

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN
TRIBUNAL AT EASTERN ZONE BENCH,
KOLKATA

(Under Section 15 and 18 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010)

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO: _____ OF 2024

IN THE MATTER OF:

Salboni Apartment Owner's Association

.....Applicant

VS

State of West Bengal & Ors

.....Respondent

INDEX

	<u>Synopsis</u>	3, 4,
	<u>List of Dates</u>	5,
	<u>Application</u>	6 - 15,
	<u>Affidavit & Verification</u>	16, 17,
	. Copy of the mouza map and the list of ponds from the website of the Kolkata Municipal Corporation – Annexure A	18,

The Copies of pictures of the water body from 2011 onwards- Annexure B	19, 20,
This is an extract from the report published by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in 2018-Annexure C	21 - 24,
Copy of the notice dated 16/05/17 Annexure D	25,
Copy of the Railway NOC- Annexure E	26
. A copy of the Millennium Post newsfeed posted on 14/03/24 and the Water Bodies Information System (WBIS) of National Remote Sensing Centre, ISRO map- Annexure F	27, 28,
The copies of Satellite images of ten years that indicates the situation of lake from 2011 to 2024- Annexure G	29 - 36,
Copy of the representation- Annexure H	37, 38,
The letter dated 22/04/24-Annexure I	39,
VAKALatnama.	40-40B,

Paushali Banerjee

Advocate

7A, Kiron Shankar Roy Road, Kolkata-700001

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SYNOPSIS

The Applicants are for the restoration of this water body through section 15 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010. The water body is known as Salboni lake/pond situated at premises no. 3, 3/1, 3/1/1 Jiban Krishna Ghosh Road, near 64/69 Kudiram Bose Sarani, (Belgachia milk Colony) Belgachia, ward no.3, Kolkata- 700037, covers an area measuring to more or less 32 bighas . The Applicants seek to highlight the importance of lakes and water bodies for their preservation and management. The Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010 and 2017 state that 'wetlands' include all inland waters including lakes. on 14/03/24 online news portal Millennium Post reported confirming the news that the respondent no.2 is planning to build 384 houses in Rosogolla busty and also by encroaching the lake/pond in question. the water body was

-4-

used for harvesting of fishes but from 2018 onwards no fishing activity in the water body is taking place and the without any maintenance the water body and/or the lake is almost extinct. The Applicants would also invoke the Public Trust Doctrine under which the Government has a duty to protect and preserve water bodies like the lake in question, for the preservation of the environment and use by the general public, for the eventual accomplishment of the goal of Sustainable Development. The water body is at the brink of depletion, Hence this Application.

Paushali Banerjee

Advocate

7A, Kiron Shankar Roy Road, Kolkata-700001

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ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO: _____ OF 2024

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.....Applicant

VS

State of West Bengal & Ors

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LIST OF DATES

	<u>Water Body Came under the management of Kolkata Municipal Corporation</u>	<u>16/06/17</u>
	<u>Report in Millenium post regarding building by encroachment of Water Body</u>	<u>14/03/24</u>
	<u>Representation before the East Kolkata Wetland Management Authority</u>	<u>20/03/24</u>
	<u>Representation sent by East Kolkata Wetland Management Authority to Kolkata Municipal Authority</u>	<u>22/04/24</u>

Paushali Banerjee

Advocate

7A, Kiron Shankar Roy Road, Kolkata-700001

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN
TRIBUNAL AT EASTREN ZONE BENCH,
KOLKATA

(Under Section 15 and 18 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010)

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO: _____ OF 2024

IN THE MATTER OF:

Salboni Apartment Owner's Association through its authorised members Sri Samar Kumar Saha and Sri Indranil Hazra, 64/98/C Khudiram Sarani, 700037

...APPLICANT

VERSUS

1. **STATE OF WEST BENGAL**, THROUGH THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, GOVT. OF WEST BENGAL, PRANISAMPAD BHAVAN, LB-2, SECTOR-III, SALT LAKE KOLKATA-700106. Email: psecy.env-wb@gov.in.
2. **KOLKATA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION**, THROUGH THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, 5. S.N. Banerjee Road, KOLKATA, PIN- 700013, Email: mc@kmcgov.in.
3. **WEST BENGAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD, Paribesh Bhawan, 10A, Block-LA, Sector-III, Saltlake, KOLKATA, PIN- 700106**, Email: net.wbpcb-wb@bangla.gov.in.
4. **EASTERN RAILWAY AUTHORITY**, THROUGH THE SENIOR DIVISIONAL ENGINEER/I, DRM BUILDING, EASTERN RAILWAY, SEALDAH DIVISION, KOLKATA, PIN-700014. Email: srdeemusdah@gmail.com.

5. **DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER OF NORTH AND NORTH SUBURBAN DIVISION**, 113, ACHARYA PRAFULLA CHANDRA ROAD, KOLKATA, PIN-700009. Email: dcnorth@kolkatapolice.gov.in.
6. **STATE WETLANDS AUTHORITY, THROUGH THE Chairman**, DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, WEST BENGAL, PRANISAMPAD BHAVAN, LB-2, SECTOR-III, SALT LAKE, KOLKATA, PIN-700106, Email: pccfwl-wb@nic.in.

...RESPONDENTS

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:

- I. That the address of the Applicants are given below for the service of notices of this Application.
- II. That the addresses of the Respondents are given above for the service of notices of this Application.
- III. The Applicants are for the restoration of this water body through section 15 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010. The water body is known as Salboni lake/pond situated at premises no. 3, 3/1, 3/1/1 Jiban Krishna Ghosh Road, near 64/69 Kudiram Bose Sarani, (Belgachia milk Colony) Belgachia, ward no.3, Kolkata- 700037, covers an area measuring to more or less 32 bighas . The Applicants seek to highlight the importance of lakes and water bodies for their preservation and management. The Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010 and 2017 state that 'wetlands' include all inland waters including lakes. The water body was used for harvesting of fishes but from 2018 onwards no fishing activity in the water body is taking place and the without any maintenance the

water body and/or the lake is almost extinct. The Applicants would also invoke the Public Trust Doctrine under which the Government has a duty to protect and preserve water bodies like the lake in question, for the preservation of the environment and use by the general public, for the eventual accomplishment of the goal of Sustainable Development.

FACTS IN BRIEF:

1. That the Applicant is a registered Association registered under Apartment Ownership Act 1972 adjacent to the lake/pond consisting of 164 number of families . The depleted condition of the water body have forced the Applicants to file this Application before this Hon'ble Tribunal.
2. The area in question was historically a water body of the description lake/ pond. The water body is known as Salboni lake/pond situated at premises no. 3, 3/1, 3/1/1 Jiban Krishna Ghosh Road, near 64/69 Kudiram Bose Sarani, (Belgachia milk Colony) Belgachia, ward no.3, Kolkata- 700037, covers an area measuring to more or less 32 bighas. Copy of the mouza map and the list of ponds from the website of the Kolkata Municipal Corporation is annexed herewith and marked as Annexure A.
3. That the water body was used for harvesting of fishes but from 2018 onwards no fishing activity in the water body is taking place and the without any maintenance the water body and/or the lake is almost extinct. The water body and/or lake is a shallow water body with water not more than five meters deep and the water body meets the definition of wetlands in accordance with the Wetland (Conservation and Management) rules 2017. The Copies of pictures of the water body from 2011 onwards is annexed

herewith and marked as Annexure B. The recent pictures show the deteriorating condition of the water body.

4. That the water body is covered with aquatic weeds and various aquatic plants rich in biodiversity, aquatic weeds helps in water purification, but aquatic weeds are also responsible to reduce the available water resources of India by way of high evapotranspiration through weeds in general and water hyacinth in particular. This is an extract from the report published by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in 2018. Copy of the relevant pages of the report is Annexed herewith and marked as Annexure C.

5. That a notice dated 16/05/17 was put on a part of the water body wherein it was stated that the control and management of the waterbody was under the competent authority (Municipal Commissioner of Kolkata Municipal Corporation) under the West Bengal fisheries Act 1993, as the water body was ill maintained. The Municipal Commissioner being the competent authority, Kolkata Municipal Corporation had taken over management and control of the area in May, 2017, under Section 17(a) of the West Bengal Inland Fisheries Act, 1993 for the purpose of promotion of pisciculture and prevention of environmental degradation for a period of 25 years. Copy of the notice dated 16/05/17 is annexed herewith and marked as Annexure D.

6. That KMC sought no objection from the railways as a portion of the lake/pond is a property of respondent no.5. The no-objection was sought for renovation of the lake. On 27/01/23 a no-objection was issued by the

- Railway authority with certain conditions, one of the conditions include no permanent or temporary structure should be erected on the water body or the railway land. Copy of the Railway NOC is annexed herewith and marked as annexure E.
7. That it was noticed by the Applicant that the respondent no.2 is planning to build 384 houses in Rosogolla busty and the area behind the Busty. The area of Rosogolla Busty is more or less below 20,000 sqft and the area behind the Busty is the lake/ pond which is in such a depleted state as any person with bare eyes might consider the grass and weed covered lake to a piece of land. The area of the project is more or less 4.65 acres and therefore it is pertinent to mention here that respondent no.2 is considering to build the housing project in the land of Rosogolla Busty including and covering the lake/ pond area.
 8. That on 14/03/24 online news portal Millennium Post reported confirming the news that the respondent no.2 is planning to build 384 houses in Rosogolla busty and also by encroaching the lake/pond in question, the Kolkata Municipal Corporation has approved the project to set up 24 Banglar Bari with 384 dwelling units at an earmarked site located at J K Ghosh Road slum area. The newsfeed also mentioned that a copy of National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) map showed it was a water body and that the matter was raised with the West Bengal Maritime Board by the Environment Heritage department of KMC and it was concluded that it be considered as land based on inspection. A copy of the Millennium Post newsfeed posted on 14/03/24 and the Water Bodies Information System (WBIS) of National Remote Sensing Centre, ISRO map clearly indicating the earmarked area as a water body are annexed herewith and collectively marked as annexure F

9. That the Applicants are residents of the area and have enjoyed the benefits of the lake/pond for last 100 years, the residents also are aware of the several ecological and environmental benefits of the lake/pond including regulating flood and water logging situations, ground water recharge. The copies of Satellite images of ten years that indicates the situation of lake from 2011 to 2024 are annexed herewith and marked as annexure G.
10. That on 20/03/24 one of the residents of the adjoining locality emailed a representation to the East Kolkata Wetland Management Authority stating the grievances of the local residents. It was clearly stated in the letter dated 20/03/24 that the maintenance of the water body was stopped, fishery activities were stopped and purposefully the water body was left to dry out so that the nature and character of the water body could be changed. Copy of the representation is annexed herewith and marked as Annexure H.
11. The Chief Technical Officer of the East Kolkata Wetland Management Authority sent a letter dated 22/04/24 to the respondent no.2 enclosing the representation of the resident of the locality dated 20/03/24 for taking necessary action in the matter. The letter dated 22/04/24 is annexed herewith and marked as Annexure I.
12. The Supreme Court have in several matter stressed that the doctrine of Public Trust, stating the importance of natural resources of the community like forests, tanks, ponds, hillock, mountain etc. that are nature's bounty. They maintain delicate ecological balance. They need to be protected for a proper and healthy environment which enables people to enjoy a quality life which is the essence of the guaranteed right under Article 21 of the Constitution. This Hon'ble Tribunal in several matters including OA 108/21

Rasulpur Dana Welfare Society vs WBPCB & ORS directed restoration of the water body . In the matter of *Sisir Kumar Panda vs Union Of India And Others* [Original Application no. 106/2021/EZ], the National Green Tribunal held that the “land which was allowed by the State Government to degrade and lose its character as 'Jalasaya' needs to be restored by the Government .

13. In the case of *Biman Chandra Bose v State of West Bengal & Ors.*, WP 23388(W) of 2010, there was illegal filling up of a pond by the respondents. The Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta “directed the respondents to take immediate steps to remove the said earth and/or flyash from the said 15 ft. from the middle of the pond in question. It was also held that the said authority is directed to see that the pond in question should be maintained and no steps should be allowed to be taken by any person/persons to change the nature and character of the said pond in any manner whatsoever.”

14. Following from the decisions of the Supreme Court and National Green Tribunal in the above cases, it is evident that ecologically significant wetlands like this lake must be protected and conserved for the overall improvement of the surrounding urban environment.

15. That this Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated 10/05/19 in OA 325/2015 directed all States to review the existing frame work of restoration of water bodies and prepare an action plan. A monitoring committee was constituted by CPCB to monitor the restoration work. The Applicant states that it is not clear if any action plan is prepared in the State of west Bengal regarding restoration of water bodies.

GROUND:

That the instant Application is being filed on the following grounds amongst other which the Applicants may take up at the time of hearing :-

- A. FOR THAT the respondent authorities failed to appreciate that the area in question is a lake falling under the definition of wetlands under the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017 .
- B. FOR THAT the respondent authorities failed to carry out their duty under the Public Trust Doctrine in safeguarding environmentally significant water bodies like the lake in question.
- C. FOR THAT the respondent authorities failed to appreciate that the water body was used for harvesting of fishes but from 2020 onwards no fishing activity in the water body is taking place and the without any maintenance the water body and/or the lake is almost extinct. The water body and/or lake is a shallow water body with water not more than five meters deep, therefore growth of hyacinth and aquatic weeds have depleted the water body.
- D. FOR THAT there have been no steps taken by the respondent authorities to try to restore or protect the water body in question.
- E. FOR THAT the respondent authorities failed to act on the representation dated 20/03/24 sent by one of the residents through email stating the grievances of the local residents. It was clearly stated in the letter dated 20/03/24 that the maintenance of the water body was stopped, fisheries were stopped and purpose fully the water body was left to dry out so that the nature and character of the water body could be changed

- F. FOR THAT the respondent authorities failed to act on the letter of the Chief Technical Officer of the East Kolkata Wetland Management Authority dated 22/04/24 to the respondent no.2 enclosing the representation of the Applicant dated 20/03/04 for taking necessary action in the matter.
- G. FOR THAT the inaction on the part of the respondent authorities in failing to prevent pollution and extinction of the water body is otherwise bad, illegal and can not sustain the test of legality;

LIMITATIONS:

The applicant declares that the cause of action in the instant case, accrues and continues from day-to-day. Such cause of action is renewing on a day-to-day basis and as such the question of applicability of the limitation prescribed in Section 14 (3) of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 does not arise

INTERIM PRAYER:

OK
The Hon'ble Tribunal may direct the Respondents to stop any plans of illegal construction in or around the premises of the water body in question *with the disposal of this application.*

PRAYER:

In view of the facts mentioned in the aforementioned paragraphs the applicant prays for the following reliefs :

1. Mandatory order do issue commanding the respondents each one of them and their men, agents, assigns and subordinates to certify and transmit to this Hon'ble Tribunal all records forming the basis of their inaction regarding Water pollution of the water bodies and adequate measures for protecting and preserving the water bodies, so that conscionable justice may be rendered ;
2. Issue a direction to the respondent authorities for the immediate restoration and subsequent protection and management of the lake ;
3. Direct the respondents and/or their servants and/or their employees and/or their agents to prepare an action plan for restoration of the water bodies that needs to be restored in West Bengal including the Salboni Lake/pond.
4. Direct the respondent authorities to clear up any pollution caused in or around the area of the water body for the preservation of the ecologically significant lake, to take adequate measures and steps to prevent any further contamination of pond water;
5. Any other appropriate direction/directions and/or order/orders as this Hon'ble Tribunal may deem fit and proper;
6. Cost of and/or incidental to the instant application;

S.L. No. 2/24

- 16 -

Affidavit

I, Sri Samar Kumar Saha, son of Sudhir Kumar Saha, aged about 57 years, by occupation Business, member of Salboni Apartment Owners Association, resident of 64/98 C, Paisal Block, Salboni, Flat No.B-703, 7th Floor, Khudiram Bose Sarani, Milk Colony, Belgachia, Kolkata-700037, I hereby Solemnly affirm and state as follows:

1. That I am the authorised signatory of Salboni Apartment Owners Association, the Applicant of this instant Application, by a resolution dated 23/06/24, I and Sri Indranil Hazra are authorised to file this instant Application, I on behalf of the Salboni Apartment Owners Association and Indranil Hazra, say I am conversant with the facts and circumstances of the case and competent to swear this affidavit on behalf of the Salboni Apartment Owners Association.
2. That the contents of the Original Application are true and correct and nothing material has been concealed there from.

Identified by

Pausali Sanyal
Saha



For Salboni Apartment Owners' Association

Samar Kumar Saha.

Authorised Signatory

DEPONENT

Solemnly Affirmed
Declared before me U/S 139
CPC, (C) CRPC

Sumitra Bhattacharyya
Notary

Sumitra Bhattacharyya
Notary, Govt. of W.B.
Regd. No. 065 of 2022
City Civil Court, Calcutta

08 JUL 2024

S.L. No. 1/24

- 17 -

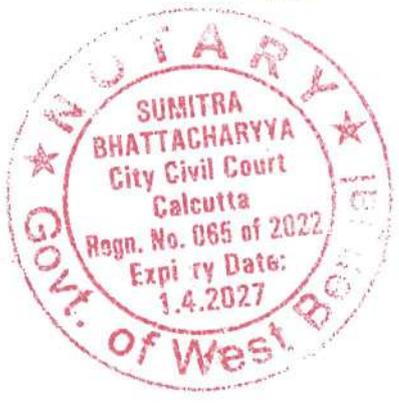
Verification

I Samar Kumar Saha, son of Sudhir Kumar Saha, aged about 57 years, by occupation Business, member of Salboni Apartment Owners Association, resident of 64/98 C, Paisal Block, Salboni, Flat No.B-703, 7th Floor, Khudiram Bose Sarani, Milk Colony, Belgachia, Kolkata-700037 do hereby verify that -

I am the authorised signatory of Salboni Apartment Owners Association ,the Applicant of this instant Application , by a resolution dated 23/06/24, I and Sri Indranil Hazra are authorised to verify this instant Application, I on behalf of the Salboni Apartment Owners Association and Indranil Hazra am, verifying the contents of the Paragraphs and that I have not suppressed any material fact.

Identified by *me*
Panchali Banerjee
Sudhir

For Salboni Apartment Owners' Association
Samar Kumar Saha
Authorised Signatory
DEPONENT

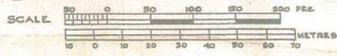


Solemnly Affirmed and
Declared before me U/S 139
CPC, (C) CRPC
Sumitra Bhattacharyya
Notary

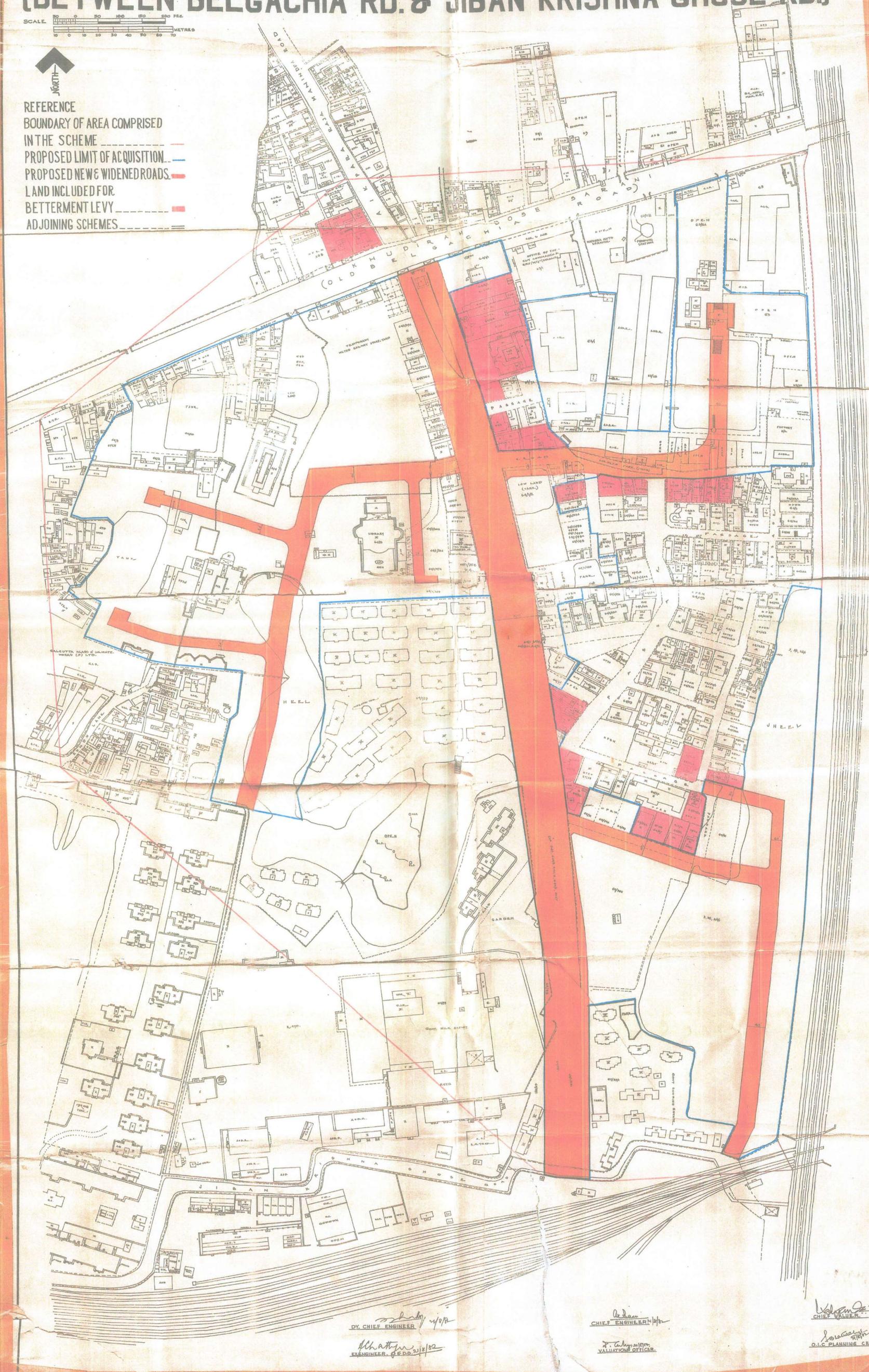
Sumitra Bhattacharyya
Notary, Govt. of W.B.
Regd. No. 065 of 2022
City Civil Court, Calcutta

08 JUL 2024

C.I.T. SCH. NO. 148. MILK COLONY AREA DEVELOPMENT (BETWEEN BELGACHIA RD. & JIBAN KRISHNA GHOSE RD.)



- REFERENCE
BOUNDARY OF AREA COMPRISED
IN THE SCHEME
PROPOSED LIMIT OF ACQUISITION
PROPOSED NEW & WIDENED ROADS
LAND INCLUDED FOR
BETTERMENT LEVY
ADJOINING SCHEMES



[Signature]
DY. CHIEF ENGINEER

[Signature]
ENGINEER

[Signature]
CHIEF ENGINEER

[Signature]
VALUATION OFFICER

[Signature]
CHIEF VALUER

[Signature]
C.I.T. PLANNING CELL

Pictures taken between 2010 and 2018



③

- 20 -

the current is 3'

Current Pictures



Aquatic weeds problems in India

— Challenge for management

Sushil Kumar¹ and Adikant Pradhan²

Directorate of Weed Science Research, Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh) 482 004

Aquatic plants are important in an aquatic ecosystem because they provide food and habitat to many aquatic fauna besides to fishes. When these aquatic plants lose their utility and cause nuisance become unwanted vegetation are called aquatic weeds. Aquatic weeds are also responsible to reduce the available water resources of India by way of high evapotranspiration through weeds in general and water hyacinth in particular. Water hyacinth has become a notorious weed to deplete water rapidly because it can cause 4- to 5-fold evapotranspiration than other aquatic vegetation. Heavy expenditures are required to control aquatic weeds due of their fast growth. In India, the per caput average annual freshwater availability has reduced from 5,177 cubic meters from 1951 to about 1,869 m³ in 2001 and is estimated to further come down to 1,140 m³ in 2050. The developing countries as a whole are expected to expand their irrigated area from 202 million ha in 1997 to 242 million ha by 2030. According to World Bank, agricultural irrigated land (% of total agricultural land) in India was 35.12 million ha in 2009, which has increased about 47.7% in 2013-14. This increase could be possible due to various completed and ongoing river valley projects. Today, a large part of inland water-area in this country is threatened by the invasion of noxious aquatic weeds. Irrigation canals in Haryana and Punjab are badly infested with weeds, which has to be cleaned many times in a year to sustain the flow of water. Therefore, it has become essential to manage aquatic weeds to save water for irrigation purpose and human use.

Key words: Aquatic, Challenge, Management, Weeds

According to habitat, weeds can be classified as submerged weeds, emerged weeds, dispersed weeds, shoreline weeds, ditch weeds, bank weeds, marshland weeds etc. There are situations where vast areas of land- remain inundated with water for long periods of time, and may only dry out in severe drought conditions. Such lands are known as marshes or swampy and may be infested with amphibious species like *Alternanthera philoxeroides* (alligator weed), *Marsilea minuta* (pepper weed), *Monochoria vaginalis* (carpet weed) and *Paspalum fluitans* (water paspalum) etc. Emergent weeds grow in shallow waters and situations existing near the water-bodies where water recedes and rises with the

seasons or regular releases from a large water body or reservoir. These weeds may be called semi-aquatic but more appropriately referred to as emergent aquatic weeds e.g. *Typha angustata* (narrow-leaved cattail), *Phragmites communis* (common reed) and *Ipomea carnea*. Some of the weeds freely float and move long distances e.g. *Eichhornia crassipes* (water hyacinth), *Pistia stratiotes* (water fern) and *Lemna minor* (duck weed). Some weeds float on the water surface but their root anchor down to soil at the bottom of the water body e.g. *Sagittaria guayanensis* (arrow head), *Nelumbo nucifera* (lotus) and *Nymphaea alba* (white water lilly). Those weeds, which germinate, grow and reproduce

below the water surface, are called submerged weeds. The roots of such weeds remain in soil at the bottom of the water body. These weeds may be further divided as shallow water submerged weeds e.g. algae like *Chara zeylanica* (musk grass), *Nitella hyaline* (stone wart), higher plant like *Najas minor* (naiad), *Vallisneria spiralis* (eel weed), *Potamogeton crispus* (curly leaf pond weed) and deep water submerged weeds like *Myriophyllum spicatum* (eurasion water milfoil), *Hydrilla verticillata* (hydrilla) and *Utricularia flexuosa* (bladderwort)

Detrimental effect of aquatic weeds in India

There are about 160 aquatic weeds in India, of which 10 species namely,



Fig. 1. Ponds infested with water hyacinth and lotus

Eichhornia crassipes, *Salvinia molesta*, *Nymphaea stellate*, *Nelumbo nucifera*, *Hydrilla verticillata*, *Vallisneria spiralis*, *Typha angustata*, *Chara* spp., *Nitella* spp., and *Ipomoea* spp. are of primary concern. Among these, *Eichhornia crassipes* (water hyacinth), *Salvinia molesta* (water fern), *Hydrilla verticillata* (hydrilla), *Alternanthera philoxeroides* (alligator weed) and *Pistia stratiotes* (water lettuce) are five primary aquatic weeds of the world and qualify the status of worst weeds in India also. It has been estimated that in Asom, West Bengal, Odisha and Bihar, water hyacinth invaded about 40% water surface, however, about 20 to 25% of the total utilizable water in India is currently infested with water hyacinth.

Aquatic weed problems in lakes and reservoirs

In Punjab, three wetlands namely Harike, Kanjili Kehhopur-Miani lake and Mand Bharthala were threatened by aquatic weeds like water hyacinth, *Potamogeton pectinatus*, *Hydrilla verticillata* etc. The famous Kolleru lake in the West Godavari often succumbed to invasion of *Eichhornia crassipes*, *Ipomoea aquatica*, *Typha*, *Vallisneria*, *Nymphaea*, and *Ulothrix* spp. In Tamil Nadu, almost 80% of 39,000 tanks are infested with aquatic weeds mainly water hyacinth and *Hydrilla verticillata* etc. The world famous Ootucmund lake was ruined due to infestation of water hyacinth during 1990s and Government of Tamil Nadu had to incur huge expenditure to clean the lake because it was a major tourist attraction.

It is estimated that out of 8 lakh ha of freshwater available in India for pisciculture, about 40% is rendered unsuitable for fish production

because of invasion by aquatic weeds. Some of the well-known fishery lakes like Barwar, Ramgarh and Gujar lake in Uttar Pradesh, Ansupa lake in Odisha, Kollern lake in Andhra Pradesh, Loktak lake in Manipur and the world famous Dal, Nigeen and Walur lakes in Jammu and Kashmir were largely invaded by the aquatic weeds. In the coastal areas of Odisha, aquatic weeds inflict huge economic losses in rice production and fisheries. In the nutrient-rich fish ponds, blue-green algae (mainly *Microcystis* spp.) often cause mass mortality of fish.

Aquatic weed problem in rivers and irrigating canals

Bheema river in Maharashtra annually become badly infested with luxurious growth of *Pistia stratiotes*. Nearly 2,100 km of the Bhakra Canal System is badly infested along the bank regions. Vast swampy areas, ditch banks, drainage channels and flood-control channels are infested with cattails (*Typha* spp.) and *Ipomoeas carnea* throughout India and are often designated as India's worst weed. *E. crassipes* (free floating), *Nymphaea stellata* (rooted floating), *N. nucifera* (rooted submerged), *Hydrilla verticillata* (rooted submerged), *T. angustata* (emergent), *Sagittaria* sp., *Potamogeton* sp. (rooted submerged), *P. stratiotes* (free floating), *S. molesta* (free floating) are the major weeds which choke the rivers and irrigating canals in India. (Fig. 1.)

Damage in crop fields: Vast low land paddy area in India, particularly in north-eastern states of India, West Bengal, Bihar and Kerala become severely infested with aquatic weeds during rainy season. In the coastal Kerala, *Salvinia* spp., particularly *S. molesta* plays havoc, while in the north-east, *E. crassipes* *Chara* spp.

Nitella spp. and algal scums are nuisance. Cultivation of water chestnut (*Trapa bispinosa*) was also reduced in many region of India due to heavy growth of water hyacinth and other aquatic weeds in water-bodies. Alligator weed was reported to infest maize in Himachal Pradesh while water lettuce infested large area in Karnataka.

Problems in hydroelectric projects: Many steel producing plants and hydroelectric generating plants in country are regularly facing problem of water infestation by massive growth of aquatic weeds. For instance, Bhilai Steel Plant and Sarni Thermal power plant in Madhya Pradesh; Bokaro Steel Plant and Tata Iron and Steel Company in Jharkhand, Tungabhadra project in Karnataka, Nagrajuna Sagar project in Andhra Pradesh, and Kakki and Idikki reservoirs in Kerala are facing problems of aquatic weeds. The weeds became a problem to Blower and Pump House Department due to impeding flow of water in the pumps and making machinery non-functional by reaching through water supply system.

Problems in tourist lakes of India: The world famous lakes of Kashmir, namely the Dal, Nigeen and Wular are sick with aquatic weeds. Main Dal lake in Srinagar is infested with submerged weed hydrilla and water lily and often witnesses frequent algal blooms. This compelled Kashmir Government to spend huge expenditure for their frequent interval.

Management of aquatic weeds

The management of aquatic weeds is challenging job in comparison to weeds management in terrestrial situations. There is rarely a situation

when weeds can be 'eradicated' but often can be 'prevented' from infesting other areas. Once prevention fails the next step is to treating them in a way that they do not emerge again. Management of aquatic weeds can be done by following methods:

Preventive measures: In India, water hyacinth moves from one state to another through canal systems and rivers. The effective quarantine laws can be enacted and implemented by states to check the flow of water hyacinth from one state or city to another state or city. Yamuna river in Delhi and many other rivers in India become severely infested by water hyacinth during summer due to slow flow of water. In rainy season all moves to river course due to heavy water flow and rivers become clean after rains. But such rivers again become infested from the left remains of weeds or seeds. State government may prevent future infestation effectively at very low cost by prevention of new emergence of weeds through proper monitoring system.

Manual and mechanical methods: Manual removal of *Hydrilla* is regularly done in Dal lake and other lakes. There are several techniques like (a) netting, (b) barriers, (c) chaining, (d) water weed cutters to control weeds in aquatic situations. Machine that cut and picks up the weeds from water body and convey these to shore simultaneously are called harvester and which are important machineries to manage aquatic weeds. In Dal lake, big harvester are in operation regularly to cut and remove various weeds. These are costly machine, hence are not in reach of the authorities of all water-bodies. To reduce the cost, at present, removal of water floating weed is generally being done with the help of JCB and Pokland machines. Water hyacinth mats are cut from mid of water-bodies and directed towards bank side, where biomass are lifted with the help of JCB and loaded on tractor trolley to unload elsewhere. To further reduce the cost of water hyacinth removal from infested water body, Mr Godasu Narasimha, a member of the fishing community

from Muktapur, Andhra Pradesh, has developed a machine that could easily remove this noxious weed at lesser cost. The interwoven mats of water hyacinth are cut and directed towards the conveyor belt of machine, which is fixed at shore that pulls the plants into a rotating shaft that moves into a chute provided with eight cutters positioned diametrically. The hyacinths are then cut into pieces. A tractor with trolley is positioned under the cutter and the cut pieces drop directly into the vehicle. Four men use this machine to remove the weeds for 5 days, which otherwise requires nearly 50 people to do manually for 2-3 months. The machine can be operated with the help of diesel engine.

Chemical method: Registered herbicides and algaecides are widely used throughout the world to manage aquatic weeds; however, all aquatic weeds cannot be controlled by a single herbicide. In India, herbicides yet to be registered exclusively for aquatic weed control, nevertheless, these are being used to manage different types of aquatic vegetation. In the case of emerged and floating weeds, the herbicides are applied as a normal post-emergence as done on the crops. However, for control of submerged weeds, chemicals have to be applied on the total volume of water. The herbicide 2,4-D is most effective for control of water hyacinth. The smaller floating weeds like *Spirodela*, *Lemna* and *Azolla* can be fully controlled with 0.1 kg/ha of paraquat. *Nymphaea* can be controlled with 2,4-D ethyl ester while *Nelumbo* and *Euryale* with 2,4-D sodium salt. Five times less expenditure in chemical control than the manual control of water hyacinth has been estimated. But the use of herbicides is limited in India due to fear of causing harm to water quality and non-target organisms. The Directorate of Weed Research, Jabalpur, revealed that 2,4-D and glyphosate as the most effective herbicides against water hyacinth without causing significant detrimental effect of water quality and non-target organisms. Metsulfuron-methyl at 20 and 24 g/ha was found most effective to

control aquatic and terrestrial form of alligator weed, respectively without affecting fish and water quality parameters. No fish mortality was observed in ponds at Jabalpur when treated in large area with recommended doses of glyphosate, 2,4-D and metsulfuron-methyl to control lotus infestation. The effect of chemical and biological integration reduced the time of control, which would otherwise were done by using bioagents alone. Contrary to above observations, several researchers are of the opinion that herbicides are not totally safe, and inside the herbicide formulation may affect aquatic fauna like fishes besides. affecting water quality. Use of herbicides should always be done with the advice of experts.

Biological control: Exploitation of living organisms or their products to reduce or prevent the growth and reproduction of weeds is called biological control. It is one of the safest approaches keeping in view increasing awareness about the ill effects of chemicals. Any plant feeding organism may be used to control aquatic weeds, providing it does not harm plants of economic value or create undesirable imbalances in the plant community. It is estimated that biocontrol programme can yield enormously favorable returns on investment. By chemical methods, return is smaller (1:4), while it may be 1:1,000 in case of biological control. Biological control agents may be insect, pathogens, fishes, rodents, snails etc.

In India, spectacular success by bio-agents was achieved in many aquatic-bodies representing different states against water hyacinth by *Neochetina* spp. In Kerala, successful control of water fern (*Salvinia molesta*) was done by another bioagent *Cyrtobagous salvinae*. The success of biological control was found to depend on many factors like number of weevils released in the water-bodies and type of water body. For example, bioagents work fast in perennial type of water-bodies like ponds and lakes, while they hardly work effectively in running water. In stagnated water-body like ponds and

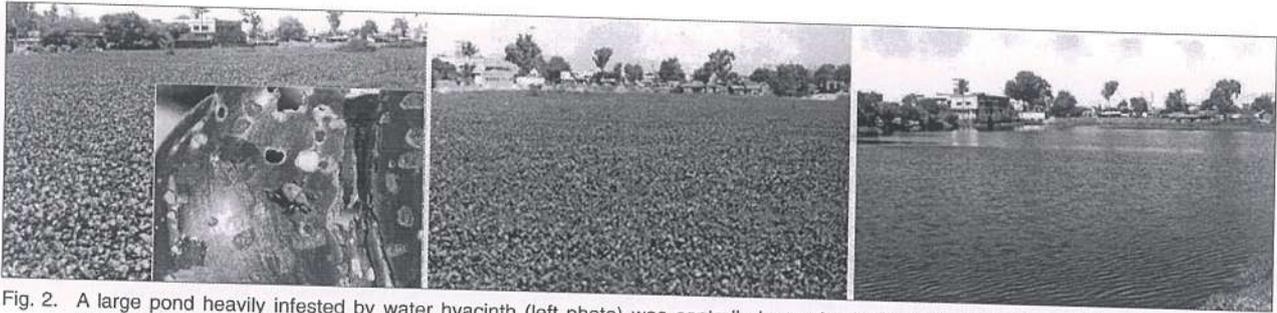


Fig. 2. A large pond heavily infested by water hyacinth (left photo) was controlled completely (right photo). In the middle photo, dry water hyacinth is indication of heavy damage by bioagent.

lakes, bioagents are able to multiply their population fast, while in running water it remains low. These bioagents are also not very effective against such water-bodies which dry fast during summer. In such cases, population buildup process is hampered as roots of water hyacinth or water fern anchored on the soil, which affect pupation process. This is reason that in some water-bodies, biological control is ineffective. Bioagent take longer time and effect may be visible after 16 to 30 months depending upon the type of water-bodies.

Not all weeds are likely to be easy targets for biocontrol. Likewise, the fungal pathogens tested so far have not proven consistently effective in controlling weed in field trials in India. It was estimated that degree of success is about 55.5% in biological control of aquatic weeds followed by homopterous pests (46.7%) against crop pests and terrestrial weeds (23.8%). In world scenario, at least three aquatic weeds were successfully brought under the banner of biocontrol, using specific insect bioagents. Among these water hyacinth and water fern have also been successfully controlled in India.

Use of fish grass carp, native to the large river systems of Eastern Asia (China, Siberia) and has been distributed worldwide for use as a food fish and for biological control of aquatic weeds. Natural reproduction of this fish is limited on a world-wide basis due to river modification and reservoir construction, but grass carp are easily produced in aquaculture

using artificial means. Among the several species of herbivorous fishes which feed on aquatic weeds, grass carp, *Ctenopharyngodon idella*, *Tilapia melanoplaura*, *T. zilli*, *T. nilotica* are used. Among these, *C. idella* is more effective. Grass carp feed voraciously on *Hydrilla*, *Azolla*, *Nechamandra*, and *Lemna* spp. in India. This fish is being used against submerged weeds in India.

Utilization of aquatic weeds

Aquatic weeds can be used for making paper, fiber board, files, bags, methane (CH₄) gas formation, mulching and compost. In India, in Kerala and north-east, several NGOs are using water hyacinth for purse, files, bags making. Water hyacinth was demonstrated to use as a effective mulch in many crops. Water hyacinth mulching helps to check the growth of weeds besides increase in yield. Good vermicompost may easily be prepared from water hyacinth. Use in mulching and compost making is most easiest way to utilize this noxious weed. In spite of many useful attributes, the use of aquatic weeds has not got popularity among the users. This aspect needs more research input for easy use of aquatic weeds.

SUMMARY

In India, floating aquatic weeds like water hyacinth, water fern, alligator weed and water lettuce; emergent weeds like lotus, cattail and water lily; submerged weeds like *Hydrilla*, bladderwort and eurasion water milfoil have become most

problematic weeds and causing many detrimental effects to men and environment. Several irrigation, steel plant and hydroelectric projects in the country are suffering with massive growth of aquatic weeds besides impeding flow of water and deteriorating water quality. Weed like water hyacinth enhances rates of evaporation many folds through evapotranspiration than that of open surface, hence is responsible for great loss of water. Aquatic weeds can be controlled by using several methods like prevention, manual, mechanical, ecological, biological, chemical and through utilization. Each method has its merits and demerits. In spite of costly methods, manual and mechanical approaches are being employed frequently in India due to quick relief. In big aquatic bodies, weeds harvesters are employed. Chemical control is also being done at small scale, but its use is limited owing to lack of many registered herbicides. Use of bioagents was demonstrated successfully for control of water hyacinth and water fern by using exotic weevil *Neochetina* spp. and *Cyrtobagaus salvinac* in different parts India but for several other aquatic weeds, suitable bioagents are not available. Use of grass carp fish is increasing in India for control of submerged weeds like *Hydrilla* with varying degree of success.

¹Principal Scientist (Entomology), Directorate of Weed Research, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh and ²Associate Professor (Agronomy), College of Agriculture, IGKVV, Jagdalpur, Chhattisgarh. Corresponding author's e mail: sknrvs@gmail.com

Read
Indian Farming Special issue (January 2019)

NOTICE

Whereas the waterbody located near Salboni Apartment Ward - 003 under Borough-I, butted and bounded on the North by vacant Land, on the South by Chitpur Railway Track & Railway Gate, on the East by Sealdah Mainline Railway Track, on the West by Salboni Apartment is kept in ill-maintained condition resulting in destruction of fisheries & environmental degradation in contravention of the provision of Section 17A of the WB Inland Fisheries Act, 1993.

Whereas the owners / claimants of the said water body were asked to show cause through newspaper notification on 13/04/2017 as to why the management control of the said ill maintained water body would not be taken over by the Competent Authority under provision of 17A of the WB Inland Fisheries Act, 1993 as the owners / claimants of the said water body have not restored the water body and its embankment to its original condition and have not promoted pisciculture within 30 days time and the owners have not complied with the said requisition.

Now, therefore, I being the Competent Authority under the West Bengal Inland Fisheries Act, 1993 take over the management control of the said water body by invoking section 17A of the said Act for the purpose of promotion of pisciculture & prevention of environmental degradation of the area for a period of 25 years.

By the Order of

The Competent Authority & Municipal Commissioner Dated : 16.05.2017
Kolkata Municipal Corporation

CPGRAM Registration No.PMOPG/E/2023/0021374.

In connection with the above ,previously one NOC was seeking by Councilor , Ward No.3, Kolkata Municipal Corporation for renovation of Lake. Accordingly, Railway authority has given NOC with the following observations-

- i) The area of the Lake on Railway land by no way should be disturbed .
- ii) There safety and security of Railway assets should be ensured.
- iii) The desilting work has to be carried out under supervision of Assistant Engineer, Sealdah and Sr.Section Engineer/Works, Eastern Railway, Barrackpore.
- iv) The renovation work of the Lake by no way should effect Railway track, Post, Pillars and land marks available.
- v) The title of the Lake as well as Railway land surrounding the Lake shall be with Railway.
- vi) No permanent or temporary structure should be erected on the Railway land as well as the pond.
- vii) The muck and mud obtain after cleaning and desilting of Lake should not be dumped on Railway or beside Railway Track.
- viii) The area should not be issued for any Commercial purpose.

Kasth/2
27.1.23
Sr.Divl. Engineer/I,
Eastern Railway, Sealdah

- 27 -

(collective)

Annexure 'F'
(collectively)

Rehabilitation: Kolkata civic body plans 24 Banglar Bari with 384 dwelling units

BY Soumyadip Mullick 14 Mar 2024 1:07 AM

By Soumyadip Mullick 14 Mar 2024 1:07 AM



In its effort to rehabilitate the slum dwellers at JK Ghosh Road, better known as Rasogolla Patty, Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC) is planning to set up 24 Banglar Bari with 384 dwelling units. The civic body approved the project this week. According to the plan, the project aims to rehabilitate the poor at an earmarked site located at JK Ghosh Road slum area. Even as the idea was conceived earlier it could not be implemented. However, presently the civic body is looking to float tenders for the project.

The total number of 384 dwelling units under the Banglar Bari scheme will also accommodate people from other slums, according to KMC. The project will be executed in two parts – one for sub structure and the other concerns the superstructure. The work for the sub-structure part of the project was estimated at Rs 12.25 crore approximately while for the superstructure part it is Rs 27.64 crore approximately.

Also Read - SC upholds West Bengal's suit against Union Govt over CBI FIR jurisdiction

①

- 28 -

श्रीधर 9/10/24



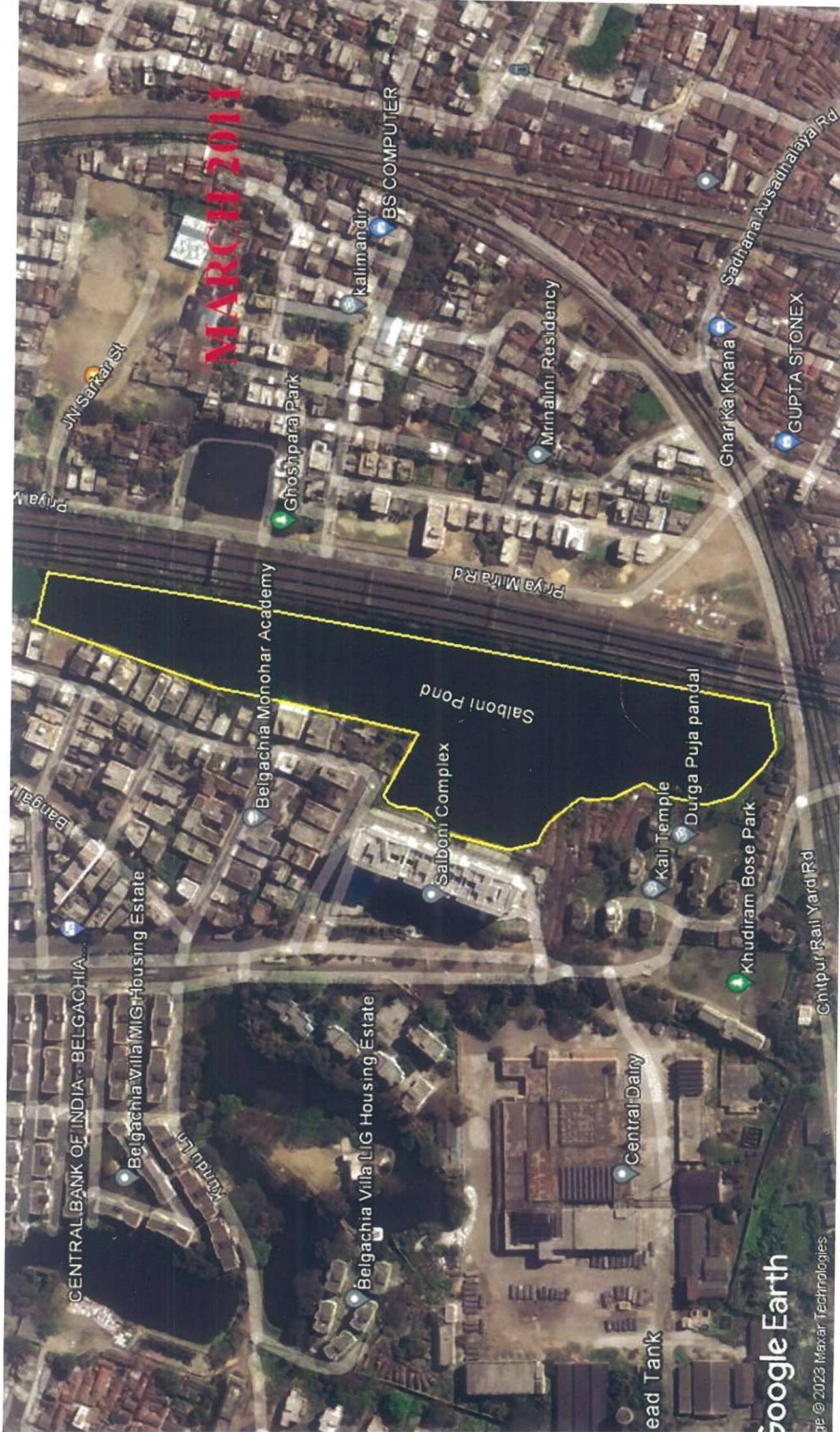
WBIS



Disclaimer

National Remote Sensing Centre, ISRO.

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Anneam
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collectively



MARCH 2011

Salboni Pond

Belgachia Monohar Academy

Salboni Complex

Kali Temple

Durga Puja pandal

Central Dairy

Belgachia Villa LIG Housing Estate

Belgachia Villa LIG Housing Estate

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA - BELGACHIA

kalimandir

BS COMPUTER

Minalini Residency

Ghari Ka Khana

GUPTA STONEX

Sadhana Ausadhalaya Rd

JNI Sakari St

Praya Mira Rd

Chitpur Rail Yard Rd

Head Tank

Google Earth

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NOVEMBER 2018

CHANGE IN POND CHARACTER

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA - BELGACHIA

Belgachia Villa MIG Housing Estate

Belgachia Villa LIG Housing Estate

Belgachia Monohar Academy

Salboni Pond

Salboni Complex

Central Dairy

Head Tank

Google Earth

© 2023 Maxar Technologies

JN Sarkar St

Ghoshpara Park

kalimandir

BS COMPUTER

Minalini Residency

Ghar Ka Khana

GUPTA STONEX

Sadhana Ausadhhalaya Rd

Prayamitra Rd

Chitpur Rail Yard Rd

Bangali

Kanduln

APRIL 2015



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OCTOBER 2014

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CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA - BELGACHIA

Belgachia Villa MIG Housing Estate

Belgachia Villa LIG Housing Estate

Belgachia Monohar Academy

Salboni Complex

Salboni Pond

Central Dairy

Google Earth

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FEBRUARY 2017

JNI Sarkar St

Ghoshpara Park

Kalimandir

BS COMPUTER

Mineralini Residency

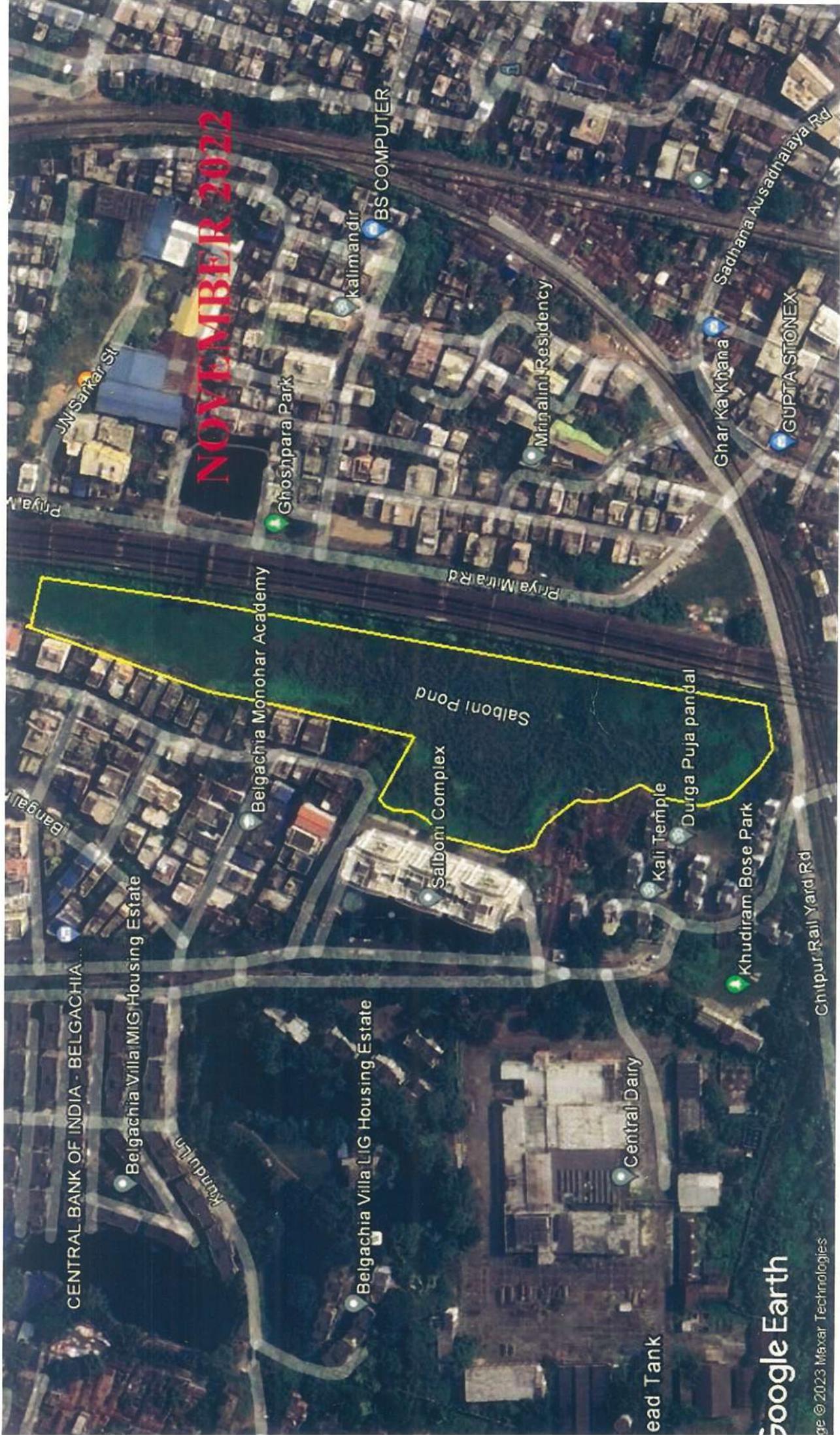
Char Ka Khana

Sadhana Ausadhalaya Rd

GUPTA STONEX

Chitpur Rail Yard Rd

Head Tank



NOVEMBER 2022

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA - BELGACHIA

Belgachia Villa MIG Housing Estate

Belgachia Villa LIG Housing Estate

Belgachia Monohar Academy

Salboni Pond

Salboni Complex

Central Dairy

Head Tank

Google Earth

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JW Sarkar St

Praya Mira Rd

Bangali

Kalimandir

BS COMPUTER

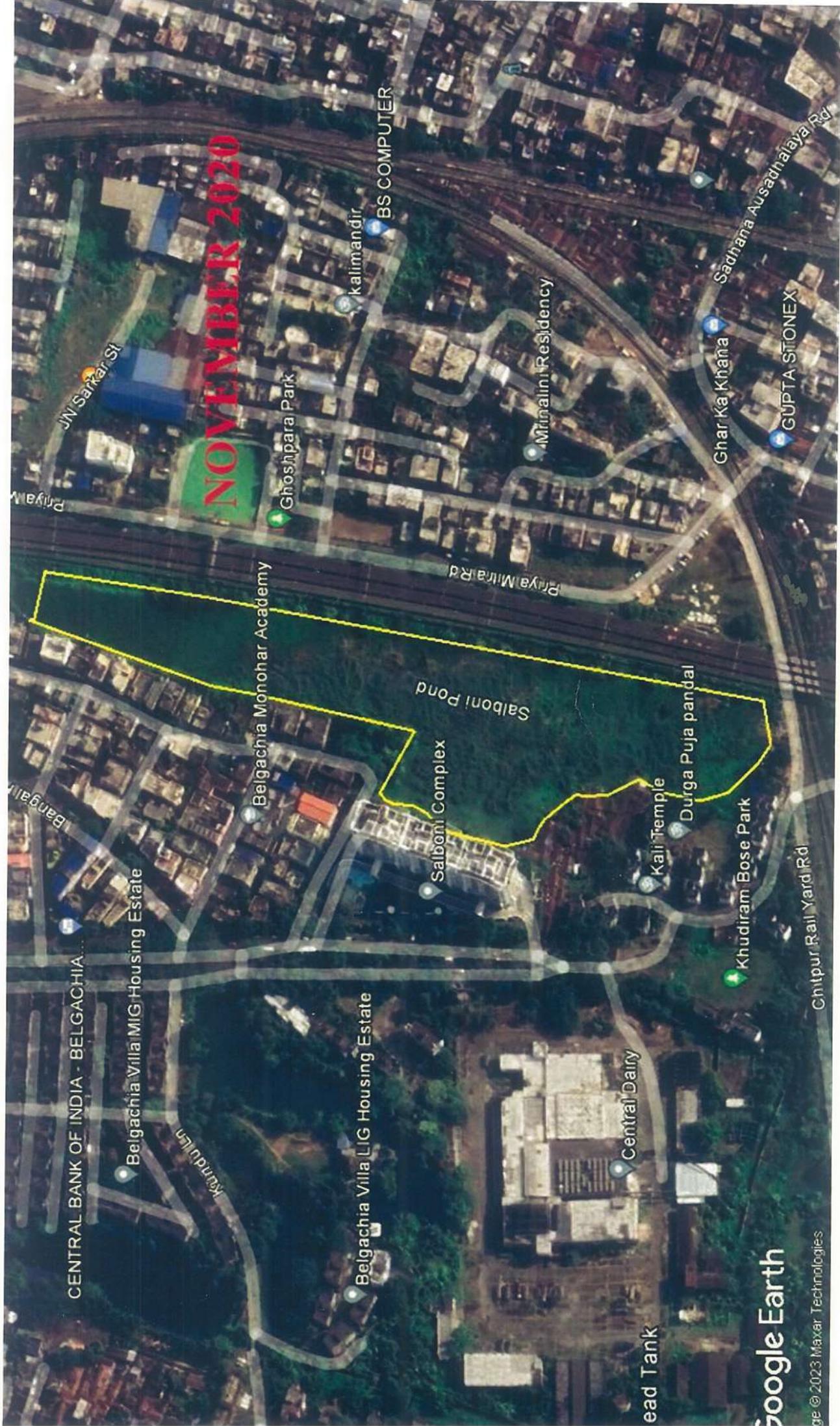
Minalini Residency

Ghar Ka Khana

GUPTA STONEX

Sadhana Ausadhalaya Rd

Chitpur Rail Yard Rd



NOVEMBER 2020

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA - BELGACHIA...

Belgachia Villa MIG Housing Estate

Belgachia Villa LIG Housing Estate

Belgachia Monohar Academy

Salboni Complex

Salboni Pond

Central Dairy

Head Tank

Google Earth

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JN Sarkar St

Ghoshpara Park

kalimandir

BS COMPUTER

Mineralini Residency

Ghar Ka Khana

GUPTA STONEX

Sadhana Ausadhalaya Rd

Priya Mira Rd

Chitpur Rail Yard Rd

Bangal

Kanduln

3/21/24, 11:48 AM

Gmail - Restoration of Wetland / Pond in Milk Colony



East Kolkata Wetlands Management Authority EKWMA <ctoekwma@gmail.com>

Restoration of Wetland / Pond in Milk Colony

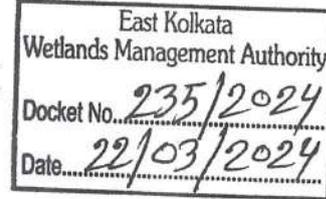
1 message

Debashis GMAIL <debashis.haba@gmail.com>

20 March 2024 at 17:32

To: psecy.env-wb@gov.in, ctoekwma@gmail.com

Cc: ps.mic.env.wb@gmail.com, vikramjit.sarkar@gmail.com, bm_enprise@yahoo.co.in



To: **EAST KOLKATA WETLANDS MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY**

Attention: **Smt. Roshni Sen (Member Secretary)**

Mrs. Tripti Sah (Chief Technical Officer)

MD. Ghulam Rabbani (Chairperson)

Dear Madam / Sir

This has reference to the news attached towards construction of "Bangla'r Bari", published by Bartaman

As per the news, the above project is supposed to be in Milk Colony, Belgachia

Location of the project: Rosgolla Busty (20000 sq ft max) & area behind (Salboni Pond)

No of apartments : 384 (as advised by KMC)

Approximate area for the total project: 202500 Sq Ft or 4.65 Acres (minimum) (as advised by KMC)

I am a resident of Ward No. 3 falling under the jurisdiction of Kolkata Municipal Corporation.

Along with all other residents of the locality and representing on behalf of many, I would like to draw the attention of yours, as we understand that some construction has been proposed at the site mentioned above in question under the Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojna, commonly known as "Banglar Bari" scheme in West Bengal.

As per the newspaper cutting (attached), it is mentioned that behind of Rasgolla Busty, is "land".

We being the residents of more than 60 Years (some are much more), and everyone has always seen Jheel or Pond. Attached please find the actual pic of Salboni Pond

We have seen fisheries taking place at length on the full proposed site, barring last 4 years.

Even the Area Map / Google Map / Ariel view confirms the same till date (all attached)

The Google map mentions as Salboni Pond. Actual picture of Saloboni Pond is attached

The same is even notified in the KMC portal of wetlands, as Salboni Pond (attached pls find Screen-shot on KMC wetland portal)

Since this Jheel or Pond is beside the railway track, Eastern Railways, issued CPGRAM Registration No. PMOPG/E/2023/0021374 & letter issued dated 27th Jan 2023 (attached), clearly states "No permanent or Temporary structure can be erected on the railway land or on the pond.

KMC notice, placed at the side of the pond (attached)

We approached the Councillor of Ward No. 3, followed by the Engineer of KMC, and lastly with the Dy DG, said to have been assigned, in order to know & understand the matter.

In course of discussion with all of them from Kolkata Municipal Corporation, we have come to understand that the Town Planning & Development Department of Kolkata Municipal Corporation has taken all necessary approvals for the implementation of this project and that the commencement is all set, as early as possible basis.

- 38 -

Further, if we evaluate this project properly, the area of land is only doesn't even match the proposed are of this project, aprox 90% of this project will intrude the pond / jheel / wetland. Otherwise it is a bit absurd to make towers (each of 4 storied) with an accommodation of 380 plus families.

Just to inform you that the area of this project has been confirmed verbally by all of the responsible people of KMC & the councillor, and it is not that we are assuming.

Now, we are not sure, if anyone (including Govt authorities / Municipal authorities) can erect any sort of a building (forget about a full project), by covering up a wetland / pond / Jheel.

Also not sure, why how & when this water-body, which we have been seeing for the last 60 years plus, got transformed to land (if at all).

As much as we remember, post 2018, the fisheries was stopped, there by maintenance was stopped, and was left for the water to dry (with or without purpose), which subsequently has raised a threat to the whole Milk Colony consisting of Rental Housing Complex / Rosgolla Busty / Salboni Apartments / Birendranagar, and that is a vast area, along with Shanti Colony, as this colony has its end is where this waterbody also ends.

In case of any unforeseen instance like fire or so, and with no water body in this entire area, one can imagine the extent of massacre that can be.

There was a fire break-out an year before, and our local houses had to come out for help for extinguishing, as there was no tank or water body.

Also that conversion of any wetland for the proposed construction purpose certainly goes against the spirit of the law of land governing water bodies, environment and ecological balance.

We are definitely pro-development & will support whole-heartedly, but, not at the cost of several lives, as we definitely would not like to see another recent time instance in front of us.

We all have been running to different places as we are ignorant.

It is thereby our humble submission that the matter may be taken up with utmost priority and necessary steps be taken to save this Salboni pond / Jheel / Waterbody, whatever you like to say

We seek your immediate attention on this.

Regards

Debashis Mukherjee

+919831842296

On behalf of the Residents of Milk Colony

7 attachments



News.jpeg
81K



State Wetlands Authority
Department of Environment, Government of West Bengal
Pranisampad Bhavan, 5th Floor, LB-2, Sector-III, Salt Lake, Kolkata – 700 106

No. 217 -SWA/EN/04/2023-24 (Link-3)

Date: 22 .04.2024

From: Chief Technical Officer,
East Kolkata Wetlands Management Authority (EKWMA)

To: Municipal Commissioner
Kolkata Municipal Corporation

Sub: Complaint against illegal filling of water body at milk colony near salboni apartment, Belgachia, Kolkata Municipal Corporation Ward No. 03.

Sir,

Please find enclosed herewith the copy of the letters received by this office on 18.03.2024 and 20.03.2024, which is self-explanatory. Pertinently, the water body in question as mentioned in the letter is situated at Milk Colony near Salboni Apartment, Belgachia, Kolkata Municipal Corporation Ward No. 03 and falls under the jurisdiction of Kolkata Municipal Corporation.

As Municipal Commissioner is the Competent Authority for conservation of water body in their respective jurisdiction in pursuance of the notification vide no. 1748-Fish/C-I/9R-03/2017 dated 20.07.2017 and circular vide no. 1297-Fish/FI-15012/2/2023-SECTION (FI dated 16.05.2023 (copies enclosed) of the Fisheries Department, Government of West Bengal, you are requested to please enquire into the matter and take necessary action accordingly. An action taken report in this regard may kindly be forwarded to the office at the earliest.

Yours sincerely,

Chief Technical Officer, EKWMA

Encl: As stated.

No. 217(5)-SWA/EN/04/2023-24 (Link-3)

Date: 22 .04.2024

Copy forwarded for kind information and further communication to:

1. Additional Chief Secretary, Fisheries Department, Govt. of West Bengal.
2. PS to Minister-In-Charge, Environment Department, Govt. of West Bengal.
3. PS to Additional Chief Secretary, Environment Department, Govt. of West Bengal.
4. Members, Birendranagar Security and Welfare Association.
5. Sri Debashis Mukherjee (debashis.haba@gmail.com).

Chief Technical Officer, EKWMA

VAKALATNAMA

IN THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
EASTERN ZONE BENCH, KOLKATA

District: Kolkata

OA/ MA / RA/ Contempt No. _____ of 20 _____

Salboni Apartment Owner's Association {Appellant
{Petitioners

- Versus -

The State of West Bengal & ORS. {Respondent
{Opposite Party

Vakalatnama on behalf of Applicant
Know all men by these presents that by Vakalatnama, I/We appoint the Advocates noted below or any one of them my/our lawful Advocate or Advocates for filling the memorandum or appeal or petition of entering appearance

in the above matter for appearing conducting and arguing the same for depositing or withdrawing any money in connection therewith for moving the Court in any matter connected therewith, for preparing the paper book in the case and for putting in papers, petitions etc. On my/ our behalf for filing, taking back any documents for withdrawing suits or appeals or petitions with permission to institute fresh suit etc. For signing and filling petitions of compromise in connections with the said matter and for taking copies of paper from the Record and I / We further say that any act. Done by my / our said Advocate or Advocates or by any one of them after accepting this Vakalatnama, shall be considered as my/our own true and lawful act.

And I/We further hereby agree and undertake to pay the said Advocates his or their fees as settled and all others sums that may be necessary to carry out the requisition of the Court and otherwise to enable the said Advocates to conduct the case properly. Failing which the said Advocates after notice to me/us will be at liberty to withdraw from further conducting the case.

IN WITNESS WHERE OF I/WE sign and execute this Vakalatnama on this the 8th day of July 2024

Name of Advocates
Ms. Paushali Banerjee,
High Court, Calcutta,
NPS Business Centre,
Ground Floor, Kolkata - 700001
M- 9433253274

Received & accepted from client
Paushali Banerjee
Shree

For Salboni Apartment Owners' Association
Prasanna Hazra
Authorised Signatory

For Salboni Apartment Owners' Association
Jaynar Kumar Saha
Authorised Signatory



Salboni Apartment Owners' Association

Registration No. 19A of 2016

64/98/C, KHUDIRAM BOSE SARANI, KOLKATA 700 037

Email : salboniapartment@yahoo.com

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY OF THE RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF SALBONI APARTMENT OWNERS' ASSOCIATION AT THE BOARD MEETING HELD ON 23rd JUNE 2024. AT ITS REGISTERED ADDRESS 64/98C KHUDIRAM BOSE SARANI, KOLKATA - 700 037 AT 19:30 HRS.

The President informed the Board that it has become just and necessary to authorize Shri Sekhar Chattopadhyay, Shri Samar Kumar Saha and Shri. Indranil Hazra in the capacity of Board Manager, Member of the Salboni Apartment Owners' Association and Committee Members of the Mission "Save the water body/wet land" Committee - constituted as per the directives established by the Board of Managers of Salboni Apartment Owners' Association in the Special Board Meeting convened on 31st March 2024 in accordance with the Section 16(1) of West Bengal Apartment Ownership Bye-laws, 2022 under the West Bengal Apartment Ownership Act 1972 to do all acts, deeds and things in the name of Salboni Apartment Owners' Association and on behalf of the Salboni Apartment Owners' Association relating to the drive "Save the water body/wet land – finalize the ways to save environment, including the cost to be incurred"

The following resolutions were passed.

RESOLVED THAT Shri Sekhar Chattopadhyay, Shri Samar Kumar Saha and Shri. Indranil Hazra in the capacity of Board Manager, Member of the Salboni Apartment Owners' Association and Committee Member of the Mission "Save the water body/wet land" committee be and are hereby authorized "**Any two jointly**"

1. To sign all the papers for and on behalf of the Salboni Apartment Owners' Association including Affidavits, Petitions, Vakalat, Caveat or any other instruments, papers and writings, as may be required from time to time in connection with any legal proceedings by the said Association before any Arbitrators/Court in India and/or any Judicial Authorities and to represent the said Association in all matters and take all steps as may be considered necessary or appropriate or expedient to all, including deposing on behalf of the said Association and to do other Acts incidental thereto.



- 40B -



Salboni Apartment Owners' Association

Registration No. 19A of 2016

64/98/C, KHUDIRAM BOSE SARANI, KOLKATA 700 037
Email : salboniapartment@yahoo.com

2. To sign and submit application(s) and to do all acts, deeds, things which are necessary in this connection.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT a copy of this resolution be certified by President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Board on behalf of the Salboni Apartment Owners' Association and furnished to the concerned.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the earlier resolution dated 28th April 2024 for appointing of Authorised signatories in the capacity of Board Manager and/or Member of the Salboni Apartment Owners' Association and Committee Member of the Mission "Save the water body/wet land" committee is cancelled herewith.

For & On behalf of the Board
Salboni Apartment owners' Association


(SUBRATA MITRA)
PRESIDENT


(SHYAMAL DUTTA)
SECRETARY


(JAHOR DAS)
TREASURER

Place: Kolkata
Date: 23/06/2024.

