

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH AT NEW DELHI
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 351 OF 2019**

IN THE MATTER OF:

RAJA MUZAFFAR BHAT

...APPLICANT

Versus

STATE OF JAMMU & KASHMIR

...RESPONDENTS

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NEW DELHI/DATE: 20.07.2021

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**RESPONSE TO THE REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE DATED
11.06.2021 AND RESPONSE TO THE INFORMATION GIVEN BY J&K
POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD DATED 19.01.2021**

1. That the Applicant has gone through the Report dated 11.06.2021 submitted by the Joint Committee and response to the information given by J&K pollution control board dated 19.01.2021. It is stated that the Applicant has the following submissions on these Reports which are as follows :-
2. That the Order dated 27.08.2020 passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal inter-alia, states:

“We also direct that the National Wetlands Committee may compile data of status of compliance of environmental norms in respect of all significant wetlands in the country to ensure remedial action. The State PCBs/PCCs and State/UT Wetland Authorities in India may give the status of management of wetlands in their respective States to the Secretary, MoEF&CC within three months.”

Background

3. That as per the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017, wetland means an area of marsh, fen, peatland or water; whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six meters, but does not include

river channels, paddy fields, human-made water bodies/tanks specifically constructed for drinking water purposes and structures specifically constructed for aquaculture, salt production, recreation and irrigation purposes.

4. The wetlands are highly productive ecosystems which support rich biodiversity and provide a wide range of ecosystem services such as water storage, water purification, flood mitigation, erosion control, aquifer recharge, microclimate regulation, aesthetic enhancement of landscapes. Wetlands are indispensable for the countless benefits or "ecosystem services" that they provide to humanity. Yet studies have shown that wetland area and quality continue to decline in most regions of the world. As a result, the ecosystem services that wetlands provide to people are compromised.
5. Managing wetland is important from conservation point of view. The National Environment Policy 2006 of India had also reiterated the need for formulate conservation and prudent use strategies for each significant catalogued wetland, with participation of local communities, and other relevant stakeholders (Para 5.2.5 – Freshwater Resources – (iii) Wetlands).
6. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has notified the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017 Vide G.S.R. 1203(E) dated 26th September, 2017, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 25, and sub-section (3) of section 3 and section 23 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and in supersession of the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010 for conservation and management of wetlands.

On the issue of Environmental Compliance – Proforma

7. According to the Joint Committee report, the MOEF&CC has claimed to develop health card system for wetlands based on a rapid study of health of each wetland ecosystem. The report further says that, the

MOEF&CC has assessed 130 wetlands using health and threat score and at present the MOEF&CC has planned to get various information with respect to wetlands for including it as a Significant Wetlands, for which they have developed a proforma.

8. That it is stated that the parameters included in the earlier version of health card system and in the present proforma decided for 'Significant Wetland' identification missed out on few important components, like –
 - (i) whether the concerned wetland is having any significance from livelihood sourcing point of view and if that has been affected for any reason,
 - (ii) whether there exist any communities who possess traditional knowledge with respect to the wise use of wetlands, so that the same knowledge can be utilised for replication in similar type of wetlands elsewhere which are under threat and
 - (iii) what enforcement action has been taken for each identified threat and how much of the threat has been addressed. For example, Anusupa Lake in Odisha or East Kolkata Wetlands in West Bengal are a major source of livelihood for local communities and therefore the data on livelihood dependency needs to be considered while gathering information and while preparing health card for wetlands.
9. That it is stated that the Annexure 9 contains information submitted by the States and Union Territories. First of all, the States have either not submitted the information or they have not submitted them in the required proforma. Secondly, the data submitted by various states were also not cross checked by the Joint Committee. For example, the State of Meghalaya, Odisha, Goa and Rajasthan did not submit the requisite information as per the suggested proforma. Instead, they have only shared water quality data. The water quality data submitted by them has lot of discrepancies in terms of data shared for the parameter monitored. Same parameter of pH has been presented three times for the same locations over the same time period. It raises serious doubts

on the data and detailed information submitted as part of the Joint Committee report.

10. That it is stated that the response from the States is completely inadequate. For example, Andhra Pradesh has Kolluru, a Ramsar site. Assam has perhaps the most number of wetlands. These Wetlands are not mentioned in the Ramsar sites. It is stated that the Report should be considered incomplete. This Hon'ble Tribunal may very kindly direct for furnishing of better information by the States.

Copy of a Note written by BNHS alongwith information on Important Wetlands and the Avian life is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE-A18.**

On the issue of Information Provided by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).

11. That it is stated that according to the Report, CPCB has monitored the water quality status of lakes, tanks and ponds under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP) during the years 2017-2019, and the same has been compared with the primary water quality criteria for outdoor bathing notified by MoEF&CC under Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 comprising of parameters including pH, Bio-Chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Dissolved Oxygen (DO) & Fecal Coliform (FC). The same has been summarized in the following Table

Year	Monitored	Complying with Bathing standard	% of Compliance	Non Complying	% of Non-compliance
2017	375	63	16.8	312	83.2
2018	433	58	13.39	375	86.6
2019	527	91	17.26	436	82.7

12. According to this table, the percentage of compliance with respect to the bathing(outdoor) has not seen any significant change from 2017 to 2019. Rather, the percentage of compliance has gone down from 2017 to 2018, which has again improved a bit in 2019. However, the improvement from 2017 to 2019 is not significant given the involvement of three long years. This raises the very obvious question, as to what

enforcement actions have been taken since 2017 to address the pollution problem and improve the water quality. Unless any actions are being proposed post identification of the problem, mere monitoring and submitting of data will simply be a futile exercise.

Response on Bharat Ka Amrut Mahotsav

13. That the Bharat Ka Amrut Mahotsav programme is of 75 weeks is dependent on an agency which is not even constituted till today for any states and Union Territories across India. According to the MoEFCC (Wetlands Division) Office Memorandum (OM) No. F. No. W-18/4/2021-WTL dated 11th March, 2021 and supported work plan (attached as Annexure 8 in the Joint Committee report), it is an awareness initiative on wetlands to be taken up by the State level Centre for Wetland Conservation and Management and Wetland Mitras among many other implementing agencies. While checking for such institution like Centre for Wetland Conservation and Management, it was found that by the Applicant that no such centre exists in any state as on date of 10th July, 2021.
14. The Office Memorandum was issued on 11th March, 2021 and the activities were scheduled to start from 12th March, 2021. This in itself is an impractical plan which expects States to start activities within the very next day of issuance of an Office Memorandum.
15. The said Office Memorandum of 11th March, 2021 has also directed to submit a weekly report, by every Thursday to the MoEF&CC in the suggested format for uploading on the Portal being launched in this regard. Upon checking till 10th July, 2021, the portal dedicated for Bharat Ka Amrut Mahotsav does not list MoEF&CC under the URL of 'Ministries and Departments'. Instead a new Ministry is listed in the name of Ministry of Social Justice and Environment, which lists out two activities, named (i) development of 10000 SC majority villages and (ii) declaration of drug-free district under Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyan.

A copy of a snapshot from that portal (<https://amritmahotsav.nic.in/>) is annexed as **Annexure-A19.**

On the issue of Wetland (Conservation and Management), 2017

16. That the MoEF&CC has notified Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017 under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 as regulatory framework for conservation and management of wetlands in India. And according to the MoEF&CC, this is a significant step to conserve, manage and maintain the ecological character of the wetlands without restricting the wise use. It is submitted that the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017 has come in place in supersession of the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010, which was in place since 2010. The Rules of 2010 has also mandated the Central Wetlands Regulatory Authority to issue necessary directions for conservation, preservation and wise use of wetlands. In spite of that, encroachment of wetlands and land use change has taken place. Time series mapping of wetlands from the states of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Puduchery, Tamilnadu and Maharashtra substantiates this fact. Given this, simply notifying another Rule cannot help in conserving and maintaining the ecological characteristics of the wetlands.

Copy of Time Series maps from the States/UT of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Puducherry, Tamilnadu and Maharashtra are annexed as **ANNEXURE-A20.**

17. That according to the Joint Committee's Report the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017 have enhanced the focus of management of wetlands from a central authority to state bodies through constitution of State and Union Territory (UT) Wetlands Authorities. It is submitted that among many powers given to the States and Union Territories Wetlands Authorities, one of the power is to

identify wetlands to be notified. Some States like West Bengal, Assam, Bihar have not yet done so, even after three years of existence of the Rules, RTI responses reveal. This itself is indicative of the fact that, mere coming up with new Rule is not enough to conserve and manage wetlands.

On the issue of Ramsar Sites

18. According to the Joint Committee Report, 16 number of Ramsar sites are monitored by Central Pollution Control Board for water quality, out of which 10 sites are non-complying which includes Wular lake. The Wular Lake itself is complying at 2 sites and non-complying at 5 nos. of locations **(Page 11 of 16)**.

19. The report remains silent on the possible causes of pollution which has led to the non-compliance. Neither has it mentioned details of any action taken for those non complying sites. Simple monitoring of water quality without addressing the pollution problem defeats the purpose of monitoring. Neither has it ensured conservation and management of wetlands.

On the 'Conclusion' Section in Joint Committee's Report

20. That as stated in the conclusion, all the identified significant wetlands have to be notified in compliance with the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017, and Integrated Management Plans (IMPs) also have to be prepared to achieve sustainable goals while complying with good environmental management practices. It is submitted that first of all, all the parameters considered for terming a wetland as Significant Wetland lacks important parameters, which means the identification process of 'Significant wetlands' itself is a wrong procedure. Secondly, this procedure leads to identification of 363 wetlands, which are considered as 'Significant Wetlands'. According to the National Wetland Inventory and Assessment (NWIA) carried out through Space Applications Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad based on 2006-07 satellite data,

a total 201503 nos. of wetlands have been mapped at 1: 50,000 scale which are >2.25 ha and cover an area of approx. 14.7 Million ha. Out of 201503 wetlands, only 363 are considered to be 'Significant Wetlands', which is not even one percent (0.18%). This shows that the notification of just 0.18% of the total wetlands will be termed as conservation of wetlands.

Response to the Information given by J&K Pollution Control Board dated 19.01.2021

HOKERSAR WETLAND

21. Solid waste continues to be dumped in Hokersar wetland. There is no Proper watch and ward not done by Wildlife Protection Department. CCTV cameras have not been installed. The desilting done by Irrigation and Flood Control is not proper as the muck dredged out around Haji Bagh Soibugh Road is not taken out but its heaped up in the wetland itself. The flood spill channel in Hokersar has been excavated down to an average of 15 feet (4.6 m) in the first phase of the plan, and is expected to help ward off minor flood threats. But the work has also dried out about half of the 1,375-hectare (3,400-acre) internationally recognized wetland, as more water runs off into the channel, putting wildlife and nature at risk.

WULLAR LAKE

22. As far as Wullar lake is concerned the Municipal Solid waste is being dumped near Wullar lake banks by Municipal Council Bandipora at Zalwan . They claim that the activity has been stopped, but there are reports that waste is still being dumped there. In past also MC Bandipora gave misleading statement to Hon'ble NGT on this issue. Pollution Control Committee J&K even imposed 64,21000/- (Sixty Four lakh and twenty One thousand only). environmental compensation on Bandipora Municipality.

Copy of the Penalty Order dated 09.02.2021 is annexed herewith as

ANNEXURE-A21.

Pass any other orders as the Hon'ble Tribunal may deem fit and proper in facts and circumstances of the case.

Through

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4/11/21

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Submission towards order for Original Application No. 351/2019

By Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS)

1. Introduction to Wetlands

1.1 Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)

In a global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services report released in 2019 released in 2019, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) found that over 85 per cent of wetlands area has been lost on earth since 1700. Recognising the decline of wetlands, India's National Plan for the Central Asian Flyway emphasises wetland conservation [more details in section 1.2]. This should be done in accordance with local communities. The plan notes we must achieve 'conservation and sustainable management of wetlands, in order to secure the habitats of migratory birds, requires landscape approach, implemented in participation with stakeholders, and mainstreaming their full range of biodiversity and ecosystem services values in development plans and programmes.'

1.2 India's new National Action Plan for Central Asian Flyway: India has launched a National Action Plan for Central Asian Flyway (CAF). The CAF covers over 30 countries and has southward migration of birds in winter. India provides critical stopover sites to over 90% of the bird species known to use CAF migratory routes; including

birds coming to India from Europe, central Asia, China, Tibet, and Russia. India's National Plan is the first updated Action Plan for the CAF, and provides a common strategic framework for regional collaboration and affirmative action for protecting, conserving, restoring, and sustainably managing populations of migratory bird species and their wetland habitats in the Indian subcontinent falling under the Central Asian Flyway region. This National Action Plan is in line with the Convention on Migratory Species Strategic Plan for Migratory Species, 2015-2023.

1.3 Significant wetlands from states

a. State: Delhi

i. Site: Najafgarh Jheel

Coordinates for heronries in Najafgarh jheel: N 28 32' 0" E 76 55' 7"

Najafgarh jheel wetland is a wetland formed by Sahibi river. The Najafgarh jheel is approximately 7 km long and lies between Delhi and Haryana.

The Sahibi river originates from the Aravalli hills and is part of the typical feature of the Aravalli region. As of now, the river receives a lot of pollution and effluents, so much so that it is now known as the Najafgarh drain.

The wetland is comprised of the jheel (lake), submerged fields and shallow swampy areas. It is also in close proximity to other wetlands, including Basai in Haryana and Sultanpur park in Haryana. Each year, Najafgarh wetland hosts thousands of migratory birds that come to India in winter. Thousands of birds come from Tibet, Himalayas and Central Asia, including waterbirds, geese, wading birds and raptors. The area also has a resident population of birds, including the Greater Flamingos (Sinha, 2017), which feed in the wetlands and fields. 281 birds are found here.

The area holds many important heronries where birds like Little Cormorant, Ibis and Pond herons breed here.

Status of wetland:

Najafgarh jheel is threatened by sewage, reclamation of land for farming on the Delhi side, and reclamation of land for construction on the Haryana side.

Action to be taken:

The wetland should be notified by the state and land use regulated towards maintaining wetland character.

Birds found in Najafgarh:

281 Bird species

Lesser Whistling-Duck
Bar-headed Goose
Graylag Goose
Greater White-fronted
Goose

Knob-billed Duck
Ruddy Shelduck
Common Shelduck
Cotton Pygmy-Goose
Garganey
Northern Shoveler
Gadwall
Eurasian Wigeon
Indian Spot-billed Duck
Mallard
Northern Pintail
Green-winged Teal
Garganey/Green-winged
Teal
teal sp.
Red-crested Pochard
Common Pochard
Ferruginous Duck
Tufted Duck
Aythya sp.
duck sp.
waterfowl sp.

**Grouse, Quail, and
Allies**

Indian Peafowl
Rain Quail
Black Francolin

Gray Francolin
francolin sp.

Flamingos

Greater Flamingo
flamingo sp.

Grebes

Little Grebe
Great Crested Grebe
grebe sp.

Pigeons and Doves

Rock Pigeon
Oriental Turtle-Dove
Eurasian Collared-Dove
Red Collared-Dove
Spotted Dove
Laughing Dove
Yellow-footed Green-Pigeon
pigeon/dove sp.

Sandgrouse

Pin-tailed Sandgrouse
(Historic record from
1874 by F.R.Blewitt)
Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse

Cuckoos

Greater Coucal
Pied Cuckoo
Asian Koel
Grey-bellied Cuckoo
Cacomantis sp.
Common Hawk-Cuckoo
Common Cuckoo

Swifts

Little Swift
swift sp.

**Rails, Gallinules, and
Allies**

Water Rail
Eurasian Moorhen
Eurasian Coot
Gray-headed Swamphen
moorhen/coot/gallinule sp.
Watercock
White-breasted Waterhen
Ruddy-breasted Crake
Brown Crake
Baillon's Crake

Cranes

Demoiselle Crane
Sarus Crane
Common Crane

Shorebirds

Indian Thick-knee
Black-winged Stilt
Pied Avocet
Pacific Golden-Plover
Northern Lapwing
River Lapwing
Yellow-wattled Lapwing
Gray-headed Lapwing
Red-wattled Lapwing
White-tailed Lapwing
Lesser Sand-Plover

Kentish Plover
Little Ringed Plover
Greater Painted-Snipe
Pheasant-tailed Jacana
Bronze-winged Jacana

Whimbrel
Eurasian Curlew
Black-tailed Godwit
Ruff
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
(spotted after 137 years
by Rohit Kumar)

Curlew Sandpiper
Temminck's Stint
Dunlin
Little Stint
peep sp.
Jack Snipe
Common Snipe
Common Sandpiper
Green Sandpiper
Spotted Redshank
Common Greenshank
Marsh Sandpiper
Wood Sandpiper
Common Redshank
Tringa sp.
Barred Buttonquail
buttonquail sp.
Oriental Pratincole
Small Pratincole
pratincole sp.

shorebird sp.

**Gulls, Terns, and
Skimmers**

Black-headed Gull
Brown-headed Gull
Black-headed/Brown-
headed Gull
Pallas's Gull
gull sp.
Little Tern
Gull-billed Tern
Whiskered Tern
River Tern
tern sp.

Storks

Asian Openbill
Woolly-necked Stork
Black-necked Stork
Painted Stork

**Cormorants and
Anhingas**

Oriental Darter
Little Cormorant

Great Cormorant
Indian Cormorant
Little/Indian Cormorant
cormorant sp.

Pelicans

Great White Pelican
Hérons, Ibis, and Allies

Great Bittern
Yellow Bittern
Cinnamon Bittern
Black Bittern
Gray Heron
Purple Heron
Great Egret
Intermediate Egret
Little Egret
Cattle Egret
white egret sp.
Indian Pond-Heron
Striated Heron
Black-crowned Night-Heron
heron sp.
Glossy Ibis
Black-headed Ibis
Red-naped Ibis
ibis sp.

Eurasian Spoonbill
**Vultures, Hawks, and
Allies**

Osprey
Black-winged Kite
Egyptian Vulture
Oriental Honey-buzzard
Crested Serpent-Eagle
Short-toed Snake-Eagle
Indian Spotted Eagle
Greater Spotted Eagle
Booted Eagle
Steppe Eagle
Imperial Eagle
Bonelli's Eagle

Aquila sp.
White-eyed Buzzard
Eurasian Marsh-Harrier
Shikra
Accipiter sp.
Black Kite
Brahminy Kite
Common/Himalayan
Buzzard

Long-legged Buzzard
Buteo/eagle sp.
eagle sp.

Owls

Barn Owl
Indian Scops-Owl
Spotted Owlet
Short-eared Owl
owl sp.

Hoopoes

Eurasian Hoopoe

Hornbills

Indian Gray Hornbill

Kingfishers

Common Kingfisher
White-throated Kingfisher
Pied Kingfisher

**Bee-eaters, Rollers, and
Allies**

Green Bee-eater
Blue-cheeked Bee-eater
Blue-tailed Bee-eater
bee-eater sp.
European Roller

Indian Roller
Barbets and Toucans

Coppersmith Barbet
Brown-headed Barbet
Psilopogon sp.

Woodpeckers

Eurasian Wryneck
Yellow Crowned
Woodpecker
Black-rumped Flameback

Falcons and Caracaras

Eurasian Kestrel
Red-necked Falcon
Eurasian Hobby
Peregrine Falcon

**Parrots, Parakeets, and
Allies**

Alexandrine Parakeet
Rose-ringed Parakeet
Plum-headed Parakeet
parakeet sp.

Cuckooshrikes

Long-tailed Minivet
Old World Orioles

Indian Golden Oriole
**Vangas, Helmetshrikes,
and Allies**

Common Woodshrike
Fantails

White-browed Fantail
Drongos

Black Drongo
Ashy Drongo
White-bellied Drongo
drongo sp.

Monarch Flycatchers

Indian Paradise-Flycatcher
Shrikes

Isabelline Shrike
Brown Shrike
Red-
tailed/Isabelline/Brown
Shrike
Bay-backed Shrike
Long-tailed Shrike
Great Gray Shrike
Iberian Gray/Great Gray
Shrike
shrike sp.

**Jays, Magpies, Crows,
and Ravens**

Rufous Treepie
House Crow
Large-billed Crow
Fairy Flycatchers

Gray-headed Canary-
Flycatcher

Larks

Ashy-crowned Sparrow-
Lark
Bengal Bushlark
Indian Bushlark
Singing/Indian Bushlark
Greater Short-toed Lark
Greater/Sykes's Short-toed
Lark
Greater Short-toed/Hume's
Lark
Oriental Skylark
Crested Lark
lark sp.

Cisticolas and Allies

Common Tailorbird
Gray-breasted Prinia
Graceful Prinia
Jungle Prinia
Yellow-bellied Prinia
Ashy Prinia
Plain Prinia
prinia sp.
Zitting Cisticola

Reed Warblers and Allies

Booted Warbler
Sykes's Warbler
Moustached Warbler
Paddyfield Warbler
Blyth's Reed Warbler
Clamorous Reed Warbler
Acrocephalus sp.

Grassbirds and Allies

Common Grasshopper-
Warbler
Bristled Grassbird

Martins and Swallows

Gray-throated Martin
Bank Swallow
Dusky Crag-Martin
Barn Swallow
Wire-tailed Swallow
Red-rumped Swallow
Streak-throated Swallow
swallow sp.

Bulbuls

Red-vented Bulbul
Red-whiskered Bulbul
White-eared Bulbul

Leaf Warblers

Hume's Warbler
Sulphur-bellied Warbler
Common Chiffchaff
Common Rosefinch

Old World Buntings

Crested Bunting
Red-headed Bunting
White-capped Bunting

Greenish Warbler
Phylloscopus sp.

Sylviid Warblers

Lesser Whitethroat
**Parrotbills, Wrenit,
and Allies**

Yellow-eyed Babbler
**White-eyes, Yuhinas,
and Allies**

Indian White-eye
**Laughingthrushes and
Allies**

Common Babbler
Striated Babbler
Large Gray Babbler
Jungle Babbler
Starlings and Mynas

European Starling
Rosy Starling
Asian Pied Starling
Brahminy Starling
Common Myna
Bank Myna
Thrushes

Black-throated Thrush
Old World Flycatchers

Indian Robin
Oriental Magpie-Robin
Verditer Flycatcher
Bluethroat
Taiga Flycatcher
Red-breasted Flycatcher
Ficedula sp.
Black Redstart
Blue Rock-Thrush
Siberian Stonechat
White-tailed Stonechat
Pied Bushchat
Isabelline Wheatear

Desert Wheatear
Brown Rock Chat
Variable Wheatear

**Sunbirds and
Spiderhunters**

Purple Sunbird
Weavers and Allies

Streaked Weaver
Baya Weaver
Black-breasted Weaver
Ploceus sp.

Estrildids

Red Avadavat
Indian Silverbill
Scaly-breasted Munia
Tricolored Munia

Old World Sparrows

House Sparrow
Spanish Sparrow
Sind Sparrow
Passer sp.
Yellow-throated Sparrow

Wagtails and Pipits

Gray Wagtail
Western Yellow Wagtail
Citrine Wagtail
White-browed Wagtail
White Wagtail
wagtail sp.
Paddyfield Pipit
Long-billed Pipit
Tawny Pipit
Rosy Pipit
Tree Pipit
Olive-backed Pipit
Water Pipit
pipit sp.

This bird list has been contributed to by a range of citizen scientists and birdwatchers, and has been peer-reviewed. A portion of it is available on ebird.org

b. State: Maharashtra

i. Kharghar wetland

The coordinates of wetland at Sector-17, Kharghar, which is under the National Wetland Atlas, but is not being preserved and is a biodiversity hotspot is $19^{\circ}02'54.8''\text{N } 73^{\circ}05'03.9''\text{E}$. It consists of the Talaja Creek with mudflats and mangroves on both sides, lakes at the periphery of mangroves which are connected through the tide.



Image: Kharghar wetland is demarcated by the blue line.

Bird presence: the wetland has 115 species of birds, numerous insects, mongoose, reptiles, mangroves, grasslands and shrubs.

Status of wetland:

Digging and dredging activity has been noticed at the wetland, which is impacting the water levels and water holding capacity of the wetland

The coordinates of the site for digging are $19^{\circ}03'27.0''\text{N } 73^{\circ}05'11.7''\text{E}$.



Image: Digging activities ongoing at Kharghar wetland. Photo credit Tarang Sarin

Action to be taken:

The wetland may be notified by the state and land use regulated towards maintaining wetland character.

List of birds of Kharghar Wetlands, Kharghar, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra:

Contributor: Tarang Sarin

Year: 2020

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. Little Grebe | 2. Little | Night Heron | 11. Striated | Headed Ibis | 20. Lesser |
| Cormorant | 3. Indian | Heron | 12. Indian Pond | Flamingo | 21. Greater |
| Cormorant | 4. Greater | Heron | 13. Western Reef | Flamingo | 22. Brahminy |
| Cormorant | 5. Little | Egret | 14. Painted Stork | Shelduck | 23. Lesser |
| Egret | 6. Intermediate | 15. Asian Openbill Stork | | Whistling Duck | 24. |
| Egret | 7. Large Egret | 16. Woolly Necked Stork | | Northern Pintail | 25. Spot |
| Purple Heron | 8. | 17. Eurasian Spoonbill | | Billed Duck | 26. Common |
| Heron | 9. Grey | 18. Glossy Ibis | 19. Black | Teal | 27. Garganey |
| | | | | | 28. |

Northern Shoveler 29.
 Gadwall 30. Eurasian
 Wigeon 31. Black Kite
 32. Black Eared Kite 33.
 Shikra 34. Brahminy Kite
 35. Greater Spotted
 Eagle 36. Western Marsh
 Harrier 37. Harrier sp.
 38. Osprey 39. Ruddy
 Breasted Crake 40. White
 Breasted Waterhen 41.
 Common Coot 42.
 Common Moorhen 43.
 Bronze Winged Jacana
 44. Black Winged Stilt
 45. Pacific Golden Plover
 46. Red Wattled Lapwing
 47. Black Tailed Godwit
 48. Common Snipe 49.
 Common Redshank 50.
 Common Greenshank 51.
 Wood Sandpiper 52.
 Common Sandpiper 53.
 Green Sandpiper 54.
 Marsh Sandpiper 55.
 Curlew Sandpiper 56.
 Lesser Sand Plover 57.
 Little Stint 58. Ruff 59.
 Brown Headed Gull 60.
 Steppe Gull 61.
 Whiskered Tern 62. Gull
 Billed Tern 63. Caspian
 Tern 64. River Tern 65.
 Rock Pigeon 66.
 Laughing Dove 67.
 Spotted Dove 68.
 Common Cuckoo 69.
 Jacobin's Cuckoo 70.
 Greater Coucal 71.
 Dusky Crag Martin 72.
 Wire Tailed Swallow 73.
 Barn Swallow 74. Streak
 Throated Swallow 75.
 Asian Palm Swift 76.
 Small Blue Kingfisher 77.
 White Breasted
 Kingfisher 78. Pied
 Kingfisher 79. Indian
 Roller 80. Green Bee
 Eater 81. Blue Tailed Bee
 Eater 82. Long Tailed
 Shrike 83. Brown Shrike
 84. Golden Oriole 85.
 Black Drongo 86.
 Common Myna 87. Asian
 Pied Starling 88.
 Chestnut Tailed Starling
 89. Rosy Starling 90.
 House Crow 91. Jungle
 Crow 92. Red Vented
 Bulbul 93. White Eared
 Bulbul 94. Yellow Eyed
 Babbler 95. Spot Breasted
 Fantail Flycatcher 96.
 Ashy Prinia 97. Plain
 Prinia 98. Blyth's Reed
 Warbler 99. Clamorous
 Reed Warbler 100.
 Booted Warbler 101.
 Syke's Warbler 102.
 Indian Robin 103.
 Siberian Stonechat 104.
 Yellow Wagtail 105.
 Citrine Wagtail 106.
 White Wagtail 107.
 Purple Rumped Sunbird
 108. Purple Sunbird 109.
 House Sparrow 110.
 Scaly Breasted Munia
 111. Red Avadavat 112.
 Tri Coloured Munia 113.
 Indian Silverbill 114.
 Baya Weaver 115. Black
 Headed Bunting

c. State: Telangana

Lake Osman Sagar

Location: Hyderabad city

Lake Osman Sagar is a significant wetland which gets several bird species. 286 species have been recorded here.

Action to be taken:

The area is threatened by real estate development and drying up of water body. These are unregulated activities that will further shrink the lake. The wetland may be notified by the state and land use regulated towards maintaining wetland character.

Birds found in Osman Sagar are given below:

Waterfowl

Lesser Whistling-Duck	Tufted Duck	Eurasian Collared-Dove
Bar-headed Goose	duck sp.	Red Collared-Dove (Red
goose sp.	waterfowl sp.	Turtle-Dove)
Knob-billed Duck (Comb	Grouse, Quail, and	Spotted Dove
Duck)	Allies	Laughing Dove (Little
Ruddy Shelduck	Indian Peafowl	Brown Dove)
(Brahminy Duck)	Common Quail	Streptopelia dove sp.
Cotton Pygmy-Goose	Rain Quail	Yellow-footed Green-
(Cotton Teal)	Common/Rain Quail	Pigeon
Garganey	old world quail sp.	Sandgrouse
Northern Shoveler	Jungle Bush-Quail	Chestnut-bellied
Gadwall	Rock Bush-Quail	Sandgrouse
Eurasian Wigeon		Cuckoos
Indian Spot-billed Duck	Painted Francolin	Greater Coucal
Northern Pintail	Grey Francolin	Sirkeer Malkoha
Green-winged Teal	Grey Junglefowl	Blue-faced Malkoha
(Common Teal)	francolin sp.	Pied Cuckoo (Jacobin
Garganey/Green-winged	Flamingos	Cuckoo)
Teal	Greater Flamingo	Asian Koel
teal sp.	Grebes	Grey-bellied Cuckoo
Red-crested Pochard	Little Grebe	Common Hawk-Cuckoo
Common Pochard	Pigeons and Doves	Indian Cuckoo
Ferruginous Duck	Rock Pigeon (Blue Rock	Common Cuckoo
(Ferruginous	Pigeon)	Cuculus cuckoo sp.
Pochard)		

Nightjars	Red-wattled Lapwing	Small Buttonquail
Jerdon's Nightjar	Lesser Sand-Plover	(Common
Indian Nightjar	Kentish Plover	Buttonquail)
Swifts	Little Ringed Plover	Yellow-legged
Alpine Swift		Buttonquail
Little Swift (Indian	Greater Painted-Snipe	
House Swift)	Pheasant-tailed Jacana	Barred Buttonquail
Asian Palm-Swift	Bronze-winged Jacana	buttonquail sp.
swift sp.	Whimbrel	Indian Courser
Treeswifts	Eurasian Curlew	Collared Pratincole
Crested Treeswift	Bar-tailed Godwit	Oriental Pratincole
Rails, Gallinules,	Black-tailed Godwit	Collared/Oriental
and Allies	Ruff	Pratincole
Eurasian Moorhen	Curlew Sandpiper	Small Pratincole
Eurasian Coot	Temminck's Stint	pratincole sp.
Grey-headed Swamphen	Dunlin	shorebird sp.
(Purple Swamphen)	Little Stint	Gulls, Terns, and
moorhen/coot/gallinule	Jack Snipe	Skimmers
sp.	Common Snipe	Black-headed Gull
White-breasted	Pin-tailed Snipe	Brown-headed Gull
Waterhen	snipe sp.	Black-headed/Brown-
Ruddy-breasted Crake	Terek Sandpiper	headed Gull
Brown Crake	Red-necked Phalarope	Pallas's Gull
Shorebirds	Red Phalarope	gull sp.
Indian Thick-knee	Common Sandpiper	Little Tern
(Indian Stone-curlew)	Common/Spotted	Gull-billed Tern
Black-winged Stilt	Sandpiper	Caspian Tern
Pied Avocet	Green Sandpiper	White-winged Tern
Pacific Golden-Plover	Spotted Redshank	Whiskered Tern
Black-bellied	Common Greenshank	Common Tern
Plover/golden-plover	Marsh Sandpiper	River Tern
sp.	Wood Sandpiper	tern sp.
Yellow-wattled Lapwing	Common Redshank	Storks
Grey-headed Lapwing	Tringa sandpiper sp.	Asian Openbill

Black Stork
 Woolly-necked Stork
 Painted Stork
**Frigatebirds,
 Boobies, and
 Gannets**
 Lesser Frigatebird
**Cormorants and
 Anhingas**
 Oriental Darter
 Little Cormorant
 Great Cormorant
 Indian Cormorant
 (Indian Shag)
 Little/Indian Cormorant
 cormorant sp.
Pelicans
 Spot-billed Pelican
**Hérons, Ibis, and
 Allies**
 Yellow Bittern
 Cinnamon Bittern
 Black Bittern
 Grey Heron
 Purple Heron
 Great Egret
 Intermediate Egret
 Great/Intermediate
 Egret
 Little Egret
 Cattle Egret
 white egret sp.
 Indian Pond-Heron
 pond-heron sp.

Black-crowned Night-
 Heron
 heron sp.
 Glossy Ibis
 Black-headed Ibis
 Red-naped Ibis (Indian
 Black Ibis)
 ibis sp.
 Eurasian Spoonbill

**Vultures, Hawks,
 and Allies**
 Osprey
 Black-winged Kite
 (Black-shouldered
 Kite)
 Egyptian Vulture
 Oriental Honey-buzzard
 (Crested Honey
 Buzzard)
 Crested Serpent-Eagle
 Short-toed Snake-Eagle
 Indian Spotted Eagle
 Greater Spotted Eagle
 Indian/Greater Spotted
 Eagle
 Booted Eagle
 Tawny Eagle
 Steppe Eagle
 Bonelli's Eagle
 White-eyed Buzzard
 Eurasian Marsh-Harrier
 Hen Harrier
 Pallid Harrier

Montagu's Harrier
 Pallid/Montagu's Harrier
 harrier sp.
 Shikra
 Eurasian Sparrowhawk
 Accipiter
 hawk/goshawk/sparr
 owhawk sp.
 Black Kite
 Brahminy Kite
 Long-legged Buzzard
 Buteo/eagle sp.
Owls
 Spotted Owlet

 Short-eared Owl
Hoopoes
 Eurasian Hoopoe
Hornbills
 Indian Grey Hornbill
Kingfishers
 Common Kingfisher
 (Small Blue
 Kingfisher)
 White-throated
 Kingfisher
 Pied Kingfisher
**Bee-eaters, Rollers,
 and Allies**
 Green Bee-eater
 Blue-tailed Bee-eater
 Indian Roller
Barbets and Toucans

Coppersmith Barbet
Brown-headed Barbet
(Large Green Barbet)

Woodpeckers

Eurasian Wryneck
Black-rumped Flameback
(Lesser Goldenbacked
Woodpecker)
woodpecker sp.

**Falcons and
Caracaras**

Lesser Kestrel
Eurasian Kestrel
(Common Kestrel)
Lesser/Eurasian Kestrel
Red-necked Falcon
Amur Falcon
Laggar Falcon
Peregrine Falcon
falcon sp.
Rose-ringed Parakeet
Plum-headed Parakeet
parakeet sp.

Cuckooshrikes

Small Minivet
Large Cuckooshrike
Black-headed
Cuckooshrike

Old World Orioles

Indian Golden Oriole
old world oriole sp.

Woodswallows

Ashy Woodswallow

**Vangas,
Helmetshrikes, and
Allies**

Common Woodshrike

Ioras

Common Iora

Fantails

Spot-breasted Fantail
(White-spotted
Fantail)
White-browed Fantail

Drongos

Black Drongo
Ashy Drongo
Black/Ashy Drongo
White-bellied Drongo

Monarch Flycatchers

Indian Paradise-
Flycatcher

Shrikes

Isabelline Shrike
Brown Shrike

Bay-backed Shrike

Long-tailed Shrike

**Jays, Magpies,
Crows, and Ravens**

Rufous Treepie
House Crow
Large-billed Crow

**Tits, Chickadees,
and Titmice**

Cinereous Tit (Great Tit)

Larks

Rufous-tailed Lark
Ashy-crowned Sparrow-
Lark (Ashy-crowned
Finch-Lark)
Singing Bushlark
Jerdon's Bushlark
Indian Bushlark (Red-
winged Bushlark)
Singing/Indian Bushlark
Jerdon's/Indian Bushlark
Sykes's Short-toed Lark
(Eastern Short-toed
Lark)
Greater/Sykes's Short-
toed Lark
Oriental Skylark
Tawny Lark (Sykes's
Lark)
lark sp.

Cisticolas and Allies

Common Tailorbird
Grey-breasted Prinia
Jungle Prinia
Ashy Prinia
Plain Prinia
Zitting Cisticola

**Reed Warblers and
Allies**

Booted Warbler

Sykes's Warbler
Booted/Sykes's Warbler
Paddyfield Warbler

Blyth's Reed Warbler	Sylvia sp.	Indian Robin
Paddyfield/Blyth's Reed Warbler	Parrotbills, Wrenit, and Allies	Oriental Magpie-Robin
Clamorous Reed Warbler (Indian Great Reed Warbler)	Yellow-eyed Babbler	Tickell's Blue Flycatcher
Acrocephalus warbler sp.	White-eyes, Yuhinas, and Allies	Verditer Flycatcher
Grassbirds and Allies	Indian White-eye (Oriental White-eye)	Bluethroat
Common Grasshopper-Warbler	Tree-Babblers, Scimitar-Babblers, and Allies	Taiga Flycatcher (Red-throated Flycatcher)
Martins and Swallows	Tawny-bellied Babbler	Red-breasted Flycatcher
Bank Swallow (Sand Martin)	Laughingthrushes and Allies	Taiga/Red-breasted Flycatcher
Bank Swallow/Pale Sand Martin	Large Grey Babbler	Black Redstart
Dusky Crag-Martin	Jungle Babbler	Blue Rock-Thrush
Barn Swallow	Yellow-billed Babbler	Siberian Stonechat (Common Stonechat)
Wire-tailed Swallow	Jungle/Yellow-billed Babbler	Pied Bushchat
Red-rumped Swallow	Starlings and Mynas	Isabelline Wheatear
Streak-throated Swallow martin/swallow sp.	Rosy Starling	Brown Rock Chat (Indian Chat)
Bulbuls	Asian Pied Starling (Pied Myna)	Flowerpeckers
Red-vented Bulbul	Brahminy Starling	Thick-billed Flowerpecker
White-browed Bulbul	Chestnut-tailed Starling	Pale-billed Flowerpecker
Leaf Warblers	Common Myna	Thick-billed/Pale-billed Flowerpecker
Common Chiffchaff	Jungle Myna	Sunbirds and Spiderhunters
Greenish Warbler	Thrushes	Purple-rumped Sunbird
Green/Greenish Warbler	Indian Blackbird	Purple Sunbird
Sylviid Warblers	Old World Flycatchers	sunbird sp.
Lesser Whitethroat	Asian Brown Flycatcher	Leafbirds
Eastern Orphean Warbler	Muscicapa flycatcher sp.	Jerdon's Leafbird (Jerdon's Chloropsis)

Golden-fronted Leafbird (Golden-fronted Chloropsis)	Yellow-throated Sparrow (Chestnut-shouldered Petronia)	pipit sp.
Weavers and Allies	Wagtails and Pipits	Finches, Euphonias, and Allies
Streaked Weaver	Forest Wagtail	Common Rosefinch
Baya Weaver	Grey Wagtail	Old World Buntings
Black-breasted Weaver (Bengal Weaver)	Western Yellow Wagtail	Black-headed Bunting
Estrildids	Western/Eastern Yellow Wagtail	Red-headed Bunting
Red Avadavat	Citrine Wagtail	Grey-necked Bunting (Grey-hooded Bunting)
Indian Silverbill (White-throated Munia)	White-browed Wagtail (Large Pied Wagtail)	Others
Scaly-breasted Munia (Spotted Munia)		passerine sp.
Tricolored Munia (Black-headed Munia)	White Wagtail	
Old World Sparrows	Richard's Pipit	
House Sparrow	Paddyfield Pipit	
Passer sparrow sp.	Richard's/Paddyfield Pipit	
	Blyth's Pipit	
	Tawny Pipit	
	Tree Pipit	
	Olive-backed Pipit	

This list has been contributed by birdwatchers on peer-reviewed site, e-bird.

d. State: Tamil Nadu

A recent survey conducted by ornithologists and citizen scientists from Madras Naturalist Society, Tamil Nadu birders has revealed 477 significant wetlands in Tamil Nadu. The list is enclosed in an XL sheet format

e. State: Puducherry

A recent survey conducted by ornithologists and citizen scientists from Madras Naturalist Society, Tamil Nadu birders has revealed 29 significant wetlands in Tamil Nadu. The list is enclosed in an XL sheet format.

References:

1. 'Ballerinas of Najafgarh', Sinha, N, (2017) *The Hindu*
<https://www.thehindu.com/society/ballerinas-of-najafgarh/article19325363.ece>
2. ebird.org

Neha Sinha, Conservation Officer,

BNHS. Email: n.sinha@bnhs.org

S.no	Particular
1	Osudu / Ousteri Lake
2	Thondamanatham Lake
3	Kadaperikuppam Lake
4	Thuthipet Lake
5	Karasur Lake
6	Sedarapet Lake
7	Velrampet Lake
8	Kanagan Lake
9	Suthukeni Lake
10	Katterikuppam Lake
11	Madagadipet Lake
12	Vadhanur Lake
13	Thirukkanur lake
14	Thimmanayakan Palayam Lake
15	Korkadu Lake
16	Nathamedu Lake
17	Sivaranthagam Lake
18	Bahour Lake
19	Kirumampakkam Lake
20	Karayambuthur Chinna Eri
21	Karayambuthur Periya eri
22	Panaiyadikuppam Lake
23	Nettappakkam Lake
24	Pandasozhanallur Lake
25	Embalam Lake
26	Manapet Lake
27	Mannadipet Lake
28	Mel Sathamangalam Lake
29	Thengaittittu Estuary

Handwritten signature

Annexure A-19

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the following elements:

- Browser Tabs:** "Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav" and "National Webinar on World Zoo".
- Address Bar:** "amritmahotsav.nic.in".
- Navigation Menu:** Home, About, Events & Activities, Competitions, Jan Bhagidari, Inaugural Event, Gallery, Contact.
- Main Content Area:** A list of government departments and ministries, each with a dropdown arrow on the right. The list includes:
 - Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation
 - Department of Consumer Affairs
 - Department of Transport and Highways
 - Ministry of Railways
 - Ministry of Tribal Affairs
 - Ministry of Social Justice and Environment
 - Development of 10,000 SC majority villages
 - Declaration of drug-free district under Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyan
 - Ministry of Women and Child Development
 - Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities
 - Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
 - Ministry of Tourism
 - Department of Commerce
- Taskbar:** Windows logo, search bar ("Type here to search"), and system tray showing "34°C Haze", "10:42", and "10-07-20".

T.C.
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ANNEXURE A-20

Bil Sankura

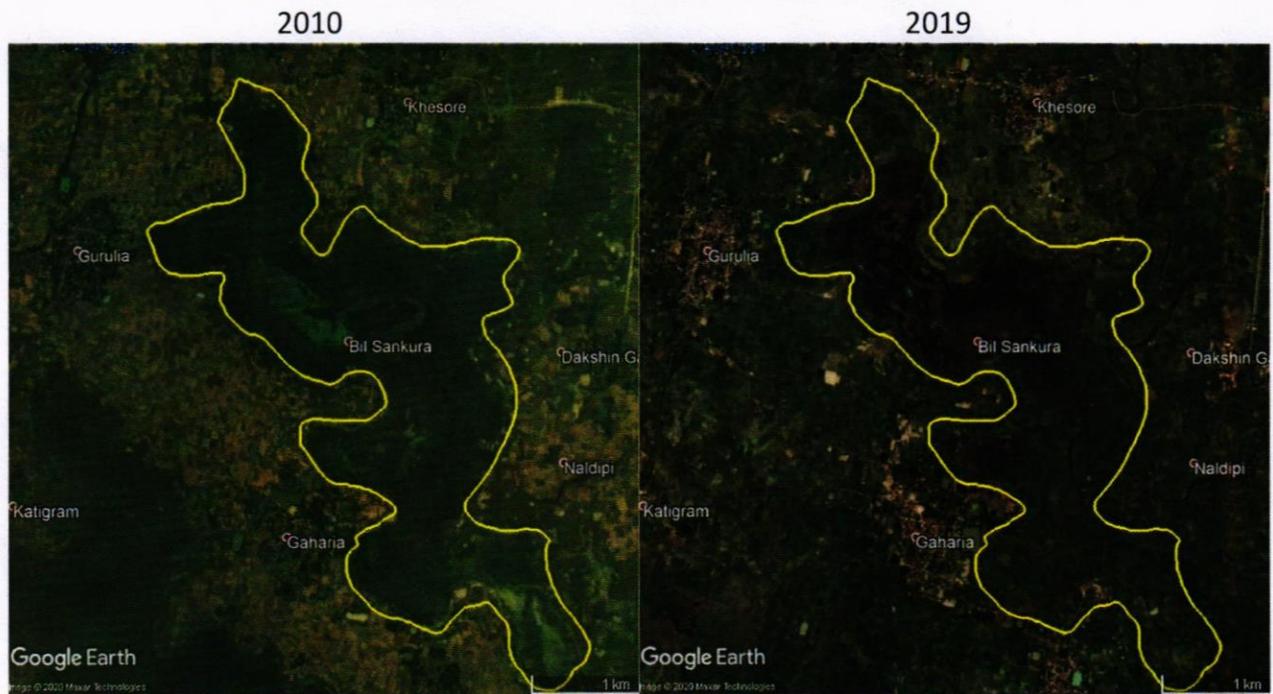
Bil Sankura is located near Bil Sankura Village in Khargram Tehsil of Murshidabad district

Nearby cities/town: Berhampore, Murshidabad

Coordinates: 24° 2'40.26"N 88° 1'52.89"E

Type of Conversion: Seems to be encroached and converted into Agricultural land.

Time series Satellite data:



Outer Boundary is for representation only

Small Wetlands (less than 2.25 hectares):

Wetland Point 1:

Nearby cities/town: Barrackpore, North 24 Pargana

Coordinates: 22°46'3.10"N 88°21'56.69"E

Type of Conversion: Boundary of the wetland has been concretized; Buildings has been constructed.

Time series Satellite data:

2009

2019



Outer Boundary is for representation only

Wetland Point 2:

Nearby cities/town: Dakshin Rajyadharpur, Sreerampur Uttarpara, Hooghly

Coordinates: 22°43'58.06"N 88°19'6.88"E

Type of Conversion: Some kind of Dumping has been encountered since 2019.

Time series Satellite data:



Outer Boundary is for representation only

Wetland Point 3:

Nearby cities/town: Titagarh, North 24 Pargana

Coordinates: 22°44'0.51"N 88°23'23.14"E

Type of Conversion: Housing complex has been built in the adjacent area.

Time series Satellite data:



Outer Boundary is for representation only

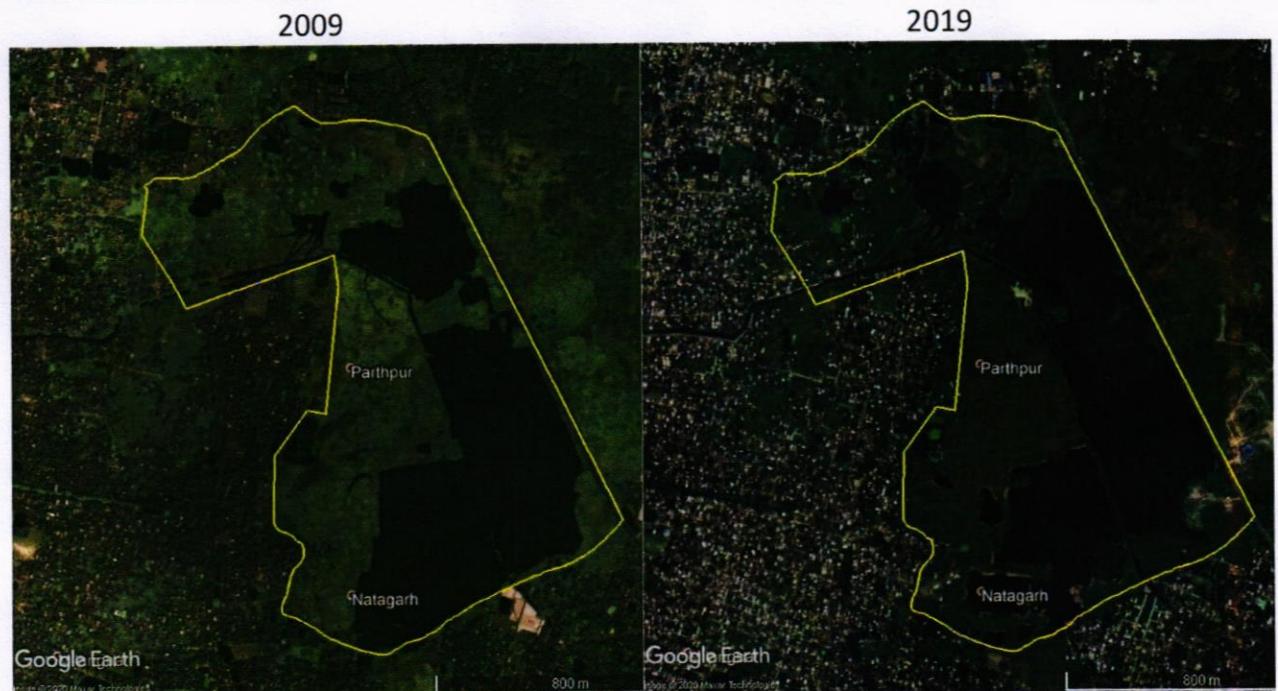
Wetland Point 4:

Nearby cities/town: Natagarh, North 24 Parganas

Coordinates: 22°42'52.55"N 88°24'18.23"E

Type of Conversion: Many Buildings has been constructed in the adjacent area. Total area has shrunken.

Time series Satellite data:



Outer Boundary is for representation only

Eastern part of Deepor Beel:

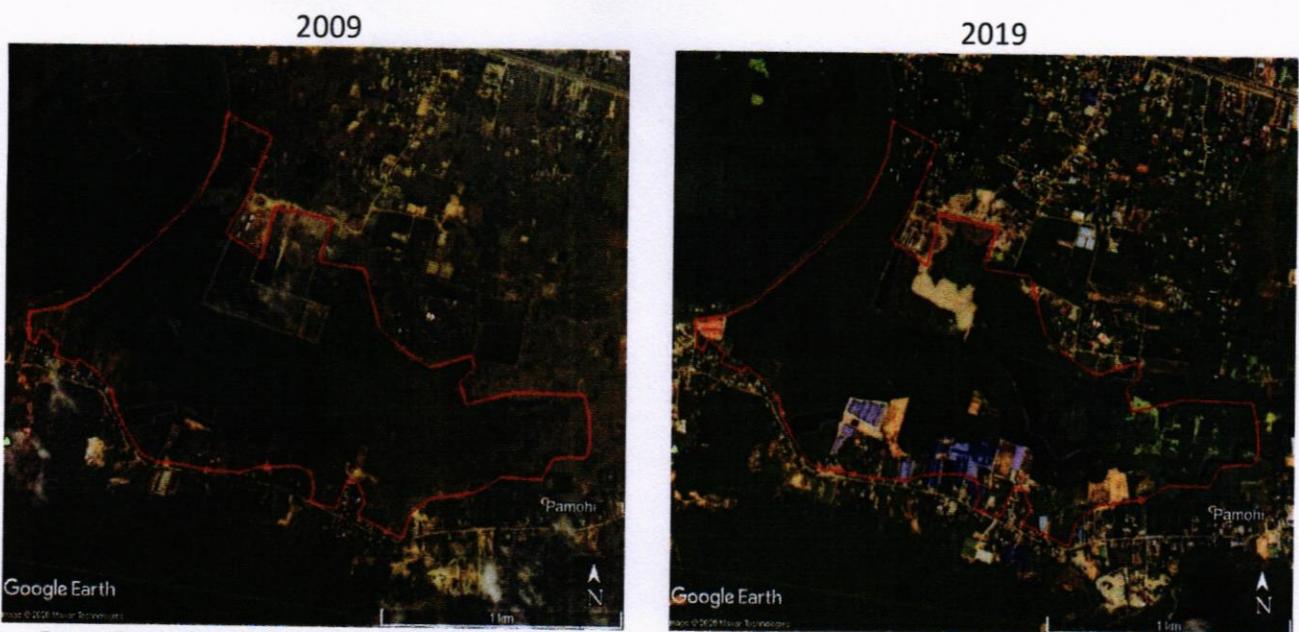
Location: South-west of Guwahati city in Kamrup district of Assam,

Nearby cities/town: Guwahati city

Coordinates: 26° 6'34.79"N, 91°40'50.32"E

Type of Conversion: Dumping, Major Constructions

Time series Satellite data:



Outer Boundary is for representation only.

¹¹ Vide Govt. Notification No. FRM.10/2010/Pt-1/16, dated 1st November, 2018

¹² Vide Govt. Notification No. FRM.10/2010/Pt/217, dated 18th January, 2020

¹³ Government of Assam, Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Head of Forest Force, Assam, No. FG.4/RTI/Subhrajit Goswami/2020/166 dated 19/08/2020

Wetland near Maligaon-Azara Railway track-1:

Location: South of Guwahati city in Kamrup district of Assam

Nearby cities/town: Guwahati city

Coordinates: 26° 9'14.39"N, 91°41'0.96"E

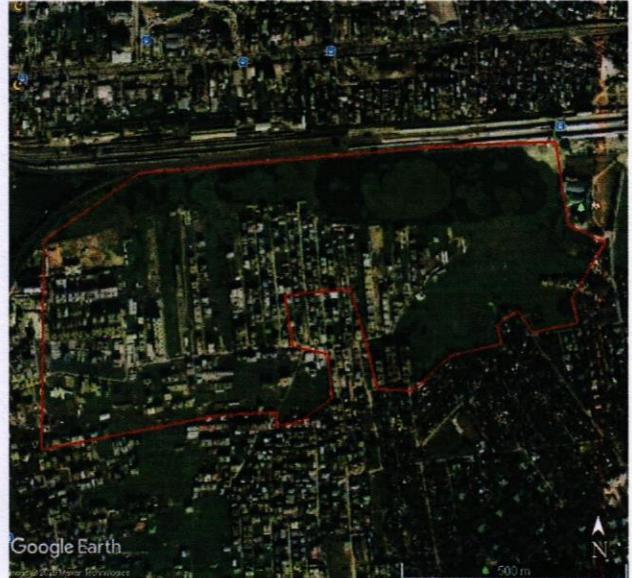
Type of Conversion: Multiple building-construction

Time series Satellite data:

2004



2019



Outer Boundary is for representation only.

Wetland near Adabari:

Location: Near Adabari to the south of Guwahati city, in Kamrup district of Assam.

Nearby cities/town: Guwahati city

Coordinates: 26° 9'44.86"N, 91°40'27.44"E

Type of Conversion: Multiple building-construction.

Time series Satellite data:

2004



2019



Outer Boundary is for representation only

Wetland near Gopinath Bordoloi Nagar:

Location: Fragmented lowland (natural waterlogging) located beside Gopinath Bordoloi Nagar of Guwahati city, in Kamrup district of Assam

Nearby cities/town: Guwahati city

Coordinates: 26° 9'43.56"N, 91°39'56.83"E

Type of Conversion: Multiple building-construction, Road development.

Time series Satellite data:

2004



2019



Outer Boundary is for representation only

Smaller Natural Wetlands:

Wetland near Gouripur Railway station:

Nearby cities/town: Gauripur

Coordinates: 26° 4'45.78"N, 89°57'20.61"E

Type of Conversion: Building-construction.

Time series Satellite data:

2009



2019



Outer Boundary is for representation only

Wetland near Bepari patti:

Nearby cities/town: Gauripur

Coordinates: 26° 4'33.63"N, 89°57'56.50"E

Type of Conversion: Building-construction.

Time series Satellite data:

2009



2019



Outer Boundary is for representation only

Wetland near Dhubri:

Location: Near Dhubri town in Dhubri district of Assam

Nearby cities/town: Dhubri

Coordinates: 26° 0'45.46"N, 89°58'47.57"E

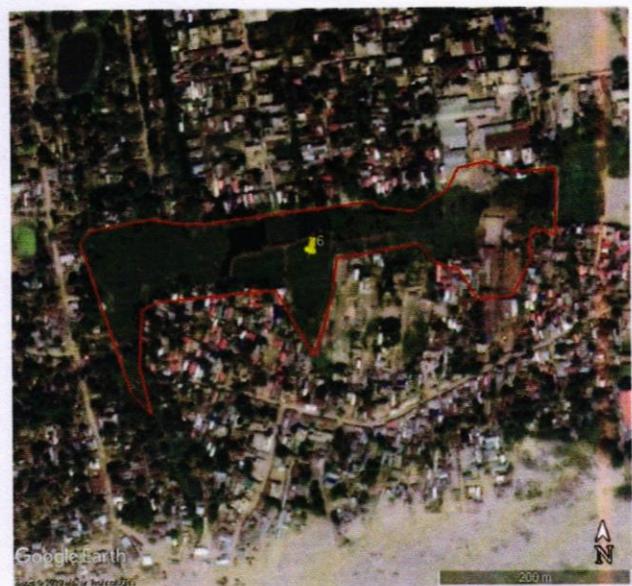
Type of Conversion: Building-construction.

Time series Satellite data:

2009



2019



Outer Boundary is for representation only

Kangan lake:

Marsh land and lake located in Kathirkamam, Puducherry.

Nearby cities/town: Puducherry

Coordinates: 11°56'11.56"N, 79°47'51.91"E

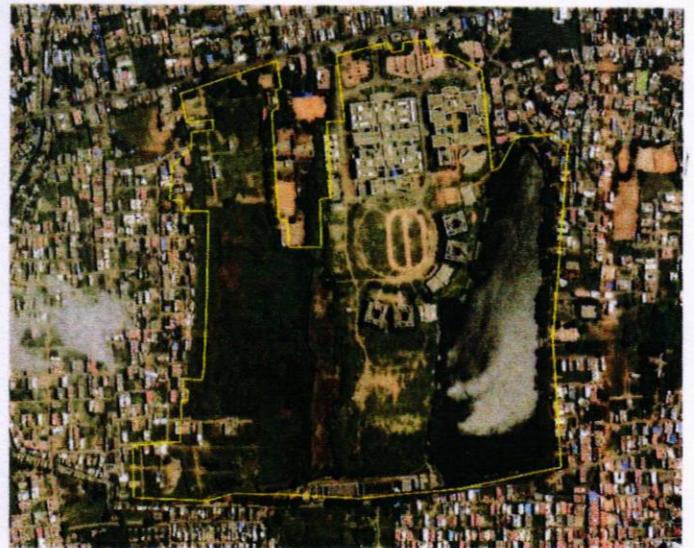
Type of Conversion: Constructions, Pondicherry Government Medical College

Time series Satellite data:

2005



2020



Outer Boundary is for representation only.

Thirukkanur lake:

It is located Thirukkanur Village, Puducherry

Nearby cities/town: Puducherry

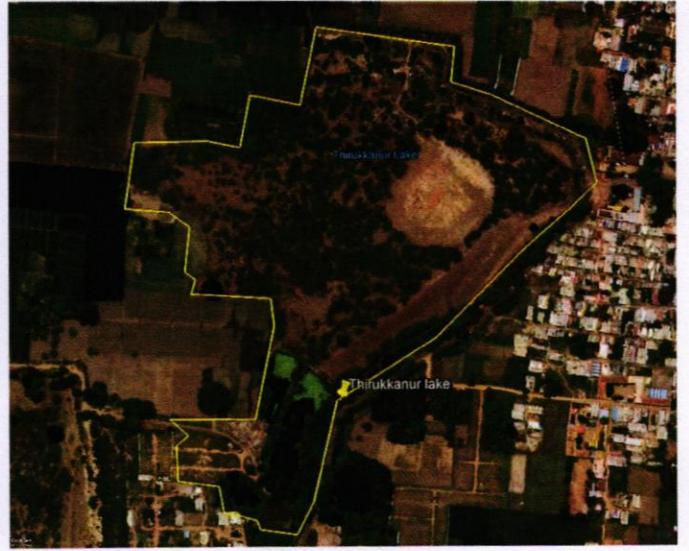
Coordinates: 11°59'22.74"N, 79°38'1.19"E

Type of Conversion: Fragmentation of Waterbody, Waste dumping.

Time series Satellite data:

2010

2020



Outer Boundary is for representation only.

Medagadipet Lake:

It is located near Madagadipet / Mannadipet Village, Puducherry.

Nearby cities/town: Puducherry.

Coordinates: 11° 54' 36" N, 79° 38' 06" E

Type of Conversion: Agriculture, Building and construction in the periphery.

Time series Satellite data:

2010

2020



Outer Boundary is for representation only.

Korattur Lake:

Korattur Aeri, or Korattur Lake, also known as Vembu Pasumai Thittu, is a lake spread over 990 acres in Korattur, Chennai, Tamil Nadu

Nearby cities/town: Chennai.

Coordinates: 13° 7'21.06"N, 80°10'56.62"E

Type of Conversion: Multiple building-construction in the periphery majorly in North Eastern Side.

Time series Satellite data:

2008

2020



Outer Boundary is for representation only.

Kharghar wetland:

Nearby cities/town: Mumbai

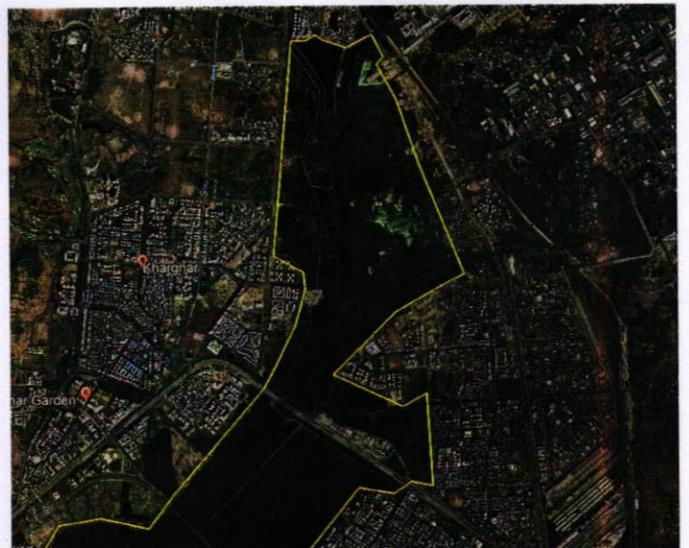
Coordinates: 19° 1'24.66"N, 73° 4'44.08"E

Type of Conversion: Heavy Building-construction in the periphery, Expansion of Bus Terminal.

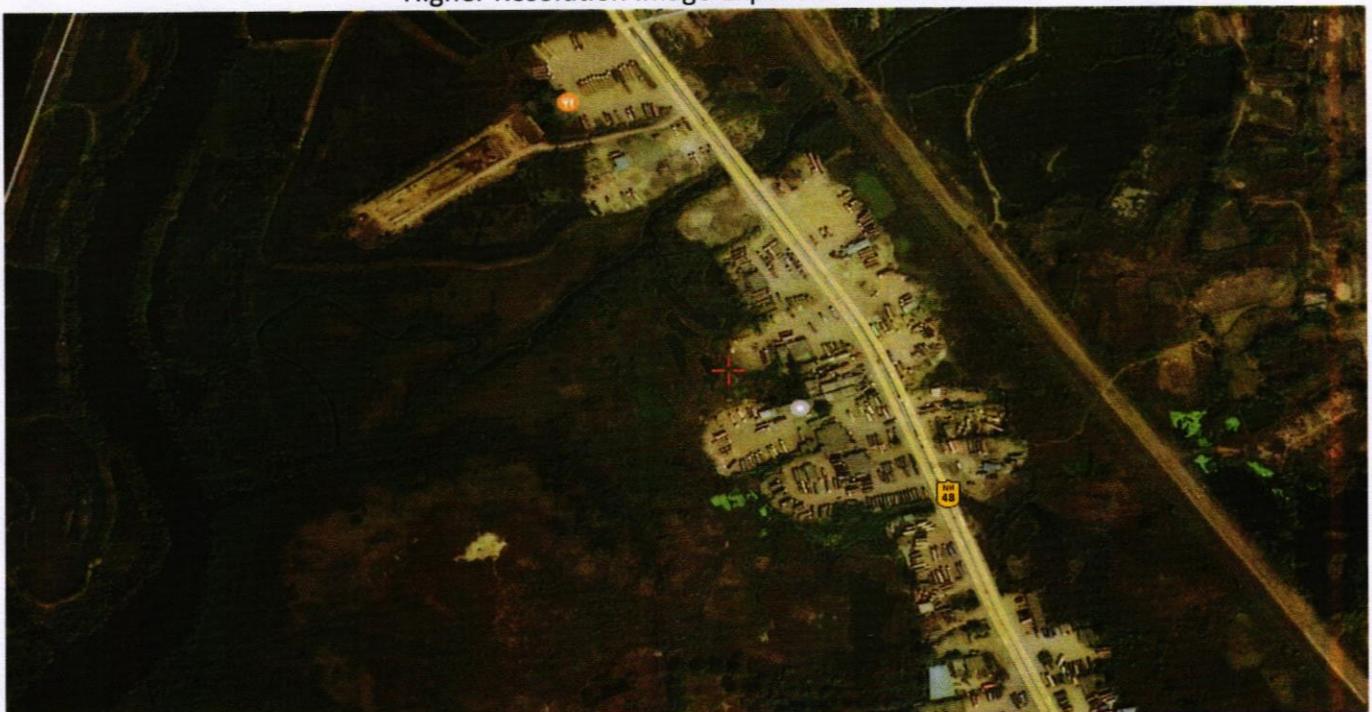
Time series Satellite data:

2009

2020



Higher Resolution Image-Expansion of Bus Terminal



Outer Boundary is for representation only.

T.C.
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Government of Jammu and Kashmir
JK Pollution Control Board

Office of the Executive Officer
Municipal Committee Bandipora
District Bandipora
Jammu and Kashmir
Phone: 019-2531111

Subject:- Levying of Environmental Compensation on Executive Officer, Municipal Committee Bandipora, District Bandipora for violation of SWM Rules, 2016.

ORDER NO.: 45-PCB of 2021
Dated : 09-02-2021

Whereas, reports about illegal and unscientific dumping and disposal of solid waste by Municipal Committee- Bandipora, District Bandipora were received with photographic evidence and the matter was accordingly taken up with concerned Deputy Commissioner, Director Urban Local Body and Executive Officer Municipal Committee Bandipora through series of communications, but without any tangible improvement on the ground.

Whereas, on continuous failure on part of the Executive Officer Municipal Committee Bandipora to dispose of solid waste in a scientific manner a show cause notice for levying of Environmental Compensation, in light of the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal was served upon Executive Officer Municipal Committee Bandipora vide No. PCB/LSK/489/020/124-130 dt. 26.06.2020, calling upon him there under to show reasons within fifteen (15) days as to why Environmental Compensation be not levied upon him for these blatant violations of Environmental Laws.

Whereas, a report from Regional Director, PCB, Kashmir vide No. PCB / ROK/ LS / 2020 / 179 dt.22.07.2020, was also received with photographic evidence indicates that no improvement on the ground was brought about by the concerned Municipal body and the Solid Waste is continuously dumped at Zalwan Nassu site in close proximity with the District head quarter Bandipora and on the catchment of Wullar lake near Zalwan Nallah in a haphazard and unscientific manner by the Municipal Committee.

Whereas, no concrete step has been taken by Municipal Committee Bandipora for the scientific disposal of Municipal Solid Waste, despite written communications by Regional Director, Pollution Control Board Kashmir who accordingly recommended Levying of Environmental Compensation vide No. PCB/ROK/LS/2020/228 dt. 25-09-2020.

Whereas, the case was also referred to the committee constituted for expert examination of such cases which after examining the case recommended Levying of Environmental Compensation, and quantified the amount of Environmental Compensation.

Now, therefore, in view of foregoing back ground Environmental Compensation under Polluter Pays Principle as per approved guidelines of the Central Pollution Control Board and the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, to the tune of the Rs. 64,21,000/= is hereby levied upon

Executive Officer Municipal Committee, Bandipora for violation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 for the period commencing from the date show cause notice dated 26-06-2020 to 25-09-2020 i.e, the date of latest report of Regional Director, PCB, Kashmir.

Accordingly, the Executive Officer Municipal Committee, Bandipora is directed to deposit a sum of Rs.64,21,000/- (Rupees sixty four lacs and twenty one thousand only) as Environmental Compensation in the Environmental Compensation Fund Account No. 0023040510000001 of J&K Bank of the Board, within 45 days and on lapse of above said period, interest @ 12% on the compensation amount shall accrue, at the risk and responsibility of Executive Officer.

Environmental Compensation calculation sheet as per approved guidelines of the Hon'ble NGT order dated 28-08-2019 in OA No. 593/2017 is enclosed herewith.

The Environmental Compensation for the violation of environmental norms shall continue at the appropriate rate as per environmental laws and approved guidelines on day to day basis till compliance is made by the concerned Urban Local Body.

'As approved by the Competent Authority'.

Encls:-Environmental Compensation calculation sheet.

No. JKPCB/LSK/489/2020/135-140

Dt. 09-02-2021

Copy to the:-

- i) Principal Secretary to Govt., Housing and Urban Development Department, Civil Secretariat Jammu for information.
- ii) Commissioner Secretary to Govt, Department of Forest, Ecology & Environment, Civil Secretariat, Jammu for information.
- iii) Deputy Commissioner, Bandipora for information and necessary action.
- iv) Regional Director, Pollution Control Board Kashmir for information and necessary action.
- v) Director, Urban Local Bodies Kashmir for information and necessary action.
- vi) Executive Officer, Municipal Committee, Bandipora for immediate compliance as directed.
- vii) P.A. to Chairman for information of the Chairman JK. Pollution Control Board.

(B.M.Sharma), IFS
Member Secretary
JKPCB

T. C.
M. S.