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**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
EASTERN ZONE BENCH, KOLKATA**

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO.- 134 OF 2024

IN THE MATTER OF:

ASRUKHOLA DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

APPLICANT

VERSUS

STATE OF ODISHA AND OTHERS

RESPONDENTS

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SANKAR PRASAD PANI

DATE; 13/12/2025

ASHUTOSH PADHY

S.Pani *A.Padhy*

ADVOCATE

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PLACE: BHUBANESWAR

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**Rejoinder affidavit on behalf of Applicant to the Counter affidavit filed by
Respondent No.- 9 to 13 on 08/10/2025**

I Amarendranath Mohanty President of Asrukhola Development Council, well versed with the replies filed by Drainage Division and Competent to swear this affidavit

PRELIMINARY OBJECTION

1. That the Respondent No 9 to 13 who have been arrayed pursuant to to their application for Intervention is limited to the Restoration of the 11km stretch of Sukpaika River (KaniRiver) and had no objection to the restoration of Asrukhala Wetland (63KM stretch). Hence the present rejoinder is limited to the need for restoration of Sukpaika River.
2. That the apprehension of the intervening respondents saying there will be flood is without any substance and authentic data. The interveners are imagining a fictitious situation before 1960 and without considering the developments of last 60 years such as the river embankment has been heightened and the rain water in the last 60 years have declined substantially apart from this post construction of Hirakud dam in 1957 the flood water in



Mahanadi has been substantially controlled. Other than Hirakud dam, there are many other dams and barrages in river Mahanadi to control the flood water hence imagining a situation of pre 1960 in the present context is absolutely baseless and irrelevant.

3. That the interveners in the garb of public interest trying to protect the illegal encroachments of Sukapaika(Kani Nai) River bed and needless to say that in the year 2021 many of the representatives of the Panchayats along with the villagers around Sukapaika (Kani river) has signed the memorandum of appeal to the government for the rejuvenation of Sukapaika (Kani river) which are already annexed to the OA in page no 95-103.
4. That it is a settled position that the **flow of river cannot be changed because of illegal and unauthorised settlement/ constructions raised on its bed after the mouth of the Sukpaika river connecting to Mahanadi has been closed**. Nevertheless, even today the 11 km stretch of the river is holding water in different patches and once the entire 11km stretch is revived to its original status then again, the river can be alive and **can meet to the demand of local riverine community and agriculture**. As such that will also help in increasing the ground water level of that locality. Hence considering the long term futuristic positive impact on river and its community **there is a need for restoration of this 11km of Sukapaika River(Kani Nai)**
5. It is not out of place to mention that by connecting this river with that of Ashrukhola will help in discharging of the excess storm water from river Mahanadi and River Sukapaika so the flood can be further controlled. It is further submitted that the gradient from Mahanadi to Sukapaika and then to Ashrukhola is a natural gradient and the water can easily pass from higher altitude to lower altitude. If at all the intervener respondents have any



apprehension regarding the flood and if they have any suggestion for flood control mechanism then they can have a discussion with the implementing agency to implement such mechanism so that if any flood situation arises can be controlled in its peak time.

(i) To support claim, the following points need to be considered to revitalize Asrukhol Jora/Wetland.

(a) Water is the lifeblood of ecosystems. It supports wetlands, rivers, lakes, and the surrounding flora and fauna. Of all the water on the planet, only 3% is fresh water; of this amount, only 0.5% is potable and available.

(b) **The Rights of Rivers aims to enshrine the river as a legal entity, entitled to basic rights. Its rights include the rights to exist and to thrive, as well as right to restoration of ecosystem. Besides creating rights for nature, such approach also creates obligations for humans as custodians of surrounding natural resources.** For the first time in the country, the Uttarakhand High Court declared that the rivers Ganga and Yamuna are “living persons.” The Uttarakhand High Court further declared that the Ganga and Yamuna and all their tributaries as juristic or legal persons or living entities having the status of a legal person with all corresponding rights, duties and liabilities of a living person in order to preserve and conserve river Ganga and Yamuna. The two rivers thus have the right to be legally protected and not to be harmed / destroyed. The court ordered that



the Director of the Namami Gange programme, the Chief Secretary and the Advocate-General of Uttarakhand would serve as “parents” for the rivers and would be the human faces to “protect, conserve and preserve” the rivers and their tributaries. Several Indian courts have ruled that the rivers and their distributary/ tributaries the rights equivalent to that of a person.

- (c) The country's river rejuvenation and cleaning initiative commenced with the introduction of the **Ganga Action Plan (GAP) in 1985**. Subsequently, the scope of this program was expanded to encompass other rivers and their tributaries under the **National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) in 1995**. Water conservation and management encompasses the policies, strategies and activities made to manage water as a sustainable resource. To ensure total water requirement to meet the current and future human demand, there is absolute need to store the excess flow- down water in rivers and its tributaries, wetlands, reservoirs etc.
- (d) Conserving water resources ensures the preservation of ecosystems, which, in turn, contributes to biodiversity conservation. The main goal of water conservation is to protect natural ecosystem and to ensure the availability of this vital resources in the long term to meet all human needs. But the main threats to the state of water are pollution, over-



utilization, and climate change and habitat destruction. These threats can lead to the deterioration of water quality and quantity, negatively impacting human health, wildlife, inadequate ground water recharge and the environment.

- (e) **The National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), 2019** to provide for conservation and elimination of pollution of rivers of the country and for matters connected therewith. 1. (1) This Act may be called the River (Conservation and Elimination of Pollution) Act, 2019. Hon'ble The National Green Tribunal (NGT) has directed the Odisha Government to revive a dead river Upper Sukpaika in next six months by earmarking dedicated fund for such purpose, The State Government has already approved ₹49.67 crores for rejuvenation of Sukapaika River(Upper). This was not a huge amount and but make ways to reinstate natural water flow and the processes to restore ecology and biodiversity with other surprising benefits like saving energy for monetary gain, safe and healthy environment in addition to extending and conserving water for all purposes supply even during draught period besides adequately recharging groundwater aquifers.

- (f) Conservation and diversion of flood flows can help in overcoming water shortages, variability and drought management. Both infrastructure and governance



need to be expanded to achieve this objective. To that end, it is suggested to conserve, divert, and utilize flood flows into Asrukholā Jora/Wetland. The most obvious reason for such conservation is to protect aquatic life and promote biodiversity. Protecting aquatic life and preserving it for future generations also means that these loved aquatic animals and plants don't become a distant memory. In that way it can be maintained a healthy and functional ecosystem in Asrukholā Jora/Wetland.

**PARAWISE REJOINDER TO THE AFFIDAVIT
OF RESPONDENT 9 TO 13**

6. That the averments made in paragraph 4 of the Intervener Respondents affidavit are misleading and seem to have been made solely with the **intention of safeguarding encroachers who have unlawfully occupied substantial portions of the riverbed.** It is most humbly submitted that, the 63 km long Asrukholā Wetland had functioned as a **self-purifying natural system since its origin, primarily due to the inflow of overflow water from river Sukapaika during floods.** This was possible because there was no protective embankment on the northern side of the Sukapaika River from its originating point at Babujanga village to Dharibil village. Although such floods occasionally caused damage to houses and crops, they maintained the ecological balance of the wetland. However, **after the closure of the river mouth in 1960 and the subsequent construction of embankments to protect the nearby villages, no further devastating floods occurred**—but this also disrupted the natural



hydrological cycle.

7. That, due to the strategic geo-location of the Asrukholā Wetland, excess annual growth of aquatic weeds and soft mud used to be naturally flushed out through the outfall point at Chhanda village in Mahakalapada, keeping the system clean and functional. This made Asrukholā a natural, auto-cleaning ecosystem since its inception.
8. After the closure of the Sukpaika River mouth, the water flow into Asrukholā stagnated, resulting in pollution, silt accumulation, and the explosive spread of invasive water hyacinth. Consequently, the wetland's ecological and human-use potential has drastically diminished over time. As a result, the Asrukholā Development Council (ADC) is a strong proponent of the scientific reopening of the Sukpaika River mouth, which would enable a controlled inflow into Asrukholā. This is the sole sustainable alternative to re-establish the wetland's natural cleaning function and ecological equilibrium, thereby restoring its ability to provide essential ecosystem services to the residents of 29 Gram Panchayats who heavily depend on it for their well-being and sustenance.
9. That in Paragraph 5 of the affidavit dated 08/10/2025 filed by Respondent No.-13 to 19, it has been stated that the river Sukpaika is neither a distributary nor a tributary of the river Mahanadi. The Asrukholā Development Council (ADC) strongly rejects this claim, as the official revenue records clearly establish that the river Sukpaika is indeed a distributary of the river Mahanadi.
10. Furthermore, the seven (7) Respondent No. 13 to 19, who claim to represent eleven villages, have presented an exaggerated and misleading narrative regarding the so-called "hazards" caused by the river Sukpaika before the closure of its mouth—alleging loss of crops, cattle, and livestock during high



floods. This averment is factually unfounded and intended to mislead the Hon'ble Court.

In reality, **a memorandum signed by more than 324 residents of seven Gram Panchayats, including four Sarpanches, was submitted to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha, urging for the reopening of the mouth of the Sukpaika River in 2021.** The memorandum highlighted the need to restore natural flow to revive the 63 km long Asrukholā wetland, which plays a crucial role in groundwater recharge, flood moderation, and ecological balance.

11.The apprehensions expressed by the Respondent No. 13 to 19 regarding possible damage to irrigation systems, loss of connectivity, or harm to crops have no factual or scientific basis. **On the contrary, modern, innovative, and scientific water management practices are proposed to be implemented to ensure safe and controlled intake of floodwater from the Sukpaika River after reopening its mouth, thereby achieving both environmental restoration and community resilience.**

12.That in response to Paragraph 6 of the affidavit dated 08/10/2025 filed by Respondent No.-13 to 19, it is submitted that the Asrukholā Development Council (ADC) admits that the Asrukholā Wetland has its own distinct identity; however, its continued existence and ability to provide essential ecological services to the people of 29 Gram Panchayats depend entirely on the restoration of natural water flow - a self-cleaning process achievable only through reconnection with the river Sukpaika by reopening its mouth. This strategy exemplifies the most efficient and economical means of safeguarding the wetland's long-term sustainability.

13.It is further submitted that the Respondent No. 13 to 19 lack field-level experience and understanding of the geographical and hydrological



relationship between the two water bodies. In fact, the shortest distance between the Asrukholā Wetland and the river Sukapaika is merely about 950 meters, and **the intervening area contains no dense population, no agricultural land likely to be affected, and no significant tree cover that would require removal.**

14. The proposed innovative technology for reconnecting the two water systems is simple, scientifically sound, cost-effective, and requires only a one-time investment. This intervention will revive both water bodies to serve as a sustainable source for human use, agriculture, and livelihood throughout the year.

15. That in response to Paragraph 7 of the affidavit dated 08/10/2025 filed by Respondent No.-13 to 19, it is most humbly submitted that ignorance of modern water management technologies and the critical importance of water in the twenty-first century would lead to a catastrophic situation for the coastal population of 29 Gram Panchayats, where the groundwater table fluctuates drastically during the dry seasons. In times, when the formidable river Mahanadi, along with its tributaries Sukpaika and Paika to the south of the Asrukholā Wetland, and Chitroplatala on the left, runs dry, the water level in the Asrukholā Wetland experiences a significant drop, resulting in pollution and ecological distress.

16. It has come to notice that saline water intrusion has progressed as far as 35 kilometers inland from the coast (Arilo region), resulting in a severe drinking water crisis in several villages. The decline in water quality and disruption of hydrological balance present a significant risk to human health, agricultural practices, and the security of livelihoods in the area. Therefore, to safeguard the interests of over half a million people residing across 29 Gram Panchayats, **it would be grossly unjust to protect a few**

encroachers on the bed of the Sukapaika River at the cost of the larger community. The Asrukhola Development Council (ADC) strongly emphasizes the urgent reopening of the mouth of the Sukapaika River and its reconnection with the Asrukhola Wetland to ensure water security, nutritional sustainability, and ecological resilience for the entire region.

17. That in response to Paragraph 8 of the affidavit dated 08/10/2025 filed by Respondent No.-13 to 19, it is respectfully submitted that the **present condition of the river Sukapaika is extremely distressing from an environmental standpoint. The river, once vibrant and dynamic, has now turned into a dead channel. Only small wild bushes exist along its banks, and a major portion of its bed has been encroached upon, narrowing the river's width to such an extent that only a small culvert remains to serve as a means of communication.**

18. It is further stated that **there is no evidence of any 'Kada Canal' constructed for irrigation purposes, except for one main canal located near the river mouth.** The reopening of the Sukapaika river mouth **through a properly designed sluice gate will neither hinder communication nor obstruct water flow in the existing canal system. On the contrary, the availability of water in the river for more than nine months each year, after the reopening of its mouth, will significantly enhance agricultural productivity, local employment, and livelihood opportunities for the farming communities.** In the broader perspective, such restoration will promote environmental stability, food security, and rural economic resilience. Hence, the adverse assumptions made in the said averment are baseless and devoid of factual merit.

19. That in response to Paragraph 9 of the affidavit dated 08/10/2025 filed by Respondent No.-13 to 19, it is submitted that the Asrukhola Development



Council (ADC) agrees that the river Sukapaika and the Asrukholā Wetland are two distinct natural entities. **However, the minimum distance between them is approximately 950 meters and not 3 kilometers, as wrongly stated.**

20. It is a matter of record that the Asrukholā Wetland historically received and discharged both the overflow of floodwater from the river Sukapaika and the rainwater from its own catchment area. Under such ecologically favourable conditions, Asrukholā functioned as a self-sustaining and vibrant water body, providing surface and groundwater resources to a large section of people across Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur, and Kendrapara districts. The wetland also supported rich floral and faunal diversity, contributing to its ecological and aesthetic value. **The width of the Asrukholā Wetland varies between 63 to 77 meters, and not merely 20 to 30 feet as incorrectly mentioned by the Respondent No. 13 to 19.**

21. Moreover, it is submitted that a river, as a living and legal entity, holds an essential and unassailable right to flow without obstruction. The ecological functions require utmost respect, protection, and preservation, as any interference with its natural flow undermines the ecological equilibrium and jeopardizes the habitat reliant on it. Therefore, obstructing the flow of the river Sukapaika constitutes a violation of the natural order. **Consequently, it is imperative that the Sukapaika River and Asrukholā Wetland are preserved and interconnected, allowing them to function as vital reservoirs of freshwater, providers of livelihood, and essential ecological buffers.** Any neglect or ongoing obstruction would result in irreversible harm to the environment and the squandering of precious freshwater that flows into the ocean.

22. That in response to the averment made in paragraph 10, it is humbly



submitted that the **topographical survey conducted by the consulting firm is factually incorrect and misleading**. It is a matter of record that a **functional sluice gate exists at village Jaitalanga**, through which there is a continuous flow of accumulated rainwater from the river Sukapaika towards the Asrukholā Wetland. The said survey has failed to take into account this existing hydrological connection, and therefore, its findings do not represent the actual ground realities. Consequently, the conclusions drawn in the said survey report are totally misleading and devoid of factual accuracy.

23. In reply to the averment made in paragraph 11, it is humbly submitted that the statements therein are based merely on apprehensions and are not supported by any factual or scientific basis. **There will be no excavation of three kilometres of agricultural land, nor will there be any destruction of ecological or environmental features as alleged**. On the contrary, the paramount objective of the proposed intervention is to conserve and retain maximum water both in the Asrukholā Wetland and the Sukapaika River, thereby ensuring sustainable livelihood and ecological balance for the local communities.

24. It is further submitted that the Respondent No. 13 to 19 are advised to visit the **upper 27-kilometre stretch of the Sukapaika River**, which was **reopened under the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) in 2023**, and to observe the positive environmental and social outcomes that followed the restoration. **This precedent clearly establishes that reopening the mouth of the Sukapaika River will yield beneficial and sustainable results, not the adverse impacts as apprehended by the Respondent No. 13 to 19.**

25. That in response to Paragraph 12 of the affidavit dated 08/10/2025 filed by Respondent No.-13 to 19, it is most humbly submitted that the averment



made in this paragraph, seeking to direct the Government of Odisha by the Hon'ble Tribunal, is a matter solely within the jurisdiction and discretion of the Hon'ble Tribunal. The Asrukholā Development Council (ADC) has no role or authority in this regard, and therefore, offers no comments on the said matter.

26. In response to the averment made in paragraph 13, it is submitted that the Respondent No. 13 to 19' **remarks describing the clearance of weeds through water flow as “funny” and “ridiculous” are baseless and reflect a lack of awareness regarding scientific developments in this field.** The use of controlled water flow for weed clearance and ecosystem restoration is a scientifically validated and widely adopted technique, as documented in numerous peer-reviewed scientific journals. This method has proven to be more effective, sustainable, and economical than manual, mechanical, biological, or chemical methods—particularly for large water bodies such as the Asrukholā Wetland.

27. In response to the averment made in paragraph 14, it is clarified that the controlled release of water flow is proposed to be carried out two to three times annually at a scientifically determined velocity. This periodic flow will ensure that the young water hyacinth plants emerging during the preceding year, along with soft sediment deposits, are naturally carried downstream up to the discharge point of the Asrukholā Wetland, thereby cleansing and rejuvenating the waterbody.

28. It is further submitted that if the water hyacinth is allowed to mature for more than one year, it develops into a dense and interwoven mat, making its removal through water flow extremely difficult. Therefore, the proposed periodic flushing mechanism is a scientifically sound and sustainable method for maintaining the ecological health of the Asrukholā Wetland.

29. In reply to the apprehension raised by the respondents 13 to 19, in paragraph 15 that a **“disaster” would occur if the Government reopens the mouth** of the dead Sukapaika River, it is humbly submitted that such apprehension is **entirely unfounded and contrary to factual and scientific understanding.** On the contrary, the reopening of the Sukapaika River would prove to be a blessing in multiple ways, bringing benefits comparable to those already experienced by the residents along the upper 27-kilometres stretch of the Sukapaika River, which was successfully revived earlier by the direction of Hon’ble NGT.
30. The proposed restoration would lead to enhanced water conservation, increased production of plant and animal protein, promotion of fisheries and agricultural productivity, and the development of recreational and eco-tourism activities. These benefits would not be limited to the 11 villages represented by the Respondent No. 13 to 19 but would extend directly to numerous villages across the 29 Gram Panchayats, ensuring socio-economic upliftment, ecological restoration, and livelihood security for a large population.
31. In response to the averment made in paragraph 16, it is submitted that the claim of Respondents No. 13 to 19 that they have not faced any difficulty during the last sixty years following the closure of the mouth of the Sukapaika River is based on a limited and incorrect perception. On the contrary, the closure of the river mouth has resulted in severe ecological and environmental degradation, adversely affecting the communities residing along the Asrukholā Wetland, including those from the 11 villages represented by the Respondent No. 13 to 19.
32. This fact is further substantiated by the memorandum signed by numerous residents from five Gram Panchayats, who have formally requested the

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Government of Odisha to reopen the mouth of the dead Sukapaika River. The collective appeal clearly demonstrates that the closure of the river has caused widespread hardship and ecological imbalance, and reopening it is essential for environmental restoration, water security, and the well-being of the local population.

33. In view of the averments illustrated in paragraph 17, it is emphatically submitted that the Asrukholā Development Council (ADC) strongly reiterates its demand that the mouth of the dead river Sukapaika be reopened on a priority basis. This action is essential to revive and preserve the God's-gifted Asrukholā Wetland, which plays a critical role in maintaining ecological balance, groundwater recharge, and biodiversity.

34. It is not out of place to mention here that the Applicant is espousing the cause of **five (5) Gram Panchayats and fifteen (15) villages**, which stand to be directly benefited by the **restoration of the 11 (eleven) kilometre stretch of River Sukapaika** and on dated 13/11/2025 made a representation to all the concerned authorities praying to reopen mouth of the Sukapaika River. Copy of the representation dated 13/11/2025 is annexed here unto as **ANNEXURE-1**.

35. The reopening of the river mouth will conserve water in both the Sukapaika River and the Asrukholā Wetland, ensuring multifaceted socio-economic and environmental benefits for over half a million people residing across the 29 Gram Panchayats dependent on these interconnected water systems.

Date- 13/12/2025

Applicant through

S.Pani A.Pathy



BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

EASTERN ZONE BENCH, KOLKATA

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO -¹³⁴..... OF 2024/EZ

IN THE MATTER OF:

ASRUKHOLA DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

APPLICANT

VERSUS

STATE OF ODISHA AND Others ...

RESPONDENTS

AFFIDAVIT

13 DEC 2025

I, Amarendra Nath Mohanty , S/o Bipra Charan mohanty aged about 76years,At/Po- Parijata Sriramnagar, Uttarasasan, Dist-Puri, 751002 do hereby solemnly affirm, and declare as under:

- 1. That I am the President of the applicant society in the above mentioned Original Application and I am fully conversant with the facts and circumstances of the case and therefore competent to swear this affidavit.
- 2. That I have read over the contents of the accompanying affidavit and the same is true and correct and is drafted on my instruction.

Amarendra Nath Mohanty

DEPONENT

VERIFICATION

Verified on this 13 DEC 2025 day of2024 at Asra that the contents of the above affidavit are true and correct. No part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed there from.

Identified By *Advocate* 0-1018/23
Advocate

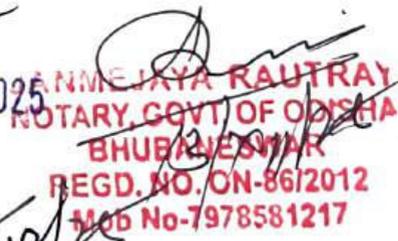
Amarendra Nath Mohanty

DEPONENT

President
Asrukhol Development Council



The above named deponent(s) being duly identified by Sr. *S.P. Pore* Advocate, Bhubaneswar
Appears before me on 13 DEC 2025 at Asra A.M./P.M. Asra States on oath the contents of this affidavit are true to the best of his / her / their knowledge and belief.



Deponent(s) *Asra* Notary, Bhubaneswar

From : Dr.A.N.Mohanty,

To
The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha
Lok Seva Bhawan, Bhubaneswar
Odisha

Sub: Urgent request for reopening the mouth of Sukpaika (Kaninai) River to mitigate severe drinking-water scarcity and to revive the 63 km-long Asrukholā Wetland :reg

Respected Sir,

With utmost respect and deep concern, I, on behalf of the signatories of affected residents of Nischintakoili Block (Cuttack District) and Garadpur Block (Kendrapara District), most humbly submit this representation requesting your kind intervention for **urgent reopening of the mouth of the Sukpaika (Kaninai) River**. The blockage of this vital distributary of the Mahanadi has resulted in an unprecedented ecological and humanitarian crisis affecting **more than half a million people across 29 Gram Panchayats**.

1. Acute Drinking-Water Scarcity Affecting Five Panchayats

For the past 65 years, the obstruction of the Sukpaika/Kaninai river mouth has drastically blocked natural freshwater inflow into the region. As a result, **five Gram Panchayats of Nischintakoili and Garadpur Blocks** face acute drinking-water scarcity for nearly **nine months every year**. Tube wells, ponds, and traditional sources have either dried up or turned saline/polluted. Women, children, and elderly citizens are the worst sufferers.

2. Collapse of the 63 km-long Asrukholā Jora Wetland

The **Asrukholā Jora/Wetland**, stretching approximately **63 km** and covering nearly **950 acres**, was once an ecological lifeline for the area. This ancient serpentine wetland historically supported:

- Drinking-water needs
- Irrigation for multiple crops
- Fisheries and livelihoods
- Groundwater recharge
- Biodiversity and wildlife habitat
- Flood management and micro-climate regulation

Today, due to the non-functional state of the Sukpaika River, the wetland has become **defunct**, holding only **stagnant, highly polluted water** with almost no water-flow. This has eliminated all ecological services that previously sustained rural communities.

3. Severe Ecological, Agricultural and Socio-Economic Impacts

The groundwater table has dropped alarmingly, and sea water intrusion is now moving inward, contaminating groundwater sources. If this trend continues, the region may face a catastrophic water crisis within the next 4–5 years.



It is now apprehends that the villagers living along Asrukholā wetland may face a serious disaster if corrective action is not taken immediately. Despite multiple grievances submitted by ADC, both the Department of Water Resources (DoWR) and the State Government remain unresponsive.

- Agricultural productivity has drastically fallen due to lack of freshwater.
- Farmers are bound to incur heavy losses every year.
- Youth are migrating due to loss of livelihood opportunities.
- Local biodiversity has nearly collapsed.
- Pollution-stagnation has made the wetland a health hazard in several villages.

The root cause of all these problems is the **artificial closure of Sukpaika/Kaninai**, which once served as the natural feeder river getting over-flown flood water during flooding.

4. Technical Feasibility and Urgency

It is widely acknowledged by engineers, local administration, and environmental experts that the **reopening of the Sukpaika river mouth is technically feasible** and requires urgent administrative approval. The work will immediately:

- Restore freshwater flow
- Recharge groundwater
- Revive the Asrukholā wetland
- Reduce drinking-water scarcity
- Improve agricultural yield
- Restore lost ecological balance

5. Humble Prayer for Hon'ble Chief Minister's Intervention

In view of the critical and recurring crisis, I on behalf of signatories earnestly request your kind self to:

1. **Order immediate reopening of the mouth of the Sukpaika (Kaninai) River** as a top-priority public-interest intervention.
2. **Direct the Department of Water Resources and District Authorities** to take up the work on an emergency basis.
3. **Institute a long-term sustainable management plan** to ensure uninterrupted flow and ecological restoration of the Asrukholā Jora wetland.

Your kind intervention will not only resolve a long-standing humanitarian problem but also revive a **historic river-wetland system** that has served the people for generations. I, therefore, on behalf of all the five GPs most respectfully pray for your favourable and expeditious action. **With highest regards,**

Yours faithfully,

Dr. Amarendra Nath Mohanty

President, Asrukholā Development Council & (On behalf of the Signatories of 5 GPs attached)

Address; Vill: Jaitalong, PO: Tyandakuda, Dist : Kendrapara

Copy to : Chief Secretary / Director, Environment / EIC (DoWR)/ CE, Drainage / Chairman, OSPCB.

to Meet water Scarcity during ~~2X~~ Summer Months.

Sl.No.	Name	Mobile No.	Village	GP	Signature
1	Pratheena Kuroon (S)	9437441712	Majaram	Mahay	
2	Pratap Kumarain	9437344461	Sana-Nalin	TKD	Pratap Kumarain
3	Paramananda Nayak	9937510279	Sankar	Tyandakura	Paramananda Nayak
4	Rajaykumar Rout	9937588630	Sankar	Tyandakura	Rajaykumar Rout
5	Pravat Kumar Sahu	9976215645	Morara	Tyandakura	P. K. Sahu
6	Nomin Chandra		Dhaka	Majam	Nomin Chandra
7	Elafender Sahu	9881531975	Bhamburda	Uttarak	Elfender
8	Prasanna Kishore	9337660657	Mandi	Mandi	Prasanna Kishore
9	Ramananda Sahu	9779511473	Mandira	Mandira	Ramananda Sahu
10	Ratnakar Mohanty	9937459554	Switola	Tyandakura	Ratnakar Mohanty
11	Mer Golem Zilaw	9437270821	Tyandakura	Tyandakura	Mer Golem Zilaw
12	Sayad Alukalam	9938144525	Mohamm	Mohammad	Mujin
13	Rabi Narayan Mohanty	99372466	Tyandakura	Tyandakura	
14	Smriti Ranjan Panik	9437419591	Odakhada	Mandira	
15	Mer Anisudh	9937512255	Tyandakura	Tyandakura	
16	Nayan Kishore Mohanty	9938609772	Buradhi	Tyandakura	
17	Sachin Nandan Mohanty	9439034912	Bardahi	Tyandakura	Sachin Nandan Mohanty
18	Gowd Chandan	8917512239	TKD		
19	Jengavaj Ram	9437417843	Keshde	Tyandakura	
20	Debakina Mohanty	7381046641	Tyandakura	Tyandakura	



			age		
	Ranjan 70		NARADA		
22	Chorcha senha	79925027	Sonhad	Tyande	
23	Gokul Ch. Mohanty	9437504178	Shara	Manijy	
24	Ashik leembar		Sh	Alijangee	
25	MIR abrahim	9126612860	Bunary	Futy	
26	Sagard	907817278	Tyandey	Tyande	
27	Sayed	917884273	Tyande	Tyande	
28	Sayed Karth	917884273	Tyande	Tyande	
29	Sayed Jabir Ali	9938281060	Tyand	Tyand	Jabir Ali
30	Yusuf	9114415753	Tyande	Tyande	Yusuf
31	Alexa	9771419131	chicago	Utah	
32	Alexa chandya Mahony	9771419131	chicago	Utah	
33	68/6	rexxcbrc80	92947	92947	
34	Rutesh	917871715	Mykore	Utah	
35	Chesha	913763437	Waus	Waus	
36	Sahyokhosam	7326950740	md.pur	md.pur	
37	Javed Khan	8984725217	md.pur	md.pur	
38	Subash Beera	8018262885	ALisonga	Tyandakone	
39	Saroj Kumar Beera	9437313565	"	"	
40	Sanatan Sena	9937656			



Sl.No.	Name	Mobile No.	Village	GP	Signature
41.	Ashok Kumar Sahu	9937257384 9937	Nuaga	R.N.Pur	Ashok
42.	Babul Kumar Jena	9938984761	Atha	Tiliga	Babul
43	Patidar Baban Jena	7008143087	Ababil	Jalapa	Patidar
44	Dilip Kumar Swain	9938116077	Athanga	Tyandkara	Dilip
45	Aswini Kumar	9936861890	Tyandkara	Tyandkara	Aswini
46	Sanjay Kumar Behera	824920085	mahammadpur	mahammadpur	Sanjay
47	Kabil Uddhar Khatun	7608891003	M.M. Pur	M.M. Pur	Kabil
48	Kalish Mishra	99357886	Bishupur	M.M. Pur	Kalish
49.	M.R. Khuntia	700823434	Bishupur	mahammadpur	M.R.
50	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସୁମିତ୍ରା କୁମାରୀ	9178449467	ବିଶ୍ୱପୁର	ବିଶ୍ୱପୁର	ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସୁମିତ୍ରା କୁମାରୀ
51.	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର	9938981546	ବିଶ୍ୱପୁର	ବିଶ୍ୱପୁର	ପ୍ରଦୀପ କୁମାର
52.	Ashish Ch Behera	9178154433	mahammadpur	mahammadpur	Ashish Ch Behera
53.	Dhauba Patra	6370184683	mahammadpur	mahammadpur	Dhauba Patra
54-	Narendranath Das	9978299965	M. Pur	M. Pur	Narendra
55.	Sunakana Khuntia	9090085120	Bishupur	mahammadpur	Sunakana Khuntia
56.	Ranjana Behera	9937352439	Mahammadpur	Mahammadpur	Ranjana Behera
57	Gopal Chand	7608888887	Mahammadpur	Mahammadpur	Gopal Chand
58	Jenifer		Tyandkara	Tyandkara	Jenifer
59	ସୁମିତ୍ରା କୁମାରୀ		ବିଶ୍ୱପୁର	ବିଶ୍ୱପୁର	ସୁମିତ୍ରା କୁମାରୀ
60	Mazid Ali		Tyandkara		Mazid Ali

X

Sl.No.	Name	Mobile No.	Village	GP	Signature
61	Swaranjana	7735064513	Antony	Tendakura	
62	Jyoti Beura	8093099702	Alijana	Tendakura	
63	Misra Mahanta	9090020334	Tendakura	Tendakura	
64	Hasti Prasad		Alipya	Tendakura	
65	Gaurangajana	9777812425	Alipya	Tendakura	
66	Debanaj Mahanta	9432596305	Tyandakura	Tyandakura	
67	Gourada Mallick	8093031015	Alipya	Tyandakura	
68	Krushna Das	7873035079	Tyandakura	Tyandakura	
69	Udayendra Jana	9040776193	Alipya	Tyandakura	
70	Satyajit Mahanta	7397814813	-	-	
71	Dipak Senapati	7504886748	-	-	
72	Pustan Kati Beura	9938914428	-	-	
73	Rihan Khan	9090883830	Tyandakura	Tyandakura	
74	Santanu Pr	9437187923	Alipya	Tyandakura	
75	Prasanta Kumar	7077008769	Tyandakura	Tyandakura	
76	Sankanta Pasida	9668176617	Sankanta Pasida	-	
77	Balaram Natar	9938715238	Bindha	Tyandakura	
78	Jagdeb malik	7077808346	Alipya	Tyandakura	
79	Tribohan Malik	9957607656	Manijery	Manijery	
80	Alpana Alpana	8480214398	Tyandakura	Tyandakura	

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Sl.No.	Name	Mobile No.	Village	GP	Signature
81	Poojy Kumar Saha	73771762 76	Maharajpur	Maharajpur	Poojya Kumar Saha
82	MIR PAZLE RAB	9937042143	Tyenda Kurra	Tyenda Kurra	Mir Fazle Rab
83	Tapash Kumar Jena	96922154 59	Alingya	Tyenda Kurra	Tapas Kumar Jena
84	Shayamalakshi Sahoo	85968293 85	Do.	Do.	Shayamalakshi Sahoo
85	Rashmi Saha	958365 9405	Do.	Do.	Rashmi Saha
86	Abdul Mazid Khan	738174 3715	Tyanda Kurra	Tyanda Kurra	A. M. Khan
87	Raghu Mani Mallik	993761 9035	Alingya	Tyanda Kurra	Raghu Mani Mallik
88	Trilochan Khakha	789417 9090	Domlo	Tyanda Kurra	Trilochan Khakha
89	Sonatan Jena	977717 3033	Alingya	Tyanda Kurra	Sonatan Jena
90	Fakira Saha	801899 5951	Bhupai Kurra	Manify	Fakira Saha
91	Kirti Ranjan Behara	7653063 487	Tyanda Kurra	Tyanda Kurra	Kirti Ranjan Behara
92	Narana Behara	9991788 92140	Do.	Do.	Narana Behara
93	Kombhakar Behara	99380 37487	Tyanda Kurra	Tyanda Kurra	Kombhakar Behara
94	Sudana Behara	958396 1642	Do.	Do.	Sudana Behara
95	Pratalla Kumar Behara	977671 8264	Tyanda Kurra	Tyanda Kurra	Pratalla Kumar Behara
96	Mahammad Yaqub Ali	9178093 445	Tyanda Kurra	Tyanda Kurra	Mahammad Yaqub Ali
97	Dilip Kumar Pasida	943861 4916	Alingya	Tyanda Kurra	Dilip Pasida
98	Mahani Saha	737768 4256	Do.	Do.	Mahani Saha
99	Akashya Senapati	993754 5943	Do.	Do.	Akashya Senapati
100	Tapas Kumar Das	835583 2984	Odakura	Manify	Tapas Kumar Das



Sl.No.	Name	Mobile No.	Village	GP	Signature
101.	Pareewar Sahoo	7377066 327.	Jaitala Mga.	Tyanda Kurea	Pareewar Sahoo
102.	Totlochori Bantik.	943840 7844.	Arakha Id.	Tyanda Kurea	Totlochori Bantik
103	Pratap Ch Belura	8144906658	mehendi pur	Uttarak	Pratap Ch Belura
104	putitapabana mohapatra	80186469 43	mehendi pur	do	Putitapabana
105	Abhaya Kumar Sahoo.	99381820 74	Sangam Pura.	do	Abhaya Kumar Sahoo
106	Raghunath Mokhapara.	9668745 263	do	do	Raghunath Mokhapara
107.	Blakara Moham	7606091 908	Mehendi pur	do	Blakara Moham
108	Prakash Kumar Behara.	9348286115	do	do	Prakash Kumar Behara
109.	Ranjana Kumar Khuntia.	95561760 76	Bara Ganawa.	Manojay.	Ranjana Kumar
110.	Sk. AKTODAI	73774069 51	Dalita Huda.	Manojay.	AKTODAI
111.	Pravara Gurein	9937588 639	Arakha	Tyanda Kurea	Pravara Gurein
112.	Mahendra Nath Sahoo.	99373641 82	Manojay.	Manojay.	Mahendra Nath Sahoo
113	Zabul Khan	9078138152	Tyanda Kurea	Tyanda Kurea	Zabul Khan
114.	Madhu Sudam Sahu	909041 4571	Manojay.	Manojay.	Madhu Sudam Sahu
115.	Lokanath Sahu.	94371 33110	do	do	Lokanath Sahu
116.	Prabha Ch Das.	943744 1646	Dipita Gauripur.	Maha Ganapati.	Prabha Ch Das
117.	Dikash Belura.	99378 39271	Muga Bura.	Uttarak.	Dikash Belura
118.	ARASHYA Sahu	9778472 351	Manojay.	Manojay.	ARASHYA Sahu
119.	Alok Khuntia.	94392 72930	Bokhara	Bokhara.	Alok Khuntia
120.	Pratap Ch Parua.	99377 63513	Sangam Pura.	Uttarak.	Pratap Ch Parua



Sankar Pani <sankarprasadpani@gmail.com>

Rejoinder Affidavit filed on behalf of Applicant in OA 134 of 2024- NGT-EZ.

1 message

Sankar Pani <sankarprasadpani@gmail.com>

Thu, Dec 18, 2025 at 11:53 AM

To: Dn Ray <raydnr@gmail.com>, ADVOCATE GENERAL ODISHA <advgen@nic.in>, Dipanjan Ghosh <dpnjnghsh0@gmail.com>, Anand Jena <jenaanand7@gmail.com>, Jateswar Nayak <adv.jateswar@gmail.com>

Dear Sir/ Madam, please find the attachment.

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Sankar Prasad Pani, Environment Lawyer
National Green Tribunal Kolkata & Orissa Highcourt
Res-Plot No 2132/4814(B), Nageswar Tangi,
Bhubaneswar, 751002
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