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OA-172/2025/EZ

NGT Kolkata <pgngtkolkata@gmail.com>

Fwd: Prayer

1 message

National Green Tribunal, Eastern Zone Bench, Kolkata <ngtjudicial-kolkata@gov.in>
To: pgngtkolkata <pgngtkolkata@gmail.com>

Mon, May 5, 2025 at 10:31 AM

Regards/सादर 

Judicial Section न्यायिक अनुभाग
National Green Tribunal / राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण
Eastern Zone Bench / पूर्वी क्षेत्रीय न्यायपीठ,
New Town, Kolkata / न्यू टाउन, कोलकाता - 700161
Ph./संपर्क - 033-2324 0089
Email: ngtjudicial-kolkata@gov.in

==== Forwarded message =====

From: Sh Deepto Ghosh Registrar <registrarngt-kolkata@gov.in>
To: "National Green Tribunal, Eastern Zone Bench, Kolkata" <ngtjudicial-kolkata@gov.in>
Date: Mon, 05 May 2025 09:25:12 +0530
Subject: Fwd: Prayer
==== Forwarded message =====

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From: Haripriya Patel <haripriyapatel@gmail.com>
To: <registrarngt-kolkata@gov.in>
Date: Sun, 04 May 2025 21:06:02 +0530
Subject: Prayer
==== Forwarded message =====

To

The Honorable Chairman
National Green Tribunal
Eastern Zone Branch , Kolkata

Honourable Sir,

I would like to bring into the kind notice of Honourable Tribunal to one article published in the newspaper the Sambad on 04/05/2025 namely **"Three tributaries of the Budhabalanga river under suffocation" (copy enclosed)**. The article highlighted that the Budhabalanga River and its three main tributaries—Jarali, Sarali, and Sukjode—are facing severe pollution and encroachment issues in Baripada, Mayurbhanj. Wastewater from all 28 municipal wards is being discharged into these tributaries, turning them into drains and threatening the survival of the Budhabalanga River. Encroachment has narrowed the riverbeds, causing severe flooding during the 2013 Phailin cyclone due to backflow.

It is reported that the Budhabalanga river is the lifeline of Mayurbhanj. It has three major tributaries—Jarali, Sarali, and Sukjode. These tributaries are now gasping for life as all the waste and sewage from Baripada town flows into them. Encroachers have even taken over riverbanks, turning them into drains. The deteriorating condition of these tributaries is threatening the very existence of the Budhabalanga River. The river and its three tributaries flow through the heart of Baripada town. Polluted water from all 28 wards of the city is discharged through drains into Jarali, Sarali, and Sukjode, which in turn pollutes the Budhabalanga river.

It is also reported that after the cyclone Phailin in 2013, Baripada town suffered severe flooding due to the reverse flow of the Budhabalanga River. Floodwaters entered the city through these tributaries. As the tributaries had narrowed, the floodwater easily overflowed into the city. In the aftermath of this natural disaster, a master plan was developed to ensure the free flow of water in the rivers. Measures such as building stone embankments and deepening the tributaries were initiated. However, even after 12 years, the project has not become fully functional.

It is also mentioned that currently, the riverbanks remain under the control of encroachers. People have illegally set up shops and even extended their houses on the riverbeds. The riverbeds have shrunk and are now filled with wild plants, garbage, and silt. Just 10 to 15 years ago, water from these tributaries was usable. Now, stepping into them risks causing skin diseases. The riverbeds have become so narrow that the once-flowing tributaries now resemble small drains. During the monsoon, they overflow with water, but for the remaining eight months of the year, they dry up completely.

Articles 47 and 48-A of the Constitution impose upon the state a duty to improve the public health of citizens and protect the environment respectively. The Constitution under Part IV-A also casts a duty on every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife. It is manifestly clear that pollution free water forms the basic right under the Constitutional framework and a welfare state is bound to ensure the same.

The effect of water pollution on human health is not the only adverse factor. Water pollution can seriously harm aquatic life in water bodies. It has become necessary to compare the costs of prevention and control of water pollution against its effects on human health including treatment, indirect economic costs and damage to flora and fauna.

Over the years, there have been many legislative and executive actions to ensure this basic right of pollution free water. Most importantly, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 was enacted with an objective to provide for the prevention and control of water pollution and maintaining or restoring of wholesomeness of water. The Act prohibits use of any stream or well for disposal of polluted matter.

It is the duty of the government and every citizen to protect and improve the national environment and national Assets like Rivers, Canals, Water bodies etc. Forests, rivers, water bodies, wildlife etc. are our national wealth and they do not belong to an individual, Government or Authority. The Government is the custodian of this wealth and as beneficiaries of this wealth, it is as much our duty as that of the Government to preserve and treasure our natural resources and environment for posterity.

This river is the lifeline of the people staying around the area. The pollution of the river is causing not only drinking water problems but also affecting the important ecosystem for the

welfare of the people staying around the area. The deplorable and polluting conditions of the river will likely create imbalance in the environmental ecosystem. There is a requirement to rejuvenate this river by removal of the pollution entering directly into the river and making the river pollution free. Its restoration has the potential to contribute to water conservation, irrigation, the provision of safe drinking water, tourism, agriculture and flood control. Therefore I request the honourable tribunal to take cognizance of the facts and issue necessary directions to authorities to take necessary steps to rejuvenate and restore the river to its original position and glory.

With Regards

Smt Haripriya Patel
106, Lumbini Enclave
Chandrasekharpur
Near Care Hospital
Bhubaneswar-751021
Mob:9437842777

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ବୁଢ଼ାବଳଙ୍ଗର ୩ ଶାଖାନଦୀ ଅଣନିଃଶ୍ୱାସୀ

ବାରିପଦା, ୩/୫ (ଇମିସ): ମୟୂରଭଞ୍ଜର ଜୀବନରେଖା ହେଉଛି ବୁଢ଼ାବଳଙ୍ଗ ନଦୀ। ବୁଢ଼ାବଳଙ୍ଗର ୩ ପ୍ରମୁଖ ଅଙ୍ଗ ହେଉଛି ୩ ଶାଖାନଦୀ; ଜରାଳି, ସରାଳି ଓ ସୁକ୍ସୋଡ଼। ବାରିପଦା ସହରର ସମସ୍ତ ଆବର୍ଜନା ଓ ନର୍ଦ୍ଦମା ଜଳ ମିଶୁଥିବାରୁ ଏହି ୩ ଶାଖାନଦୀ ଏବେ ଅଣନିଃଶ୍ୱାସୀ। ଜବରଦଖଲକାରୀ ମଧ୍ୟ ନଦୀପତାକୁ ଯୋଡ଼ି ଏହାକୁ ନାଳରେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିଦେଲେଣି। ଏହି ୩ ଶାଖାନଦୀର ଦୁର୍ଗତି ପାଇଁ ବୁଢ଼ାବଳଙ୍ଗର ଅସ୍ତିତ୍ୱ ସଙ୍କଟରେ ପଡ଼ିଛି। ବାରିପଦା ସହର ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରବାହିତ ହୋଇଛି;



ପୁନଶ୍ଚ ସୃଷ୍ଟି

ତାହା ପରେ ନଦୀରେ କିଭଳି ମୁକ୍ତ ଭାବେ ଜଳ ପ୍ରବାହ ହୋଇ ପାରିବ ସେ ନେଇ ହୋଇଥିଲା ମାଷ୍ଟର୍ ପ୍ଲାନ। ନଦୀକୂଳରେ ପଥର ବନ୍ଦ ସହ ଶାଖାନଦୀର ଗର୍ଭକୁ ଗଭୀର କରିବାକୁ ନିଆଯାଇଥିଲା ପଦକ୍ଷେପ। ମାତ୍ର ୧୨ ବର୍ଷ ପରେ ବି ତାକୁ ଯୋଜନା ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ



ମିଶୁଛି ସହର ଯାକର ନର୍ଦ୍ଦମା ପାଣି, ଆବର୍ଜନା
.....
ଜବରଦଖଲରେ ନଦୀପତା

ବୁଢ଼ାବଳଙ୍ଗ ଓ ତାହାର ୩ ଶାଖା ନଦୀ। ସହରର ସମସ୍ତ ୨୮ଟି ଡ୍ୱାର୍ଡରୁ ନିଷ୍କାସିତ ଦୂଷିତ ଜଳ ଡ୍ରେନ୍ ଯୋଗେ ଯାଇ ଜରାଳି, ସରାଳି ଓ ସୁକ୍ସୋଡ଼ ନଦୀରେ ମିଶୁଛି। ଏହି ଶାଖାନଦୀ ବାଟେ ପ୍ରଦୂଷିତ ଜଳ ବୁଢ଼ାବଳଙ୍ଗକୁ ଯାଏ। ୨୦୧୩ ଫାଇଲିନ୍ ବାତ୍ୟା ପରେ ଆସିଥିବା ବନ୍ୟାରେ ବେହଲ ହୋଇଥିଲା ବାରିପଦା ସହର। ବୁଢ଼ାବଳଙ୍ଗ ନଦୀର ଓଲଟା ପ୍ରବାହ ଫଳରେ ଶାଖାନଦୀ ବାଟେ ସହର ମଧ୍ୟକୁ ପଶିଥିଲା ବନ୍ୟାଜଳ। ଶାଖାନଦୀଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସଙ୍କୁଚିତ ହୋଇଯାଇଥିବାରୁ ବନ୍ୟାଜଳ ସହରକୁ ବୁଢ଼ାଇ ଦେଇଥିଲା। ପ୍ରକୃତିର ଏହି

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ଷମ ହୋଇପାରିଲାନି। ନଦୀପତା ଏବେ ଜବରଦଖଲକାରୀଙ୍କ କାବ୍ଜାରେ ରହିଛି। ଲୋକେ ନଦୀପତାକୁ ଯୋଡ଼ି ଦୋକାନ କରିବା ସହ କିଛି ଲୋକ ନିଜ ଘର ପାଟେରି ମଧ୍ୟ କରିଥିବାର ଦେଖିବାକୁ ମିଳୁଛି। ନଦୀଶଯ୍ୟା ସଙ୍କୁଚିତ ହେବାସହ ଅନାବନା ଗଛ, ଦଳ ଓ ପଙ୍କରେ ଭରି ହୋଇଗଲାଣି। ମାତ୍ର ୧୦ରୁ ୧୫ ବର୍ଷ ପୂର୍ବେ ଏହି ସମସ୍ତ ଶାଖାନଦୀର ଜଳ ବ୍ୟବହାର ଉପଯୋଗୀ ରହିଥିଲା। ହେଲେ ଏବେ ଏହି ନଦୀରେ ପାଦ ବୁଢ଼ାଇଲେ ଚର୍ମରୋଗ ହେବାର ଭୟ ଘାରିଛି। ସେହିପରି ନଦୀଶଯ୍ୟା ସଙ୍କୁଚିତ → ୭

ବୁଢ଼ାବଳଙ୍କର ୩ ଶାଖାନଦୀ ...

ହୋଇ ଏବେ ଛୋଟିଆ ନାଳର ଭ୍ରମ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ହେଲାଣି। ବର୍ଷାଦିନେ ପାଣିରେ ଡହୁଲୁଥିବା ଏହି ୩ ନଦୀ; ବର୍ଷର ବାକି ୮ ମାସ ଶୁଖିଲା ପଡ଼ୁଛି।

ଏନେଇ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ ହେମକାନ୍ତ ସମ୍ବ କହିଛନ୍ତି; ଏହି ୩ଟି ଶାଖାନଦୀର ପୁନରୁଦ୍ଧାର କରିବାକୁ ଆମେ ଯୋଜନା ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରିଛୁ। ଖାସ୍‌କରି ନଦୀପଠାକୁ ଜବରଦଖଲମୁକ୍ତ କରିବା ଓ ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ ରୋକିବାକୁ ଆମେ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ଦେବୁ। ପୌରପାଳିକା ଓ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଜଳସେଚନ ବିଭାଗ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ଏନେଇ ଡିପିଆର୍ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରାଯାଇଛି। ସରକାରୀ ମଞ୍ଜୁରି ପରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଆରମ୍ଭ କରାଯିବ ବୋଲି କହିଛନ୍ତି। ଏହି ୩ଟି ନଦୀର ପୁନଃଉଦ୍ଧାର ପାଇଁ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ଦୃଷ୍ଟି ଦିଆଯାଉଛି ବୋଲି ଦୋହରାଇଛନ୍ତି ବାରିପଦା ପୌର ଅଧିକାରୀ। ମୌସୁମୀ ବର୍ଷା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଏନେଇ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ନିଆଯିବ ବୋଲି ସେ କହିଛନ୍ତି।

BALASORE Edition

Page No.9 May 04, 2025