

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL,
EASTERN ZONAL BRANCH, SITTING AT KOLKATA
BENCH, AT KOLKATA,**

(Under Section 18 R/w Section 14 & 15 of the National Green
Tribunal , Act, 2010)

Original Application No.....⁵⁷ of 2026/EZ

In The Matter Of:-

Milan Kanti Das & Ors

.....Applicants

-Versus-

The State of Assam & Ors.

..... Respondents

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GUWAHATI

By the Applicants through Counsel

DATE : 27.02.2026


Subhadeep Das, Advocate

Chamber Address: B-15, Tribeni's Commercial
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781007

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PARTICULARS OF COUNSELS FOR THE PETITIONERS

NAME OF THE COUNSELS	ENRL. NO.	CONTACT NO.	E-MAIL ID
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SUVAM PAUL	719/2021	Cont. No. 6003777643	advocatesuvampaul@gmail.com
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**GUWAHATI
DATE : 18.02.2026**

By the Applicants through Counsel



Subhadeep Das, Advocate

Chamber Address: B-15, Tribeni's Commercial Complex, 3rd Floor, Bora
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SYNOPSIS

That the present Original Application is being filed by the Applicants, who are permanent residents of Barshapara locality, Guwahati, Kamrup (Metro) District, Assam, being aggrieved by the rampant, unregulated, and environmentally destructive over-extraction of groundwater from bye lane -2 of the Barshapara locality which falls in the "semi-critical zone", by the Respondent No. 6, namely Barshapara No. 1 Water Supply Scheme Management Committee (BWSSMC). That the Respondent No. 6 has been indiscriminately drilling multiple borewells at a single project site, in complete disregard of spatial distribution concept and without obtaining mandatory No Objection Certificates (NOC) from the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), which is a statutory requirement under the Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India. That the Respondent No. 6 is operating three borewells, continuously for up to 17 hours per day, causing severe depletion of groundwater levels, leading to acute water scarcity in the personal borewells of the residents in the close periphery of the project, particularly in bye-lane no. 1, bye-lane no. 2, and bye-lane no. 3. That the Respondent No. 6 has also illegally extended its groundwater extraction for commercial supply, deviating from its original mandate of providing drinking water supply. That despite repeated representations and grievances submitted by the Applicants and other affected residents to the Respondent authorities (Respondent Nos. 1 to 5), including the District Commissioner, Special Chief Secretary PHED, and Executive Engineer PHED, no concrete action has been taken to regulate, monitor, or enforce environmental laws against the Respondent No. 6, thereby demonstrating a deliberate abdication of their constitutional and statutory duties. That the inaction of the Respondent authorities(1-5) and the illegal activities of Respondent No. 6 are causing irreparable harm to groundwater resources in the said locality, violating the fundamental rights of the residents under Article 21 of the Constitution of India, and necessitating immediate intervention by this Hon'ble Tribunal to ensure sustainable groundwater management and protection of the environment.

LIST OF DATES

- i. 1995: Rural Water Users Committee bye-laws formulated
- ii. 2006: Barshapara PHE Water Supply Scheme established.
- iii. May 2025: Operation of new borewell commenced; residents started complaining about acute water shortage.
- iv. 15/06/2025: Joint grievance letter submitted by 12 residents of bye-lane no. 2 to the President of the Committee.
- v. 22/06/2025: Meeting called by the Secretary of Respondent No. 6 with Applicants and residents, where concerns were disregarded.
- vi. 14/07/2025: RTI Application no. RTI/ASM/R/2025/11845 filed.
- vii. 12/08/2025: Joinder application along with an appendix submitted by residents of bye-lane no. 3.
- viii. 30/08/2025: Memo No. SPIO/PHE/RTI/2025-26/3420 forwarded by State Public Information Officer (PHE).
- ix. 06/10/2025: RTI no. 705-RTI/CGWB/NER/2025 filed to the CGWB.
- x. 15/10/2025: DC Report No. EE/PHE/GHY/TB-296/2025-26/4510 issued.
- xi. 17/11/2025: Evasive reply received from the office of the District Commissioner.
- xii. 2024: Total of four borewells were constructed at the Barshapara No. 1 Water Supply Scheme; out of which two were operational.
- xiii. 2025: A third borewell of 200 mm diameter constructed by the Committee. Making it to a total of five borewells constructed at the single project site; out of which three are currently operating.
- xiv. 2026 : Ground Water Resource Assessment, 2025 published by the CGWA.

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-Versus-

The State of Assam & Ors Respondents

MEMO OF PARTIES

1. **Milan Kanti Das**, aged about 78 years, son of Late Jatindra Lal Das, resident of Barsapara, bye lane -2, P.O – Binovanagar, P.S- Fatasil Ambari, District – Kamrup (M), Guwahati, Assam, PIN- 781018.
2. **Niranjan Das**, aged about 72 years, son of Late Srish Chandra Das, resident of Barsapara, bye-lane No. 2, P.O – Binovanagar, P.S- Fatasil Ambari, District – Kamrup (M), Guwahati, Assam, PIN- 781018.
3. **Shibu Basak**, aged about 59 years, son of Raboti Basak, resident of Barsapara, bye-lane No. 2, P.O – Binovanagar, P.S- Fatasil Ambari, District – Kamrup (M), Guwahati, Assam, PIN- 781018.
4. **Bijoy Krishna Paul**, aged about 78 years, son of Late Dinabandhu Paul, resident of Barsapara, bye-lane No. 2, P.O – Binovanagar, P.S- Fatasil Ambari, District – Kamrup (M), Guwahati, Assam, PIN- 781018.

5. **Bibek Das Gupta**, aged about 30 years, son of Shambhu Dasgupta, resident of Barsapara, bye-lane No. 2, – Binovanagar, P.S- Fatasil Ambari, District – Kamrup (M), Guwahati, Assam, PIN- 781018.
6. **Samir Sharma**, aged about 47 years, son of Late Dhiren Seal Sharma, resident of Barsapara, bye-lane No. 3, P.O – Binovanagar, P.S- Fatasil Ambari, District – Kamrup (M), Guwahati, Assam, PIN- 781018
7. **Manik Chandra Dey**, aged about 62 years, son of Late Nani Gopal Dey, , resident of Barsapara, bye-lane No. 2, – Binovanagar, P.S- Fatasil Ambari, District – Kamrup (M), Guwahati, Assam, PIN- 781018.

..... Applicants

-Versus-

1. **The State of Assam,**
Represented by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Assam,
Dispur, Guwahati (Assam) - 781006,
Email: cs-assam@nic.in
2. **The Special Chief Secretary,**
Public Health Engineering Department (PHED),
Government of Assam,
Dispur, Guwahati (Assam) – 781036,
Email: s.abbasi@nic.in
3. **The Executive Engineer,**
Public Health Engineering Department (PHED),
Guwahati Division - I
Bamunimaidan, Guwahati (Assam) – 781021,
Email: eephe1@gmail.com

4. The District Commissioner,
Kamrup (Metro) District,
District Commissioner's Office,
Hengrabari, Guwahati (Assam) – 781036,
Email: dc-kamrupm@nic.in
5. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB),
Represented by its Regional Director,
North Eastern Region,
Betkuchi, Guwahati (Assam) – 781035,
Email: rdner-cgwb@nic.in
6. Barshapara No. 1 Water Supply Scheme Management
Committee (BWSSMC),
Represented by its President Shri Manoj Roy,
Barshapara Bye-lane No. 2, P.O. – Binovanagar, P.S. –
Fatashil Ambari,
District - Kamrup (Metro),
Guwahati (Assam) – 781018,
Ph: 9864048015

..... Respondents

GUWAHATI

By the Applicants through Counsel

DATE : 27.02.2026


SubhadEEP Das, Advocate

Chamber Address: B-15, Tribeni's Commercial Complex, 3rd
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..... Respondents

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:-

1. That the addresses of the Applicants are given above for the service of notices of this application and that of their representative(s) are also mentioned herein above.
2. That the addresses of the Respondents are given above for the service of notices of this application and that of their representative(s) are also mentioned herein above.
3. That the Applicants begs to present this original application filed under Section 18 R/w Section 14 and 15 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010, being affected and interested in the protection of environment and ecology.
4. That this Hon'ble Tribunal has the jurisdiction to hear the present original application as the present application and the relief sought herein involves a substantial question relating to

environment and that such question arises out of implementation of the enactments specified in 'Schedule-I' of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

5. That the Applicants are citizens of India and permanent residents of Barshapara locality, Guwahati, Kamrup (Metro) District, Assam, and as such, are entitled to all the rights and privileges guaranteed under the Constitution of India and the laws framed thereunder.

6. That the Applicants state that the present application arises out of the rampant, unregulated, and environmentally destructive over-extraction of groundwater from bye-lane no. 2 of Barsapara locality which falls in a "semi-critical zone", by the Respondent No. 6, namely Barshapara No. 1 Water Supply Scheme Management Committee (BWSSMC), hereinafter referred to as "the Committee", which has been indiscriminately drilling borewells and currently extracting groundwater from morning 6:30 a.m. to 11:30 p.m., thereby causing severe depletion of groundwater levels in the Barshapara locality, particularly affecting the residents who are in close periphery of the project in general and of bye-lane no. 1, bye-lane no. 2, and bye-lane no. 3, in particular, who are facing acute water scarcity in their personal borewells and hand pumps.

7. That the Applicants state that the Barshapara PHE Water Supply Scheme was established in the year 2006 and at the time of its establishment, the PHED or the concerned

authority had constructed three deep borewells at various locations having good distance among each other, thus preventing over-extraction of groundwater from a single aquifer and avoiding interference between the water sources.

8. That the Applicants state that among the initial three borewells, only one single borewell was placed or located at the Project site, i.e., at Barshapara, bye-lane no. 2, which is the present location of the Barshapara No. 1 Water Supply Scheme. The other two borewells were strategically placed at different locations.

9. That the Applicants state that after the completion of the project, the same was handed over to the Water Users Committee, i.e., the Respondent No. 6, the committee, which is further validated by a reply to RTI Application no. RTI/ASM/R/2025/11854 dated 14/07/2025, which is attached under memo forwarded by the State Public Information Officer (PHE) vide Memo SPIO/PHE/RTI/2025-26/3420 dated 30/08/2025.

A copy of memo forwarded by the State Public Information Officer (PHE) vide Memo No. SPIO/PHE/RTI/2025-26/3420 dated 30/08/2025 is annexed herewith and marked as Annexure No. 1.

10. That the Applicants state that after the initial borewells started to dry up or for reasons best known to the Committee, the Respondent No. 6 decided to construct new borewells. However, in complete disregard of the original concept of

spatial distribution of borewells and in violation of mandatory statutory requirements, all borewells constructed thereafter by the Committee have been located only at bye-lane no. 2, i.e, at the project site itself, thereby creating a concentration of multiple borewells extracting water from the same aquifer zone.

11. That the applicants state that till the year 2024, a total of four borewells of various diameters and depths were constructed at the Barshapara No. 1 Water Supply Scheme out of which 3 borewells were constructed by the Committee (two are operational). Further in the year 2025, in spite of having two operational borewells, the Committee had constructed a third borewell of 200 mm diameter in the same project site without obtaining any consent from the residents of bye-lane no. 2 and without obtaining No Objection Certificate (NOC) from the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), which is a mandatory guideline. Furthermore, the PHED affirms through a reply to RTI application no. RTIASM/R/2025/11857 in the above-mentioned Memo No. SPIO/PHE/RTI/2025-26/3420, that two borewells are not to be constructed in the same premises and if there is a requirement of two borewells in the same premises then it is important to study the Drawdown curve and area of influence before such construction. However, in an RTI being RTI No. 705-RTI/CGWB/NER/2025, makes it abundantly clear that neither any Drawdown curve and area of influence was studied nor any hydrogeological survey was conducted by CGWB.

A copy of DC Report being No.
EE/PHE/GHY/TB-296/2025-26/4510

dated 15/10/2025 and RTI filed to the CGWB being RTI no. 705-RTI/CGWB/NER/2025 dated 06/10/2025 is annexed herewith and marked as *Annexure No. 2 and Annexure No. 3* respectively.

12. That the Applicants respectfully submit that the Respondent No. 6 is not only extracting groundwater from the said project for domestic water supply but also extended such extraction for commercial supply, as reflected and validated in the District Administration Report bearing No. EE/PHE/GHY/TB-296/2025-26/4510 dated 15.10.2025, thereby demonstrating a clear departure from the original purpose and mandate for which the said project was established.

13. That the Applicants respectfully submit that the Respondent No. 6 has committed a grave violation of statutory provisions by failing to obtain mandatory permission or No Objection Certificate (NOC) for construction of the new borewell and for extraction of groundwater for commercial entities in a "semi-critical zone" from the Central Ground Water Board, North Eastern Region, which is a mandatory requirement under the Guidelines issued by the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) under the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India, hereinafter referred to as "MoJS", which is made in purview of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The PHED or any water user committee operating under its aegis is statutorily obligated to obtain such permissions before undertaking any fresh groundwater extraction activities in the State.

A copy of the CGWB guidelines is annexed herewith and marked as *Annexure No. 4*

14. That the Applicants state that as of December 2025, there have been a total of five borewells constructed at the single project site, out of which three are presently operating as validated by the DC Report being No. EE/PHE/GHY/TB-296/2025-26/4510 dated 15/10/2025. Out of the three operating borewells, two borewells operate continuously from morning 6:30 A.M. to evening 11:30 P.M., i.e., for a duration of 17 hours per day, and the remaining one borewell operates approximately 10 to 12 hours. This massive and unregulated extraction in a “semi-critical zone”, from a single location or plot of land, has created a cone of depression in the aquifers, causing rapid depletion of groundwater.

15. That the Applicants state that the construction of new borewell and their operation for over 17 hours per day have caused fast depletion of groundwater in the area, and the nearby inhabitants in the close vicinity of the project area are paying a heavy price for this environmental mismanagement. Water levels have already depleted to a greater extent in and around bye-lane no. 2, where the project is located and now the residents of different bye-lanes are also facing acute water shortage. Further, the residents of bye-lane no. 3 have started to foresee the problem of water shortage. Residents near vicinity to the project have been constrained to run their own water pumps for longer hours to extract water, as the project

is creating a cone of depression which is directly causing the water crisis in their personal borewells.

16. That the Applicants state that the residents of bye-lane no. 2 had objected to and enquired about the permission for construction of the new borewell of 200 mm diameter. However, the Committee members persuaded the residents by assuring them that the Committee has blanket permission to construct as many borewells in the project site as they deem fit, to run them simultaneously according to their discretion, to drill as deep and as big as they want, and that they did not require any authorization or permission from any State or Central department to construct and run borewells. This representation was wholly false, misleading, and made with the intention of deceiving the residents and preventing them from raising objections.

17. That the Applicants respectfully submit that the Applicants and other concerned residents had requested the Committee to construct borewells at a distance from the existing project site by obtaining required permissions from the competent authorities. However, the Committee managed to persuade the Applicants and other residents through false assurances and proceeded with the construction.

18. That the Applicants state that somewhere in the month of May 2025, after the operation of the new borewell commenced, several residents of bye-lane no. 2 started complaining about

acute shortage of water in their personal borewells. On 15/06/2025, twelve (12) residents of bye-lane no. 2, including some of the present Applicants, putting their signatures respectively, submitted a joint grievance letter to the President of the Committee requesting the reduction of the duration of operating the borewells and also objected to the operation of multiple borewells simultaneously for over 17 hours, which was causing severe depletion of groundwater in the vicinity.

A copy of the joint grievance letter dated 15/06/2025 submitted by 12 residents of bye-lane no. 2 to the President of the Committee is annexed herewith and marked as *Annexure No. 5*

19. That the Applicants state that in pursuance of the said letter dated 15/06/2025, the Applicants and other undersigned residents were called for a meeting on 22/06/2025 by the Secretary of the Respondent No. 6. During the said meeting, the Applicants and other concerned residents raised a total of six major concerns relating to groundwater depletion, lack of permissions, groundwater recharge, regarding multiple connections, suspension of commercial connections and the need for sustainable groundwater management. However, to the utter shock of the Applicants, the Committee members completely disregarded and denied to look into any of the said concerns and further arrogantly challenged the Applicants to reach out to higher authorities like the District Commissioner or any other higher authorities if they were aggrieved. The Committee categorically decided to continue operating the borewells in the same manner as they have been operating all

these years, without any regard for the environmental consequences or the plight of the residents.

20. That the Applicants state that since this issue has become a matter of grave concern and a known fact in the aforesaid locality, the residents of bye-lane no. 3 have also joined the cause, addressing their issues of water shortage caused by the over-extraction activities of the Respondent No. 6. In pursuance to the said cause, the residents of bye-lane no. 3 have attached a joinder application along with an appendix dated 12/08/2025 to the original grievance letter dated 15/06/2025. Having no other efficacious remedy and being left with no option, the Applicants along with other concerned residents of the locality submitted joint grievances and representations to the following authorities:

- District Commissioner, Kamrup (Metro);
- Special Chief Secretary, PHED, Government of Assam;
- Executive Engineer, PHED, Kamrup (Metro) Division-I

Copies of the grievances and representations submitted to the District Commissioner, Special Chief Secretary, PHED, and Executive Engineer, PHED, are annexed herewith and marked collectively as *Annexure – 6 Series*.

21. That the Applicants state that till date, no reply has been received from the Special Chief Secretary, PHED (Respondent no. 2) or the Executive Engineer, PHED (Respondent no. 3), despite the gravity of the situation and the

urgent need for remedial action. However, after repeated representations and follow-up communications to the office of the District Commissioner (Respondent no. 4), the said office replied on 17/11/2025 via an email attachment, but the said reply was evasive, non-committal, and failed to address the core issues raised by the Applicants or to take any concrete enforcement action against the Respondent No. 6.

22. That the Applicants respectfully submit that the information obtained through the said RTI applications has revealed shocking facts regarding the complete absence of regulatory oversight, impact assessments, monitoring mechanisms, and enforcement actions by the Respondent authorities. The replies from the PHED and CGWB makes it abundantly clear that the Respondent No. 6 did not meet any statutory requirement such as:

- i. The Committee being a project proponent has to furnish the details of new/existing borewells as per the guidelines issued by the CGWA in proper format as available in CGWA website, which was not done by Respondent No. 6.
- ii. In view of the same, Respondent No. 6 has failed to obtain the mandatory No Objection Certificate (NOC) from the Central Ground Water Board for the construction and operation of new/existing borewells, as well as for the commercial extraction of

- groundwater, in clear violation of the applicable statutory guidelines.
- iii. Non installation of a Digital water Flow meter with telemetry system.
 - iv. Non-disclosure of :
 - a) construction of additional groundwater abstraction structures
 - b) Functional / Non-functional Structures.
 - c) Defunct/Abandoned Structures
 - v. Non-Installation of Piezometer;
 - vi. Non-Construction of Recharge / Water conservation structures;
 - vii. Non-payment of abstraction charges as no NOC was taken;
 - viii. Non-submission of impact assessment report for ground water extraction in excess of 100m³/day in semi-critical areas.

23. That the Applicants state that the Respondent no. 2, PHED, in its evasive responses has made reference to the Water Users Committee bye-laws, which do not contain any vital information regarding groundwater conservation, sustainable extraction limits, additional borewell construction, borewell operation, effective monitoring of the groundwater or environmental safeguards, and moreover, a bye-law formulated in the year 1995 cannot possibly prevail or suffice the needs and exigencies of the situation three decades later. The groundwater scenario has drastically changed over the past three decades. While groundwater in 1995 was at a satisfactory state, in the Ground Water Resource Assessment,

made by the CGWB, the entire assessment unit Guwahati, of Kamrup (M) district has been zoned in the "semi-critical" area in terms of groundwater availability and sustainability.

Further, the applicants are in utter shock and dismay that the PHED has not looked into or taken any appropriate measures to amend the bye-laws, considering that the stage of groundwater extraction has crossed 76% and the entire assessment unit Guwahati, of Kamrup (M) district has turned into "semi-critical" zone and in this regard, it is therefore prayed that necessary direction be passed to PHED to regulate the functioning of such water supply committees.

A copy of the relevant page of assessment report for the year 2025 and a copy of the Rural Water Users Committee bye-laws are annexed herewith and marked as Annexure No. 7 and Annexure No. 8.

24. That the Applicants humbly submit that it is an established principle of environmental jurisprudence that those who cause environmental degradation must bear the consequences and the cost of remediation, and not the innocent residents who are merely exercising their legitimate right to access groundwater for domestic purposes. This situation exemplifies environmental inequity, as a group of subscribers benefits from inexpensive and excessive water use, while the broader community suffers from the resulting depletion of groundwater resources.

25. That the Applicants humbly submit that the Respondent authorities, particularly Respondent nos. 1 to 6, have completely abdicated their constitutional and statutory duty to regulate, monitor, and enforce environmental laws and groundwater conservation measures. Despite multiple representations, grievances, RTI applications, and evidences of illegal over-extraction, the said Respondents have failed to take any concrete action against the Respondent No. 6, thereby rendering the entire regulatory framework meaningless and ineffective.

26. That the Applicants respectfully submit that the inaction and indifference of the Respondent authorities is not merely administrative inefficiency but amounts to a deliberate abdication of constitutional duty and a conscious violation of the fundamental rights of the Applicants and other affected residents. The State cannot remain a silent spectator while a private committee indulges in rampant environmental degradation and causes irreparable harm to groundwater resources, which are a common property resource and a life-sustaining natural asset.

27. That the Applicants respectfully submit that if immediate steps are not taken to regulate and restrict the over-extraction activities of the Respondent No. 6, in the upcoming times, the Applicants and other nearby residents will face severe water crisis and will be constrained to purchase water from external sources at exorbitant costs, thereby causing immense

hardship, financial burden, and deprivation of their fundamental right to access water for domestic purposes.

28. That the Applicants respectfully submit that the present petition is not motivated by any personal vendetta or opposition to the water supply scheme per se, but is driven by genuine environmental concerns, the need for sustainable groundwater management, and the protection of the fundamental rights of all residents in the locality. The Applicants are seeking reasonable regulation, scientific management, and enforcement of statutory provisions, which is the bare minimum expected from the authorities in discharge of their constitutional obligations.

30. That the Applicants humbly submit that the balance of convenience overwhelmingly lies in favor of the Applicants and the larger public interest, inasmuch as the continued unregulated operation of the Respondent No. 6 is causing irreversible depletion of groundwater resources, which are finite and non-renewable in the short term. If the Respondent No. 6 is permitted to continue its present mode of operation during the pendency of the present petition, it would cause further irreparable damage to the aquifer and would render the entire locality water-scarce, thereby defeating the very purpose of the present proceeding. The environmental harm caused by groundwater over-extraction is cumulative and irreversible, and therefore immediate interim measures are imperative.

31. The cause of action is fresh, continuing, and subsisted on 06.10.2025 upon receipt of the RTI reply from CGWB, North Eastern Region. The said RTI reply clearly states that any urban water supply body, whether the Public Health Engineering Department or any Water User Committee, is required to obtain an NOC/permission from CGWA. The same RTI-reply further confirms that no Water User Committee operating in the Barsapara No-1 Public Water Supply Scheme (PWSS) has obtained such permission. The cause of action is continuous and recurring in nature, as the Respondent No. 6 continues unauthorized groundwater extraction till date, causing ongoing environmental degradation and depletion of groundwater in and around the Barshapara locality of Guwahati, Kamrup (M).

32. That the Applicants, having no alternative and efficacious remedy, are constrained to approach this Hon'ble Tribunal invoking its jurisdiction under Section 18 R/w Section 14 and 15 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

GROUNDS

- i. That the present Original Application raises substantial questions relating to environment and environmental protection, particularly concerning illegal and unregulated extraction of groundwater over 150 m³ per day in a notified "semi-critical" zone, and therefore squarely falls within the

jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Tribunal under Section 14 and 15 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

- ii. That the acts and omissions of the Respondents, particularly Respondent No. 6, amount to gross violation of environmental laws, principles of sustainable development, and constitutional protections, resulting in serious environmental degradation and infringement of the Applicants' right to access water.

- iii. That the Respondents have violated the Precautionary Principle of environmental law, which mandates that lack of scientific certainty shall not be used as a ground to postpone preventive measures where there is a threat of serious or irreversible environmental harm. Despite the Barsapara locality which is a part of Kamrup (M), of Guwahati, being classified as a "semi-critical" groundwater zone, Respondent No. 6 has indiscriminately drilled and operated multiple borewells at a single site for prolonged durations without conducting hydrogeological studies, drawdown curve analysis, or obtaining mandatory NOC from the CGWB, while the State Respondents failed to prevent or regulate such activities.

- iv. That the Respondent No. 6 has violated the Polluter Pays Principle, inasmuch as unauthorized and excessive groundwater extraction has caused depletion of aquifers and imposed severe hardship upon local residents, who are now facing acute water scarcity. The Respondent No. 6 is therefore

liable to bear environmental compensation and expenses for implementation of sustainable groundwater management measures.

- v. That the construction and operation of multiple borewells by Respondent No. 6 is patently illegal and unauthorized, as the same has been carried out without obtaining mandatory NOC from the Central Ground Water Board, in violation of CGWA Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Jal Shakti, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and in complete disregard of scientific concept of spatial distribution, drawdown studies, and area of influence.
- vi. That the Respondent No. 6 has deviated from the original object of the water supply scheme, which was established solely for drinking water purposes, and has unlawfully extended groundwater extraction for commercial supply, as validated by the District Administration Report dated 15.10.2025, thereby engaging in unauthorized commercial exploitation of a public resource.
- vii. That the Respondent No. 6 has failed to comply with multiple statutory and regulatory requirements, including furnishing details of abstraction structures, installation of digital water flow meters with telemetry, installation of piezometers, construction of recharge structures, submission of impact assessment reports, and payment of abstraction charges, rendering its entire operation illegal.

- viii. That the rampant and unregulated over-extraction of groundwater has resulted in violation of Article 21 of the Constitution of India, as the right to life includes the right to a clean environment and access to safe and adequate drinking water, which stands gravely impaired due to depletion of groundwater levels in the locality.

- ix. That the Respondent Nos. 1 to 5 have failed in their constitutional duty under Article 48A of the Constitution of India by not protecting and conserving groundwater resources and by allowing irreversible environmental damage to continue unchecked, amounting to abdication of their statutory and constitutional responsibilities.

- x. That there has been a blatant disregard of the statutory framework and regulatory guidelines governing groundwater extraction, including non-enforcement of CGWA Guidelines, failure to update obsolete bye-laws, absence of monitoring mechanisms, and lack of regulatory intervention by the competent authorities.

- xi. That the excessive and concentrated extraction of groundwater by Respondent No. 6 has led to formation of a cone of depression, resulting in a localised water crisis, contrary to settled principles laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court recognizing groundwater as a public trust resource.

- xii. That diversion of groundwater meant for domestic supply to commercial use, particularly in a water-stressed area, is illegal, arbitrary, and impermissible, and exacerbates water scarcity for residents, thereby violating settled judicial principles governing public water supply schemes.
- xiii. That the cause of action in the present case is continuous and recurring, as unauthorized borewells continue to operate daily without statutory permissions, causing ongoing environmental degradation, and therefore the present application is well within limitation under the NGT Act, 2010.
- xiv. That the actions of Respondent No. 6 and the inaction of the State Respondents (1-5) are in direct violation of the principle of Sustainable Development, prioritising short-term and commercial gains over long-term environmental protection and inter-generational equity.
- xv. That information obtained through RTI applications reveals a systemic failure of regulatory oversight, monitoring, and enforcement by the Respondent authorities, thereby rendering the statutory safeguards ineffective and permitting environmentally destructive activities to continue unabated.
- xvi. That the Respondent Nos. 1 to 5 have breached the Public Trust Doctrine, under which the State holds natural resources such as groundwater in trust for present and future generations, by permitting indiscriminate exploitation by Respondent No. 6 to the detriment of public interest.

LIMITATION

That the present application is within the period of limitation, as the same has been preferred within the time prescribed under Section 14 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010, the cause of action being continuous and recurring in nature. The illegal and unregulated extraction of groundwater is ongoing, and therefore the cause of action continues to subsist, rendering the present application well within limitation.

INTERIM PRAYER

In the interim, pending the hearing and final disposal of the present application, it is most humbly and respectfully prayed that Your Lordships may graciously be pleased to:

- i. Pass an order to prohibit the simultaneous operation of more than one borewell at any given time;
- ii. Pass an order directing the Respondent No. 6 not to operate the borewells for long hours together which is causing a threat to the people in the vicinity of the project and also fast drying up of the ground water level.
- iii. Pass an order restraining the Respondent No. 6, its members, agents, and servants from constructing any new borewell or increasing the extraction capacity at the existing project site without obtaining prior permission and NOC from the Central Ground Water Board, North

Eastern Region (Respondent no. 5), and without obtaining approval from this Hon'ble Tribunal;

- iv. Pass an order directing the Respondent no. 4, Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup (Metro), to ensure that no coercive action is taken against the Applicants or other residents who have raised objections to the functioning of the Respondent No. 6, and to provide adequate protection to the Applicants if required;

PRAYER

In view of the aforesaid premises it is therefore most humbly and respectfully prayed that Your Lordship may graciously be pleased to:

Issue show cause to the Respondents 1 to 6 as to why they shall not direct to modulate a regulatory mechanism regulating Respondent No. 6 in running their borewells and also issue notice to show cause as to why the extraction of too much groundwater and running of multiple borewells continue operating simultaneously for a long period of 17 hours be not regulated and reduced considering the critical condition of groundwater levels in Barsapara, Guwahati, Kamrup (M), more particularly, in near vicinity of the project and after hearing parties be pleased to issue directions/orders as under:

- I. Issue a direction to the Respondent No. 6 to immediately cease and desist from operating more than one borewell simultaneously at the project;

- II. Issue a direction to the Respondent no. 5, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), North Eastern Region, to conduct an immediate inspection, hydrogeological survey, find out the exact amount of groundwater extracted per day, impact assessment of the Barshapara locality and the project site, and to take appropriate enforcement action against the Respondent No. 6 for unauthorized groundwater extraction in violation of MoJS Guidelines and further decide on a fixed duration of operation of the borewells per day and accordingly restrict/set the total daily extraction of groundwater to a sustainable limit per day;

- III. Quash and set aside any purported permission, approval, or authorization, if any, granted to the Respondent No. 6 for construction and operation of multiple borewells at a single location without obtaining mandatory NOC from the Central Ground Water Board;

- IV. Issue a direction to construct a mandatory recharge structure and replenishment techniques;

- V. To declare that the borewell constructed in 2025 by the Respondent No. 6 is illegal, extraneous as it is operating without NOC and impose environmental compensation on the

Committee for violation of various statutory provisions of MoJS guidelines;

VI. Declare that the action of the Respondent authorities (Respondent nos. 1 to 5) in failing to regulate, monitor, and take enforcement action against the illegal over-extraction of groundwater by the Respondent No. 6, despite multiple representations and evidences, is illegal, arbitrary, and violative of Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution of India;

VII. Direct the Respondent 1 to 5, to frame comprehensive guidelines, regulations and bye-laws for operation of Public Water Supply Schemes by Water Users Committees in the State of Assam, particularly in Guwahati, Kamrup (M), incorporating mandatory provisions for obtaining NOC from Central Ground Water Board, periodic hydrogeological surveys, impact assessments within the immediate vicinity of the project, installation of water meters, restriction on simultaneous operation of multiple borewells, operation time of these borewells, spatial distribution norms, and stringent monitoring and enforcement mechanisms for violation of any guideline issued by the MoJS;

VIII. Direct the Respondent authorities to constitute a Local Level Monitoring Committee comprising representatives from the Applicants, local residents, CGWB officials, and hydrogeological experts to oversee the implementation of sustainable groundwater management practices in the

Barshapara locality and to submit periodic reports available to the public;

IX. To secure the ends of justice. And/or pass such further or other order(s) as Your Lordships may deem just, fit, and proper in the facts and circumstances of the case.

And for this act of kindness, the Applicants as in duty bound shall ever pray.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL,
EASTERN ZONAL BRANCH, SITTING AT KOLKATA
BENCH, AT KOLKATA,

(Under Section 18 R/w Section 14 and 15 of the National Green
Tribunal, Act, 2010)

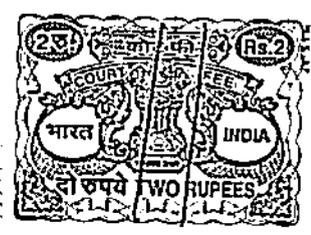
Original Application No..... of 2026/EZ

In The Matter Of:-

Milan Kanti Das & Ors
.....Applicants

-Versus-

The State of Assam & Ors.
..... Respondents



AFFIDAVIT

I, Milan Kanti Das, aged about 76 years, son of Late Jatindra Lal Das, resident of Barsapara, bye lane -2, P.O – Binovanagar, P.S-Fatasil Ambari, District – Kamrup (M), Guwahati, Assam, PIN-781018, Hindu by religion herein do hereby solemnly affirm and state as follows: -

1. That I am one of the applicants in the instant original application and other applicants are my neighbours and thus they have authorised me to swear this affidavit for and on behalf of them, as such I being well-acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the instant Original Application and hence competent to swear this affidavit.



2. That the statements made in paragraphs no. 1 to 8, 10, 12, and 14-17, 19, 21-22, 24 to 32 of this application are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and the statements made in paragraphs no. ... 9, 11, 13, 18, 20 and 23 being matters of record are true to the best of my knowledge and information and rest are my humble submissions.

Sl. No.....	28
Date.....	18/2/2026

OATH

"I swear in the name of almighty God that the declarations made herein above are all true and whole truth and no material fact is concealed, so help me oh God"

And I sign this affidavit on this...18th... day of ...February..., 2026 at ...Guwahati, Assam.....

Milan Kanti Das

Identified by me

Subhrajyoti Basak

Advocate

DEPONENT

Solemnly affirmed before me this day, I certify that I read over and explained the contents to the declarant and that the declarant seemed perfectly to understand them.



18/2/26
 NOTARY
 MANISHMITA DEKA
 Guwahati
 Regd.No.-39484

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL,
EASTERN ZONAL BRANCH, SITTING AT KOLKATA
BENCH, AT KOLKATA,

(Under Section 18 R/w Section 14 and 15 of the National Green
Tribunal, Act, 2010)

Original Application No..... of 2026/EZ

In The Matter Of:-

Milan Kanti Das & Ors

.....Applicants

-Versus-

The State of Assam & Ors.

..... Respondents

AUTHORIZATION LETTER

We, being the residents of Barsapara, bye-lane 2 & 3, P.O – Binovanagar, P.S.- Fatasil Ambari, District – Kamrup (M), Guwahati, Assam, PIN- 781018, do hereby authorize Shri Milan Kanti Das, aged about 78 years, son of Late Jatindra Lal Das, resident of Barsapara, bye-lane -2, P.O – Binovanagar, P.S- Fatasil Ambari, District – Kamrup (M), Guwahati, Assam, PIN- 781018 to sign the affidavit on our behalf as, he is also the resident of the same locality and is well-acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the instant matter.

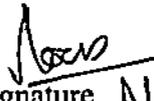
The Signature of Shri Milan Kanti Das as attested by us-

Milan Kanti Das

Signature of Shri Milan Kanti

Attested By:

1. Niranjan Das


Signature Niranjan Das

2. Shibu Basak

Shibu Basak.
Signature

3. Bibek Das Gupta

Bibek Das Gupta
Signature

4. Samir Sharma

Samir Sharma
Signature

5. Bijoy Krishna Paul

Bijoy Krishna Paul.
Signature

6. Manik Chandra Dey

Manik Chandra Dey
Signature

And we signed this Authorization Letter on this...^{27th}.....day of February,
2026.

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER (PHE), GUWAHATI DIVISION NO-1, GUWAHATI-21.
email: cephe1@gmail.com.

No: SPIO/PHE/RTI/2025-26/ 3420

Date: 30/08/25

To
✓ Subhadeep Das
Ganapati Nagar Path
P S :- Fatashil Ambari
Dist.-Kamrup (M)
Pin - 781018

Sub.: - Information under RTI Act, 2005.

- Ref.: - (i) PHE-07/RTI/Vol-VIII/2011/Pt-I/6807 Dated:18/07/2025
(ii) RTI application no.-RTIASM/R/2025/11845 Dated:14/07/2025
(iii)RTI application no.-RTIASM/R/2025/11854 Dated:14/07/2025
(iv)RTI application no.-RTIASM/R/2025/11857 Dated:14/07/2025
(v)RTI application no.-RTIASM/R/2025/11861 Dated:14/07/2025

Sir,
With reference to your above applications forwarded by the SPIO, O/o the Chief Engineer (PHE), W, Assam, under RTI act 2005 to this office, the information sought by you has been submitted in annexure-A,B,C,D(i),D(ii)

This is for favour your kind information.

Encl.: As stated above

Yours Faithfully

[Signature]
State Public Information Officer cum AEE (T/C)
O/o The Executive Engineer (PHE)
Guwahati Division No-1
Guwahati-21

Memo No.: SPIO/PHE/RTI/2025-26/
Copy to :-

Date:

1. The Secretary and Registrar, State Information Commission, Assam, Gadapani Path, Juripar, Panjabari, Guwahati-37, for favour of kind information.
2. The SPIO (PHE), O/O the Chief Engineer (PHE), W, Assam, Hengrabari, Guwahati-36, for favour of kind information.
3. The EE, O/o the EE(PHE), Guwahati Division No.1, Guwahati-21 for favour of kind information.

sdi -
State Public Information Officer cum AEE (T/C)
O/o The Executive Engineer(PHE)
Guwahati Division No-1
Guwahati-21

Reply to questions under RTI application no.-RTIASM/R/2025/11845 Dated:14/07/2025

1. Kindly provide the details of operational PHE WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES in the district of Kamrup (Metropolitan), Guwahati, Assam.

- Provided in Annexure -D(i)

2. Please provide details of the Government Scheme under which such PHE Water Supply Schemes were installed in the district of Kamrup(M), Guwahati. Kindly provide a photocopy of the same.

- Provided in Annexure -D(ii)

3. Please provide the list of Byelaws under which such PHE Water SUPPLY Schemes are instituted, regulated and operated in the district of Kamrup(M) of Guwahati, Assam. Kindly provide photocopy of the same.

- Provided in Annexure-B

4. Please provide the Act or regulatory framework for such PHE Water Supply Schemes of Kamrup(M), Guwahati to extract and regulate ground water. Kindly provide the photocopy of the Act.

- There are no such act or regulatory framework under PHED to extract or regulate ground water.

5. Please share the Byelaws regarding appointment of caretakers in such schemes and also provide the details regarding allotment of Caretaker Quarter in such Scheme premises?

- Caretakers for the schemes are appointed by the Water Users Committee.
- Quarter is constructed as per the availability of space in scheme premises and the caretakers can reside in the quarters as per their requirement.

Reply to questions under RTI application no.-RTIASM/R/2025/11854 Dated:14/07/2025

1. Please confirm whether the PHE Water Supply Schemes in Kamrup Metropolitan District of Guwahati, Assam are directly managed and operated by Public Health Engineering Water Department, Government of Assam. If so, kindly provide the names, designations, and responsibilities of the personnel involved. And if such PHE Water Supply Schemes are operated or managed by any Agency or Committee then kindly share the Byelaws or Acts (in PDF format) which govern them.

- The PHE water supply schemes are handed over to the Panchayat or Water user Committee once the construction of the schemes are completed.

2. Is there any laws or byelaws regarding appointment of caretakers in such Water Supply Schemes, if so kindly provide the same in PDF format. Please also provide the act or byelaw regarding allotment of Caretaker Quarter in such Scheme premises.

- Caretakers for the schemes are appointed by the Water Users Committee.
- Quarter is constructed as per the availability of space in scheme premises and the caretakers can reside in the quarters as per their requirement.

3. Please provide detailed information regarding the operation of PHE Water Supply Schemes in Kamrup (Metro), Guwahati- starting from the source of water (river/groundwater/other), through the stages of treatment/filtration, and up to the final distribution to consumers.

- Provided in Annexure-C

Reply to questions under RTI application no.-RTIASM/R/2025/11857 Dated:14/07/2025

1. Kindly provide the criteria or byelaws followed by the PHE Water Supply Schemes of Kamrup(M), Guwahati Assam in respect of Ground Water Extraction.
 - There are no such act or regulatory framework under PHED to extract or regulate ground water.
2. Kindly furnish the details regarding the permissible diameter and depth of borewells that are to be followed for the construction of borewells by PHE Water Supply Schemes of Kamrup(M). Please specify the guidelines or government norms applicable in this regard.
 - The diameter of the borewells are generally 14" (Rotary), 8"-10" (for DTH).
 - The depth of the borewells depend on the depth of the water bearing strata.
3. Can PHE Water Supply Schemes of Kamrup (Metro) extract groundwater from two borewells together, if both are located within the same premises or plot of approximately 2880 sq. ft.? Can such borewells extract more than 120m³ of water per day. Kindly provide a copy of the applicable rules or regulations, that govern such a scenario.
 - Generally, two borewells are not to be constructed in the same premises. However, if there is a requirement of two borewells then it is important to study the Drawdown curve and area of influence to locate the distance between two borewells in the same premises. Amount of extraction depends upon the pump capacity and aquifer.
4. Can the PHE Water Supply Schemes of Kamrup(M) extract ground water for more than 16 hours a day from two borewells simultaneously located in the same premises?
 - Generally, two borewells are not to be constructed in the same premises. However, if there is a requirement of two borewells then it is important to study the Drawdown curve and area of influence to locate the distance between two borewells in the same premises. Amount of extraction depends upon the pump capacity and aquifer.
 - Extraction time depends upon the pump capacity and aquifer.

Reply to questions under RTI application no.-RTIASM/R/2025/11861 Dated:14/07/2025

1.Can the PHE Water Supply Schemes of district Kamrup(M), Guwahati supply water to commercial establishments? If yes, kindly provide the rules that govern such scenario.

- Yes. The details can be obtained in Annexure-B.

2.Please share whether the PHE Water Supply Schemes of district Kamrup(M), Guwahati provide water to households having their own source of ground water?

- Yes.

3.Can such Water Supply Schemes provide more than one connection to households?

- No.

4.Does the committee that operates such PHE Water Supply Schemes require to obtain an NOC from the concerned department before construction of a borewell?

- PHE is a department related to drinking water. Since its inception this department has been providing treated drinking water to the people wherein water is tapped from surface source and alternately resorted to ground water source in its absence.

5. Can the operating committee of such PHE Water Supply Schemes construct another borewell in the same premises in spite of having an operational borewell?

- Generally, two borewells are not to be constructed in the same premises. However, if there is a requirement of two borewells then it is important to study the Drawdown curve and area of influence to locate the distance between two borewells in the same premises.



**GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
KAMRUP METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, HENGRABARI-36**

JJM/3/2025-JJM-KM

Dated Guwahati the 10th Nov 2025

To,
Subhadeep Das, Advocate
Phone No. 8472059292.

Sub : Report regarding Grievance.

Ref : Barsapara Bye-lane no-2 Guwahati 781018 31st July 2025.
No. EE/PHE/GHY/TB -296/2025-26/4510 Dt. 15/10/2025.

Sir,
With reference to subject cited above, I am submitting the Grievance report received from Executive Engineer (PHE) Guwahati Division No.1 Guwahati-21 for your kind information.

Encl: As stated above.

Yours faithfully,

e-signed
Additional District Commissioner,
Kamrup Metropolitan District.

Memo no. JJM/3/2025-JJM-KM
Copy to:

Dated Guwahati the 10th Nov 2025.

1. P.A to The District Commissioner, Kamrup Metro for kind appraisal of DC.

Digitally signed by
CASIO KARAN PEGU
Date: 14-11-2025
16:25:13

Additional District Commissioner,
Kamrup

Metropolitan District.

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING
DEPARTMENT
GUWAHATI DIVISION NO.1, GUWAHATI-781021
EMAIL: cephet@gami.com

No.EE/PHE/GHY/TB-296/2025-26/

4510

Date:

15/10/25

To

Additional District Commissioner,
Kamrup Metropolitan District.

Sub: Report Regarding Grievance.

Ref: Grievance received from Additional District Commissioner Kamrup (M), on 20/09/2025

Sir.

With reference to the subject cited above, I have the honor to inform you that the Grievance raised by Advocate Subhadeep Das regarding the "Indiscriminate borewell drilling and resultant water scarcity. The reply submitted by Section Officer of that area attached below.

This is for favor of your kind information.

Encl.: As stated above.

Yours faithfully

Executive Engineer (PHE)
Guwahati Division No.1
Guwahati-21

MEMO No.EE/PHE/GHY/TB-296/2025-26/ 4511 - 14

Date:

15/10/25

Copy to:

1. The Mission Director, JJM Assam, Hengrabari, Guwahati-36 for favour of your kind information.
2. The Chief Engineer (PHE), Water, Assam, Hengrabari, Guwahati-36 for favour of your kind information.
3. The Addl. Chief Engineer (PHE), LAZ, Bamunimaidam, Guwahati-21 for favour of your kind information
4. The Superintending Engineer (PHE), Guwahati Circle, Guwahati-21 for favour of your kind information.

o/c

Executive Engineer (PHE)
Guwahati Division No.1
Guwahati-21

To,

✓ The Executive Engineer (PHE)
Guwahati Division No I
Bamunimaidam, Guwahati - 21

(Through Asstt. Executive Engineer (PHE), Guwahati Sub Division, Guwahati-21)

Date: 10/10/2025

Subject: Report on Grievance against indiscriminate borewell drilling and resultant water Scarcity received from Advocate Subhadeep Das.

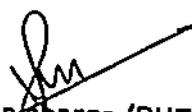
Respected Sir,

With reference to the subject cited above I hereby furnish the key findings concerning the Barshapara No. I Water Supply Scheme are as follows:

- **Status:** The scheme is currently a well-maintained and functioning water supply system.
- **Management:** It is operated through the Barshapara Water Supply Committee, presided over by President Shri Manoj Roy (9864048015) and Secretary Shri R.K Sinha Roy (9435043356).
 - **Establishment:** The scheme was set up in 2006 under the Rural Accelerated Project.
 - **Connections:**
 - Initial household connections: 240
 - Current household connections: 190
 - Commercial connections: 4
 - **Water Source:**
 - Total deep tube wells on campus: 5
 - Currently operational: 3 (1 is new of 200 mm dia)
 - Reason for non-operation of others: Dried up or not providing enough discharge.
 - **Pumping Hours:**
 - Pumping hours: They run pump long enough to meet their daily demand through 3 operation wells.
- **Dependence:** The local area is heavily dependent on this scheme, as many residents cannot afford their own wells.

This is for your information and necessary action.

Yours faithfully,


Site Incharge (PHE)
Guwahati Sub Division,
Guwahati - 21

RTI MATTER

ANNEXURE - 3

No. ~~705~~ RTI/CGWB/NER/2025

34

Central Ground Water Board

North Eastern Region

Betkuchi (Opp. ISBT)

Guwahati-781035

Dated 06/10/2025

To

✓ Shri Subhadeep Das
Ganapati Nagar Path
P.O-Lalganesh
Dist-Kamrup(M)
Guwahati-781034

Sub: Information under RTI Act-2005-reg.

Ref: Your application received dated 15/09/2025

Sir,

With reference to the above, I am to furnish following point wise information pertaining to CGWB, NER, Guwahati as desired by you.

1. For urban water supply using ground water by PHED or any water user committee will have to take permission / NOC from CGWA as per the existing guidelines.
2. Information sought does not come under section 2(f) of RTI Act 2005.
3. For urban water supply using ground water by PHED or any water user committee will have to take permission / NOC from CGWA as per the existing guidelines.
4. Information sought does not come under section 2(f) of RTI Act 2005.
5. Information sought does not come under section 2(f) of RTI Act 2005.
6. Information sought does not come under section 2(f) of RTI Act 2005.
7. Information sought does not come under section 2(f) of RTI Act 2005.
8. No hydrogeological survey was carried out by CGWB, NER for Barsapara No-1 PWSS of Kamrup(M) in the year 2025.
9. No water user committee operating in Barsapara No-1 PWSS has obtained any NOC from CGWA as per record available.
10. No hydrogeological survey was carried out by CGWB, NER for Barsapara No-1 PWSS of Kamrup(M) in the year 2025.

Yours faithfully,

D. Khanikar
06/10/2025

(D. Khanikar)
Scientist-D & PIO

To,
The State Public Information Officer (SPIO)
Central Ground Water Board,
North Eastern Region,
Guwahati- 781035
Kamrup(M), Assam

Dated: 09.09.2025

Sub : Application under the Right to Information Act, 2005.

Sir,

I hereby seek the following information under Section 6(1) of the Right to Information Act, 2005:

1. Kindly provide whether it is required for the Water User Committee(s) who are working autonomously in the infrastructure of PHE Department(handed over by the PHE Dept. to the Committee) in District of Kamrup(M) to obtain prior permission or NOC before construction of new borewells. If yes, kindly annex details regarding it.
2. Kindly provide whether Water User Committee(s) who are operating in the district of Kamrup(M) can construct two or more borewells in the same premises measuring 325 m² approx.
3. Kindly provide whether it is mandatory for the Water User Committee operating in the district of Kamrup(M) to follow the Guidelines under notification dated 24.09.2020 and Amended Guidelines under notification dated 29.03.2023 of Ministry of Jal Shakti while constructing borewells and extracting groundwater from the premises? Is it mandatory for such committee(s) to obtain NOC from CGWB?
4. Kindly provide information on whether two or more than two(2) borewells can operate simultaneously in the same premises measuring 325 m² approx. Can extraction of groundwater through two or more than two(2) high hp pumps from the same premises cause depletion or depression to the near vicinity borewells?
5. Kindly provide whether two or more than two(2) borewells operating simultaneously in the same premises extract groundwater continuously for more than 18 hours? Will such extraction of groundwater for more than 18 hours have impact on the nearby borewells of other premises assuming there is no river or sea adjacent to it?
6. Kindly provide whether any Water Users Committee is permitted to construct as many successive borewells within the same premises in the district of Kamrup (M) when the existing borewells become defunct or dry up. Is it sustainable for the environment to adopt such ways of groundwater extraction?

प्रेषक / Despatcher
केन्द्रीय भूमिजल बोर्ड (पूर्वांचल क्षेत्र)
Central Ground Water Board (NER)
एनएच-37, बेलकुजा, गुवाहाटी- 35

7. Please provide whether the Drawdown curve and area of influence studied before construction of a new borewell in the same premises of Barsapara No.1 PWSS of district Kamrup(M) in the year 2025 and whether the aquifers of the borewells studied. If yes, kindly annex the report.
8. Kindly clarify whether any hydrogeological survey or groundwater resource assessment of any kind was referred or carried out by Central Ground Water Board in Barsapara No. 1 PWSS after 2022 till date. If yes, kindly annex the report.
9. Kindly provide information whether the Water User Committee operating in Barsapara No.1 PWSS has obtained any prior permission before construction of a new borewell in the year 2025. If yes, kindly attach such permission or NOC issued to and from the Department.
10. Kindly provide information on whether the overall aquifer capacity of the premises, as well as the aquifer capacity of the newly constructed borewell (constructed in February 2025) operating in Barsapara No. 1 PWSS, has been studied or assessed by the Central Ground Water Board, to determine if water can be extracted for more than 18 hours in a day. If yes, kindly annex the assessment report.

I request you to kindly provide the above information in certified copy and electronic form as applicable.

Applicant's Details:

Subhadeep Das

Ganapati Nagar Path,

P.O. – Lalganesh, Guwahati

Dist. : Kamrup(M), Assam.

Pin- 781034

Contact No: 8472059292

Email ID: advocatesubhadeep24@gmail.com

Enclosed: Application Fee of ₹10/- through Demand Draft.

Yours faithfully,



Subhadeep Das

Place: Guwahati

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
(Department Of Water Resources, River Development And Ganga Rejuvenation)
(CENTRAL GROUND WATER AUTHORITY)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 24th September, 2020

S.O. 3289(E).—WHEREAS, on the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated the 10th December, 1996 passed in Civil writ Petition No 4677 of 1985, MC Mehta Vs Union of India, the Central Government constituted the Central Ground Water Authority (hereafter referred to as the 'Authority') vide notification number S.O. 38 (E), dated the 14th January, 1997 to exercise powers under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) for the purposes of regulation and control of Ground Water management and development and to exercise certain powers and perform certain functions relating thereto;

AND WHEREAS, the Authority has been regulating ground water development and management by way of issuing 'No Objection Certificates' for ground water extraction to industries or infrastructure projects or Mining Projects etc., and framed guidelines in this connection from time to time in twenty two States and two Union territories, where ground water development is not being regulated by the State Government Union Territory administration concerned;

AND WHEREAS, some of the State Governments or, Union territories enacted legislations and issued regulatory directions or orders for regulating ground water development and management;

AND WHEREAS, the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, New Delhi vide order dated the 15th April 2015 in OA Nos. 204/205/206 of 2014 has issued directions to the Authority to ensure that any person operating tube-well, or any means to extract ground water shall obtain permission from the Authority and shall operate the same subject to the law in force, even if such unit is existing unit or the unit is yet to be established;

AND WHEREAS, the said Hon'ble Tribunal vide its order dated the 09th July, 2015 in OA Nos. 34 and 37 of 2014 directed all industrial units which are members of the Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) to approach the Authority through State Pollution Control Board for obtaining 'No Objection Certificate' in accordance with the law;

AND WHEREAS, the aforesaid Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated the 13th July, 2017 in OA No 200- of 2014 directed that every industry should be directed to pay for extraction of such water, that too, subject to the conditions stated in the order permitting such extraction;

AND WHEREAS, the said Hon'ble Tribunal vide its order dated the 28th August, 2018 in O.A. Nos. 176 of 2015 and 59 of 2012 respectively directed the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation to forthwith review the existing mechanism so as to ensure effective steps for conserving the groundwater resources;

AND WHEREAS, in pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 3 and section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 the Authority, with a view to protect the ground water resources had circulated the draft guidelines for grant of 'No Objection Certificate' on the 11th October, 2017 inviting comments and suggestions from all the stakeholders;

AND WHEREAS, all objections and suggestions received in response to the said draft guideline have been duly considered by the Central Government, the Authority notified the guidelines to regulate groundwater over-exploitation and to conserve the groundwater resources in the country vide notification number S.O. 6140 (E), dated the 12th December, 2018;

AND WHEREAS, the aforesaid Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated the 03rd January 2019 in the OA No. 176 of 2015 directed that the above mentioned notification dated the 12th December, 2018 may not be given effect to as it is unsustainable if tested on 'Precautionary Principle, Sustainable development as well as Inter-generational Equity Principles' and if implemented, will result in fast depletion of groundwater and damage to water bodies and will be destructive of the fundamental right to life under Article 21 of the Constitution of India;

AND WHEREAS, the said Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated the 11th September, 2019 constituted a committee to deliberate on steps for preventing depletion of groundwater, robust monitoring mechanism

against unauthorised extractions and fulfillment of 'No Objection Certificate' conditions, environment compensation etc and to submit a report;

AND WHEREAS, the aforesaid committee submitted the report along-with draft guidelines to regulate groundwater extraction and groundwater conservation in Hon'ble Tribunal on the 16th March, 2020;

AND WHEREAS, the above said Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated the 20th July, 2020 directed to comply with certain points for sustainable groundwater management while issuing 'No Objection Certificates' to commercial establishments by the Authority;

Now therefore, in pursuance of the directions of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 3 read with Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), the Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, hereby notifies the guidelines to regulate and control groundwater extraction in the country in supersession to this Ministry notification vide S.O. 6140 (E), dated the 12th December, 2018 as per the Schedule below:

SCHEDULE

Guidelines to regulate and control ground water extraction in India

(with immediate effect)

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[F. No. CGWA-21/4/2020-CGWA]

ASHISH KUMAR, Director

ANNEXURES

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Guidelines to regulate and control groundwater extraction in IndiaPreamble and Background:

On the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 10th December, 1996 passed in Civil writ Petition No 4677 of 1985, MC Mehta Vs Union of India, the Central Government had constituted the Central Ground Water Board as Authority vide notification number S.O. 38 (E), dated the 14th January, 1997 to exercise powers under sub section (3) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) act, 1986 (29 of 1986) for the purposes of regulation and control of Ground Water Management and Development and to exercise certain powers and perform certain functions as per the said Act.

The Authority has been regulating ground water development and management by way of issuing 'No Objection Certificates' for ground water extraction to industries or infrastructure projects or Mining Projects etc., and framed guidelines in this connection from time to time applicable in twenty two States and two Union territories, where ground water development is not being regulated by the State Government and Union territory administration concerned.

To have sustainable management of water resources in the country groundwater abstraction guidelines have been prepared to regulate groundwater extraction and conserve the scarce groundwater resources in the country.

These guidelines will come into force with immediate effect from the date of Gazette Notification and will supersede all earlier guidelines issued by the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA).

These guidelines will have pan India applicability. Ground water abstraction in States/ Uts (which are not regulating ground water abstraction) shall continue to be regulated by Central Ground Water Authority.

Further, wherever States/ Uts have come out with their own groundwater abstraction guidelines, which are inconsistent with the CGWA guidelines, the provisions of CGWA guidelines will prevail. However, in case the guidelines followed by such States/ Uts contain some more stringent provisions than CGWA guidelines, such provisions may also be given effect to by the States/ Uts Authorities in addition to those contained in the CGWA guidelines. States may be at liberty to suggest additional conditions/ criteria based on the local hydro-geological situations which shall be reviewed by CGWA/Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India before acceptance.

All new/existing industries, industries seeking expansion, infrastructure projects and mining projects abstracting ground water, unless specifically exempted under Para 1.0 below, will be required to seek No Objection Certificate from Central Ground Water Authority or, the concerned State/ UT Ground Water

Authority as the case may be. The entire process of grant of No Objection Certificate shall be online through a web based application system.

Water management plans shall be prepared by all the State Ground Water Authorities/ Organizations for all Over-exploited, Critical and Semi-critical assessment units starting with Over-exploited units. Water management plans shall be reviewed and updated periodically. Water management plans, data on water availability and scarcity and policy framed in this regard shall be placed on the websites of Central Ground Water Authority/ State Ground Water Authority.

1.0 Exemptions from seeking No Objection Certificate:

Following categories of consumers shall be exempted from seeking No Objection Certificate for ground water extraction:

- (i) Individual domestic consumers in both rural and urban areas for drinking water and domestic uses.
- (ii) Rural drinking water supply schemes.
- (iii) Armed Forces Establishments and Central Armed Police Forces establishments in both rural and urban areas.
- (iv) Agricultural activities.
- (v) Micro and small Enterprises drawing ground water less than 10 cum/day.

1.1 Registration of Drilling Rigs

State / Ut Governments shall be responsible for registering drilling rigs operating within their jurisdiction and for maintaining the database of wells drilled by them. Appropriate link shall be provided in CGWA portal for making the data available to CGWA.

2.0 Drinking & Domestic use for Residential apartments/ Group Housing Societies/ Government water supply agencies in urban areas

For grant of No Objection Certificate for ground water extraction, the project proponent has to furnish the details as per the guidelines issued by the CGWA in proper format as available in CGWA website. No Objection Certificate for new /existing wells shall be granted only in such cases where the local Government water supply agency is unable to supply requisite amount of water in the area.

No Objection Certificate shall be granted subject to the following specific conditions:

- i) Installation of Sewage Treatment Plants shall be mandatory for all residential apartments/ Group Housing Societies where ground water requirement is more than 20 m³/day. The water from Sewage Treatment Plants shall be utilized for toilet flushing, car washing, gardening etc.
- ii) The No Objection Certificate shall be valid for a period of five years from the date of issue or till such time local Government water supply is provided to the project area, whichever is earlier. In case the project proponent receives water supply from the concerned local Government Water Supply Agency during the validity of the No Objection Certificate, intimation regarding availability of public water supply shall be sent by the project proponent to CGWA and No Objection Certificate will be cancelled by the Authority. In other cases, the project proponent will apply for renewal of No Objection Certificate, ninety days before the expiry of No Objection Certificate.
- iii) Proponents shall be liable to pay ground water abstraction charges for the quantum of ground water proposed to be extracted, as per rates mentioned in Table 5.1.

Documents to be submitted with the application

- a) Details of water requirement computed as per National Building Code, 2016 (Annexure I), taking into account recycling/ reuse of treated water for flushing etc.
- b) Affidavit on non-judicial stamp paper of Rs. 10/- by the applicant, confirming non/ inadequate availability of public water supply in case of users requiring ground water up to 10 m³/ day for drinking/ domestic use.
- c) Certificate of non-availability of water from local government water supply agency in cases requiring ground water in excess of 10 m³/ day for drinking/ domestic use. Government water supply agencies

applying for No Objection Certificate shall submit copy of government approval of the scheme/project proposed to be implemented.

- d) Ground water quality data of existing bore well/ tube well/ dug well from any National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) accredited laboratory or Govt. approved laboratory (in case of existing projects applying for no objection certificate)
- e) Proposal for rain water harvesting/ recharge within the premises as per Model Building Bye Laws issued by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs.

3.0 Agriculture Sector

Agriculture sector is the backbone of the Indian economy. As per Minor Irrigation Census 2013-14, 87.86% of wells are owned by marginal, small and semi-medium farmers having land holding up to 4 hectares (ha). Around 9.18 % of wells are owned by medium farmers having land holding 4 – 10 ha and 2.96% of the wells are owned by big farmers having land holding more than 10 ha.

Considering the number of ground water abstraction structures, regulation of ground water in agriculture sector through a 'command and control' strategy will prove to be an arduous task. Therefore, a participatory approach for sustainable ground water management would be more productive.

States/Uts are advised to review their free/subsidized electricity policy to farmers, bring suitable water pricing policy and may work further towards crop rotation/diversification/other initiatives to reduce over-dependence on groundwater.

Agriculture sector shall be exempted from obtaining No Objection Certificate for ground water extraction.

4.0 Commercial Use

No new major industries shall be granted No Objection Certificate in over-exploited assessment areas except as per the policy guidelines.

Availability of ground water resources shall be given due regard while considering applications for grant of No Objection Certificate for commercial use.

Commercial entities extracting ground water shall be required to submit online annual water audit report including an audit of water use as mentioned in the relevant sections. CGWA/ State Ground Water Authority (SGWA) shall publish all such audit reports online.

CGWA/ SGWAs shall engage independent agencies to verify the compliance of No Objection Certificate conditions periodically.

4.1 Industrial Use

In Over-exploited assessment units, No Objection Certificate shall not be granted for ground water abstraction to any new industry except those falling in the category of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME). However, No Objection Certificate for drinking/ domestic use for work force, green belt use by these new industries shall be permitted. Expansion of existing industries involving increase in quantum of ground water abstraction in over-exploited assessment units shall not be permitted. No Objection Certificate shall not be granted to new packaged water industries in Overexploited areas, even if they belong to MSME category.

No Objection Certificate for ground water extraction by industries shall be granted subject to the following specific conditions:

- i) No Objection Certificate shall be granted only in such cases where local government water supply agencies are not able to supply the desired quantity of water.
- ii) All industries shall be required to adopt latest water efficient technologies so as to reduce dependence on ground water resources.
- iii) All industries abstracting ground water in excess of 100 m³/d shall be required to undertake annual water audit through Confederation of Indian Industries (CII)/ Federation Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)/ National Productivity Council (NPC) certified auditors and submit audit reports within three months of completion of the same to CGWA. All such industries shall be

required to reduce their ground water use by at least 20% over the next three years through appropriate means.

- iv) Construction of observation well(s) (piezometer)(s) within the premises and installation of appropriate water level monitoring mechanism as mentioned in Section 15 shall be mandatory for industries drawing/ proposing to draw more than 10 m³/day of ground water and. Monitoring of water level shall be done by the project proponent. The piezometer (observation well) shall be constructed at a minimum distance of 15 m from the bore well/production well. Depth and aquifer zone tapped in the piezometer shall be the same as that of the pumping well/ wells. Detailed guidelines for design and construction of piezometers are given in Annexure II. Monthly water level data shall be submitted to the CGWA through the web portal.
- v) The proponent shall be required to adopt roof top rain water harvesting/ recharge in the project premises. Industries which are likely to pollute ground water (chemical, pharmaceutical, dyes, pigments, paints, textiles, tannery, pesticides/ insecticides, fertilizers, slaughter house, explosives etc.) shall store the harvested rain water in surface storage tanks for use in the industry.
- vi) Injection of treated/ untreated waste water into aquifer system is strictly prohibited.
- vii) Industries which are likely to cause ground water pollution e.g. Tanning, Slaughter Houses, Dye, Chemical/ Petrochemical, Coal washeries, other hazardous units etc. (as per CPCB list) need to undertake necessary well head protection measures to ensure prevention of ground water pollution (Annexure III).
- viii) All industries drawing ground water in safe, semi-critical and critical assessment units shall be required to pay ground water abstraction charges as applicable as per Tables 5.2 A and 5.3 A.
- ix) All existing industries drawing ground water in over-exploited assessment units shall be liable to pay ground water restoration charges as applicable as per Tables 5.2 B and 5.3 B.

Documents to be submitted with the application

- (a) An affidavit on non judicial stamp paper of Rs. 10/- regarding non availability of water supply from local government agencies in cases where ground water requirement is up to 10 m³/day.
- (b) Certificate regarding non/ partial availability of fresh water/ treated waste water supply from the local government water supply agency in cases where requirement of ground water is more than 10 m³/day.
- (c) Ground water quality data of existing bore well/ tube well/ dug well from any NABL accredited laboratory or Govt. approved laboratory (in case of existing projects applying for No Objection Certificate)
- (d) Water quality data of bore well/ tube well/ dug well in respect of existing industries from NABL accredited laboratories/Government approved laboratories.
- (e) Proposal for rain water harvesting/ recharge within the premises as per Model Building Bye Laws issued by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs.
- (f) Impact Assessment report: All projects extracting/proposing to extract ground water in excess of 100 m³/day in Over-exploited, Critical and Semi-critical areas shall have to mandatorily submit impact assessment report of existing/ proposed ground water withdrawal on the ground water regime and also socio-economic impacts report prepared by accredited consultants. Pro-forma for the report is given in Annexure IV.

4.2 Mining Projects

All existing as well as new mining projects will be required to obtain No Objection Certificate for ground water abstraction. Since mining projects are location specific, there will be no ban on grant of No Objection Certificate for abstraction of ground water for such projects in over-exploited assessment units.

No Objection Certificate for mining projects shall be granted subject to the following specific conditions:

- i) It shall be mandatory for all the mining industries to ensure that water available from de-watering operations is properly treated and should be gainfully utilized for supply for irrigation, dust

- suppression, mining process, recharge in downstream and for maintaining e-flows in the river system.
- ii) Construction of observation well(s) (piezometers) along the periphery in the premises, for monthly ground water level monitoring, shall be mandatory for mines drawing/ proposing to draw more than 10 m³/day of ground water. Depth and aquifer zone tapped in the piezometer shall be commensurate with that of pumping well/ wells.
 - iii) In addition, the proponent shall monitor ground water levels by establishing observation wells (piezometers) in the core and buffer zones as specified in the No Objection Certificate.
 - iv) In case of coal and other base metal mining the project proponent shall use the advance dewatering technology (by construction of series of dewatering abstraction structures) to avoid contamination of surface water.
 - v) In addition to this, all mining units shall also monitor the water quality of mine seepage and mine discharge through NABL accredited/ Govt. approved laboratories and the same shall be submitted at the time of self compliance.
 - vi) All mining projects drawing ground water in safe, semi-critical and critical assessment units shall be required to pay ground water abstraction charges as applicable as per Tables 5.4 A.
 - vii) All mining projects drawing ground water in over-exploited assessment units shall be liable to pay ground water restoration charges as per Table 5.4 B.

Documents to be submitted with the application

- (a) Mining plan approved by the concerned Govt. agency/ department.
- (b) Proposal for rain water harvesting/ recharge within the premises as per Model Building Bye Laws issued by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs.
- (c) Comprehensive report prepared by accredited consultant on ground water conditions in both core and buffer zones of the mine, depth wise and year wise mine seepage calculations, impact assessment of mining and dewatering on ground water regime and its socio-economic impact, details of recycling, reuse and recharge, reduction of pumping with use of technology for mining and water management to minimize and mitigate the adverse impact on ground water, based on local conditions. Format for report is given in Annexure V.

4.3 Infrastructure projects:

Since infrastructure projects are location specific, grant of No Objection Certificate to such projects located in over-exploited assessment units shall not be banned. New infrastructure projects/ residential buildings may require dewatering during construction activity and/ or use ground water for construction. In both cases, applicants shall seek No Objection Certificate from CGWA before commencement of work. However, in over-exploited assessment units, use of ground water for construction activity shall be permitted only if no treated sewage water is available within 10 km radius of the site. New as well as existing Infrastructure projects shall also be required to seek No Objection Certificate for abstraction of ground water.

No 'No Objection Certificate' shall be granted for extraction of groundwater for Water Parks, Theme Parks and Amusement Parks in over-exploited assessment units.

Indicative list of Infrastructure projects is given in Annexure VI.

The No Objection Certificate for ground water abstraction will be granted subject to the following specific conditions:

- i) In case of infrastructure projects that require dewatering, proponent shall be required to carry out regular monitoring of dewatering discharge rate (using a digital water flow meter) and submit the data through the web portal to CGWA/SGWA as applicable. Monitoring records and results should be retained by the proponent for two years, for inspection or reporting as required by CGWA/SGWA.

- ii) Installation of Sewage Treatment Plants (STP) shall be mandatory for new projects, where ground water requirement is more than 20 m³/day. The water from STP shall be utilized for toilet flushing, car washing, gardening etc.
- iii) For infrastructure dewatering/ construction activity, No Objection Certificate shall be valid for specific period as per the detailed proposal submitted by the project proponent.
- iv) All infrastructure projects drawing ground water in safe, semi-critical and critical assessment units shall be required to pay ground water abstraction charges as applicable as per Table 5.3 A.
- v) All infrastructure projects (new/ existing) drawing ground water in over-exploited assessment units shall be liable to pay ground water restoration charges as per Table 5.3 B.

Documents to be submitted with the application

- (a) In cases where dewatering is involved, submission of impact assessment report prepared by an accredited consultant on the ground water situation in the area giving detailed plan of pumping, proposed usage of pumped water and comprehensive impact assessment of the same on the ground water regime shall be mandatory. The report should highlight environmental risks and proposed management strategies to overcome any significant environmental issues such as ground water level decline, land subsidence etc.
- (b) An affidavit on non judicial stamp paper of Rs. 10/- regarding non availability of water from any other source in case water is required for construction in safe and semi critical areas.
- (c) Certificate from a government agency regarding non availability of treated sewage water for construction within 10 km radius of the site in critical and over-exploited areas.
- (d) Certificate of non-availability of water from local government water supply agency in respect of all categories of assessments units for commercial use.
- (e) Proposal for rain water harvesting/ recharge within the premises as per Model Building Bye Laws issued by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs.
- (f) Details of water requirement computed as per National Building Code, 2016 (Annexure D), taking into account recycling/ reuse of treated water for flushing etc. (in case of completed infrastructure projects for commercial use).
- (g) Completion certificate from the concerned agency for infrastructure projects requiring water for commercial use.

5.0 Ground water abstraction/ restoration charges

All residential apartments/ group housing societies/ Government water supply agencies in urban areas shall be required to pay ground water abstraction charges.

All industries/mining/ infrastructure projects drawing ground water in safe, semi-critical and critical assessment units will have to pay ground water abstraction charges based on quantum of ground water extraction and category of assessment unit as per details given in this guideline.

All existing mining/ infrastructure projects and existing industries including MSME drawing ground water in over-exploited assessment units will have to pay ground water restoration charges based on quantum of ground water extraction. Further, new MSME, new infrastructure and new Mining projects in over exploited areas shall also be required to pay ground water restoration charges.

Existing industries, infrastructure units and mining projects which have installed/constructed artificial recharge structures in compliance of the conditions prescribed in the groundwater guidelines prevailing at the time of grant of No Objection Certificate or its renewal shall be eligible for a rebate of 50% (fifty percent) in the ground water abstraction charges/ground water restoration charges, subject to their satisfactory performance and verification.

The revenue generated from the proposed water abstraction/ restoration charges shall be kept in a separate fund for implementation of site specific suitable demand/ supply side interventions.

5.1 Rates of Ground water abstraction /restoration charges

I. Drinking and domestic use for residential apartments/ group housing societies/ Government water supply agencies in Urban areas

All residential apartments/ Group Housing Societies requiring water only for drinking/domestic use requiring No Objection Certificate would pay ground water abstraction charges as per rates given below in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Ground Water Abstraction charges for Drinking & Domestic use.

Quantum of Groundwater withdrawal (m ³ /month)	Rate of ground water abstraction charges (Rs. per m ³)
0-25	No charge
26-50	1.00
>50	2.00

Government water supply agencies and Government infrastructure projects shall pay Ground water abstraction Charges @ Rs. 0.50 per m³.

II. Packaged Drinking Water units

Rates of ground water abstraction charges for packaged drinking water units in safe, semi-critical and critical assessment units are given in Table 5.2 A and those for ground water restoration charges in over-exploited assessment units are given in Table 5.2 B.

Table 5.2 A: Rates of ground water abstraction charges for packaged drinking water units (Rs per m³)

S.No.	Category of area ↓ Ground water use →	Quantum of ground water withdrawal				
		Up to 50m ³ /day	51 to <200 m ³ /day	200 to <1000 m ³ /day	1000 to <5000 m ³ /day	5000 m ³ /day and above
1.	Safe	1.00	3.00	5.00	8.00	10.00
2.	Semi-critical	2.00	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
3.	Critical	4.00	10.00	20.00	40.00	60.00

Table 5.2 B: Rates of ground water restoration charges for packaged drinking water units (Rs per m³)

S.No.	Category of area ↓ Ground water use →	Quantum of ground water withdrawal				
		Up to 50 m ³ /day	51 to <200 m ³ /day	200 to <1000 m ³ /day	1000 to <5000 m ³ /day	5000 m ³ /day and above
1.	Over-exploited (existing industries only)	8.00	20.00	40.00	80.00	120.00

To,
THE PRESIDENT,
BARSHAPARA NO. 1 WATER SUPPLY SCHEME
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (BWSSMC) ,
BARSHAPARA, GUWAHATI - 781018

Date : 15/06/2025

SUB : GRIEVANCES RELATING TO PROJECT OPERATION

Sir,

We, the undersigned inhabitants of Barshapara Bylane No.- 2 compelled to write this letter to you as all our previous verbal requests regarding limiting the extraction of ground water through the newly constructed 10" borewell have been overlooked.

We are anguished at the action of the Committee as to how it took a bold decision to supply water to such a large area by extracting ground water from one single point or location i.e Bylane no.- 2 only. Till January 2025 the BWSSM Committee drilled 4 borewells in the same site (3 out of 4 dried up), which were extracting ground water throughout the day but we never objected to or expressed our grief in this regard. Initially, when the project started its operations, it had borewells at different locations which were extracted ground water for supply and we supposed that was the "Model Way" to operate this project.

In February 2025 the Committee decided unanimously to drill another big borewell of 250mm in the same site without obtaining any consent from the inhabitants of the area in spite of having an existing operational borewell. We expressed our concerns regarding it as such big borewells extracting water would impact the aquifers of the area and the adjacent houses would face its consequences immediately and such actions does not align with the "Sustainable Development Goals" of a Society. The committee failed to accede to our concerns.

We denounce such behavior of the Committee, which despite repeated requests operates two borewells located in the same location simultaneously for more than 16 hours in a day. Consequently, the adjacent houses have started to face acute water shortage.

At such actions, we are being limited to use our Easementary Rights and our Right to Life under Article 21 of the Constitution is being constricted.

Therefore, we are against the operation of two borewells extracting ground water simultaneously for more than 16 hours continuously. We, thereby request the Committee to take up this matter on an urgent basis and solve our grievances.

Sincerely Yours,

- 1. S. Das
Adv. SUBHADEEP DAS
H/NO. - 15/B
PH - 8472059292
- 2. Krishna Ch Roy
H/NO - 12A
M. NO - 9864788032
- 3. Niranjana Devi
H/NO - 11 Myelane-2
M. 9864405080
- 4. Bijoy V. Narayan Pat.
H/NO - 3
98641-10612
- 5. Debasmita Chakrabarty
94351-18945
- 6. Kalyan Roy
7002805739
H. NO. 13
- 7. Sujit Das
9435185153
H. NO. 13
- (8) Shibu Basak H/No.
- (9) Biswajyoti Chakrabarty
H/NO. 2 Basanta Enclave
- (10) Sun
H/NO - 2
Basanta Enclave
- (11) Debasmita Chakrabarty
- (12) Sasmita Das
H/NO. 2 B. Enclave

Received on
15/6/2025
M/M

98

Adel(33m)
B

E - 1193162
6/7/25

ANNEXURE -6

Barsapara,
Bye-lane no. - 2,
Guwahati - 781018

31st July 2025

To,

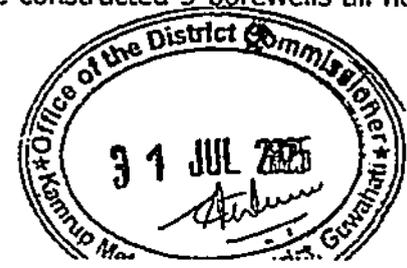
- ✓ 1. The District Commissioner,
Kamrup (Metro),
Guwahati - 781036
- 2. The Regional Director,
Central Ground Water Board,
North East Region,
Guwahati - 781035
- 3. The Special Chief Secretary,
Public Health Engineering Department,
Guwahati - 781036
- 4. The Executive Engineer,
Public Health Engineering Department,
Guwahati Division - I
Guwahati - 781021

S. J. J. J.
M-8472059292

Respected Sir,

SUB: Grievances against indiscriminate borewell drilling and resultant water scarcity.

- 1. We the inhabitants of Barsapara Bye-lane No.- 2, Kamrup(M), Guwahati -781018 would like to formally lodge our grievances regarding the indiscriminate drilling of borewells and over-extraction of groundwater by the **Barshapara No. 1 Water Supply Committee (BWSSMC) functioning under Barshapara PHE Water Supply Scheme**, which has resulted severe depletion of groundwater in the bye-lane.
- 2. Since inception of the project, deep borewells were constructed at various locations to extract groundwater for filtration & supply. We had appreciated it as a Model and Sustainable approach to manage the Natural Resources. But it is very unfortunate to mention that since the initial borewells have become defunct the committee had started constructing borewells within project area and have constructed 5 borewells till now out of which 3 dried up.



3. In February 2025 the committee had constructed a **250 mm diameter borewell** without obtaining consent from the inhabitants of the bye-lane no.-2, ignoring the probable impact that the residents of the bye-lane might face. In spite of having an operational borewell they took this bold decision. While inquiring about its permission they managed to ignore us. Now the BWSSM Committee operates **two (2) borewells** simultaneously from the same location for **17 hours** right from morning **7:00 AM to 11:00 PM** thereby the total extraction comes to **1,68,000 (One Lakh Sixty Eight Thousand) liters** per day which is primarily contributing to the fast depletion of ground water in the area.
4. That, Sir, we are anguished by the fact that despite repeated verbal and written requests the committee has refused to take any corrective measures. The situation has reached a critical stage, where several households no longer have access to groundwater, while some experiencing complete lack of water during peak hours and many have to wait hours to draw groundwater for their daily activities. This is primarily because the committee operates two large diameter borewells fitted with high-powered pumps, which extract groundwater rapidly, thereby depleting the water table. In contrast, our borewells, being narrower and operating on low-powered pumps, are unable to draw sufficient water. As a result our fundamental Right to Live under Article 21 of the Constitution of India is being constrained. Moreover, such activities by the committee does not meet up with the "Sustainable Development Goals" of a Society.
5. That, Sir, it is for the information that Barshapara PHE Water Supply being a small project, has extended its supply to :-
 - a. 190 Connections out which only 70 Households are fully dependent on supply water and rest 120 households have their own sources of groundwater (as per the data provided to us by the committee).
 - b. Provided multiple connections to households on different holding numbers hence taking advantage of the loophole in the bylaws.
 - c. Commercial establishments.
6. That, Sir, it is worthy to mention that **PHE Water Supply Scheme** is a **Rural Accelerated Project** set up 18 years ago with an objective to provide safe drinking tap water. Such projects were set up in locations where maximum households had no access to safe drinking tap water for their daily activities and also in locations where the Government Water Supplies were not provided, it had sufficed the cause then but over the years situation have changed and most of the households have installed their own borewells to extract ground water and no longer solely depend on the scheme and as such, the households are not using this supply water in an essential way, shockingly it has also come to our notice that some residents of the society are using this water to wash their backyards, vehicles, and even letting this water to flow unnecessarily from the taps. Sir, it is truly disheartening to witness such a situation where the water being extracted from our bye-lane is being misused elsewhere and as a result we are the ultimate cost bearers. Moreover, the Bylaws of the committee was made according to the past situations and are now outdated, it needs to be amended according to the present realities in order to maintain and sustain the Natural Resource.

7. Sir, since we the residents of the bye-lane are at misery due to its indiscriminate operation, we want the Administration to intervene and consider few of our suggestions :-

- I) **Limit Supply only to households that are fully dependent** on the scheme (70 households), suspending supply of water of those of those households who have their own borewells or source of water. This would reduce daily extraction from 1,68,000 liters to about 35,000 liters (assuming 500 liters per connection).
- II) **Suspend all multiple connections** provided to the same households who have opted via different holding numbers, taking advantage of the loophole of Committee Users Bylaws.
- III) **Reduce extraction timings**, that will not only revitalize the aquifers of the area but also allow the bye-lane residents to draw groundwater from their smaller borewells.
- IV) **Not to operate two borewells simultaneously** and if possible shift one borewell to other locations.
- V) **Suspend all Commercial Connections.**
- VI) **Convert defunct borewells into recharge wells**, using backwash water to replenish groundwater instead of letting it flow into the drains.

We, the permanent residents of the Barsapara Bye-lane No. 2 never opposed the project. In fact, many of us have benefitted from its services over the years however now we have become the scapegoat of the situation for no fault of ours. Now, its operation is bringing miseries to all of us as we are near the vicinity of the project area. Sir, if appropriate steps are not taken now it will definitely put us in jeopardy and cause irreversible damage to the aquifers of the area. Hence, we request your intervention and urge you to look into this matter with urgency and take necessary action to ensure groundwater resources are used in a sustainable and equitable way and to save our sole.

Thanking You,

Yours Sincerely,

1. Mr. Subhadeep Das
PH-0472059292

2. Sourav Das
- (3) Biswajyoti Chakraborty
- (4) Kalyan Roy
- (5) Sujit Kumar Das
- (6) Debipriya Chakraborty

10/

- 7/ ~~_____~~ @
- 8/ Niranjan Des
- 9/ Biswajit Chakraborty
- 10/ Bijoy Krishna Paul.
- 11/ Subansuk.
- 12/ SD GVPda
- 13/ _____

ANNEXURE - 7

GWRA - 2025				
S. No.	State	District	Assessment Unit Name	Categorization
841	ASSAM	JORHAT	KALIAPANI	safe
842	ASSAM	JORHAT	MAJULI	safe
843	ASSAM	JORHAT	NORTH WEST JORHAT	safe
844	ASSAM	JORHAT	TITABOR	safe
845	ASSAM	JORHAT	UJANI MAJULI	safe
846	ASSAM	KAMRUP	BEZERA (PART)	safe
847	ASSAM	KAMRUP	BIHDHYA JAJIKONA	safe
848	ASSAM	KAMRUP	BOKO	safe
849	ASSAM	KAMRUP	BONGAON	safe
850	ASSAM	KAMRUP	CHAMARIA	safe
851	ASSAM	KAMRUP	CHAYANI BARDUAR	safe
852	ASSAM	KAMRUP	CHAYGADH	safe
853	ASSAM	KAMRUP	GOROIMARI	safe
854	ASSAM	KAMRUP	HAIJO	safe
855	ASSAM	KAMRUP	KAMALPUR	safe
856	ASSAM	KAMRUP	RAMPUR	safe
857	ASSAM	KAMRUP	RANGIA	safe
858	ASSAM	KAMRUP	RAHI (PART)	safe
859	ASSAM	KAMRUP	SUALKUCHI	safe
860	ASSAM	KAMRUP (M)	CHANDRAPUR	safe
861	ASSAM	KAMRUP (M)	DIMORIA	safe
862	ASSAM	KAMRUP (M)	GUNVAHATI	semi critical
863	ASSAM	KAMRUP (M)	RAMI (PART)	safe
864	ASSAM	KARBI ANGLONG	AMRI	safe
865	ASSAM	KARBI ANGLONG	BOKAIAN	safe
866	ASSAM	KARBI ANGLONG	CHINTHONG	safe
867	ASSAM	KARBI ANGLONG	HOWRAGHAT	safe
868	ASSAM	KARBI ANGLONG	LANGSOMEPI	safe
869	ASSAM	KARBI ANGLONG	LUMBAJONG	safe
870	ASSAM	KARBI ANGLONG	NILUP	safe
871	ASSAM	KARBI ANGLONG	RONGKHANG	safe
872	ASSAM	KARBI ANGLONG	RONGMONGWAY	safe
873	ASSAM	KARBI ANGLONG	SAMELANGSO	safe
874	ASSAM	KARBI ANGLONG	SOCIENG	safe
875	ASSAM	KARIMGANJ	BADARPUR	safe
876	ASSAM	KARIMGANJ	DULLAVCHERRA	safe
877	ASSAM	KARIMGANJ	LOWAIRPOA	safe
878	ASSAM	KARIMGANJ	NORTH KARIMGANJ	safe
879	ASSAM	KARIMGANJ	PATHARKANDI	safe
880	ASSAM	KARIMGANJ	RAMKRISHNA NAGAR	safe
881	ASSAM	KARIMGANJ	SOUTH KARIMGANJ	safe
882	ASSAM	KOKRAJHAR	BILASIPARA (PART)	safe
883	ASSAM	KOKRAJHAR	CHAPAR-SALKOCIA (PART)	safe
884	ASSAM	KOKRAJHAR	DEBITOLA (PART)	safe
885	ASSAM	KOKRAJHAR	DOTOMA	safe
886	ASSAM	KOKRAJHAR	GOLAKGANJ (PART)	safe
887	ASSAM	KOKRAJHAR	GOSSAIGAON	safe
888	ASSAM	KOKRAJHAR	HATIDHURA (PART)	safe
889	ASSAM	KOKRAJHAR	KACHUGAON	safe
890	ASSAM	KOKRAJHAR	KOKRAJHAR	safe
891	ASSAM	KOKRAJHAR	MAHAMAYA (PART)	safe
892	ASSAM	KOKRAJHAR	RUPSI (PART)	safe
893	ASSAM	LAKHIMPUR	BIHPURIA	safe
894	ASSAM	LAKHIMPUR	BOGINADI	safe
895	ASSAM	LAKHIMPUR	DHAKUAKHANA	safe
896	ASSAM	LAKHIMPUR	GHILAMARA	safe
897	ASSAM	LAKHIMPUR	KARUNABARI	safe
898	ASSAM	LAKHIMPUR	LAKHIMPUR	safe
899	ASSAM	LAKHIMPUR	NARAYANPUR	safe
900	ASSAM	LAKHIMPUR	NOWBOICHA	safe
901	ASSAM	LAKHIMPUR	TELAHI	safe
902	ASSAM	MORIGAON	BATADRABA (PART)	safe
903	ASSAM	MORIGAON	BHURBANDHA	safe
904	ASSAM	MORIGAON	DULONGGHAT (PART)	safe
905	ASSAM	MORIGAON	KAPLI (PART)	safe
906	ASSAM	MORIGAON	LAHARIGHAT	safe
907	ASSAM	MORIGAON	MAIRABARI (PART)	safe
908	ASSAM	MORIGAON	MAYAHG	safe
909	ASSAM	NAGAON	BAJAGAON	safe
910	ASSAM	NAGAON	BARHAMPUR	safe

TYPED AND TRANSLATED COPY

Relevant Part

**Bye-Laws of the Rural Water Supply Scheme Management Committee –
1995**

Public Health Engineering Department, Government of Assam, Hengrabari,
Guwahati-6

Preamble

Water and air are indispensable for the survival of all living beings. However, with the advancement of science and economic development, pollution from industries, smoke, chemicals, and excessive use of pesticides in agriculture have significantly contaminated both air and water. It is well known that lack of pure water is one of the major causes of human health hazards and child mortality.

Recognizing this, the Government of Assam has given special emphasis to the supply of pure drinking water in rural areas. Already, more than 3,000 piped water supply schemes and over 150,000 tube wells, wells, and other sources have been installed in rural regions. Initially, water was supplied through street taps installed along roads under government schemes. However, the public has now demanded household connections from these taps.

Respecting this demand, the Government has decided to expand permanent schemes. For each household, a monthly fee of Rs. 50 and a one-time security deposit of Rs. 600 has been fixed for water supply connections. To manage the funds collected, local residents benefiting from the schemes will form management committees. These committees will be responsible for maintenance, repair, and operation of the schemes, ensuring proper accounting of collected funds. They will also raise awareness about water quality and treat the schemes as community property, taking responsibility for their upkeep.

These bye-laws are prepared to regulate such committees under government rules and policies, ensuring transparency and accountability.

We hope that this will provide an accurate account of money collected by the public. Since this bye-law is completely new the public is kindly requested to encourage us to prepare more effective byelaws by giving their suggestions.

Public Health Engineering
Department
Government of Assam
Hengrabari, Guwahati-6

Proposed Constitution and Bye-Laws for Water Supply Scheme Management and Low-Cost Sanitation

1. **Name of the Committee:**
2. **Office Address:**
3. **Tenure of Committee:** Two years
4. **Jurisdiction:** The jurisdiction of the committee shall be the area covered by the water supply scheme. With expansion of the scheme, the jurisdiction shall also expand. All types of schemes within the area, including non-piped schemes, shall fall under the responsibility of the committee.
5. **Objectives of the Committee:**
 - o To ensure supply of pure drinking water.
 - o To promote construction of sanitary latrines.
 - o To arrange for stabilization and expansion of schemes.
 - o To participate in technical feasibility studies.
 - o To select households eligible for water connections.
 - o To review and, if necessary, discontinue or relocate public taps.
6. **General Body Membership:** All persons availing water supply facilities within the area shall be members of the General Body.
7. **Membership Fee:** A one-time fee of Rs. 5.
8. If a majority of executive members are found guilty of corruption, the General Body shall take necessary action.
9. The General Body shall meet at least once a year.
10. **Executive Committee – Formation and Powers:**
 - (a) The Executive Committee shall consist of:
 - President -- 1
 - Vice-President – 1
 - Secretary – 1
 - Assistant Secretary -- 1
 - Treasurer – 1

- Members – 10

The Executive Engineer of the Public Health Engineering Department shall act as Convenor and oversee all activities.

(b) The Committee constituted in the above may include one member from the following institutions:

- Village Panchayat
- Local educational institution
- Women's association
- Local social worker
- Local NGO

(c) Eligibility for Executive Membership:

- Must be a local resident.
- Must be willing to take household water connection.
- Must abide by committee rules.
- May include village headman, school teacher, Anganwadi worker, Panchayat member, or social worker.

(d) Initially, an ad-hoc committee shall be formed, followed by election of the Executive Committee by the General Body.

(e) President and office bearers shall be elected by vote.

(f) The Executive Committee shall meet at least four times a year, or more if required.

(g) Quorum: One-third of total members.

(h) The President may impose penalties for violation of rules.

(i) In emergencies, the Committee may take necessary measures.

Capital Collection

- a) **Household Connection Fee:** Rs. 600 (non-refundable, one-time).
- b) **Monthly Fee per Household:** Rs. 50.
- c) **Public Tap Users:** Committee may decide fees.
- d) **Commercial Establishments (Hotels, Shops, etc.):**
 - o Connection Fee: Rs. 1,500 (one-time).
 - o Monthly Fee: Rs. 100.

- e) **Bulk Users (e.g., truck water supply):** Charges to be fixed by the Committee.
 - f) Fees may be revised depending on maintenance costs.
 - g) Monthly fees must be deposited in a nationalized/rural/cooperative bank as decided by the Committee.
 - h) Payment deadline: 20th of each month.
 - i) Late payment penalty: Rs. 2 per month.
 - j) Non-payment for three consecutive months will result in disconnection.
 - k) Reconnection requires payment of arrears plus Rs. 150.
 - l) Collected funds must be deposited in the bank within 48 hours.
-

Capital Control

- a) Funds shall be deposited in the Committee's account, jointly operated by the President and departmental officer.
 - b) Monthly accounts of deposits and expenditure of the scheme must be submitted in writing to the Auditor of Accounts by the President and Executive Engineer. Treasurer shall maintain records and submit monthly financial statements to the President and Executive Engineer at the end of the month.
 - c) Disputes between President and Executive Engineer shall be resolved by the Superintending Engineer.
 - d) Executive Engineer may keep Rs. 1,000 cash for daily expenses.
 - e) In absence of President for more than 15 days, Vice-President shall assume responsibilities.
 - f) Financial transactions shall follow Assam Government financial rules.
 - g) Accounts shall be audited at least twice a year.
 - h) Annual accounts must be approved by the Executive Committee.
-

Rules and Responsibilities

- a) Connections cannot be transferred to unauthorized persons.
- b) Extension of pipelines from authorized connections is prohibited.

- c) Salaries of scheme staff (pump operators, watchmen, etc.) shall be arranged by the Committee.
- d) Committee shall periodically review and improve schemes.
- e) All construction and maintenance works shall be under supervision of the Public Health Engineering Department.
- f) Committee shall maintain cleanliness of scheme surroundings.
- g) Committee shall conduct awareness campaigns on safe drinking water and sanitation.
- h) If the Committee is dissolved before expiry of tenure, responsibility shall revert to the Department until a new committee is formed.
- i) All Legal proceedings shall be conducted in the name of the President/Secretary.
- j) If the Committee fails in management or fee collection, the Department may assume full control of the scheme including management and collection of fees.
- k) Agreements shall be signed jointly by the President, departmental engineer, and other members in presence of the Superintending Engineer.

Awareness Slogans

- "Construct household latrines at low cost; scientific sanitation prevents disease."
- "Key to good health is pure water; without it, harm is inevitable."
- "Use standpipes properly; keep diseases away."
- "Cover drinking water vessels; be cautious while serving food."
- "Wash hands thoroughly with soap before meals."
- "Keep surroundings clean; let us drive diseases away."

Disposal of Waste Water

1. Necessity:

- o Stagnant water causes inconvenience and contaminates sources (taps, wells).

- Stagnant water breeds mosquitoes and spreads diseases like malaria, filaria.
- It carries germs and bacteria, contaminating groundwater.

2. Methods:

- Construct paved platforms around taps, wells, standpipes.
- Provide proper drainage channels for waste water.
- In sandy soil, construct soak pits at drainage outlets.
- In clayey soil, direct waste water to kitchen gardens or flower beds.

শ্ৰাব্য পানী-যোগান আঁচনিৰ
পৰিচালনা সূচীৰ
উপবিধি-১৯৯৫



জনস্বাস্থ্য কাৰিকৰী বিভাগ
অসম চৰকাৰ
হেঙেৰাবাৰী, গুৱাহাটী-৬।

আগকথা

পানী আৰু বায়ু এই দুয়োটা অবিহনে কোনো প্ৰাণী জীয়াই থাকিব নোৱাৰে। কিন্তু আজিৰ বিজ্ঞানৰ উন্নতিৰ লগে লগে বিদৰে মানুহৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক উন্নতি হৈছে তাৰ বিপৰীতে কল-কাৰখানাৰ পৰা নিৰ্গত হোৱা ধোঁৱা আৰু বাসায়নিকবোৰে খেতিপথাৰত বৰ্দ্ধিত কীট নাশক ঔষধৰ ব্যৱহাৰে, বায়ু তথা পানীৰ উৎসবোৰৰ দূষিত কৰণত যথেষ্ট প্ৰভাৱ পেলাইছে। আমি সকলোৱে জানো যে মানুহৰ জীৱন স্থানিকাবক বেছিভাগ বেমাৰ বিশুদ্ধ পানীৰ অভাৱৰ বাবেই হয়। বিশুদ্ধ পানীৰ অভাৱৰ বাবে শিশুৰ মৃত্যুৰ হাবো যথেষ্ট বেছি।

সেয়েহে অসম চৰকাৰে বিশেষৰূপে গ্ৰাম্য অঞ্চলত বিশুদ্ধ পানী-যোগানত যথেষ্ট গুৰুত্ব দিছে। ইতিমধ্যে গ্ৰাম্য অঞ্চলসমূহত ৩০০০ৰো অধিক পাইপ পানী-যোগান আঁচনি আৰু ১৫০০০০তকৈ অধিক বিভিন্ন নলীনাৰ, কুঁৱা আদি বহুৱাইছে।

চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰাথমিক আঁচনিবোৰৰ জৰিয়তে বাস্তৱ কাষত স্থাপিত নলীৰ (Street tap) জৰিয়তে পাইপ পানী-যোগান ধৰা হৈছিল। কিন্তু বৰ্তমানে জনসাধাৰণে এই বিতৰণ পদ্ধতি আগবঢ়াই আৱাসগৃহ সমূহতো নলীৰে পানীৰ সংযোগৰ বাবে দাবী কৰি আহিছে। বাইজৰ দাবীৰ প্ৰতি সন্মান জনাই চৰকাৰে এই আঁচনিৰ সম্প্ৰসাৰণ কৰিব বিচাৰিছে। তাৰ বাবদ প্ৰতি আৱাসগৃহৰ পৰা প্ৰতি মাহে ৫০ টকা আৰু স্থায়ী জমা (security money) হিচাবে ৬০০ টকা নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰি পানী-যোগানৰ বাবে ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লোৱা হৈছে। এই সংগৃহীত টকা সমূহৰ হিচাব-নিকাচৰ বাবে পানী-যোগানৰ দ্বাৰা উপকৃত স্থানীয় বাসিন্দা সমূহৰ দ্বাৰা গঠিত কিছুমান পৰিচালনা সমিতি গঠন কৰিব বিচাৰি হৈছে। এই সমিতি সমূহে সংগৃহীত টকা পইচাৰ বাহিৰেও আঁচনি সমূহৰ বক্ষণাবেক্ষণ, মেৰামতি আৰু পৰিচালনাৰ কামত জড়িত হ'ব। ইয়াৰ জৰিয়তে বাইজক তেওঁলোকে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা পানীৰ গুণগত মানৰ বিষয়ে অধিক সজাগ কৰিব আৰু পানী-যোগান আঁচনি সমূহ তেওঁলোকৰ নিজৰ সম্পত্তি বুলি আৰু তাৰ বক্ষণাবেক্ষণ আৰু মেৰামতিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অধিক গুৰুত্ব প্ৰদান কৰিব বুলি ভবা হৈছে।

কিন্তু এই সমিতিবোৰ চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰচলিত নীতি-নিয়মৰ মাৰ্গেৰে পৰিচালিত হ'ব লাগিব। এই কথা আগত ৰাখি এই উপবিধিখন প্ৰস্তুত কৰা হৈছে আৰু ইয়াক চৰকাৰৰ চিঠিৰ জৰিয়তে অনুমোদন কৰা হৈছে।

আমি আশা ৰাখিছো ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা জনসাধাৰণৰ সংগৃহীত টকাৰ সঠিক বিতৰণ পোৱা যাব। যিহেতু এই ধৰণৰ উপবিধি সম্পূৰ্ণ নতুন সেয়ে জনসাধাৰণৰ ওচৰত বিনম্ৰ অনুৰোধ তেওঁলোকে আমাক দিয়া পৰামৰ্শ দি আৰু অধিক ফলপ্ৰসূ বিধি প্ৰস্তুত কৰিবৰ বাবে উৎসাহ যোগাব।

জনস্বাস্থ্য কাৰিকৰী বিভাগ

অসম চৰকাৰ

হেঙেৰাবাৰী

গুৱাহাটী-৬।

পানী-যোগান আঁচনিৰ পৰিচালনা আৰু সুলভ মূল্যৰ শৌচগাৰ নিৰ্মাণৰ প্ৰস্তাৱিত সংবিধান বিধিসমূহ :—

১। সমিতিৰ নাম

২। সমিতিৰ কাৰ্য্যালয়ৰ ঠিকনা

৩। সমিতিৰ কাৰ্যকাল : দুই বছৰ

৪। সমিতিৰ পৰিসীমা : পানী-যোগান আঁচনিৰ পৰিসীমাই সমিতিৰ পৰিসীমা। আঁচনিৰ সম্প্ৰসাৰণৰ লগে লগে সমিতিৰ পৰিসীমানও সম্প্ৰসাৰণ ঘটিব। পৰিসীমাৰ অন্তৰ্গত পানী-যোগানৰ সকলো ধৰণৰ আঁচনি আৰু অনাময় আঁচনিৰ দায়িত্বও সমিতিৰ ওপৰত থাকিব।

৫। সমিতিৰ উদ্দেশ্য : (ক) বিশুদ্ধ প্ৰয়োজনীয় পানী-যোগানৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্য। ✓
 (খ) স্বাস্থ্যসন্মত শৌচগাৰ নিৰ্মাণৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্য।
 (গ) আঁচনিৰ সাব্যস্তকৰণ আৰু সম্প্ৰসাৰিত কৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা।
 (ঘ) কাৰিকৰী সম্ভাৱনীয়তা সম্বন্ধীয় অধ্যয়নত অংশ গ্ৰহণ।
 (ঙ) পানীযোগান দিব পৰা গৃহ নিৰ্বাচন।
 (চ) স্থাপিত কৰা বাজহৰা পানীকল সমূহৰ প্ৰয়োজন ভিত্তিক বিলুপ্তি/মূলনি ঘটোৱা। ✓

৬। সাধাৰণ সভাৰ সদস্য : এলেকাৰ ভিতৰত পানী-যোগানৰ সুবিধা গ্ৰহণ কৰা সকলো ব্যক্তিকে সাধাৰণ সভাৰ সদস্য হিচাবে গণ্য কৰা হ'ব। ✓

৭। সভা ডাৰ্ত্তিৰ বৰঙনি : এক কালিন ৫/- (পাঁচ) টকা।

৮। কাৰ্যকৰী সমিতিৰ বৰ্দ্ধিত সংখ্যক সভাই দুনীতিত লিপ্ত হ'লে সাধাৰণ সভাই আৱশ্যকীয় ব্যৱস্থা ল'ব। ✓

৯। সাধাৰণ সভা বছৰত কমেও এবাৰ বহিব লাগিব।

১০। কাৰ্যকৰী সমিতিৰ গঠন আৰু ক্ষমতা :

(ক) কাৰ্যকৰী সমিতি এখন নিম্নলিখিত সদস্যৰ দ্বাৰাই গঠন আৰু পঞ্জীয়নভুক্ত হ'ব লাগিব।

সভাপতি: — ১ জন

উপ-সভাপতি — ১ জন

সম্পাদক	—	১ জন
সহকাৰী সম্পাদক	—	১ জন
কোষাধ্যক্ষ	—	১ জন
সদস্য	—	১০ জন।

জনস্বাস্থ্য কাৰিকৰী বিভাগৰ কাৰ্য্যবাহী অভিযন্তাই আহ্বায়ক সদস্য হিচাবে কাৰ্য্যনিৰ্বাহ কৰিব আৰু সকলো কাম নিয়মিতকৈ কৰাৰ দায়িত্ব জনস্বাস্থ্য কাৰিকৰী বিভাগৰ ওপৰত ন্যস্ত থাকিব।

(খ) ওপৰোক্ত পদ্ধতিৰে গঠিত সমিতিখনে নিম্নলিখিত অনুষ্ঠান-প্ৰতিষ্ঠান সমূহৰ পৰা একোজন সদস্য সুমিতিত অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰিব পাৰিব।

- ১। গাওঁ পঞ্চায়ত
- ২। স্থানীয় শিক্ষানুষ্ঠান
- ৩। মহিলা সমিতি
- ৪। স্থানীয় সমাজ সেৱক
- ৫। স্থানীয় বে-চৰকাৰী সংস্থা।

(গ) কাৰ্য্যকৰী সমিতিৰ সদস্য হ'বলৈ তলত উল্লেখিত যোগ্যতা সমূহৰ অন্তত এটাৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত হ'ব লাগিব।

- ১। স্থানীয় বাসিন্দা হ'ব লাগিব।
- ২। আৱাসগৃহত পানী-যোগান লোৱাত ইচ্ছুক ব্যক্তি হ'ব লাগিব।
- ৩। সমিতিৰ নিয়মাবলী মানি চলিব লাগিব।
- ৪। স্থানীয় মহিলা সমিতিৰ মুৰব্বী।
- ৫। গাওঁবুঢ়া বা গাৱঁৰ মুখ্য লোক।
- ৬। প্ৰাইমাৰী স্কুলৰ শিক্ষক/শিক্ষয়িত্ৰী।
- ৭। অঙ্গনবাদী সেৱক/গ্ৰামসেৱক-সেৱিকা
- ৮। পঞ্চায়তৰ সদস্য বা সমাজ সেৱক/সেৱিকা।

(ঘ) প্ৰথমতে এখন তদৰ্থ কমিটি গঠন কৰি যিমান সোনকালে পাৰি কাৰ্য্যকৰী সমিতি সাধাৰণ সভাই ভোটৰ দ্বাৰা নিৰ্বাচন কৰিব।

(ঙ) সভাপতি আৰু আন আন বিষয়ববীয়া সকলো, সভা সকলৰ ভোটৰ দ্বাৰাই নিৰ্ব হ'ব।

- (চ) কাৰ্য্যকৰী সমিতিৰ বৈঠক বছৰত অতি কমেও চাৰি (৪) বাৰ বহিব লাগিব। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও প্ৰয়োজন সাপেক্ষে যিকোনো সময়ত বহাৰ ব্যৱস্থা থাকিব।
- (ছ) কাৰ্য্যকৰী সমিতিৰ থল : মুঠ সদস্যৰ ১/৩ (তিনি ভাগৰ এভাগ) সদস্য উপস্থিত থাকিব লাগিব।
- (জ) কোনো সভাই কোনো নিয়ম ভঙাৰ উপযুক্ত প্ৰমাণ পালে সমিতিৰ সভাপতিয়ে শাস্তি বিহাৰ ক্ষমতা থাকিব।
- (ঝ) কাৰ্য্যকৰী সমিতিয়ে কোনো জৰুৰীকালীন অৱস্থাত বাৰ্তীয়া প্ৰয়োজনীয় ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব পাৰিব।

পুঁজি সংগ্ৰহ :

- (ক) প্ৰতি আৱাসগৃহত পানী-যোগানৰ নলী-সংযোগৰ বাবদ মাচুল এৰাবহে দিব লাগিব। উক্ত টকা ঘূৰাই দিয়া নহয়। মাচুলৰ পৰিমাণ ৬০০.০০ (ছশ) টকা।
- (খ) পানী-যোগান ধৰাৰ বাবদ প্ৰতি আৱাসগৃহৰ বাবে প্ৰতি মাহৰ মাচুল ৫০.০০ (পঞ্চাশ) টকা।
- (গ) পথৰ কাষত দিয়া পানী-যোগান নলীৰ পানী ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা মানুহৰ পৰা মাচুল সংগ্ৰহ কৰিবলৈ সমিতিয়ে পৰ্যালোচনা কৰি ব্যৱস্থা লব পাৰিব।
- (ঘ) ব্যৱসায়িক অনুষ্ঠানত (হোটেল, দোকান ইত্যাদি) পানী-যোগানৰ মাচুল।
 ১। প্ৰতিটো পানী-যোগানৰ সংযোগৰ বাবদ ১,৫০০.০০ (পোন্ধৰ শ) টকা।
 ২। পানী যোগান ধৰা বাবদ প্ৰতি মাহৰ মাচুল ১০০.০০ (এশ) টকা।
- (ঙ) কোনো ব্যক্তি বা অনুষ্ঠানে পানী-যোগান আঁচনিটোৰ পৰা সমিতিৰ অনুমতি সাপেক্ষে ট্ৰাকৰে বা অন্য কোনো উপায়েৰে নিজৰ ব্যৱহাৰৰ বাবে পানী ল'লে, সেই পানীৰ বাবদ সমিতিয়ে মূল্য নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰি সংগ্ৰহ কৰিব।
- (চ) পানী-যোগান আঁচনিৰ পৰিচালনা আৰু বক্ষণাবেক্ষণৰ খৰচ বৃদ্ধিৰ সাপেক্ষে পানী-যোগানৰ মাচুল বৰ্ধিতকৰণ হ'ব।
- (ছ) মাহিলী মাচুল সংগ্ৰহৰ পৰা পোৱা সমূহ পুঁজি ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৃত/গাঁৱলীয়া/কো-অপাৰেটিভ বেংক এটাত (সমিতিয়ে নিৰ্দিষ্ট কৰি দিয়া মতে) জমা ৰখা হ'ব।
- (জ) গ্ৰাহকসকলে প্ৰতি মাহৰ ২০(বিশ) তাৰিখৰ ভিতৰত মাহিলী মাচুল পৰিশোধ কৰিব লাগিব।

- (খ) সমিতিয়ে ঠিক কৰি দিয়া মতে এটা নিৰ্দিষ্ট সময়ৰ ভিতৰত মাচুল নিজে গৈ বেংকত বা সমিতিৰ কাৰ্যালয়ত জমা দিব লাগিব। নিৰ্দিষ্ট কৰি দিয়া সময় পাব হৈ যোৱাৰ পিছত মাহে ২ (দুই) টকাকৈ জৰিমনা ভৰিব লাগিব। তিনিমাহ একেলগে মাচুল দিব নোৱাৰিলে পানীযোগান বিচ্ছিন্ন কৰা হ'ব।
- (গ) পুনৰ পানীযোগানৰ সংযোগ পাৰ্বলৈ হ'লে আগৰ বাকী থকা সকলোখিনি মাচুল পৰিশোধ কৰাৰ উপৰিও ১৫০/- (এশ পঞ্চাশ) টকা ওপৰৰ দিব লাগিব।
- (ট) সমিতিৰ কাৰ্যালয়ত সংগৃহীত পুঁজি ৪৮ (আঠচল্লিশ) ঘণ্টাৰ ভিতৰত নিৰ্দিষ্ট বেংকত জমা হব লাগিব।

১২। পুঁজি নিয়মণ :

- (ক) সমিতিৰ সংগৃহীত পুঁজি সমিতিয়ে নিৰ্দিষ্ট কৰি দিয়া বেংকত সমিতিৰ নামত জমা থাকিব আৰু উক্ত হিচাব (একাউন্ট) সমিতিৰ সভাপতি আৰু জনস্বাস্থ্য কাৰ্যকৰী বিভাগৰ সংমণ্ডল বিষয়াগৰাকীয়ে যুটীয়াভাৱে লেনদেন/পৰিচালনা কৰিব।
- (খ) প্রতি মাহতে সভাপতি আৰু কাৰ্যবাহী অভিযন্তাই আঁচনিটোৰ জমা-খৰচ সম্পৰ্কীয় তথ্য বিৱৰণ সহ লিখিতভাৱে হিচাব পৰীক্ষকৰ ওচৰত জমা দিব লাগিব। কোষাধ্যক্ষই মাচুল সংগ্ৰহ, সংগৃহীত মাচুল বেংকত জমা দিয়াৰ উপৰিও মাহৰ শেষত বিত্তীয় হিচাব-পত্ৰ লিখিতভাৱে সভাপতি আৰু কাৰ্যবাহী অভিযন্তাৰ ওচৰত দাখিল কৰিব।
- (গ) কাৰ্যবাহী অভিযন্তা আৰু সভাপতিৰ মাজত কিবা মতবিবোধ হ'লে অধীক্ষক অভিযন্তাজনে সমাধান কৰিব।
- (ঘ) দৈনন্দিন ব্যৱহাৰৰ কাৰণে কাৰ্যবাহী অভিযন্তাজনে নগদ ১০০০.০০ (এহেজাৰ) টকা হাতত ৰাখিব পাৰিব।
- (ঙ) সভাপতি দীৰ্ঘদিন ধৰি অনুপস্থিত থাকিলে (কমেও পোন্ধৰ দিন) উপ-সভাপতিক চেক ও চহী কৰা আৰু অন্যান্য কাৰ্যপৰিচালনাৰ দায়িত্ব দিব লাগিব।
- (চ) টকা-পইচা জমা লোৱা আৰু খৰচ কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অসম গড়কাপ্তানি বিভাগৰ বিত্তীয় নিয়মাৱলী (financial rule) অনুসৰণ কৰিব লাগিব।
- (ছ) বিভাগীয় গাণনিক বিষয়া গৰাকীয়ে সমিতিৰ জমা-খৰচ হিচাব বছৰত আতি কমেও দুবাৰকৈ পৰীক্ষা কৰিব।
- (জ) প্রতি বছৰ জমা-খৰচ হিচাব কাৰ্যকৰী কমিটিয়ে অনুমোদন জনাব লাগিব।

- ১৩। অনুমোদিত ব্যক্তিৰ বাহিৰে অন্য কোনো ব্যক্তিলৈ পানী-যোগান সংযোগৰ অনুমোদন হস্তান্তৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰিব।
- ১৪। অনুমোদিত সংযোগৰ পৰা কোনো ব্যক্তিয়ে অন্য কোনো ঠাইলৈ সংযোগ নলী বৰ্দ্ধিত কৰিব নোৱাৰিব। এই নিয়ম ভঙ্গ কৰিলে আইন মতে দণ্ডনীয় হ'ব।
- ১৫। পানী-যোগান আঁচনিত জড়িত ব্যক্তি (যেনে, পাম্পচালক, চৌকিদাৰ আদিৰ) দৰমহা ভৱিষ্যতলৈ সমিতিয়ে দিয়াৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয় ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব।
- ১৬। সমিতিয়ে আঁচনিৰ উন্নতি তথা বৰ্দ্ধিতকৰণৰ কাৰণে সময়ে সময়ে পৰ্যালোচনা কৰি ব্যৱস্থা ল'ব।
- ১৭। সকলো ধৰণৰ পানী-যোগানৰ সংযোগ, নলী আদিৰ কাম আৰু সুলভ মূল্যৰ শৌচাগাৰ নিৰ্মাণৰ কাম-কাজ জনস্বাস্থ্য কাৰিকৰী বিভাগৰ তত্বাৱধানত থাকিব। ✓
- ১৮। আঁচনিৰ লগতে সেই ঠাইৰ পাৰিপাৰ্শ্বিকতা বৰ্দ্ধণাবেৰ্দ্ধণৰ দায়িত্ব সমিতিয়ে বহন কৰিব লাগিব।
- ১৯। সমিতিয়ে মাজে সময়ে খোৱা পানী আৰু সুলভ মূল্যৰ শৌচাগাৰ নিৰ্মাণৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা সম্পৰ্কে সৰ্বসাধাৰণ বাইজৰ মাজত সজাগতা অনাৰ বাবে ব্যৱস্থা ল'ব।
- ২০। কোনো কাৰণত সমিতিখনৰ কাৰ্য্যকাল শেষ হোৱাৰ আগতে ভংগ হ'লে নতুন সমিতি গঠন নোহোৱালৈকে জনস্বাস্থ্য কাৰিকৰী বিভাগৰ হাতত আঁচনিৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ দায়িত্ব থাকিব।
- ২১। আইন সম্বন্ধীয় সকলো যাবতীয় ব্যৱস্থা সভাপতি/সম্পাদকৰ নামত পৰিচালিত হ'ব।
- ২২। আঁচনি পৰিচালনা কৰা, মাচুল সংগ্ৰহ কৰা আদিত সমিতিখন যদি সফল হ'ব নোৱাৰে, পৰিচালনা, মাচুল সংগ্ৰহকে ধৰি আঁচনিখনৰ আন সকলো দায়িত্ব জনস্বাস্থ্য কাৰিকৰী বিভাগে নিজৰ হাতলৈ নিয়াৰ ক্ষমতা থাকিব। ✓
- ২৩। কাৰ্য্যকৰী সমিতিৰ সভাপতি আৰু জনস্বাস্থ্য কাৰিকৰী বিভাগৰ অভিযন্তা গৰাকীয়ে অধীক্ষক অভিযন্তা আৰু অন্যান্য সদস্য সকলৰ উপস্থিতিত চুক্তিত স্বাক্ষৰিত কৰিব।

“ঘৰে ঘৰে শৌচাগাৰ নিজে কৰি লওক
সুলভ মূল্যতে পাবি তাকে জানি থওক
বিজ্ঞান সন্মত ই সকলো গুণত
বেমাৰক কৰে ৰোধ বাখিব মনত ।”

“সুস্বাস্থ্যৰ চাবি-কাঠি, বিশুদ্ধ পানী
যিয়ে পান কৰে নিতে নাই তাৰ হানি ।”

“দমকল নলী নিতে
ব্যৱহাৰ কৰক
ৰোগৰ বেদনাবোৰ
দূৰতে ৰাখক ।”

“খোৱা পানী থওতে
ঢাকোন দি থব
খাবলৈ দিওতে
সাৱধান হব ।”

“চাবোনেৰে হাত ধুব
শৌচ কৰি আহি
খোৱাৰ আগতে ধুব
ভালদৰে ঘৰি ।”

“ঘৰৰ চৌকাষ সদায়
বাখি পৰিষ্কাৰ
আহক বেমাৰক আনি
কৰো বহিস্কাৰ ।

ব্যৱহৃত পেলনি পানী দূৰীকৰণ

১. ইয়াৰ আৱশ্যকতা কি ?

- বন্ধ হৈ থকা পানী দেখাত অশুৱনি আৰু পানীৰ উৎসব (কল/দমকল/কুঁৱা) ওচৰলৈ যোৱাত অসুবিধাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰে।
- বন্ধ পানীত মছে কণী পাবে আৰু ইয়াৰ পৰা মেলেৰীয়া, ফাইলেৰীয়া আদি বেমাৰ বিস্তাৰ হয়।
- বন্ধ পানীয়ে মাটিৰ ওপৰভাগৰ পৰা বীজাণু আৰু বেছেৰীয়া কঢ়িয়াই নিয়ে। ই নিগৰি গৈ ভূগৰ্ভত থকা পানী দূষিত কৰিব পাৰে।

২. ইয়াক কেনেকৈ কৰিব পাৰি ?

- পানীৰ কল, দমকল, কুঁৱা আদিৰ চাৰিওফালে পকা ভেটি (প্লেটফৰ্ম) বনাওক।
পানীৰ উৎসৰ পৰা পানী বাগৰি যাব পৰাকৈ এটা পকাৰ নলা বনাওক।
- পাকঘৰৰ পৰা ব্যৱহৃত পানী ওলাই যাবলৈ এটা পকা নলা বা নল হলেও থকা উচিত।
- মোটা বালিয়া বা পানী শুহি লোৱা ধৰণৰ মাটি হ'লে নলাটোৰ মূৰত এটা পানী শোষক গাঁত খান্দি দিব লাগে।
- বোকা বা বালিয়া বোকা মাটিয়ে সহজতে পানী নোশোহে। এনে মাটিত ওলাই যোৱা পানী শাকনি, ফুলনি আদিলৈ কেঁচা নলাবে বোৱাই দিব পাৰি।

V A K A L A T N A M A
BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL,
EASTERN ZONAL BRANCH, SITTING AT KOLKATA BENCH, AT KOLKATA,
Original Application No..... of 2026/EZ

BETWEEN:
Milan Kanti Das & Ors.....Applicants
-Versus-

The State of Assam & Ors. Respondents

Known all men by these presents that the above named APPLICANTS do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint Shri/Smt. ABHIJIT BHATTACHARYA, ABHISEK BHATTACHARJEE, SUVAM PAUL, SUBHADEEP DAS AND SUBHRAJYOTI BASAK Advocate/Advocates and such of the under mentioned Advocates as shall accept this Vakalatnama to be my/our true and lawful Advocate/Advocates to appear and act for me/us in the matter noted above and in connection therewith and for that purpose to do all acts whatsoever in that connection including depositing or drawing money, filing or taking out papers, deeds of composition, etc. for me/us and on my/our behalf and I/we agree to ratify and confirm all acts to be done by the said Advocate/Advocates as mine/ours for all intents and purposes. In case of non-payment of the stipulated fee in full, no Advocate will be bound to appear and act on my/our behalf.

In witness whereof I/we hereunto set my/our hand on this 27th day of February, 2026

Received from the executants satisfied and accepted

Mr/Ms Abhijit Bhattacharya will lead me/us in the case

And Accepted

And Accepted

Abhijit Bhattacharya

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⑤ Abhisek Das
④ Milan Kanti Das
③ Samir Sharma
② Niranjana Das
① Shobha Das
⑦ K...
⑧ Divy Krishna Paul