2000) 3 SCC 224 (paras 6 and 11) : AIR 2000 SC 1274.
78. Cf. *All India R.B. Employees' Assn. v. Reserve Bank of India*, AIR 1966 SC 305 (317) : 1966 (1) SCR 25 : 1965 (2) LLJ 175; *Crown Aluminium Works v. Workmen*, AIR 1958 SC 30 : 1958 SCR 651 : 1958 (1) LLJ 1.
79. *Chandra Bhavan Boarding v. State of Mysore*, AIR 1970 SC 2042 (paras 10, 13) : (1969) 3 SCC 84; *Eveready Co. v. Labour Court*, AIR 1962 All 497 : 1961 (2) LLJ 204.
80. *Chandra Bhavan Boarding v. State of Mysore*, AIR 1970 SC 2042 (paras 10, 13) : (1969) 3 SCC 84; *Eveready Co. v. Labour Court*, AIR 1962 All 497 : 1961 (2) LLJ 204.
81. *M.R.F. Ltd. v. Inspector Kerala Govt.*, (1998) 8 SCC 227 (para 21).
82. *Municipal Corporation of Delhi v. Female Workers' (Muster Roll)*, (2000) 3 SCC 224 (paras 6 and 11) : AIR 2000 SC 1274.
83. *Nakara, D.S. v. Union of India*, AIR 1983 SC 130 (paras 32-33) : (1983) 1 SCC 305 : 1983 (1) LLJ 104.
84. Substituted by the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976.
85. *Gujarat Steel Tubes Ltd. v. Mazdoor Sabha, Gujarat Steel Tubes*, AIR 1980 SC 1896 (paras 143-44) : (1980) 2 SCC 593 : 1980 (1) LLJ 137.
86. *Jorden Diengdeh v. Chopra, S.S.*, AIR 1985 SC 935 (para 7) : (1985) 3 SCC 62 : 1985 (2) CCC 509.
87. *Ahmed Khan, Mohd. v. Shah Banoo Begum*, AIR 1985 SC 945 (para 32) : (1985) 2 SCC 556.

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**Arts. 46 and 19(1)(g).**—What is enjoined by Art. 46 must be upheld as a 'reasonable restriction' under Art. 19(6).<sup>13</sup> Hence, it has been held that a ban imposed by the Kerala State Government on fishing by mechanised nets and appliances is a reasonable restriction, because—

- (a) Fishing by traditional non-mechanised implements is the means of livelihood of the impoverished fishermen of the State;
- (b) The protection of these members of the weaker sections is an obligation of the State under Art. 46 and is also in the interests of the general public under Art. 19(6).

**Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health.**

**Art. 47.** The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health.

**Public Health.**—1. This Article makes improvement of public health a primary duty of the State. Hence, the Court should enforce this duty against a defaulting local authority, on pain of penalty prescribed by law, regardless of the financial resources of such authority.<sup>14</sup>

2. In case of need, the local authority should approach the State Government to grant loan or aid, and the latter should supply the money required in view of the primary duty of the 'State' under Art. 47.<sup>15</sup>

3. The Food Corporation of India, being an agency of the State, must conform to the letter and spirit of Art. 47 to improve public health and it should release substandard rice to dealers only after upgrading it for human consumption and not otherwise.<sup>16</sup>

**Prohibition.**—Restrictions imposed by a law providing for the prohibition of consumption or production of liquor can not be challenged as violative of Art. 19(1)(g) inasmuch as dealing in liquor can not be regarded as a "trade or business" within the meaning of Art. 19(1)(g);<sup>17</sup> and because such law gives effect to the provisions of Art. 47.<sup>18</sup>

**Organisation of agriculture and animal husbandry.**

**Art. 48.** The State shall endeavour to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular, take steps for preserving and improving the breeds, and prohibiting the slaughter, of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle.

**'Organise agriculture'.**—There is no violation of this Directive if suburbs are brought within the limits of a municipal corporation; on the other hand, the chances of organising agriculture on modern lines would be better.<sup>19</sup>

**Prohibition of cow slaughter.**—The directive contained in the latter part of the Article is quite specific and enjoins the prohibition of slaughter of any of the species of cattle mentioned, irrespective of their utility from the standpoint of agriculture or animal husbandry,<sup>20</sup> and such prohibition can not be held to be an unreasonable restriction upon the right conferred by

13. *State of Kerala v. Joseph Antony*, AIR 1994 SC 721 : (1994) 1 SCC 301.  
 14. *Ratlam Municipal Council v. Vardhichand*, AIR 1980 SC 1622 (para 24) : (1980) 4 SCC 162.  
 15. *Ratlam Municipal Council v. Vardhichand*, AIR 1980 SC 1622 (para 24) : (1980) 4 SCC 162.  
 16. *Tapan Kumar Sadhukhan v. Food Corporation of India*, (1996) 6 SCC 101 (paras 21 and 23).  
 17. *Nashirwar v. State of M.P.*, AIR 1975 SC 360 (para 24) : (1975) 4 SCC 162 ; *Khoday Distilleries Ltd. v. State of Karnataka*, (1995) 1 SCC 574 (para 60).  
 18. *Razakbhai Issakbhai Mansuri v. State of Gujarat*, (1993) Supp. (2) SCC 659 : 1992 Supp. JT 578.  
 19. *Raghunath Pandey v. State of Bihar*, AIR 1982 Pat. 1 (para 14) : 1982 Pat. 1JR 49.  
 20. *Hanif Quareshi Mohd. v. State of Bihar*, AIR 1958 SC 731 : 1959 SCR 629.

Art. 19(1)(g).<sup>21</sup> But the protection recommended by this part of the Directive is confined to cows and calves, and to those *other* animals which are *presently* or *potentially* capable of yielding milk or doing work as draught cattle but does not extend to cattle which were at one time milch or draught cattle but which have ceased to be such.<sup>22</sup>

**Protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wild life.** <sup>23</sup>[Art. 48A. The State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wild life of the country.]

**Protection of environment.**—Read with Arts. 51A(g), 14 and 21,<sup>24</sup> the Supreme Court has drawn the following conclusions :

- (a) It is a constitutional duty not only of the State but also of every citizen to protect and improve the environment and natural resources of the country.
- (b) Though neither Art. 48A nor 51A is judicially enforceable by itself, it becomes enforceable through the expanding interpretation of Art. 21, so that in case of a failure of the foregoing duties, the Supreme Court or a High Court would entertain a petition under Art. 32 or 226, as a Public Interest Litigation brought by any individual<sup>25</sup> or institution<sup>26</sup> in the locality or any social action group,<sup>27</sup> even by a letter.<sup>28</sup>
- (c) Even where, for the protection of human life, the Court had previously directed the Government to construct a boundary wall around a test-firing range, the Court may modify its earlier order by a direction to set-up a barbed wire fencing in order to prevent the cutting down of numerous trees which would cause an ecological disaster.<sup>29</sup>

The Supreme Court directed the Central Govt. to state all the steps taken since the insertion of this Art. for the protection and improvement of environment and also place before the Court its national policy to restore the quality of environment.<sup>30</sup>

**Protection of monuments and places and objects of national importance.** **Art. 49.** It shall be the obligation of the State to protect every monument or place or object of artistic or historic interest, declared by or under law made by Parliament to be of national importance, from spoliation, disfigurement, destruction, removal, disposal or export, as the case may be.

**Protection of monument.**—Where the expert committee opined that use of coke/coal by the industries situated within the Taj Trapezium Zone (TTZ) emitting pollution and causing damage to the Taj as also people living in the area, the Supreme Court directed the industries to stop pollution by using natural gas in place of coke/coal or relocate themselves.<sup>31</sup>

21. *Abdul Hakim Quraishi v. State of Bihar*, AIR 1961 SC 448 : 1961 (2) SCR 610.

22. *Hanif Qureshi Mohd. v. State of Bihar*, AIR 1958 SC 731 : 1959 SCR 629; *Abdul Hakim Quraishi v. State of Bihar*, AIR 1961 SC 448 : 1961 (2) SCR 610.

23. Inserted by the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976.

24. *Subhash Kumar v. State of Bihar*, AIR 1991 SC 420 : (1991) 1 SCC 598.

25. *Subhash Kumar v. State of Bihar*, AIR 1991 SC 420 : (1991) 1 SCC 598.

26. *Satish Chander Shukla v. State of U.P.*, (1992) Supp. (2) SCC 94 (para 1).

27. *Tarun Bharat Sangh, Alwar v. Union of India*, (1992) Supp. (2) SCC 448 (para 12) : AIR 1992 SC 514.

28. *Mehta, M.C. v. Union of India*, (1992) Supp. (2) SCC 85 (633, 637); *Sudip Mazumdar v. State of M.P.*, (1994) Supp (2) SCC 327 (para 6) CB : 1994 (2) Crimes 555.

29. *Mehta, M.C. v. Union of India*, (1992) Supp. (2) SCC 85 (633, 637) ; directions to take steps to prevent destruction or damage to the environment, flora and fauna and wildlife, *Animal and Environment Legal Defence Fund v. Union of India*, (1997) 3 SCC 549 (para 15) : AIR 1997 SC 1071; *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India*, (1997) 3 SCC 715 (paras 6, 7 and 10).

30. *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India*, (1996) 9 SCC 589 (paras 4 and 5).

31. *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India*, (1997) 2 SCC 353 (paras 31, 34 and 35) : AIR 1997 SC 734. Also see *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India*, (1998) 5 SCC 720 (para 2) and *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India*, (1998) 8 SCC 711 (para 6); *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India*, (1998) 9 SCC 93; *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India*, (1998) 9 SCC 381.

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## PART IV-A<sup>1</sup> FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

### Fundamental Duties.

<sup>2</sup>Art. 51A. It shall be the duty of every citizen of India—

- (a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- (b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- (c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- (d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
- (e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
- (f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- (g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures;
- (h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
- (i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
- (j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity, so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement.
- <sup>2a</sup>[(k) who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.]

**Utility of the Fundamental Duties.**—1. This Part has been added by the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976, in accordance with the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee.<sup>3</sup> It will bring our Constitution in line with Art. 29(1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Constitutions of Japan, China, U.S.S.R.<sup>4</sup>

2. In one respect, the legal utility of the Fundamental Duties is similar to that of the Directives as they stood in the Constitution of 1949; while the Directives were addressed to the State, without any sanction, so are the Duties addressed to the citizen, without any legal sanction for their violation. The citizen, it is expected, should be his own monitor while exercising and enforcing his fundamental rights,—remembering that he owes the duties specified in Art. 51A to the State and that if he does not care for the duties he should not deserve the rights. For instance, a person who

1. Inserted by the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976.  
 2. Inserted by the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976.  
 2a. Inserted by 86th Amendment Act, 2002 (assented on 12-12-2002).  
 3. The Committee appears to have taken up the suggestion in this behalf made by the Author in his T.L.L. on Limited Government & Judicial Review, pp. 201 *et seq.* — in order that the individual may not overlook his duties to the community in exercise of his fundamental rights or commit wanton destruction of public property or the like. But the Committee went beyond the Author's suggestion by empowering Parliament to impose punishment for breach of such duties. That suggestion was not, however, accepted while drafting the Bill.  
 4. See Author's *Select Constitution of the World*, 2nd Ed., pp. 54, 192, 269.

4. A Constitution Bench of Supreme Court<sup>73</sup> has held that apart from Art. 225, the High Court may derive Rule-making power from substantive provisions, such as Art. 235, where the nature of the power conferred by the Article would include the power to make rules to regulate the exercise of the power, provided, of course, the Rules so framed are within the ambit of the Article and do not militate against the object or the terms of the substantive Article.<sup>74</sup>

5. If a counsel on account of the reasons set out in the rule, which also includes his illness, is unable to attend the court on any particular day or any particular period of time, applies to the Chief Justice that his cases may not be listed either on the day or during the period mentioned in the application and his application is allowed, the Registry is to give effect to this order and if such a case is listed by mistake, the litigant or the counsel cannot be sufferer.<sup>75</sup>

**Arts. 225 and 226.**—The power to issue the writs under Art. 226 is not subject to or controlled by anything in Art. 225.<sup>76</sup>

Procedural Rules made under Art. 225 cannot have the effect of substantive law.<sup>77</sup>

**Power of High Courts to issue certain writs.** **Art. 226.** (1) Notwithstanding anything in article 32, every High Court shall have power, throughout the territories in relation to which it exercises jurisdiction, to issue to any person or authority, including in appropriate cases, any Government, within those territories directions, orders or writs, including writs in the nature of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari*, or any of them, [for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Part III and for any other purpose].<sup>78</sup>

<sup>79</sup>(2) *The power conferred by clause (1) to issue directions, orders or writs to any Government, authority or person may also be exercised by any High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to the territories within which the cause of action, wholly or in part, arises for the exercise of such power, notwithstanding that the seat of such Government or authority or the residence of such person is not within those territories.*

<sup>80</sup>(3) *Where any party against whom an interim order, whether by way of injunction or stay or in any other manner, is made on, or in any proceedings relating to, a petition under clause (1), without—*

(a) *furnishing to such party copies of such petition and all documents in support of the plea for such interim order; and*

(b) *giving such party an opportunity of being heard,*

*makes an application to the High Court for the vacation of such order and furnishes a copy of such application to the party in whose favour such order has been made or the counsel of such party, the High Court shall dispose of the application within a period of two weeks from the date on which it is received or from the date on which the copy of such*

73. *State of U.P. v. Batuk Deo Pati Tripathi*, (1978) 2 SCC 102 (paras 10-11) CB : 1978 (3) SCR 131.

74. *State of U.P. v. Batuk Deo Pati Tripathi*, (1978) 2 SCC 102 (paras 10-11) CB : 1978 (3) SCR 131.

75. *Rais Ahmad v. State of U.P.*, (1999) 6 SCC 391 (para 8) : AIR 1999 SC 3080.

76. *Shyam Krishen v. State of Punjab*, AIR 1952 Punj 70; *Venkata Subbaya, K. v. Dt. Collector*, AIR 1969 AP 381 : 1969 (2) Andh. WR 431.

77. *Prabhu Narayan v. Srivastava, A.K.*, AIR 1975 SC 968 (para 5) : (1975) 3 SCC 788.

78. The words within square brackets, at the end of Cl. (1) which were substituted by sub-Cls. (a)-(c), by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976, have been restored, by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978.

79. Clause (1A), which had been inserted by the Constitution (15th Amendment) Act, 1963, has been renumbered Cl. (2), by the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976.

80. Clauses (3)-(6), which had been inserted by the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976, has been substituted by Cl. (3), by the Constitution (44th Amendment) Act, 1978.

**XV. Domestic body** [see 'Educational Authorities', *post*].

I. *Mandamus* does not lie against a domestic body unless it has any statutory duty to perform or its Constitution is regulated by statute.

II. Even where a domestic body, such as a university or other educational institution, is created by statute, the Court will not interfere, by *mandamus* or any other judicial remedy, with the *internal* working of the domestic body, if a domestic forum has been provided; the matter is within the jurisdiction of the domestic authority and such jurisdiction is clear,<sup>58</sup> and it has acted *bona fide*.<sup>59</sup>

On this principle, *mandamus* does not ordinarily issue to compel an educational institution or other society to admit a person as a student or member thereof.<sup>60</sup>

III. *Mandamus* will, however, issue—

Where the decision of the statutory domestic body is *ultra vires* or violates the principles of natural justice.<sup>61</sup>

**XVI. Ecology and environments.**

1. It is primarily for the Government to strike a just balance between two competing objectives.<sup>62</sup>

- (a) The need for public projects, involving the tapping of natural resources,<sup>63</sup> for the betterment of conditions of living of the people<sup>64</sup> and social development.<sup>65</sup>
- (b) The need for preservation of ecological balances and maintenance of the atmosphere and environments free from pollution [now enjoined by Art. 48A, *ante*].

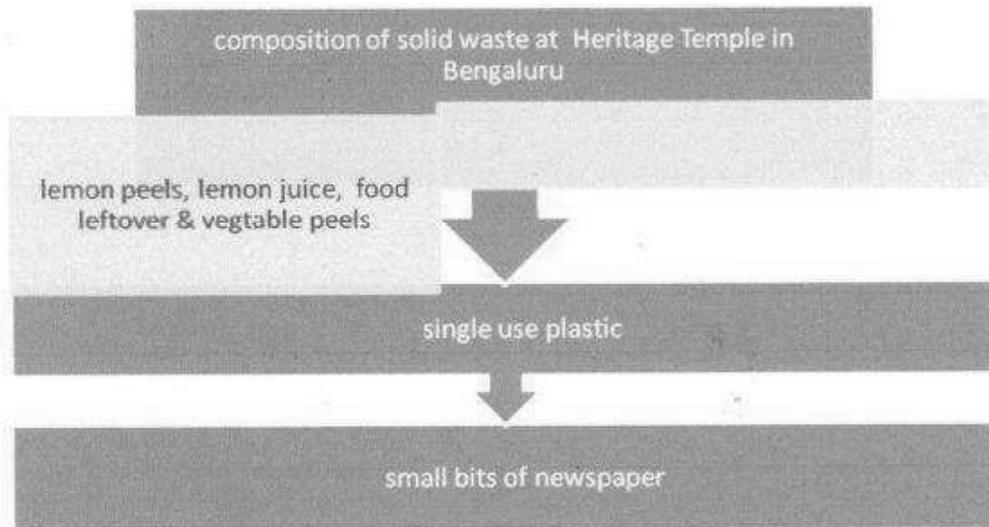
2. The court's role is restricted to examine whether Government has taken into account all relevant aspects, and can interfere only where the Government has overlooked any material considerations or influenced by extraneous or immaterial considerations,<sup>66</sup> or has acted *mala fide*.<sup>67</sup> Apart from this, the court is not concerned with the question whether the decision is right or wrong.<sup>68</sup>

**XVII. Educational authorities** [see also under *Certiorari, post*].

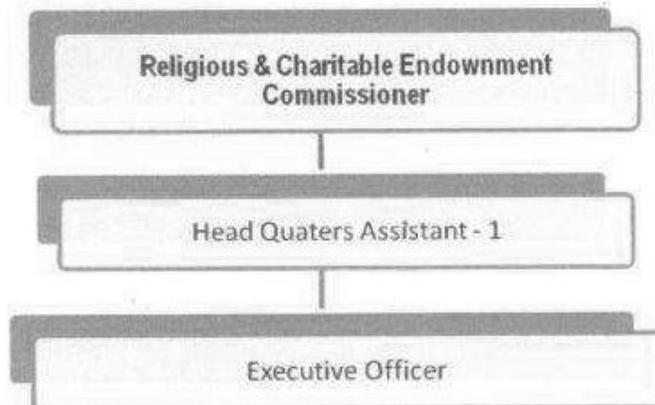
I. (1) Where universities and similar bodies are created by statute, their powers are limited by such statute and the rules and regulations validly made thereunder. Hence, the Court can issue *mandamus* against them in cases where it could be issued against other statutory bodies, e.g., where the order or resolution of the university is *ultra vires*.<sup>69</sup>

58. *Bihar School Examination Bd. v. Subhas Chandra Sinha*, AIR 1970 SC 1269 (1273) : (1970) 1 SCC 648; *State of J. & K. v. Ghulam Mohammad, Bakshi*, AIR 1967 SC 122 (130) : 1966 Supp. SCR 401.
59. *Vice-Chancellor, Utkal University v. Ghosh, S.K.*, AIR 1954 SC 217 (220) : 1954 SCR 883.
60. *Bihar School Examination Bd. v. Subhas Chandra Sinha*, AIR 1970 SC 1269 (1273) : (1970) 1 SCC 648; *State of J. & K. v. Ghulam Mohammad, Bakshi*, AIR 1967 SC 122 (130) : 1966 Supp. SCR 401.
61. *Annamunthodo v. Oilfield Workers' Union*, (1961) 3 All ER 621 (PC).
62. *Dahanu Taluka Environment Protection Group v. Bombay Suburban Electricity Supply Co. Ltd.*, (1991) 2 SCC 539 (paras 2, 3) : 1991 (2) JT 1; *Rural L.E.K. v. State of U.P.*, AIR 1987 SC 359 (paras 17, 19) : 1986 Supp. SCC 517.
63. *Rural L.E.K. v. State of U.P.*, AIR 1987 SC 359 (paras 17, 19) : 1986 Supp. SCC 517.
64. *Dahanu Taluka Environment Protection Group v. Bombay Suburban Electricity Supply Co. Ltd.*, (1991) 2 SCC 539 (paras 2, 3) : 1991 (2) JT 1.
65. *Rural L.E.K. v. State of U.P.*, AIR 1987 SC 359 (paras 17, 19) : 1986 Supp. SCC 517.
66. *Dahanu Taluka Environment Protection Group v. Bombay Suburban Electricity Supply Co. Ltd.*, (1991) 2 SCC 539 (paras 2, 3) : 1991 (2) JT 1.
67. *Sachidanand Pandey v. State of W.B.*, AIR 1987 SC 1109 : (1987) 2 SCC 295.
68. *Dahanu Taluka Environment Protection Group v. Bombay Suburban Electricity Supply Co. Ltd.*, (1991) 2 SCC 539 (paras 2, 3) : 1991 (2) JT 1; *Rural L.E.K. v. State of U.P.*, AIR 1987 SC 359 (paras 17, 19) : 1986 Supp. SCC 517.
69. *Cf. Kamala Banerjee v. University of Calcutta*, AIR 1956 Cal 563 (567); *Samarendra Prosad Chakravarty v. University of Calcutta*, AIR 1953 Cal 172 : 55 CWN 443; *University of Calcutta v. Dipa Pal*, (1952) 56 CWN 730; *Tapendra Nath Roy v. University of Calcutta*, AIR 1954 Cal 141 : 58 CWN 295; *Hamendra Chandra Das v. Gauhati University*, (1953) 58 CWN 54; *Kulshrestha, Dr. J.P. v. Allahabad University*, AIR 1980 SC 2141 : (1980) 3 SCC 418; *University of Mysore v. Govinda Rao. C.D.*, AIR 1965 SC 491 (para 13) : 1964 (4) SCR 575.

## STRUCTURE



### ▪ Decision making authority



## QUESTIONNAIRE

- ⊕ Name of the place
- ⊕ Name of the area
- ⊕ Name of the Municipal Ward
- ⊕ Name of the Municipal Ward Health officer
- ⊕ Name of the Jurisdiction Pollution Board

- ↓ What purpose does the place serve
- ↓ Which days does the solid waste accumulate
- ↓ Composition of waste
- ↓ Is the waste segregated
- ↓ How is the solid waste disposed
- ↓ How many times in a week is the solid waste picked by the Municipal Council
- ↓ Have you heard of solid waste management inside the compound premises
- ↓ Do you know that in some months Bengaluru Municipal Council is running out of space for dumping waste
- ↓ Is the place registered as association or under the Karnataka government
- ↓ Who is the decision maker for submitting a proposal for waste management
- ↓ How many days does it take for approval of the Proposal
- ↓ Have you tried solid waste management before at your premises
- ↓ Proposed place for setting up waste management plant
- ↓ Local junk/scrap dealer nearby to dispose paper and plastic
- ↓ Public transport to reach the place of solid waste management

#### VI. ANALYSIS IN HERITAGE TEMPLE AT BENGALURU

Days on which the solid waste accumulate	How many single use plastic covers is used for disposal of solid waste	Which days does the solid waste get picked
Tuesday	Forty - 25 kilos plastic covers with mixed solid waste	Wednesday

Friday	Forty Five - 25 kilos covers with mixed solid waste	Saturday
Sunday	Fifty - 25 kilos covers with mixed solid waste	Monday

Day	Quatity of waste	Total
Tuesday	40 * 25 kilos	1000 kgs
Friday	45 * 25 kilos	1125 kgs
Sunday	50 * 25 kilos	1250 kgs
	<b>3375 kilos of waste per week</b>	<b>16875 kgs of solid waste every month</b>

Composition of solid waste at HERITAGE Temple IN BENGALURU	Percentage composition of solid waste	Breakup with the solid waste every month
lemon peels, lemon juice, food leftover & vegetable peels	80 percent	<b>13500 kgs of bio-degradable organic waste</b>
single use plastic	10 percent	<b>1687.5 kgs of recyclable waste</b>
small bits pf newspaper	10 percent	<b>1687.5 kgs of recyclable waste</b>

## **SOLUTIONS**

- ◆ 13500 kgs of bio-degradable organic waste can be converted to valuable manure
- ◆ 1687.5 kgs of recyclable waste disposed to junk / scrap dealer
- ◆ 1687.5 kgs of recyclable paper waste to junk / scrap dealer

## **DESCRIPTION**

- ⇒ bio-degradable organic waste consisting of lemon peels, lemon juice, food left over & vegetable waste set for a proposal for Bio-digester with the company named Waste is Gold.
- ⇒ Recyclable plastic waste may be proposed for ragpickers
- ⇒ Recyclable plastic waste may be proposed to be handed over to kabadiwala a local scrap/junk agent
- ⇒ Recyclable paper waste may be proposed for ragpickers
- ⇒ Recyclable paper waste may be proposed to be handed over to kabadiwala a local scrap/junk agent

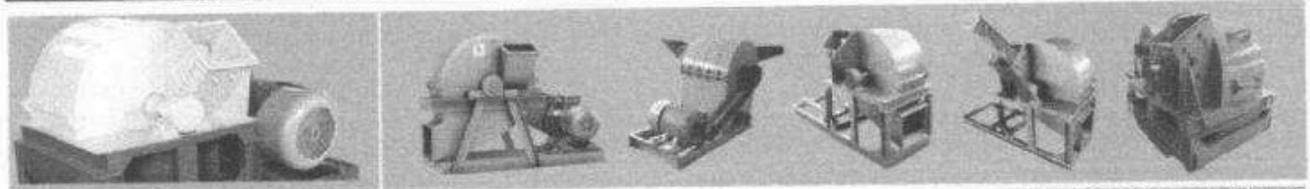
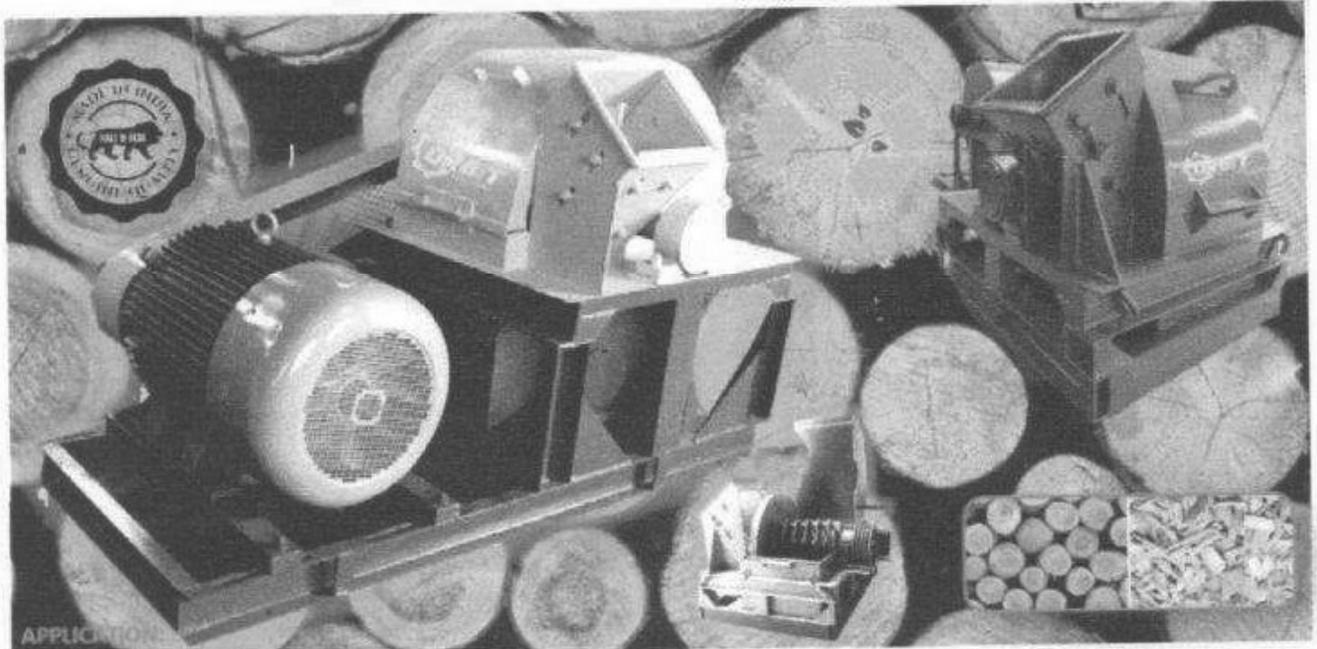
## **VII . Final results**

- ◆ Proposal of weighing machine.
- ◆ Proposal for shredder. ( **Figure F - 1.1** )
- ◆ Proposal from Waste is Gold company handed over to Executive officer at Heritage Temple in Bengaluru ( **Figure F - 1.2** )



# BIOMASS SHREDDER WOOD CHIPPER CUM PULVERIZER

10 HP - 20 HP - 30 HP - 40 HP - 60 HP - 100 HP



## WOOD CHIPPER CUM PULVERIZER - TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

MACHINE MODEL	OMWCCP10	OMWCCP20	OMWCCP30	OMWCCP40	OMWCCP60	OMWCCP100
Capacity (Ton / Hr)	0.5 - 1 ton	1 - 2 ton	2 - 3 ton	3 - 5 ton	4 - 7 ton	7 - 10 ton
Matched Power ( Kw )	7.5 kw	15 kw	22 kw	30 kw	45 kw	75 kw
Overall Dimensions ( L x W x H )	1400x500x900 ( L x W x H )	1600x600x1000 ( L x W x H )	1800x700x1100 ( L x W x H )	2000x900x1200 ( L x W x H )	2200x1000x1250 ( L x W x H )	2500x1050x1350 ( L x W x H )
Machine Weight ( Kg )	450 KG	670 KG	880 KG	1250 KG	1500 KG	2650 KG
Blade Diameter	420 MM	600 MM	700 MM	800 MM	950 MM	1100 MM
Cutting Blades - Nos	2-4	2-4	2-4	4	4	4
Hammer Blades - Nos	12	12	16	16	24	24

**ORBIT MACHINES - Manufacturer of Industrial Processing & Recycling machinery** - We stand out in terms of experience and expertise when it comes to crushing, shredding, conveying, & dewatering machineries. We manufacture efficient **CHIPPER CUM PULVERIZER MACHINES**, ranges starts from 10 HP to 100 HP, with their ability to shred and pulverize any type of agricultural waste, farm waste, Coconut wastes, Areca nut waste, Palm tree wastes, Banana waste, wood waste or garden waste into fine chips & powder to make organic manure, pellets, briquettes, & biomass energy.

**ORBIT MACHINES | Mfrs: Shredders | Crushers | Granulator | Dehydrators | Conveyors | Wire strippers | Reverse Vending Machines**  
 In: sales.orbitmachines@gmail.com | orbittextoolengineers@gmail.com | www.orbitmachines.in | Mob: 9500506615 | 9952526615  
 No:47, Maruthamalai Gounder layout, R.K.Puram, Ganapathy Coimbatore 641006 TN India. |TIN: 33822104104|GSTIN: 33BSVPB7613L2E



WASTE IS GOLD

website : <https://wigtechnologies.com/>

## Services & Solutions



Our solutions can be broadly categorized as follows:

**Waste Collection** – Propose and implement activities and programs to collect and process various types of waste generated

**Waste Recovery** – Implementing sorting strategies, deployment four-bin systems and building outreach and education programs aimed at segregation at source

**Manufacturing of Organic Waste Composting Machines** – Design and Manufacture advanced non-polluting OWC Machines with various capacities

**Processing** – Deployment of state of the art technologies to processes various types of waste in the most efficient and scientific manner

**Purchase/Sale of Used Commodities** – Ensuring that retrieved recyclable dry waste commodities are sold to manufacturers that will create further recyclable consumer goods

**Data and Analytics** – Monitor and gather data to maintain a complete log of waste generation and disposal. This analytics report will help to plan future strategies and to optimize costs

**Laws & Policies** – Creating a 360-degree waste management system which is aligned with policies and laws set by the government in the country of deployment

**Site investigation and remediation services** – Environmental site assessments and UST Tank Removal

**Environmental compliance support** – Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans, Facility Response plans (FRP), Discharge Monitoring reports (DMRs), Hazardous Waste Management Plans (HWMPS), Pollution Prevention (P2) plans, Environmental report

**Facility Evaluation** – Annual routine reporting for municipal solid waste and hazardous waste management policies and implementation of the culture change initiatives

**Bio Mining** – Bio-mining or bio-remediation is the process wherein materials that can be recycled – plastic, rubber, textiles, metals, glass and gas – are extracted from mounds of accumulated waste.



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Waste Collection



Recycling Services



Environmental

## VIII . Conclusion

Eighty percent of bio-organic waste generated by Heritage Temple in Bengaluru can be reduced to manure by simple procedure of machine manufactured by Waste is Gold company. Waste recycle at source reduces the cost of waste management. 750 single use plastic covers are saved intum protecting the environment. Plastic & paper waste can be handed over to rag pickers / kabidiwala protecting their livelihood.

## IX . Creating a waste management ecosystem keeping in minute details would be the scope for future study

1. Orbit machines **Website** - <https://www.orbitmachine.in/>
  - Heavy Duty Shredding Machine
  - Dewatering System Dewatering Screw Press Machines Automatic Dewatering System
  - Automatic Wire Stripper Machine
  - E-WASTE SHREDDER

### 2. Saahas

**Website :** <https://www.saahas.org/>

An organisation with a vision :- (Figure S - 1.1)

To set India to become a leading Circular Economy where Nothing is Waste..

An organisation with a mission :-

- Pilot innovative resource management programs.
- Collaborate closely with communities, administrators, businesses and law makers.
- Evolve next practices for adoption of Circular Economy.

An organisation introducing Indian citizen with their Duty to know :- (Figure S - 1.2)

The latest Central Government Rules for different waste streams, released by MOEFCC & BBMP notifications and Karnataka High Court Rulings.

3. Daily dump

**Website :** <https://www.dailydump.org>

An organisation with an objective to reduce waste, improve material recovery, enable better livelihoods and to do this through the voluntary collective action of urban citizens.

(Figure S- 1.3)

4. Loopworm

**Website :** <https://loopworm.in/>

An organisation with a vision :- (Figure S - 1.4 )

- ◆ *'To produce sustainable food & feed for tomorrow and bring food waste back into the circular loop.'*

An organisation with a mission :- (Figure S – 1.5)

- ◆ *To contribute towards United Nation's 8 Sustainable development goals (SDGs) including Goal number 12: Responsible consumption and production, and Goal number number 13: Climate action.*

5. Primove.

**Website :** <http://www.primove.in/agrogas.html>

Incorporated in 2008, Primove Engineering Pvt. Ltd. (PEPL) is a nationally recognized EPC Company in the domain of gaseous fuels and energy. Our initiatives in the field of renewable energy have led to the development of novel technologies for the conversion of agro-residue and waste into Bio-CNG for transportation and industrial applications.

(Figure S – 1.6, S - 1.7 ).

Primove is the only company which has the technology today for processing any kind of agricultural biomass without any pre-treatment and addition of enzymes and/or chemicals to produce 2G BioCNG/CBG and this is in digesting Chitin, Lignin and Lignin cellulose

6. Bio green bags **Website** <https://www.biogreenbags.com/>

"Biogreen" is India's first Biotechnology company. We are manufacturers, wholesalers and suppliers of 100% compostable/biodegradable products ( Figure 1.8)

7. ECOSTAN **Website** <https://www.ecostan.com/>

Vision : ECOSTAN is to be the world's most sought-after Biomass Machinery Company, known for replacing fossil fuels with Biofuels ( Figure 1.9)

Mission : to accelerate the use of Biomass energy by designing and manufacturing robust Biomass handling machines.

The Website of Ecostan stands for an easy way to learn and earn by investing in bio efficient fuels. The Calorific Value explained brings a whole new world of replacing Fossil Fuels.

8. Biomali | Automatic Organic Waste Converter manufacturers

**Website** <https://www.biomali.in>

9. "VNS Enviro Biotech Pvt. Ltd." are a leading Manufacturer and Service Provider of Water Filtration System, Sewage Treatment Plant, Waste Management

**Website** <https://www.vnsenviro.org/>

10. White Coal Plant Manufacturer - Briquetting Plant Manufacturer

wood chipper machine, saw dust machine, drum chipper, briquetting press, briquetting plant. Briquetting machine, dryer System, briquetting system, Municipal solid waste Drying system.

Saahas works on all aspects of

# SUSTAINABLE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ECO-SYSTEM

Saahas @2021

Behavioural Change

Implementing Greenfield SWM Programs

Waste Worker Inclusion

Survey, Audit, Impact Measurement & Policy Framework

Capacity Building

Technical & operational support to ULBs & Panchayats



**Nature knows no waste!**

Saahas is a non-profit organization working in the field of waste management. At Saahas, we believe that when waste is managed at source, it becomes a resource. Since 2001, we have been helping build communities across rural and urban India that manage their waste at source by reducing, reusing and recycling their waste and achieving 90% resource recovery.

(S-1.2)

(Page-35)

## Rules

The latest Central Government Rules for different waste streams, released by MOEFCC:

[Solid Waste Management Rules 2016](#)

[E-waste \(Management\) Rules 2016](#)

[Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016](#)

[Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules 2016](#)

[Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules 2016](#)

[Hazardous and Other Waste \(Management and Transboundary Movement\) Rules 2016](#)

[Bio-medical Waste Management Rules \(Amendment\) 2018](#)

[E-waste Management Rules \(Amendment\) 2018](#)

[Saahas waste management](#)

## BBMP notifications and Karnataka High Court Rulings:

[Karnataka High Court Order on Ward Level Communities - Nov 2017](#)

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### Contact Us

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BTM Layout 2nd Stage, Bangalore - 560076

Phone: 080-41689889

Email: [info@saahas.org](mailto:info@saahas.org)



Daily Dump

Daily Dump -  
Compost at Home

@compostwall

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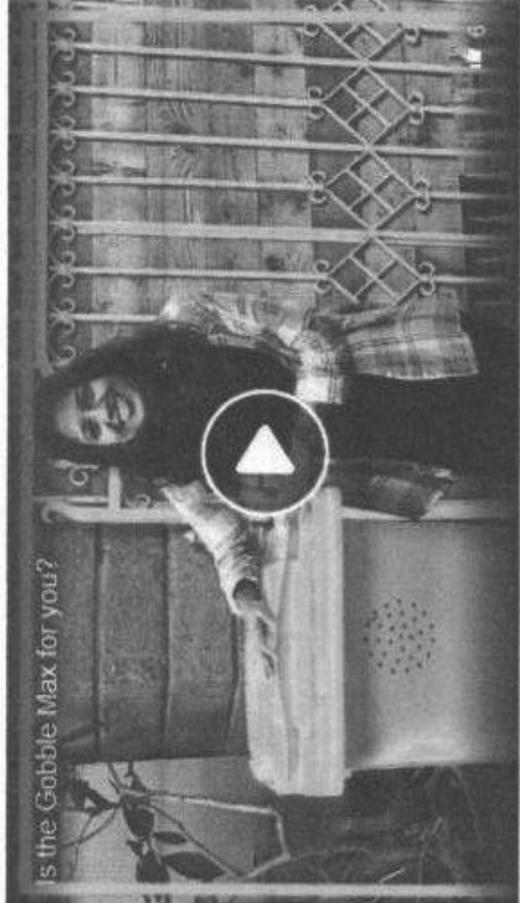
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Videos

Is the Gobble Max for you?



New Daily Dump Website

Help Recycling by Sorting  
begins with sorting

Daily Dump - Compost at Home  
Environmental service

4.8 ★★★★★

Community

17,364 people like this

19,657 people follow this

See all

About

See all

2995, 5th Cross Road, 12th A Main Rd, HAL  
2nd Stage, Indiranagar,  
560008 Bangalore, Karnataka, India

099164 22440

www.dailydump.org

+91 99164 26661



**LOOPWORM**

loopworm.in

**To produce sustainable food & feed for tomorrow and bring food waste back into the circular loop.**

HOME

ABOUT US

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### RISING DEMAND

Protein Demand to feed the increasing population is expected to grow by 70% in the next 30 years globally. In India, 80% of the population remains protein deficient.



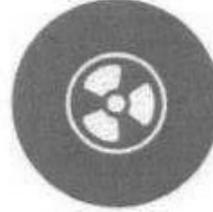
### SUSTAINABILITY CRISES OF CURRENT FEED

Animal Feed is currently produced from fish meal or soya meal, both of being responsible to damage biodiversity. Hence, it has been gathering a lot of attention, recently and deeming the current methods, unsustainable.



### RISING FEED PRICES

With decreasing fish population, catching fish is getting expensive every single day. This reflects on the increasing costs to feed chickens and fishes, with feed constituting to 60-80% of total farming expenditure. The profits of farmers are decreasing, posing a potent threat to their livelihood.



### WASTE AS A PROBLEM

With 80% of Indians facing protein deficiency and 200 million Indians not being able to manage a single meal every day, 1/3rd of the total food produced is being wasted. Ability to bring this food waste into the loop is a severe gap.

## Our company information



### We are the farmers of the future.

We at LoopWorm, are working to create an extremely protein rich diet for fisheries and poultry farms by farming insects to feed them using food waste which currently lands in landfills.

## Vision

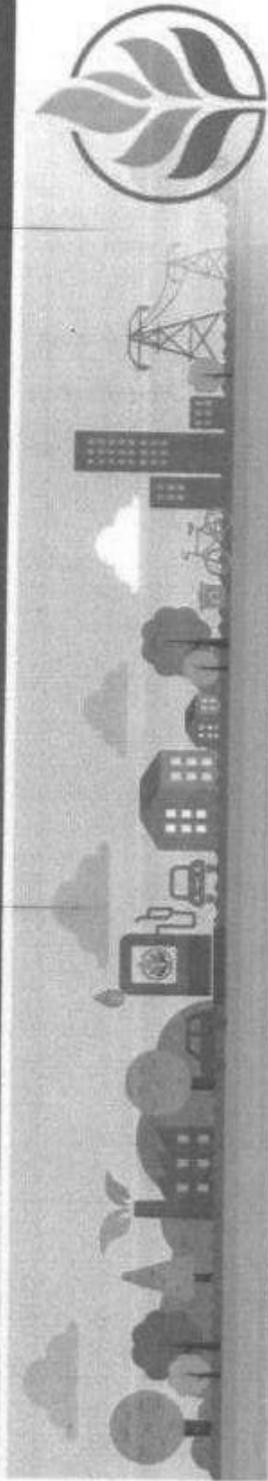
To produce sustainable food & feed for tomorrow and bring food waste back into the circular loop.

## Goal

We are contributing towards United Nations' 8 Sustainable development goals (SDGs) including Goal number 12: Responsible consumption and production, and Goal number number 13: Climate action.



Projects Gallery



### Primove LNG & LCNG Solutions

India is increasingly becoming a sweet spot for LNG as suppliers and investors are investigating new strategies for penetrating deep into the Indian market and locking investments across gas infrastructure along the value-chain. Government led initiatives such as New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP), Approval of LNG as a vehicle fuel, BS VI compliance, commitments in Shyamsar, Annapurna in Shyamsar and supply chain of LCNG stations, bidding under PNGDB for CGDs for many geographical areas, etc. are positive enablers in this direction.

Committed to provide the best and most economical LNG and LCNG solutions to our customers, Primove has now entered Indian market with two exciting offerings:

- Facilitation for establishing Primove LCNG retail outlet (dispensing station) at any place in India (rural/urban areas covered under the CGD bidding) and
- Setting up even ultra-micro Liquefaction (LNG) production units if you have Natural Gas/Biogas/Biomethane of any composition (rich or lean) at any place in India. This is very helpful for Oil & Gas exploration companies having small natural gas fields (isolated/stranded gas fields)

Primove partners with Chyolai Co., Ltd. ([www.chyolai.com](http://www.chyolai.com)), a renowned company in the SE Asia specializing in design, consultation, fabrication of equipment for production of heavy hydrocarbon separation and LNG production. Together with our partners, we possess the required expertise in cryogenic systems and various alternate energy feeds. Our solutions are sustainable, Methanol level too. Assuredly economical, ROI maximizing and flexible (SMART). We offer a complete package that includes Front End Engineering Design (FEED) and Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) for projects that involve small LNG plants and the use of LNG/CHG as an alternative to replace LPG, Burster oil and other Fossil fuels. We also offer gas treatment and other alternative solutions to upgrade your existing low heating value biogas to make it suitable for your requirements.

For further details please contact +91-74260-71674, [LN@primove.in](mailto:LN@primove.in)

What is AgroGas®?

• Why AgroGas®?

**SCALABILITY**

R&D AgroGas®

Process

Video

FAQs

e-Brochure



An artist's representation

## How can you be a part of this Clean Energy Movement?

Spread the impact of clean energy around you by joining hands with Primove. There are a few ways in which you can get involved:

- **By Being an AgroGas® Franchisee**  
Set up an AgroGas® plant and deliver impact by producing and selling your own Bio CNG.
- **By Being an AgroGas® Industrial Partner**  
Use your own agro-waste products to run your factories!
- **By Being a Biomass Supplier**  
Set up a biomass supply chain for the AgroGas® franchisee network.
- **By Being an AgroGas® Consumer**

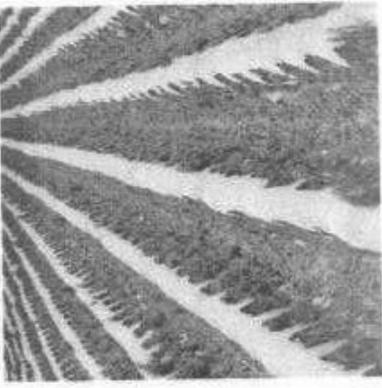
By being a AgroGas® consumer, you help reduce our reliance on foreign imports and fossil fuels that harm the environment



Search

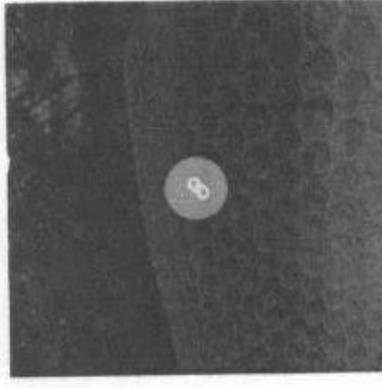
Categories

- Bio Bags
- Grocery Bag Rolls
- Garbage Bags
- Film & Laminate Rolls
- Bio-Tableware
- Areaware
- Bio Water Bottle



Biodegradable and Compostable Mulch Films  
\$560 per bag

Add To Cart



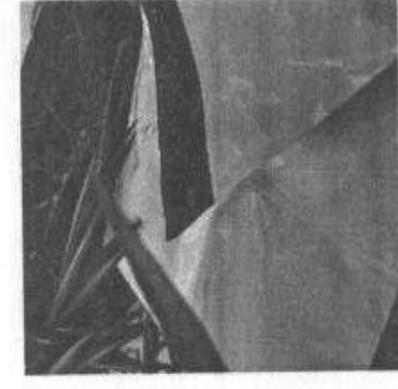
Compostable and Biodegradable Bubble Warp  
\$510 per bag

Add To Cart



Compostable Garment Bags  
\$480 per bag

Add To Cart



Biodegradable and Compostable Courier Bags  
\$480 per bag



Biodegradable and Compostable Stretch Film  
\$560 per bag



Compostable and Biodegradable Paper Cups  
\$2.00 per bag

Best Selling Product



**Website** <https://jaykhodiyar.com/>

11. **Annapoorna Kitchen** run by Adamyachetana to cater the needs of hungry individuals. The kitchen waste is converted as briquette and used instead of gas saving the fossil fuel.

**Website** : <https://adamyachetana.org/>

12. Waste management is the responsibility of the municipal and local governments. This organization works effectively with wedding planners and wedding venues. A great ecosystem to innovative simple way of recycling waste.

**Website** : <https://hasirudala.in/>

13. Miss Nazaria Akhter a citation to the " Darwin's Theory of Natural Selection " found herb paste which helps destroy polythene without affecting the environment. Every small attempt leads a great effect in dealing with the waste nuisance.

**Website** :

<https://kashmirlife.net/kashmir-woman-honoured-for-landmark-innovation-288010/>

14. Religious rituals assembly create HUGE amounts of waste. Marriage celebrations create big amounts of waste. The National Trade Fair Organics & Millets 2017 had 75000 visitors but no recycle of waste was done. Creating effective waste management at such events would avoid waste landing at landfills. The general public should be made to understand the basic importance of waste recycle at the source.

**Website** : <http://organics-millets.in/>

15. Vritti designs converts used consumer textile into recycled yarn with natural dyes.

**Website** : <https://vrittidesigns.com>

16. Saathipads makes sanitary pads out of banana fiber instead of plastic. The used sanitary pads are biodegradable. **Website** : <https://saathipads.com>

**SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AT RELIGIOUS PLACES MARKS MY PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS**