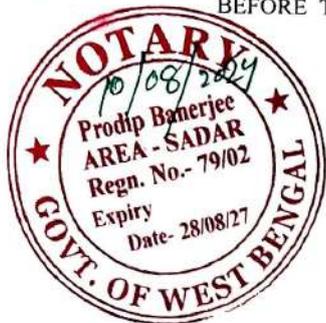


BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI.



Original Application No.200/2014

(C.W.P. No. 3727 /1985)

(I.A. No.340 /2022)

In the matter of:

M.C. Mehta

..... Applicant

Versus

Union of India & others.

..... Respondents

A REPORT IN THE FORM OF AFFIDAVIT IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE SOLEMN ORDER OF HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL, PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI, DATED 21.02.2024

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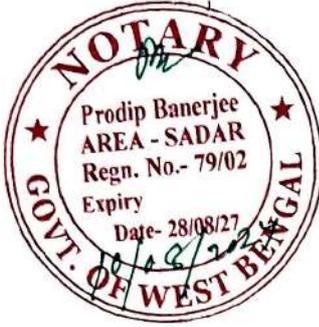
Filed by

Madhumita Bhattacharjee

Advocate

for the State of West Bengal

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
 PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
 Original Application No. 200/2014/PB
 (C.W.P No. 3727/1985)
 (I.A. No. 340/2022)



In the matter of
 M.C. Mehta

..... Petitioners
 -Versus-

Union of India and others.

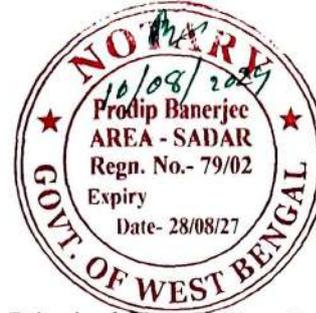
..... Respondents

Affidavit on behalf of the District Magistrate & Ex-Officio, Chairman of the District Ganga Protection Committee, Nadia District.

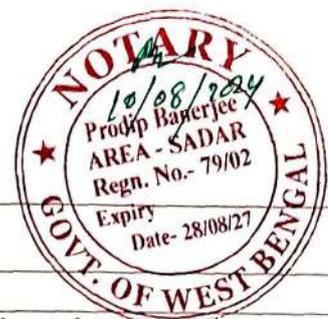
I, Sri.S Arun Prasad son of Sri.P Sundaramurthy, aged about 37 years, working for gain as the District Magistrate, Nadia at P.O Krishnagar & P.S Kotwali, District Nadia, Pin-741101, do hereby solemnly affirm and submit as follows:-

1. That I am the District Magistrate and Ex-Officio Chairman of Nadia District Ganga Protection committee, I am well acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case to swear, sign and affirm this Affidavit.
2. That this report in the form of Affidavit is filed in compliance of solemn Order dated 02.05.2024, 21.02.2024 and 24.11.2023 passed by the Hon'ble NGT, Principal Bench, New Delhi.
3. That, the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi vide solemn Order dated 24.11.2023 has directed each of the District to disclose information in respect to the following.
 - (a) Sewage,
 - (b) Municipal Solid waste Disposal
 - (c) Construction and Demolition waste.
 - (d) Industrial Effluent Discharge.

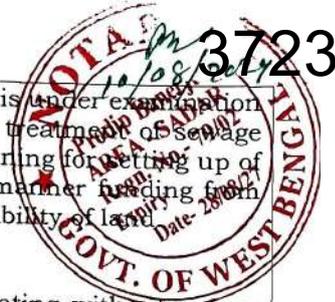
- (e) Regulation of flood Plain Zone
- (f) Bio Medical Waste
- (g) Mining



4. That the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi vide Solemn Order dated 21.02.2024 has directed each of the district to disclose information in respect to the following :-
 - (a) Timeline for achieving the target of 100% treatment of sewage generated per day and also the phase manner in which the target will be achieved.
 - (b) The manner and extent of utilization of funds received from NMCG and utilization of the amount credited in ring-fenced account.
 - (c) The steps which have been taken for demarcation of flood plain zones of River Ganga within the District.
5. That the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi vide Solemn Order dated 02.05.2024 has directed each of the District to disclose information in respect to the following:-
 - (a) Number and details of operational STPs in the state and water quality analysis of treated water discharge from those STPs in the state.
 - (b) Water Quality of Ganga and its tributaries.
6. That, there are 39 Gram panchayats under 9 Blocks i.e.w Kaliganj, Nakashipara, Krishnagar-II, Krishnagar-I, Nabadwip, Santipur, Ranaghat-I, Chakdaha, Kalyani Block and 6 Urban Local Bodies namely Kalyani, Gayeshpur, Chakdaha, Santipur, Nabadwp, Krishnagar adjoining the River Ganga in the District of Nadia.



Sl. No.	Issue	Remarks
I.	Sewage:	
	a) Per day generation of sewage in each city/town within the District.	a) In this connection it may be mentioned here that sewage generation per day of this district is 85.32 MLD .
	b) Quantity of sewage treated per day, city / town wise.	b) Total quantity of sewage treated per day of this district is 33.31MLD . Details have been furnished at Annexure R-1
	c) The number of sewage treatment plant existing and their capacity and mode of disposal in each city / town.	c) i) Total 5 (five) number of sewage treatment plants are existing and their capacity is 49.33 MLD , out of which utilization capacity is [Kalyani(2)-93.29%, Nabadwip(2)-61.54%, Gayeshpur(1)-61.50 . ii) There are Three(3) FSTP & STP are under construction, they are Ranaghat(2) Chakdaha(1) . iii) Treated water is being used for different purposes as per policy prepared by UD & MA Department (June, 2020) . The rest quantity of water is being discharged in surface water body. (Copy of the policy is annexed herewith marked as " Annexure-A ")
	d) Quality of discharged treated sewage from each STP, particularly for fecal coliform.	d) Compliant with the standard set by Hon'ble NGT in its order dated 30-04-2019 /MoEF& CC in its notification dated 13-10-2017.
	e) Time bound plan to meet the gap, if	e) An action plan earmarked to shorten the Gap by way of function all the newly constructed STP namely Chakdaha (15 MLD Capacity) is being work order issued and expected to be completed by December 2025 , STPs of Krishnagar (14 MLD Capacity) are under tendering process. 18.10 MLD capacity STP at Santipur DPR is under examination



any, in generation and treatment of sewage

stage at NMCG. DPR for FSTP at Ranaghat (15 KLD) is under examination stage at NMCG, so as to achieve target of 100% treatment of sewage within shortest possible time. The State is also planning for setting up of STP/s & FSTP/s to mitigate the gap in a phased manner funding from NMCG, AMRUT, & State Funds subject to the availability of land.

f) Details of Hotels, Dharmshala and Ashram operating without proper consent and discharging untreated effluent and the action taken against them.

f) No Hotels, Dharamshala and Ashram operating without proper consent and discharging no untreated effluent in the Jurisdiction and needs no action thereon.

Copy of the report on a-f above is annexed herewith marked as 'Annexure-A'

g) Water quality in river and its tributaries in abutting districts /towns in terms of faecal coliform (MPN/100 ml)

g) The water quality report of the district received from West Bengal Pollution Control Board from month of June, 2024 suggests that the pH is above 7.0units.BOD is also in the satisfied level i.e. as much as BOD level is 3.0 mg/l as per said report.

The report has been described as under:-

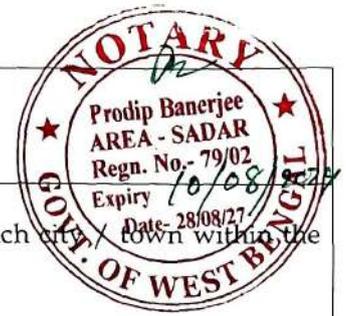
Water Quality of River Ganga during May, 2024 in Nadia							
River	Station	pH (Unit)	DO(mg/l)	BOD(mg/l)	Total Coliform (MPN/100ml)	Fecal Coliform (MPN/100ml)	Fecal Streptococci (MPN/100ml)
Ganga	Nabadwip	7.68	7.3	2.6	2200	1100	70
	Nabadwip	7.68	6.5	2.5	3500	1100	63

Primary Water Quality Criteria for bathing water

1. Fecal Coliform MPN/100ml:	500 (desirable), 2500 (Maximum permissible)
2. Fecal Streptococci MPN/100 ml:	100 (desirable), 500 (Maximum permissible)
3. PH:	Between 6.5-8.5
4. Dissolved Oxygen:	5 mg/l or more
5. Biochemical Oxygen demand 3 day, 27* C	3 mg/l or less

Copy of report annexed herewith marked as 'Annexure-B'

Municipal Solid Waste disposal :



- a) Per day generation of Solid waste in each city / town within the District.
- b) Quantity of solid waste treated per day, in each city / town of the District.
- c) The gap in treatment of solid waste.
- d) Legacy waste and the time bound plan to treat legacy waste.
- e) The manner of utilization of the treated waste as well as rejects arising out of remediation of legacy waste.
- f) Current status of dumping of solid waste with reference to location.

a) Per day generation of Solid waste in each city / town within the District is **427.477 MT**

b) Quantity of solid waste treated per day, in each city / town of the District **143.1 MT**

c) The gap in treatment of solid waste is **284.377 MT**

d) Legacy waste and the time bound plan to treat legacy waste. -

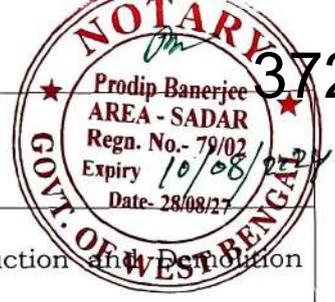
Chakdaha	14,238 MT legacy waste present, expected date of completion is December, 2024
Gayeshpur	In the first phase 12,465 MT legacy waste has been bio remediated. There is a further accumulation of 13,500 MT of legacy waste at present. Tender to be floated by SUDA within August, 2024. Expected date of completion is June, 2025.
Kalyani	In the first phase 60,543 MT of legacy waste has been bio remediated. There is further accumulation of legacy waste 85,000 MT approx.. assessed by KMDA tender to be floated within December, 2024. Expected timeline
Krishnagar	51,802 MT legacy waste have been bio remediated and land reclaimed.
Nabadwip	In first phase 8,967 MT legacy waste is bio remediated. There is further accumulation of 80,000 MT of legacy waste till date. Tender to be invited by SUDA within September, 2024. Expected date of completion June, 2025.
Santipur	In first phase 22,097 MT of legacy waste bio remediated. There is further accumulation of legacy waste and tender floated for drone survey to assess the legacy waste quantity. Expected date of completion June, 2025.

- e) 1. Good earth: Low land filling and partially as soil conditioner in garden.
2. Inert: Low land filling and base course filling in road construction.
3. RDF: Cement manufacturing units.
4. C & D Waste: Used as filler material in road construction.

f) Current status of dumping of solid waste with reference to location

Chakdaha	Ward 19 near core brick manufacturing unit	23.062613N, 88.517296E
Gayeshpur	Ward 16 near VS club	22.955519N, 88.472313E
Kalyani	Ward 6 near Kacharipara	22.960863N, 88.439684E
Krishnagar	Ward 5 Goda Danga	23.405224N, 88.5116291E
Nabadwip	Ward 1 near Bishnupriya station	23.4150386N, 88.356276E
Santipur	Wardf 10 Moylar math	23.2501021N, 88.4116394E

Copy of the report is annexed herewith marked as 'Annexure-C'



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III.	Construction and Demolition waste :	
	<p>a) Total per day generation of C & D waste within the District.</p> <p>b) The detail of plant established for the treatment of C & D waste including the existing capacity and capacity utilization.</p>	<p>a) Total per day generation of Construction and Demolition waste for this district is 37.16 TPD.</p> <p>b) The detail of plant established for the treatment of C & D Waste including the existing capacity and capacity utilization - 0 (zero) (Segregated fractions are being sold and reused and it is planned that remaining to be processed in cluster mode. Identification of land for the establishment of plant is under process.)</p> <p>Copy of the report is annexed herewith marked as 'Annexure-C'</p>
IV.	Industrial Effluent discharge :	
	<p>a) Number of industrial unit discharging their effluent treated /untreated in river Ganga and its tributaries and details of defaulting industrial units.</p> <p>b) Total daily generation</p>	<p>a) 4(Four)Number of industrial unit discharging their effluent treated water in river Ganga and its tributaries and details of industrial units are M/S Supreme Paper Mills, Chakdaha(1Unit), M/S United Breweries Ltd & Fresenius Kabi Oncology Ltd. (2units) Kalyani& M/S AB Mauri India Pvt. Ltd (1 unit) Gayeshpur</p> <p>b) Total daily generation of such industrial waste within the District is 2625 KL</p>

of such industrial waste within the District.

c) The manner of treatment of the industrial waste so generated.

d) The discharge effluent analysis from the CETP and ETP treating the industrial waste from each outlet.

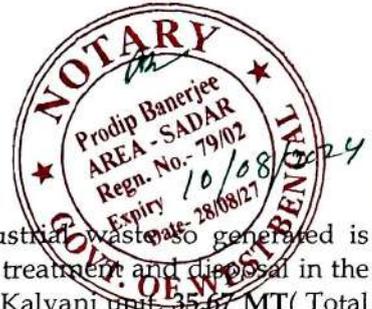
c) The manner of treatment of the industrial waste so generated is Effluent Treatment Plant and manner of its treatment and disposal in the District is 4.17 MT Used for Landfilling for Kalyani unit & 35.67 MT (Total sold or used for landfilling) for Kalyani Unit & 0.34 MT used for landfilling for Gayespur unit.

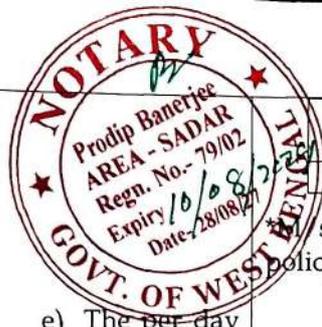
d) The discharge effluent analysis from the CETP and ETP treating the industrial waste from each outlet.

The discharge effluent analysis from the ETP treating the industrial waste from M/s. Supreme Paper Mills is		Please incorporate The permissible limit For comparison.
BOD	NOT DONE	20 mg/l
COD	23.00 mg/l	150 mg/l
TDS	860 mg/l	1600 mg/l
O & G	<5.00 mg/l	10 mg/l
pH (Unit)	7.79	6.5 to 8.5
TSS	18.00 mg/l	30 mg/l

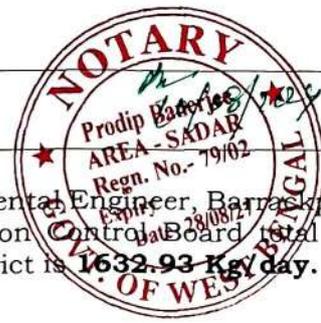
The discharge effluent analysis from the ETP treating the industrial waste from M/s. United Breweries Ltd is		Please incorporate The permissible limit For comparison.
BOD	NOT DONE	30 mg/l
COD	22.00 mg/l	250 mg/l
O & G	<5.00 mg/l	10 mg/l
pH (Unit)	8.37	5.5 to 9.0
TSS	18.00 mg/l	100 mg/l

The discharge effluent analysis from the ETP treating the industrial waste from M/s. Fresenius Kabi Oncology Ltd. is		Please incorporate The permissible limit For comparison.
BOD	NOT DONE	30 mg/l
COD	10.87 mg/l	250 mg/l
Lead	0.01 mg/l	0.1 mg/l
O & G	Below Detection Limit	10 mg/l
pH (Unit)	8.21	6.0 to 8.5
TSS	10.00 mg/l	100 mg/l
Arsenic	Below Detection Limit	0.2 mg/l
Hexavalent Chromium	Below Detection Limit	0.1 mg/l
Mercury	Below Detection Limit	0.01 mg/l

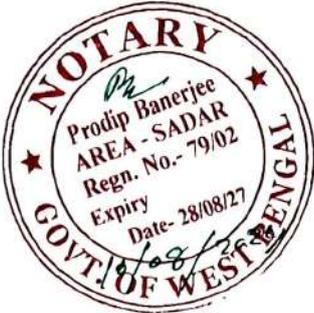




		Phenols	Below Detection Limit	1.0 mg/l
		Phosphate	0.15 mg/l	5.0 mg/l
		<p>s. AB Mauri India Pvt. Ltd has adopted Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) policy. Therefore entire wastewater is recycled in this unit.</p> <p>e) The per day generation of industrial solid waste and manner of its treatment and disposal in the District.</p> <p>e) The per day generation of industrial solid waste is 2625 KL and manner of its treatment and disposal in the Districts 4.17 MT Used for Landfilling for Kalyani unit, 35.67 MT (Total sold or used for landfilling) for Kalyani Unit & 0.34 MT used for landfilling for Gayespur unit.</p> <p>Copy of the report is annexed herewith marked as 'Annexure-D'</p>		
V.	Regulation of Flood Plain Zone :			
	<p>a) If the flood plain zone has been demarcated and the extent of encroachment on the flood plain zone in the District.</p> <p>b) The details of direct discharge of pollutants by the encroachers by the side of the river Ganga and its tributaries in the District.</p>	<p>a-b) For demarcation of Flood Plain Zone in W.B. including this district an Expert Committee was constituted to demarcate Flood Plain Zone in West Bengal. The report of Expert Committee was examined by Irrigation and Waterways Department for their observation . The issue was taken up by Chief Secretary in a meeting with the Stakeholder Departments on 08.07.2022. In the meeting, it was resolved that it is not practically possible to implement the Flood Plain Zone in West Bengal and advice would be sought from Ministry of Jal Shakti on how to proceed in the matter. Letter was sent to MOJS on 28.07.2022 seeking guidance on flood plain demarcation and management in W.B.</p> <p>Again a letter also has been sent on 16.07.2024 by the Additional Chief Secretary, of the Government of West Bengal to the Secretary of Jal Shakti , Department of Water Resources & River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation , Government of India in which he has sought for the guidance about multiple issues regarding Flood plain demarcation and management.</p> <p>Copy of the report is annexed herewith marked as 'Annexure-E'</p>		



VI.	<p>Bio medical waste :</p> <p>a) The per day total generation of bio medical waste in the District.</p> <p>b) The manner of its treatment and disposal.</p>	<p>a) As per report received from Environmental Engineer, Barrackpore Regional Office West Bengal Pollution Control Board total bio medical waste generated in this district is 1632.93 kg/day.</p> <p>b) The manner of treatment and disposal is incineration 1397.68 kg/day and autoclaving 235.25 kg/day respectively. The report is as follows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="523 501 1433 640"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Sl.No</th> <th rowspan="2">Number of Health Care Units</th> <th rowspan="2">Bio-medical waste Generation(in kg/day)</th> <th colspan="2">Bio-medical waste treatment & disposal(in kg/day)</th> <th rowspan="2">Total (in kg/day)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Incineration</th> <th>autoclaving</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>410</td> <td>1632.93</td> <td>1397.68</td> <td>235.25</td> <td>1632.93</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Copy of the report is annexed herewith marked as 'Annexure-F'</p>	Sl.No	Number of Health Care Units	Bio-medical waste Generation(in kg/day)	Bio-medical waste treatment & disposal(in kg/day)		Total (in kg/day)	Incineration	autoclaving	1	410	1632.93	1397.68	235.25	1632.93
Sl.No	Number of Health Care Units	Bio-medical waste Generation(in kg/day)				Bio-medical waste treatment & disposal(in kg/day)			Total (in kg/day)							
			Incineration	autoclaving												
1	410	1632.93	1397.68	235.25	1632.93											
VII.	<p>Mining:</p> <p>a) Number of cases registered within a year against illegal mining in the bed of river Ganga and its tributaries and details of enforcement of mining policy of State and "Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining" (EMGSM - 2020) and Sustainable Sand Mining Management</p>	<p>a)-b) As per report received from Additional District Magistrate and District Land and Land reforms officer , Nadia , No case registered within a year against illegal mining in the bed or flood plains of river Ganga and its tributaries for this Jurisdiction.</p> <p>(Copy of the report is annexed herewith marked as Annexure-G)</p>														

<p>t Guidelines 2016.</p> <p>b) Number of cases registered within a year against illegal mining in the flood plains of river Ganga and its tributaries and details of enforcement of mining policy of State and "Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining" (EMGSM - 2020) and Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines 2016.</p>	
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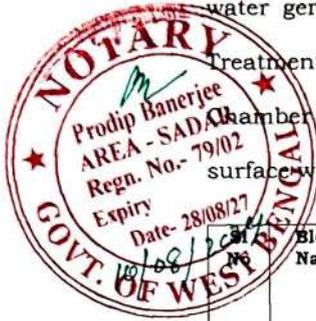
Name of the District: Nadia (Rural Area)

I. Sewage in respect of rural areas adjoining river Ganga under Nadia district:

In Nadia district there are 39 Gram Panchayat under Nine Blocks namely Kaliganj, Nakashipara, Krishnagar-II, Krishnagar-I, Nabadwip, Santipur, Ranaghat-I, Chakdaha, Kalyani adjoining the river Ganga. In Rural areas in respect of Nadia district no STP has been setup. Therefore per day generated Sewage is treated by following process mention hereunder.

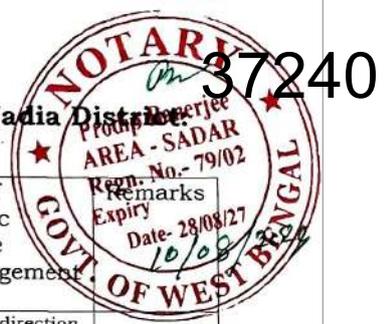
90% households of Rural areas having twin pit toilet. The sewage generated by those household are 100% treated by aerobic decomposition.

The waste water generated by the households are treated by soak pit and leach pit and waste water generated in community level is treated by DEWATS (Decentralized Waste water Treatment System) 5371-NGRBA/SPMG/IEC Activity-427/2017/P-III (2023) vertical filter chamber and community leach pit and thereby it prevent contamination of surface and sub surface water.

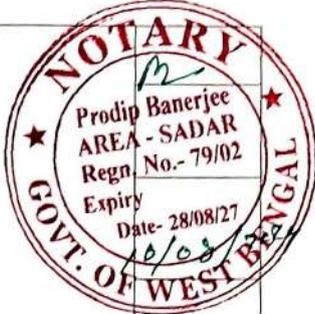


	Block Name	Total Village	No. of GWM Assets	No of Community Soak pits/Leach pits/Magic pits		No of Drainage facility available		No. of community Grey water management systems available	
				No of Assets	Household Covered	No of Assets	Household Covered	No of Assets	Household Covered
1	Chakdah	6	45	12	4119	33	5781	0	0
2	Kaliganj	73	370	150	9479	206	5249	14	1387
3	Kalyani	17	74	27	2383	42	2883	5	1161
4	Krishnagar-I	4	49	15	1771	29	1212	5	637
5	Krishnagar-II	20	114	40	1841	58	2845	16	888
6	Nabadwip	27	220	54	12235	154	12652	12	1374
7	Nakashipara	44	348	200	19870	113	12112	35	10491
8	Ranaghat-I	36	217	79	5885	130	7008	8	860
9	Santipur	31	353	203	15857	121	13995	29	2555
Total		258	1790	780	73440	886	63737	124	19353

II. Solid waste management in respect of rural areas under Nadia District



Sl.No	Name of the Block	Name of the G.P	Total No. of Village	No. of MRF/ Segregation Shade	No. of E-Cart	No. of Composite pit	No. of Plastic Waste Management Unit	Remarks
1	Chakdaha	Chnaduria-I	7	1	2	0	As per direction of State, tender not to be needed and it should be tagged with Haringhata Block	
2	Kaliganj	Faridpur	8	1	1	0	As per direction of State, tender not to be needed and it should be tagged with Nakashipara Block	
3		Gobra	10	0	4	0		
4		Hatgachha	10	0	2	0		
5		Juranpur	7	1	4	0		
6		Kaliganj	13	0	2	0		
7		Matari	7	0	2	0		
8		Plassey-I	5	0	1	0		
9		Plassey-II	2	1	2	0		
10		Rajarampur Ghoraikhetra	14	0	2	0		
11		Kalyani	Chanduria-II	2	0	1		0
12	Kancharapara		10	1	2	0		
13	Sarati		6	0	0	0		
14	Krishnagar-I	Bhaluka	4	0	0	0	Already tagged with Krishnaganj block.	
15	Krishnagar-II	Belpukur	8	0	3	0	Civil Construction done. Machine procurement completed. Electrical work not initiated.	
16		Sadhanpara-I	8	0	1	0		
17		Sadhanpara-II	4	1	1	0		
18	Nabadwip	Bablari	2	0	3	0	Under construction	
19		Charmajdia Charbrahmanagar	2	1	3	2		
20		Fakirdanga Gholpara	1	0	4	0		

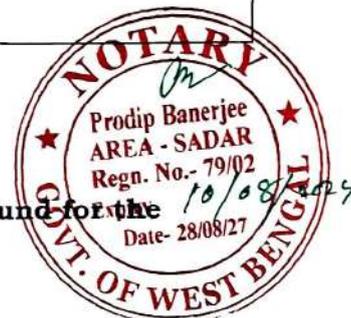
21		Mahisura	7	0	3	0	
22		Majdia Pansila	4	1	4	4	
23		Mayapur Bamanpukur-I	9	1	5	0	
24		Mayapur Bamanpukur-II	6	1	3	7	
25		Swarupganj	3	1	3	0	
26	Nakashipara	Billwagram	11	0	1	0	Civil Construction done. Machine procurement completed. Electrical work not initiated.
27		Dharmada	10	0	2	0	
28		Majhergram	10	0	1	0	
29		Muragachha	5	0	1	0	
30		Nakashipara	8	0	0	0	
31	Ranaghat-I	Anulia	12	1	1	0	Civil Construction done. Machine procurement completed. Electrical work not initiated.
32		Nawpara Masunda	9	1	1	0	
33		Payradanga	9	1	4	9	
34		Tarapur	6	0	1	0	
35	Santipur	Baganchara	9	0	1	0	Civil Construction done. Machine procurement completed. Electrical work not initiated.
36		Beloria-I	6	1	4	0	
37		Belgoria-II	5	1	4	0	
38		Gayershpur	9	0	9	0	
39		Haripur	9	0	3	0	

Copy of the report is annexed herewith marked as 'Annexure-H'

An action taken report against 04 nos. CPCB identified drains in this district has been detailed on format report. The report is as follows:

Action taken against 04 nos CPCB identified drains in Nadia District.				
SLNO	CODE	NAMEOF DRAIN	DIST	Action Taken
1	R6	Ghoshpara drain, Nabadwip	Nadia	Tapped under Nabadwip STP.
2	LS	Majhercher Char Khal, Kalyani	Nadia	DPR preparation under process
3	LS	Bagher khal(fodder Khal)	Nadia	Tapped under Kanchrapara STP
4	L4	Raninagar- Chakdaha	Nadia	Already Considered under the Chakdaha I & D project work

Copy of the report is annexed herewith marked as 'Annexure-I'

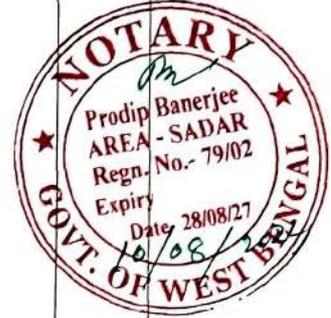


Statement of status of the Scheme and Requisition of fund for the

Scheme/Project under NGP

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme/ project	Location	Sanctioned cost(Balance cost/Administratively Approved cost)	Awarded cost/Tendered Amount	Cumulative fund already received	Cumulative UC submitted (copy of UC against last instalment of fund to be enclosed)	Gross Booked Expenditure against col.8)gross amount inclusive of statutory deductions)	Cumulative physical progress(%) anticipated up till end of indenting month if indent submitted by 7th of the month & up to the end of the next month, 26if indent submitted thereafter	Anticipated gross value of works depending on physical progress shown in col.10	Indent of fund(gross amount inclusion of statutory deductions) Refer to Note below(IT,VAT,ST, Cess/Royalty included

1	Nabadwip I & D work with STP	Nabadwip	Rs.61.23 crore	Capital cost: Rs.40.32 crore O&M:Rs.18.00 Crore Project preparation & Supervision cost Rs.2.91 Crore, Total:61.23 Crore	Rs.32.47 crore	Up-to-date	Rs.32.47 crore	100.00 %	40.32 crore	Rs. 34,980.00
2	Kalyani Sewerage System & STP	Kalyani	Rs.57.87 Crore	Rs.121.10 Crore (Design-Build Cost: 112.06 Crore and O&M Cost: Rs.9.04 Crore)	Rs.117.38 Crore	Up to date	Rs.117.38 Crore	100%	Rs.112.06 Crore	Rs.10,93,701.00
3	Gayeshpur Sewerage integration Project	Gayeshpur	Rs.168.67 Crore	Rs.150.00 Crore (Design-Build: Rs.146.36 Cr. O&M: Rs.3.64 Cr.)	Rs.154.11 Crore	Up-To-date	Rs.154.11 Crore	100%	Rs.146.36 Crore	Rs.20,28,207.00



Revised Fund Utilization of NMCG Project, under GAP Wing, W&S Sector, KMDA

Sl.No	District	Name of Project	Utilization Amount(Cr.)	Total (Crore)
1	Nadia	Kalyani	117.38	303.96
2		Nabadwip	32.47	
3		Gayeshpur	154.11	

Copy of the report is annexed herewith marked as 'Annexure-J'

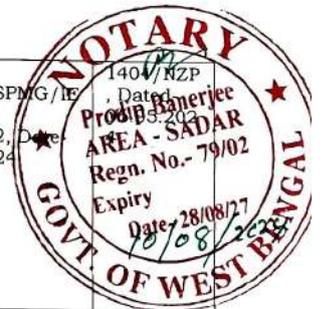
Utilization Certificate:

Any kind of information-education-communication (IEC) program directed by West Bengal state NGRBA program Management Group (WBSPMG) for which District Ganga Committee, Nadia received fund from WBSPMG and District Ganga Committee, Nadia. Nadia district has never received any kind of fund from National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG).

All fund received from WBSPMG, have been utilized by District Ganga Committee, Nadia as per order by Programme Director of West Bengal State NGRBA programme Management Group (WBSPMG) details are as follows:

ULB and Block wise fund release request to DGC, Nadia by ULBs and Blocks on Various IEC activities related to Namami Ganga already held in Nadia District 2023-2024						
Sl.No	Name of IEC Activities & Date of event	WBSPMG Memo No & Date	Sanctioned amount from WBSPMG (Rs.)	Fund request received from	Allotment received from WBSPMG	UC send to WBSPMG
1	Ghat pe Haat	4477(9)-NGRBA/SPMG/IEC Activities-427/2017(P-I)/2018, Dated-28.04.2023	Rs.150000/-	Kaliganj, Nabadwip, Kalyani Block	5604-NGRBA/SPMG/IE C Drive-679/2022, Date-20.03.2024	1404/NZP, Dated-06.05.2024
2	Mission Life campaign	02.05.2023	Rs.200000/-	Kalyani, Chakdaha, Ranaghat-I, Santipur, Nabadwip, Krishnagar-II & I, Nakashipra, Kaliganj Block	5270-NGRBA/SPMG/IE C Drive-679/2022, Dated-08.12.2023	1661/NZP, Dated-27.06.2023
3	International day of yoga on River bank to strengthen River people connect	4675-NGRBA/SPMG/IEC Activities-427/PI/2017 Dated-15.06.2023	Rs.50000/-	Nabdawip Municipality & Santipur Municipality	5270-NGRBA/SPMG/IE C Drive-679/2022, Dated-08.12.2023	1211/NZP, Dated-02.04.2024
4	Swachhta Pakhwada 2023	4252-NGRBA/SPMG/IEC Activities-427/2017(P-II)/218	Rs. 50000/-	Ranaghat-I Block		2994/NZP, Dated-20.09.2023
5	Swachhta Hi Seva	5024-IEC Activities-427/2017, Dated-19.09.2023	Rs. 50000/-	Ranaghat-I Block	5204-NGRBA/SPMG/IE C Drive-679/2022, Dated-09.11.2023	727/NZP, Dated-27.02.2024

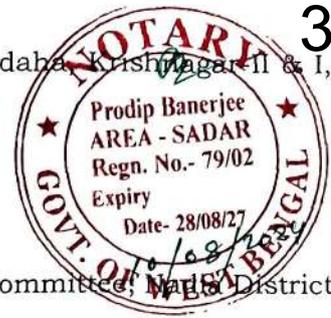
6	Display flex/banners During Durga pujo 2023	5148/9-NGRBA/SPMG/IEC Activities-427/2017/P-III 2023	Rs. 15000/-	Ranaghat-I, Kalyani, Chakdaha Block	5604-NGRBA/SPMG/IE C Drive-679/2022, Date-20.03.2024	1404/NZP, Dated-06.05.2024
7	GangaUtsav	5136/1(10)-NGRBA/SPMG/IEC-Activities-427/2017, Dated-13.10.2023	Rs.94400/-	Nabadwip Block	5604-NGRBA/SPMG/IE C Drive-679/2022, Date-20.03.2024	1404/NZP, Dated-06.05.2024
8	River Festival	5136/1(10)-NGRBA/SPMG/IEC-Activities-427/2017, Dated-13.10.2023	Rs. 148000/-	Chakdaha Block	5604-NGRBA/SPMG/IE C Drive-679/2022, Date-20.03.2024	1404/NZP, Dated-06.05.2024
9	Word wetland Day	5136/1(10)-NGRBA/SPMG/IEC-Activities-427/2017, Dated-13.10.2023	Rs. 100000/-	Krishnagar-II Block	5604-NGRBA/SPMG/IE C Drive-679/2022, Date-20.03.2024	1404/NZP, Dated-06.05.2024
10	Mass Awareness Exhibition	5136/1(10)-NGRBA/SPMG/IEC-Activities-427/2017, Dated-13.10.2023	Rs. 6247/-	District Authority	5604-NGRBA/SPMG/IE C Drive-679/2022, Date-20.03.2024	1404/NZP, Dated-06.05.2024
11	Behavioral Change Communication Activities	5136/1(10)-NGRBA/SPMG/IEC-Activities-427/2017, Dated-13.10.2023	Rs. 50000/-	Kaliganj Block	5604-NGRBA/SPMG/IE C Drive-679/2022, Date-20.03.2024	1404/NZP, Dated-06.05.2024
12	Public Outreach and Knowledge based events in Educational Institutions	5136/1(10)-NGRBA/SPMG/IEC-Activities-427/2017, Dated-13.10.2023	Rs. 100000/-	Ranaghat-I Block	5604-NGRBA/SPMG/IE C Drive-679/2022, Date-20.03.2024	1404/NZP, Dated-06.05.2024
13	Slogan Competition	5371-NGRBA/SPMG/IEC Activity-427/2017/P-III (2023)	Rs. 20000/-	Ranaghat-I & Chakdaha Block	5604-NGRBA/SPMG/IE C Drive-679/2022, Date-20.03.2024	1404/NZP, Dated-06.05.2024
14	Wall painting	5371-NGRBA/SPMG/IEC Activity-427/2017/P-III (2023)	Rs. 10500/-	Ranaghat-I Block	5604-NGRBA/SPMG/IE C Drive-679/2022, Date-20.03.2024	1404/NZP, Dated-06.05.2024
		Total	Rs.10,44,147/-			



7. **Other Associated activities undertaken by DGPC:**

Number of awareness programme conducted as per approved Annual Action Plan for the month of January and February 2024 on Ghat Pe Haat 2024, Behavioural Change Communication, Public Outreach and Knowledge based events, Wall Painting and Slogan Competition on Ganga Pollution Abatement, all programme were organized

at Nabadwip, Santipur, Kaliganj, Nakashipara, Kalyani, Chakdaha, Krishnagar-II & I, Ranaghat-I Block respectively on different dates.



8. That it is submitted that the District Ganga Protection Committee, Nadia District has taken all possible measures for implementing the programmes vis-à-vis work relating to Ganga Pollution Abatement as submitted herein above, which the Hon'ble Tribunal may graciously accept.

9. That the statements as contained in the foregoing paragraph no. 1 to 7 are true to my knowledge and belief based on records as available in the office of the deponent and the rest are my humble submission before this Hon'ble National Green Tribunal.

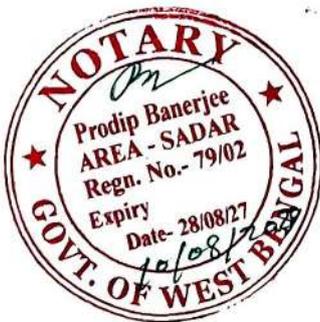
Identified by me

Sayantana Ghosh
sh.

Advocate

Sayantana Ghosh
(Advocate)
Krishnagar Judge's Court
E.No-F/266/159/2007
Email-advratu@gmail.com

Prodip Banerjee
10/8/2024
Deponent
District Magistrate
Nadia



Sl. No. 7 Solemnly affirmed before me
This 10th day of AUG 2024 on
The identification of Advocate/Clerk
Prodip Banerjee
Prodip Banerjee, NOTARY, Govt. of W.B
Judges' Court, Krishnagar, Nadia
10/08/2024.

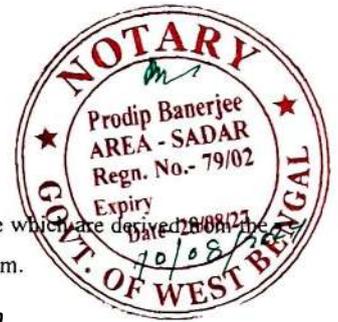
Prodip Banerjee
Prodip Banerjee
Advocate
Notary Govt. of W. Bengal
Date 10/08/2024 Nadia.

VERIFICATION

I, the deponent above named do hereby verify that the content of the above Affidavit are true which are derived from the relevant office records. No part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed there from.

Identified by me


10/08/2024
Deponent
District magistrate
Nadia



Advocate

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN
TRIBUNAL PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

Original Application No.200/2014

(C.W.P. No.3727 /1985)

(I.A.No.340/2022)

In the matter of:

M.C. Mehta

..... Applicant

Versus

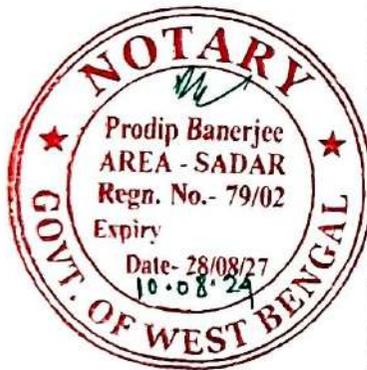
Union of India & others.

..... Respondents

AFFIDAVIT SUBMITTED BY THE
DISTRICT MAGISTRATE & COLLECTOR,
DISTRICT NADIA

Madhumita Bhattacharjee

Advocate
For the State of West Bengal



I. Sewage									
Name of the District: Nadia									
Sl. No	Name of Town	Sewage Generation per day (in MLD)	Quantity of Sewage treated per day (in MLD)	Status of existing Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)				Quality of discharged treated sewage from each STP, particularly for Faecal Coliform	Time bound plan to meet up the gap
				Number of STP	Built up Capacity in MLD	Capacity Utilization in (%)	Mode of disposal in each town		
		[a]	[b]	[c]				[d]	[e]
1	Kalyani	14.14	19.59	2	21.00	93.29%	A) Treated Water is being re-used for different purposes as per policy prepared by UD&MA Deptt. (June, 2020) B) Balance treated water is being discharged in surface water body	Compliant with the standard set by Hon'ble NGT in its order dated 30-04-2019 / MoEFF&CC in its notification dated 13-10-2017.	a) Work order issued for 15 MLD capacity STP at Chakdah (Timeline: December 2025). b) 14 MLD STP at Krishnanagar is under rendering process (Timeline: 18 months from issuance of work order.) c) 18.10 MLD capacity STP at (Santipur), DPR is under examination stage at NMCG. d) DPR for FSTP at Ranaghat (15 KLD) is under examination stage at NMCG.
2	Nabadwip	14.21	10.77	2	20.00	61.54%			
3	Gayeshpur	7.02	2.95	1	8.33	61.50%			
4	Krishnanagar	18.81	NA	NA	NA	NA			
5	Chakdah	11.76	NA	NA	NA	NA			
6	Santipur	19.38	NA	NA	NA	NA			
Total		85.32			49.33				

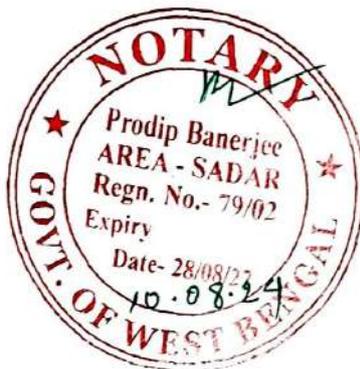
* Utilization capacity is worked out on the basis of as on date design flow of each STP.

Documents are
submitted by
Sayantan Ghosh

Sayantan Ghosh
(Advocate)

Krishnagar Judge's Court
E No-F/255/153/2007
Email-advratu@gmail.com

Treated Wastewater Re-use Policy of Urban West Bengal



June 2020

Prepared by

**Urban Development & Municipal Affairs Department
Government of West Bengal**

Prodip Banerjee
Prodip Banerjee
 Advocate
 Notary Govt. of W. Bengal
 Date 10.08.24 Nadia.

Sayantan Chosh
 (Advocate)
 Krishnagar Judicial Commission
 E.No-F/2007/1
 Email-advrta@...
 ...mail.com

Preface



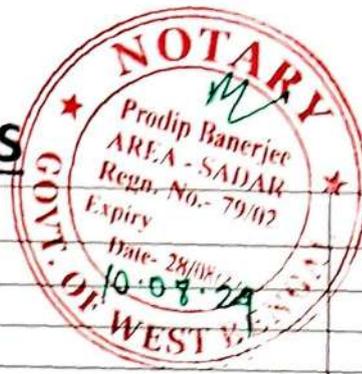
Poor sanitation and wastewater management in developing countries leads to the contamination of fresh water sources and is a major cause of water borne diseases and also affect the health of eco-systems. Around 80% of all waste water is discharged into the surface water bodies without any treatment where it creates health, environmental and climate-related hazards. Urbanization further exacerbates this challenge with increasing wastewater generation, while at the same time using more of Earth's dwindling resources. Recycling and reuse of treated wastewater is an important part of the sanitation cycle and critical in an environment with decreasing freshwater availability and increasing costs for delivering desirable quality water, often from far distance. Recovering the water, energy, nutrients and other precious materials embedded in wastewater is a key opportunity to be seized. Target 6.3 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SGD) commits governments to halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and sustainability, increasing recycling and safe reuse by 2030.

This policy document gives substantial focus to the financial and economic benefits of wastewater recycling from the perspective of public spending. The policy presents possible strategies for city and state planners in view of the sanitation situation and the role of wastewater recycling in the cities in West Bengal, and focuses on recycling at the end of sewage systems with appropriate centralized or decentralized technology solution alongwith extensive public awareness activities.

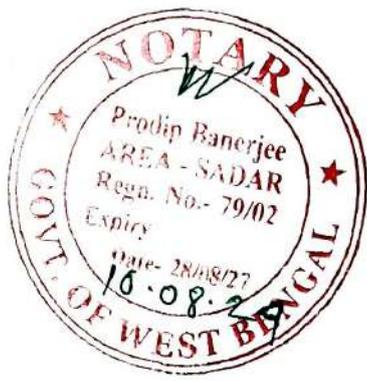
D.:

Sayantana Ghosh
(Advocate)
Krishnagar Judge's Court
No-F1266/1009/27
Adv. V. S. Ghosh

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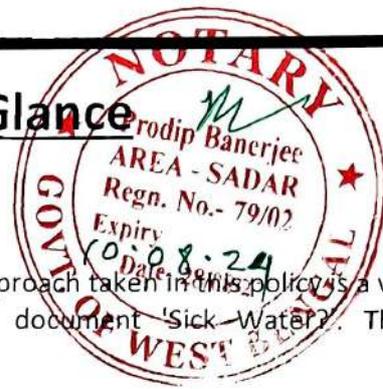
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Overview

Sayantan Ghosh
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Krishnapur Judge's Court
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About Wastewater: At a Glance



What is Wastewater:

Wastewater can have a number of definitions (UN-Water 2015). The approach taken in this policy is a very broad definition following that outlined in the UNEP/UN-Habitat document 'Sick Water?'. Thus, Wastewater is defined as "a combination of one or more of:

- domestic effluent consisting of blackwater (excreta, urine and faecal sludge) and grey- water (kitchen and bathing wastewater);
- water from commercial establishments and institutions, including hospitals;
- industrial effluent, storm water and other urban run-off;
- agricultural, horticultural and aquaculture effluent, either dissolved or as suspended matter

Although, using this definition, the term 'wastewater' clearly encompasses domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural components and also fecal sludge, these are sometimes covered separately in order to clarify or highlight the importance of the individual components or wastewater streams. (UN-Water, 2015).

Types of wastewater:

Wastewater comes in three main types namely Black water, Gray water and Yellow water.

Black water

This is wastewater that originates from toilet fixtures, dish washers, and food preparation sinks. It is made up of all the things that one can imagine going down the toilets, bath and sink drains. They include poop, urine, toilet paper and wipes; body cleaning liquids, anal cleansing water and so on. They are known to be highly contaminated with dissolved chemicals, particulate matter and is very pathogenic.

Gray water

This is wastewater that originates from non-toilet and food fixtures such as bathroom sinks, laundry machines, spas, bathtubs and so on. Technically it is sewage that does not contain poop or urine. Gray water is treated very differently from Black water and is usually suitable for re-use.

Yellow water

This is basically urine collected with specific channels and not contaminated with either black water or gray water.

Sources of wastewater

Domestic Sewage

This includes all wastewater generated by home dwellings, public restrooms, hotels, restaurants, motels, resorts, schools, places of worship, sports stadiums, hospitals and other health centres, apartments and the like. They all produce high volumes of wastewater.

Non-sewage

This includes water from floods (storm water), runoff (rainwater running through cracks in the ground and into gutters), water from swimming pools, water from car garages and cleaning centres including laundromats, beauty salons, commercial kitchens, energy generation plants, industries and so on.

Wastewater is also generated from agricultural facilities. Water used for cleaning in animal farms, washing harvested produce and cleaning farm equipment.



How is wastewater harmful?

In certain parts of the world, especially in developing countries, wastewater is pumped directly into the sea or into fresh water bodies without any form of treatment. In other parts of developed countries, lack of adequate wastewater treatment infrastructure, maintenance and outdated systems heavily compromise wastewater treatment efforts. The effects of this (either treated or partly treated) can be classified in the following:

Water pollution:

Fresh water bodies and marine waters, into which wastewater is discharged may be polluted and rendered unsafe for human use. Depending on what is discharged, aquatic life may be harmed too.

Water security:

There is water scarcity in many places in the world. Wastewater discharged on lands can leach into underground water tables and potentially contaminate aquifers and underground water. If discharged in freshwater bodies, it may render water sources unsuitable for use.

Ecosystem services:

All ecosystems are connected and they all ultimately depend on water. Similarly, all water (surface and underground) is connected. This means careless wastewater discharge can have some serious ripple effect. One common effect of wastewater is the eutrophication of fresh water bodies and oceans. If one part of the ecosystem chain is destroyed, it can upset its entire food chain.

Agriculture / Fisheries / Tourism:

Wastewater for irrigation may contain unsuitable chemicals and higher concentrations of nutrients needed for crops. This can result in delay and under yielding. Wastewater used for animal farming may also contain harmful things and chemicals dissolved in them. Animals may die, and there is a chance that humans that eat such animals may be harmed too. In some places, fecal sewage is discharged directly into the sea/river. The discharge contains pathogens and harmful dissolved chemicals which can affect fishing in that area. The smell and such behavior do not encourage tourism to that area.

Health of urban and rural populations:

Wastewater is a big health issue, as it carries and transports a myriad of diseases and illnesses. It is believed that about 2.2 million people die each year (globally) from diarrhoeal disease. (WHO) At least 1.8 million children under five years die every year due to water related disease, or one every 20 seconds (WHO, 2018).

What is Waste water Management?

Wastewater management is the process of taking wastewater and treating/managing it in order to reduce the contaminants to acceptable levels so as to be safe for discharge into the environment. There are effectively two basic types of wastewater treatment: centralized and decentralized. Centralized systems are large-scale systems that gather wastewater from many users for treatment at one or a number of sites, whereas decentralized systems are dealing with wastewater from individual users, or small clusters of users, at the neighborhood or small community level.

The choice between centralized or decentralized wastewater management systems will depend upon a number of different factors, but it is important that full consideration be given to both the options rather than the situation that has existed in the past where sewerage was often considered to be the only 'proper' form of urban sanitation (UN-Water, 2015).

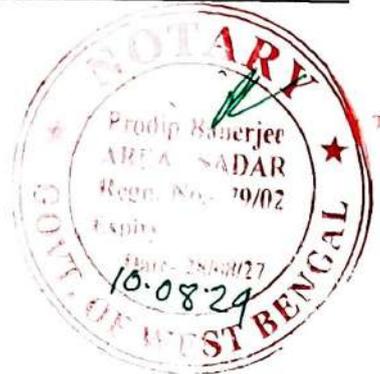
Sayanlan Ghosh
(Advocate)
Kolkata Bar Association
E.No. 120/11/92/007
Email: sayanlan@rediffmail.com

(Signature)

Availability of Water in West Bengal

- ❖ West Bengal possesses 7.5% of Water Resources of India.
- ❖ Annual Per capita availability of fresh Water:

Year	Water Availability (in m ³)
1961	5177
2001	1869
2025	1341



- ❖ Availability of Surface Water is 13.29 Million hectare meters (M.ham), 40% of it is useable.
- ❖ Availability of Ground Water is 2.38 M.ham, totally useable.

Requirement of Water in West Bengal in (M.ham)

Sector	2000	2011	2025
Agriculture	5.38	7.71	10.98
Domestic	0.26	0.28	0.38
Industry	0.26	0.38	0.59
Power (Thermal)	0.31	0.00	0.00
Inland Navigation	3.63	3.63	3.63
Forestry	0.01	0.01	0.01
Ecology, Environment and Others	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total (M.ham)	10.85	13.02	16.60

* Source: State Irrigation Department

Shortfall of Water in West Bengal

As the supply of water is naturally constrained and demand is increasing in leaps and bounds the GAP in between is extending with time.

GROWTH OF POPULATION AND DECLINING PER CAPITA WATER		
YEAR	POPULATION (in Crore)	PER CAPITA WATER (in cu.m)
1951	2.63	2574
1961	3.49	1940
1971	4.43	1528
1981	5.46	1240
1991	6.81	996
2001	8.02	844
2011	9.40	720

* Source: State Irrigation Department

Water Requirement vs Supply		
YEAR	Water Requirement (M.ham)	Deficit
2001	10.85	38%
2011	13.02	48%
2025	16.60	59%

* Source: State Irrigation Department


Sayantan Ghosh
 (Advocate)
 High Court
 22-B-F/26C/159/2017
 Email: sayantan@sunil.com

Main Features of Urban West Bengal

Area of West Bengal: 88752 sq. km.

Total No. of Districts: 23 nos.

Area of Statutory Towns of West Bengal: 2742.21 sq. km. (3.09% of Total Area of WB)

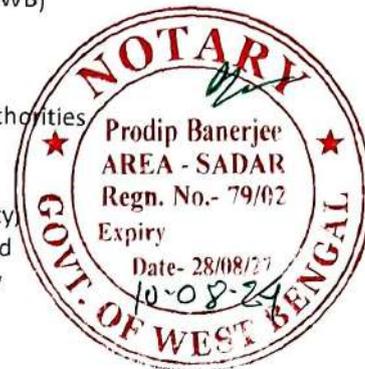
Total Towns:

1. 125 Statutory Urban Local Bodies having 2938 Wards
 - 7 Municipal Corporations; 115 Municipalities; 3 Notified Area Authorities

2. 782 Census Towns

Three Industrial Township Authorities – Nabadiganta Industrial Township Authority, Bantala Industrial Township Authority and Golden City Industrial Township Authority

Development Authority – 19 Nos.



Urban Growth:

- Density of Urban Population – 6798 per sq. km. (highest in India)
- 30% of the total Urban Population live in Slum Areas
- Population share in size classes of towns to total Urban Population (Census 2011):

Sl No	Category of Town	Population Range	No. of Towns	Total Population
1	Municipal Corporation		7	8591218
2	A	above 2,15,000	13	4013321
3	B	above 1,70,000 to 2,15,000	8	1548015
4	C	above 85,000 to 1,70,000	34	4010347
5	D	above 35,000 to 85,000	42	2321142
6	E	below 35,000	21	473658
	TOTAL		125	20957701

Sl No	Town Size Classes	No. of Towns	Total Population
1	I (> 1000000 population)	3 MC	6726212
2	I (> 500000 - 1000000 population)	3 MC	1698139
3	I (> 100000 - 500000 population)	1 MC & 47 Municipality	9040626
4	II (50000-99999 pop.)	33 Municipality	2334791
5	III (20000-49999 pop.)	29 Municipality & 1 Notified Area Authority	1036389
6	IV (10000-19999 pop.)	5 Municipality & 2 Notified Area Authority	112417
7	V (5000-9999 pop.)	1 Municipality	9127
	TOTAL	125	20957701

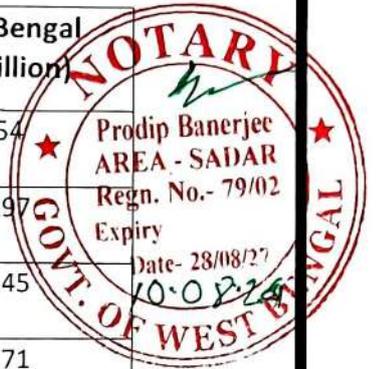
Service Level Scenario of Piped Water Supply in Urban West Bengal

Piped Water Supply				
Sl No	Indicator	Service Level Benchmark	Present Status (Average)	Gap
1	Household level coverage (%)	100%	56%	44%
2	Per capita supply of water	135 lpcd	72 lpcd	63 lpcd

Comparative Urban Growth of India and West Bengal

Sl.No.	Years	India (In Million)	West Bengal (in Million)
1	1961	78.16	8.54
2	1971	107.82	10.97
3	1981	159.46	14.45
4	1991	217.61	18.71
5	2001	285.36	22.43
6	2011	377.11	29.1

Source: 1. Census of India



Urbanization in West Bengal

Year	Total Population (in Million)	Urban Population (in Million)	% of Urban Population
1981	54.6	14.4	26.37%
1991	68.1	18.7	27.46%
2001	80.17	22.5	28.06%
2011	91.2	29.1	31.90%

Some Statistic of Urban West Bengal

Sl. No.	Particulars	Generation/ Capacity (MLD) As on 2020
1.	Estimated Sewage Generation	2758.07
2.	Estimated Sewage Treatment Capacity exist	2039

In West Bengal, an Internationally recognized Energy Efficient natural Sewage Treatment System acting as carbon sink was established in East Kolkata Wet Land. Here 900 MLD domestic sewage are getting treated in a energy efficient natural treatment system, which is regularly being used in pisciculture.

D. Al.

Water Demand with Projected view of next 50 years in West Bengal

Sl No	Municipality/ Corporation	Population in 2020	Rate of Growth per year	Population in 2070
1	West Bengal Urban Area	31,819,118	1.585%	69,850,157

		Ultimate Year 2070	Units	Remarks
Projected Population		69850157	Nos.	Based on population computed
Floating Population @	2.00%	1397003	Nos.	Assumed
Total Population		71247160	Nos.	
Population Served in LPCD @	135	9618366619	Lit/Day	CPHEEO Manual
Institutional & Industrial Demand @	8.00%	769469330	Lit/Day	Assumed
Fire Fighting @ $100000(\text{Popu}/1000)^{0.5}$		26692164	Lit/Day	CPHEEO Manual
UFW @	15%	1562179217	Lit/Day	CPHEEO Manual
Total Estimated Demand		11976707329	Lit/Day	
Total Estimated Demand		11976.71	MLD	
Required demand for next 50 years in KMA area		2635.00	MGD	


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Capacity of STP in Towns beside Ganga River

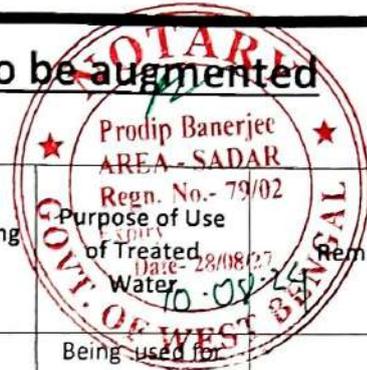
Sl.No.	Town	District	Agency Responsible for Construction and/or O & M	Installed Capacity (MLD)
1	(a)Kolkata- (b)Cossipore Chitpore (c)Graden reach	Kolkata	KMC	122.50
2	(a) Howrah (b) Kona (c) Howrah STP (d) Anupara (e) North Howrah	Howrah	KMDA	127.00
3	Ulluberia		KMDA	
4	Serampore		KMDA	18.90
5	Chandanagar		KMDA	22.70
6	Bhadreswar		KMDA	7.60
7	Champdani		KMDA	0.30
8	Bansberia		KMDA	0.30
9	Baidyabati		KMDA	6.00
10	Konnagar		KMDA	
11	Rishra		KMDA	
12	Uttarpara-Kotrung		KMDA	22.00
13	Hooghly-Chinsurah		KMDA	29.30
14	Panihati		KMDA	12.00
15	Titagarh		KMDA	23.00
16	Bhatpara		KMDA	61.00
17	Baranagar		KMDA	
18	Kamarhati		KMDA	40.00
19	Garulia	North 24 Parganas	KMDA	7.90
20	Naihati		KMDA	11.60
21	Halisahar		KMDA	6.50
22	Barrackpore		KMDA	24.00
23	Khardah		KMDA	3.00
24	Kanchrapara		KMDA	18.00
25	Maheshtala	South 24 Parganas	KMDA	26.00
26	Budge Budge		KMDA	9.30
27	Diamond Harbour		KMDA	0.52
28	Nabadwip		KMDA	19.50
29	Kalyani		KMDA	21.00
30	Gayeshpur		KMDA	8.33
31	Santipur	Nadia	KMDA	6.00
32	Krishnanagar		MED	
33	Chakdah		MED	
34	Ranaghat		KMDA	11.80
35	Katwa	Burdwan	KMDA	10.45
36	Haldia	Purba Mednipur	MED	
37	English Bazar	Malda	MED	
38	Murshidabad		KMDA	11.96
39	Jaigunj-Ajimganj		KMDA	8.00
40	Dhulian	Murshidabad	MED	
41	Jangipur		KMDA	13.00
42	Behrampore		KMDA	3.70
43	Raiganj	Uttar Dinajpur	MED	
44	North Barrackpore	North 24 Parganas	KMDA	14.85
Total				728.01

Status of old STPs maintained

SL. No.	Location of STP	Year of Commissioning	STP Capacity	Technology Adopted	Present Functional Status	Purpose of Use of Treated Water
1.	Baidyabati	2007	6.00 MLD	Oxidation Pond	Operational	Used in pisciculture purpose
2.	Champdani	2009	1.00 MLD	Aerated Lagoon	Non-operational	-
3.	Bhadreswar	2006	7.60 MLD	Aerated Lagoon	Operational	Used in pisciculture purpose
4.	Bansberia	2009	1.00 MLD	Waste Stabilization Pond	Non-operational	-
5.	Chandannagar	1993	22.70 MLD	Bio-filter and Waste Stabilization Pond	Operational	Used in pisciculture purpose and partially for agriculture
6.	Garulia	2004	7.90 MLD	Waste Stabilization Pond	Non-operational	-
7.	Titagarh	1989	23.00 MLD	WSP, ASP and Low Cost STP	Operational	Used for agricultural purpose
8.	Seerampore	1990	18.90 MLD	Trickling Filter	Non-operational	-
9.	Uttarpara – Kotrung, Konnagar and Rishra	2007	22.00 MLD	Low Cost STP	Operational	Used for pisciculture and for agricultural purpose
10.	Panihati	1993	12.00 MLD	Low Cost STP	Non-operational	-
11.	Naihati	2009	11.56 MLD	ASP	Operational	-


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Status of new STP augmented / to be augmented



SL. No.	Location of STP	STP Capacity	Expected Date of Commissioning / Already Commissioned	Technology Being Adopted	Purpose of Use of Treated Water	Remarks
1.	Kalyani	21.00 MLD	2018	Trickling Filter and Waste Stabilization Pond	Being used for pisciculture and proposed for Agriculture and Industrial use	Already Commissioned
2.	Hooghly – Chinsurah	29.30 MLD	2022	SBR	-	Tendering Stage
3.	Mahestala	30.20 MLD	2022	SBR	-	
4.	Budge Budge	9.50 MLD	2020	SBR	-	Work in Progress
5.	Baranagar – Kamarhati	60.00 MLD	2022	Trickling Filter	-	LOA Awarded
6.	Halisahar	16.00 MLD	2020	SBR	-	Work in Progress
7.	Bhatpara	60.50 MLD	2018	FBBS Technology	Partially used for pisciculture	Already Commissioned
8.	Barrackpore	24.00 MLD	2020	SBR	-	Work in Progress
9.	Kona	62.00 MLD	2022	SBR & WSP	-	LOA Awarded
10.	Arupara	65.00 MLD	2022	SBR	-	
11.	Kanchrapara	18.00 MLD	2022	Aerated Lagoon	-	In the process of finalization of tender


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Industrial Waste Water Treatment



Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) and/or Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) are integral part of industrial wastewater management systems. A CETP caters to a number of industrial units with same or closely similar industrial processes as only in such case the CETP can be designed in respect of the treatment chemistry. ETPs are the ultimate step of wastewater treatment by any industry before discharge to the environment. It is a compulsion for any water polluting industrial unit to have a suitable ETP treating the wastewater to the required discharge standard.

Depending on two wastewater components, (1) the volume of discharge and (2) the wastewater quality, "Grossly Polluting Industries (GPI)" has been identified in the state. Such GPIs are considered to be highly water polluting industries. At present West Bengal has 46 such Industries. An account of the quantum of wastewater discharge by these industrial units is provided in table below. The wastewater discharged by these industries will be identified in the first place for further treatment and reuse in (1) the same industry, or, (2) in industries or establishments nearby. As industrial wastewater, even after treated to the prescribed discharge standard, may contain substances unsuitable for certain uses, reuse of industrial wastewater requires a level of scrutiny before specific re-use.

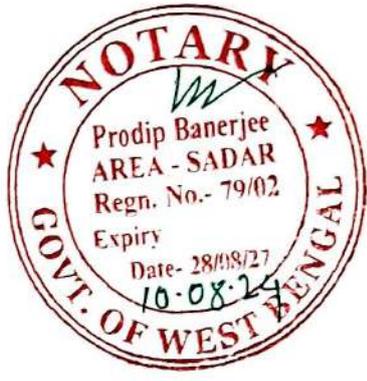
An industrial unit will have to submit specific application to the State Pollution Control Board about the scheme of the re-use and can initiate such activity after specific approval by the State Board. The State Government shall actively consider incentive scheme(s) for the industries willing for initiating wastewater re-use schemes.

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Industrial Waste Water Discharge

An account of wastewater discharge by Grossly Polluting Industries in West Bengal

INDUSTRY NAME	DISTRICT	WASTE WATER DISCHARGE QUANTITY (MB / Day)
BALLAVPUR PAPER MFG. ITD	Burdwan	288
Bardhaman Dharmaraj Paper Mill Private Limited	Burdwan	8
Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP)	Burdwan	22360
EAST INDIA PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LIMITED (DURGAPUR WORKS)	Burdwan	140
Krishna Tissues Private Limited	Burdwan	620
SAIL-IISCO Steel Plant	Burdwan	32700
The Durgapur Projects Limited	Burdwan	57500
Bengal Beverages Pvt. Ltd.	Hooghly	730
Berger Paints India Ltd. (BAICL Divn.)	Hooghly	80
Dankuni Coal Complex, S.E.C.L.	Hooghly	1000
Grasim Industries Limited (Unit - Aditya Birla Insulators)	Hooghly	208
ITC Limited, PSPD, Unit: Tribeni	Hooghly	14000
Kesoram Rayon - Unit of Cygnet Industries Ltd.	Hooghly	11670
Mother Dairy Calcutta	Hooghly	700
Nalco Water India Limited	Hooghly	33
PMC Rubber Chemicals India Pvt. Ltd.	Hooghly	244
BERGER PAINTS INDIA LIMITED	Howrah	72.2
PEPSICO INDIA HOLDINGS PVT. LTD. (FRITOLAY DIVISION)	Howrah	1312.4
Britannia Industries Limited	Kolkata	236
Diamond Beverages (P) Limited	Kolkata	213
Gun and Shell Factory	Kolkata	2278
Hindustan Unilever Limited	Kolkata	300
Adani Wilmar Limited	Medinipore(E)	107
Exide Industries Limited	Medinipore(E)	630
Haldia Petrochemicals Limited	Medinipore(E)	11470
Indian Oil Corporation Limited- Haldia Refinery	Medinipore(E)	6300
IVL Dhunseri Petrochem Industries Private Limited	Medinipore(E)	403
MCPI Private Limited	Medinipore(E)	30792
Ruchi Soya Industries Limited	Medinipore(E)	130
Shree Renuka Sugars Ltd	Medinipore(E)	740
Tata Chemicals Limited	Medinipore(E)	45
UPL Limited (United Phosphorus Limited)	Medinipore(E)	72
UNIGLOBAL PAPERS PVT. LTD	Medinipore(W)	210
UNITECH PAPERS MILLS PVT. LTD	Medinipore(W)	242
AB Mauri India Pvt. Ltd.	Nadia	225
Khaitan (India) Ltd.	Nadia	200
SUPREME PAPER MILLS LTD	Nadia	1230
EMAMI PAPER MILLS LTD. (UNIT-GULMOHAR)	North 24-Parganas	900
EXIDE INDUSTRIES LIMITED, SHYAMNAGAR UNIT	North 24-Parganas	1660
INDIAN PULP AND PAPER PRIVATE LIMITED	North 24-Parganas	241.25
METAL & STEEL FACTORY (ORDNANCE FACTORY, MINISTRY OF DEFENCE)	North 24-Parganas	4411
IFB AGRO INDUSTRIES LTD (Noorpur- 743368)	South 24-Parganas	1189
Kohinoor Paper & Newsprint Pvt. Ltd.	South 24-Parganas	12
UNITED BREWERIES LIMITED, KALYANI UNIT	Nadia	950
Krishna Tissues Private Limited	Burdwan	620
Nataraj Electro Casting	Burdwan	2
CETP of Bantala Leather Complex	South 24-Parganas	20000



Policy Statement

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Sayantan Ghosh".

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proportional increase in civic amenities is already putting pressure on water resource management in urban areas. By 2050, half of India's population will live in urban areas and face issues around water. These bring more into focus on the institutional arrangements and delivery mechanisms of this scarce and non-substitutable resource.

West Bengal is the most densely populated state of India at 1000 persons per square km. Its average urban density is much higher at around 7500 persons per square km. West Bengal has liberal water availability as a natural resource that supports intensive rain-fed agriculture. However the pressure on urban water resources has been increasing over some years due to increasing population, low investment in supply augmentation and dilapidating state of existing systems. It is realized that current and future fresh water demand could be met by enhancing water use efficiency and demand management.

With rapid expansion of cities and domestic water supply, quantity of wastewater is increasing in the same proportion. As per CPHEEO estimates about 70-80% of total water supplied for domestic use gets generated as wastewater. The per capita wastewater generation by the class-I cities and class-II towns, representing 72% of urban population in India, has been estimated to be around 98 lpcd while that from the National Capital Territory-Delhi alone (discharging 3,663 mld of wastewaters, 61% of which is treated) is over 220 lpcd (CPCB, 1999). As per CPCB estimates, the total wastewater generation from Class I cities (498) and Class II (410) towns in the country is around 35,558 and 2,696 MLD respectively. While, the installed sewage treatment capacity is just 11,553 and 233 MLD, respectively, thereby leading to a gap of 26,468 MLD in sewage treatment capacity. Maharashtra, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Gujarat are the major contributors of wastewater (63%; CPCB, 2007a). Further, as per the UNESCO and WWAP (2006) estimates (Van-Rooijen *et al.*, 2008), the industrial water use productivity of India (TWP, in billion constant 1995 US\$ per m³) is the lowest (i.e. just 3.42) and about 1/30th of that for Japan and Republic of Korea. It is projected that by 2050, about 48.2 BCM (132 billion litres per day) of wastewaters (with a potential to meet 4.5% of the total irrigation water demand) would be generated thereby further widening this gap (Bhardwaj, 2005). Thus, overall analysis of water resources indicates that in coming years, there will be a twin edged problem to deal with reduced fresh water availability and increased wastewater generation due to increased population and industrialization.

Though wastewater reuse is endorsed in many policies and programmes, there is a lack of clear guidelines and frameworks to support the implementation of such projects. As a result, the reuse of reclaimed water for non-potable purposes continues to face challenges. The problem is further exacerbated by limited enforcement of the restriction to extract groundwater for non-potable purposes. More detailed policies and stronger enforcement is needed for wastewater reuse projects to be viable.

To address these issues in a coordinated and focused manner by the development actors, a need has been felt to articulate an uniform State Policy on treated waste water re-use with specific direction towards the reforms in planning, institutional framework, capacity building, research & development, legal & regulatory measures, financial arrangement, public-private partnership, technology upgradation, community participation and awareness. The UD & MA Department has formulated this Policy taking the note of the National Policy of Government of India.

This Policy is applicable to the interventions carried out by Urban Development & Municipal Affairs Department, Development Authorities, Urban Local Bodies and private organizations in urban areas. Other Departments and Institutions carrying out similar/related projects in urban areas are also requested to follow this Policy.



2. Statement of Intent:

The Government intends to shift his role from 'Provider' to 'Provider cum Facilitator cum Regulator' in sustainable management of water resources by way of establishing an effective system of re-use of treated wastewater by the urban citizens of West Bengal thereby reducing dependency on fresh ground/surface water resources bringing reforms in the areas of Planning, Institution, Finance, Technology and Legal & Regulation.

3. Objectives:

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3.1. Immediate Objective: (2 Years)

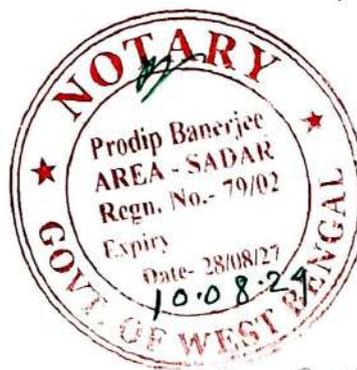
- To assess sources of generation of wastewater and quantity of wastewater production in urban West Bengal and to create a GIS enabled MIS
- To identify bulk users of water like Industrial Clusters, Metro rail, Indian Railways, Infrastructure Projects, Construction Sectors, Agriculture, Bus Depots and Public Works Department, and quantify their potential water demand as bulk user of water.
- To assess the existing centralized and decentralized plants of wastewater treatment especially the Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) & Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) and take appropriate measures for upgradation or expansion.
- To identify centralized and decentralized options of wastewater treatment and its application in appropriate places.
- To develop land bank for centralized wastewater treatment plants
- To develop an integrated approach in wastewater management bringing coordinated mission between several Government Departments and Private Sector.
- To develop several issue-based policies & actions and review the existing legal & regulatory measures to bring reforms in wastewater management and its re-use.
- To ensure employment opportunities in wastewater management and its re-use
- To attract investment in wastewater management with innovative financial mechanisms.
- To formulate a comprehensive plan on water resource management including wastewater management with active community participation in Urban Wastewater Treatment and its re-use in cost effective manner.

3.2. Medium Term Objective: (next 4 Years)

- To develop a comprehensive institutional arrangement in all levels either through new establishment of institution or re-orienting institutions responsible for proper planning, implementation, monitoring, conflict resolution and grievance redressal of wastewater treatment & its re-use with appropriate management system, and leveraging awareness about green habit and collective behavioural change amongst all citizens.
- To implement the comprehensive plan on water resource management including wastewater management in urban West Bengal in phased manner subject to availability of finance.
- To establish an appropriate system of operation and maintenance of the wastewater treatment infrastructure through active involvement of the citizens.

3.3. Long Term Objective: (next 4 Years)

- Planned wastewater treatment infrastructure and its re-use are fully functional and maintained in each city.
- Reduce pressure on potable water (fresh ground and surface water) vis a vis reduce pressure on wastewater treatment facilities.



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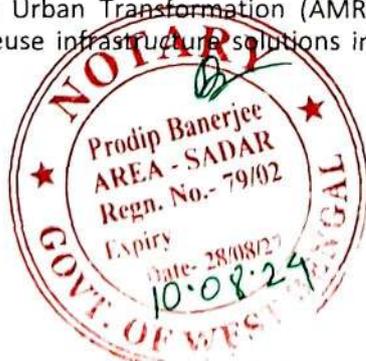
4. Key issues:

- Wastewater management happening in piecemeal manner.
- Lack of awareness among all stakeholders in treatment and disposal of wastewater: As a result, there is insufficient focus on ensuring adequate coverage of network sewerage, and connections to the same; or on decentralised options, where network sewerage may not be viable; and on the health hazards for use of untreated wastewater in agriculture.
- Viability of urban wastewater treatment facilities: Lack of revenue generation from sanitation services in urban centres and/or fiscal transfers for the same are inadequate to ensure operation and maintenance of wastewater treatment plants to required standards. Consequentially, secondarily treated wastewater often does not meet regulatory standards, and is unfit for reuse.
- Lack of clear guidelines and framework: While wastewater reuse finds mention in several policies and programmes, there is an absence of a clear framework to support implementation of projects in a manner that aligns stakeholder interests and priorities, and is operationally sustainable
- Institutional coordination: Water plays a significant role in several sectors, including urban, agriculture, industries and power. There is a need for a platform for interaction and coordination among sectoral departments and other concerned stakeholders to facilitate greater synergies and collaboration towards efficient resource use.

5. Alignment with International/ National Policies and Frameworks

Several policy and guideline documents in India recognized the concept of waste water re-use, and the need to include the same in water supply management programs. Specifically, this policy aligns with the following national and international agenda:

- UN Sustainable Development Goals: The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are focused, among other areas, on environmental protection and prosperity creation. In particular, the policy aligns with the following SDGs: SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being; SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation; SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth; SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities.
- National Water Policy 2012: The National Water Policy 2012 promotes and incentivizes the reuse of wastewater, including through Section 6.3: 'Recycling and reuse of water, including return flows, should be the general norm'; Section 7.3: 'Recycling and reuse of water, after treatment to specified standards, should also be incentivized through a properly planned tariff system'; and Section 11.7: 'Subsidies and incentives should be implemented to encourage ... and recycling / reuse, which are otherwise capital intensive.
- National Service Level Benchmarks; National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP): The National Service Level Benchmarks, instituted by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India, establish a 20% target for reuse of urban wastewater generated.
- Power Tariff Policy (revised, 2016): The revised power tariff policy mandates thermal power plants within 50 kms of a city STP to off-take all the treated wastewater from the STP. Charges incurred in conveyance of wastewater from the STP to the power plant are eligible for pass through in the power tariff.
- Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT): Following the policy guidelines implementation of wastewater reuse infrastructure solutions in selected towns and cities has been taken up.




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6. Policy Actions:

6.1. Institutional Set up for Implementation, Monitoring and Management:

- State Level High Powered Committee should be constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government of West Bengal alongwith the other members – the Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary/Secretary from the Departments of Health & Family Welfare, Environment, PHED, MSME, Water Investigation, Irrigation & Water Ways, UD & MA, P&RD and Commerce & Industry, for overall supervision, monitoring and policy advice.
- A State Level Steering Committee should be constituted under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary/Secretary, UD & MA Department alongwith the representatives of Health & Family Welfare, Environment, WBPCB, PHED, P&RD, MSME, Water Investigation, Irrigation & Water Ways, UD & MA and Commerce & Industry, for supervising the regular implementation and monitoring of wastewater treatment and its use.
- Urban Development & Municipal Affairs Department should act as Nodal Department for implementation of Treated Wastewater Re-use Policy and its action plan.
- State Urban Development Agency under UD & MA Department should act as Nodal Agency for implementation of Treated Wastewater Re-use Policy and its action plan.
- A State Level Waste Water Management Cell with sufficient experts should be established at SUDA for day to day monitoring and technical advisory.
- Technical support in implementation should be provided by Municipal Engineering Directorate. If required, professional technical agency may be engaged.
- The primary responsibility of Urban Local Body is to aware the citizen and industries towards treatment of wastewater and its reuse implementing all legal provisions, even imposition of fine for non treatment. In this connection, ULBs will get strong support from WBPCB.
- The Development Authorities/Unnayan Parishads should be responsible for implementation and O&M of large Sewage Treatment Plants, whereas the Urban Local Bodies should be responsible for implementation and O&M of small Sewage Treatment Plants and decentralized wastewater treatment plants.
- The Urban Local Bodies should promote establishment of decentralized wastewater treatment plants and rain water harvesting technologies encouraging the citizen through incentives.
- ULBs and Development Authorities should constitute Task Force for implementation and monitoring of treatment of wastewater & its use in their jurisdiction.
- Requirement of manpower resource gap in ULBs/Development Authorities should be addressed by way of filling up the vacant posts or engaging outsourced agency.



6.2. Development and Maintenance of Information Base and planning:

A Comprehensive Database Development and appropriate Management Information System utilizing GIS platform should be established for regular assessment of water demand, wastewater generation and reuse of treated wastewater in several sectors and mapping the requirement/location of centralized and decentralized treatment plants. For this following steps should be adopted:

- Develop coordination between UD & MA Department, Environment Department, PHED and Water Resource Investigation & Development Department
- Develop coordinated information sharing mechanism between water promotion departments like UD&MA, PHED and Water Resource Investigation & Development Department, and ULBs/Development Authorities
- Develop GIS enabled Management Information System for the cities.
 - i) Preparation of Geo-referenced City base Map
 - ii) Conducting Technical Surveys like Plane Table, Contour Survey
 - iii) Conducting Study on 'as is' situation of underground water, surface water, water lines, sewer lines etc.
 - iv) Conducting Socio-Economic Survey and Development of Management Information System

- v) Integration of Spatial Data with the information of abovementioned surveys/studies to create GIS enabled MIS.
- vi) Establishment of Central Data Monitoring Centre
- Develop coordination between UD & MA Department and Land & Land Reforms Department for updation of Land Records of the cities and development of Land Bank for plants.
 - Provision of manpower & development of physical infrastructure for maintaining database development & management system in the concerned Departments especially in UD & MA Department, Development Authorities, Unnayan Parishads, and Urban Local Bodies.
 - Preparation of Urban Water Resource Management Plan alongwith Wastewater Resource Management Plan by each ULB: Traditionally, water authorities have managed their water supply, sewerage and storm water drainage systems as separate entities. Integrated urban water resource planning is a structured planning process to evaluate concurrently the opportunities to improve the management of water, sewerage and drainage services within an urban area in ways which are consistent with broader catchment and river management objectives. Catchment management impacts directly and indirectly on all three components of the urban water cycle, having effects on drinking water quality, wastewater treatment and storm water management.
 - Each waste water treatment plant should have a physical and financial pre feasibility study alongwith environmental impact assessment
 - Planning for establishment of water testing laboratory in affordable location regionally should be developed.
 - Each ULB/implementing organization should develop a plan for commercialization/marketing of treated waste water involving citizen and private actors.
 - DPR of STP should include effective plan for reuse of treated water, long term operation & maintenance and commercialization i.e. pricing of treated water, and the DPR implementing agency should ensure that.
 - Management of STPs should be effectively planned involving user groups.
 - Management of ETPs/CETPs should be efficiently monitored by ULB/DA/WBPCB on regular interval and in planning of ETP/CEPT establishment by the industry, mandatory provisions should be there to include the purpose of use of treated water.
 - Local or regional storage facility of treated waste water and network plan for supply for reuse shall be developed through a systematic study.

6.3. Comprehensive Land Use Planning:

New Land Use Development and Control Plan for West Bengal specifically for the Statutory Towns, other Census Towns and upcoming Growth Centres are very much required for systematic planning of wastewater treatment plants both for centralized and decentralized plants.

6.4. Legislation and Guidance Documents to follow:

- Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- The Environment (Protection) rules, 1986
- The West Bengal Trees (Protection and Conservation in Non-Forest Areas) Act, 2006.
- Water Bodies Conservation Act
- The East Kolkata Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Act, 2006/2008
- The West Bengal Ground Water Resources (Management, Control and Regulation) Act, 2005/2006
- Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems, 2013 of CPHEEO
- The water (Prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1974
- The water (Prevention and control of pollution) Amended rules, 2011
- The water (Prevention and control of pollution) Rules, 1975
- National Urban Sanitation Policy 2008
- National Water Policy 2012
- West Bengal Municipal Act and Municipal Corporation Acts
- Quality standards suggested by Central Pollution Control Board and West Bengal Pollution Control Board.



Sayantani Ghosh
(Advocate)
Krisnagar District Court
E No-106/19/2007
Email-advocate@gmail.com

21

- Standards set by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)
- Effluent Quality guidelines for health protection measures in aquaculture use of waste water
- Quality guidelines for health protection in using human wastes for aquaculture.
- Service Level Benchmarks Fixed By Ministry of Urban Development

6.5. Legal Issues:

- Imposition of legal provision to the respective stakeholders for installation of STP/ETP/CETP.
- The legal rights over the sale and revenue issues of reclaimed water is an emerging issue and being addressed by the State Government separately.
- ULB/Industry should reuse, recycle, & resale the effluents, sewage, septage water to the end users within or outside the jurisdiction of the ULB.
- West Bengal Municipal and Municipal Corporations Acts should be amended incorporating the provision for treatment of waste water in centralized & decentralized manner and reuse of the same.
- Ground water extortion shall be mandatorily prohibited, especially for agriculture, industry & construction sectors, and instead of that use of surface water and treated waste water should be imposed.
- Mandatory provisions shall be made for bulk user of water like Fire Brigade, Industrial Clusters, Metro rail, Indian Railways, road wash, Infrastructure Projects, Construction Sectors, Agriculture & Agriculture Extension sectors, Bus Depots and Public Works Department to use treated waste water.
- Imposition of fine on the Industries for not establishing Effluent Treatment Plant/Common Effluent Treatment Plant and non reuse of that water.
- State level treated waste water specifications and standards shall be amended (to be encouraged to adopt as per IS and ISO standards) to include and ensure a safe reuse and to produce high economic return products.

6.6. Technology Options for Wastewater Treatment:

The coverage of waste water treatment should be the application of appropriate waste water treatment technologies in both the centralized and decentralized models having low cost & user friendly to operate; both in capital and in operation & maintenance. The centralized models should have commercial value of cost recovery.

Technological options for waste water treatment plants should be based on treatment standard, quantum of sewage inflow, BOD level, location of plants or utilization of recycled waste water etc., details of the design considerations and operating requirements for a variety of technologies suitable under different conditions has been explained in Chapter 7 of part A of Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems (2013) of CPHEEO.

It shall be ensured that old STPs should be upgraded and new STPs conform to such standards so as to enable utilization of treated waste water directly by the users as far as possible.

Effluent Treatment Plants and Common Effluent Treatment Plants of Industries should conform to such standards so as to enable utilization of treated waste water directly by them or other users as far as possible.

Decentralized wastewater treatment models should be showcased before the citizen in several public places like parks etc. and should be promoted for bulk waste generators.

Accessible and affordable water quality testing arrangement should be in place locally or regionally.

The developers should use innovative/conventional/generic technologies developed by IITs/NEERI and other Institute of repute while implementing the projects.

The choice of technology should have low requirement of space, power and efficiency.

For each project, conducting environmental impact assessment and social impact assessment are mandatory, alongwith technical and financial feasibility analysis.

Sayantani Ghosh
(Associate)
Kishinagar Judicial Court
E. Hooghly District
Email-advrati@gmail.com

6.7. Technology Reforms:

Government intends to propagate and extend new cost-effective, energy efficient and eco-friendly technologies. For this following issues should be considered.

- Promote Research & Development relating to alternate treatment technologies as well as energy conservation practices involving Technological Institutes/Universities/ Science & Technology Department of West Bengal
- Technological Institutes/Universities/ Science & Technology Department of West Bengal, shall be requested to develop economically viable wastewater treatment decentralized models.
- Technological Innovation shall be worked out for protecting flora & fauna and also human settlements from man-made and different kinds of natural & man-made disaster.
- Government would facilitate the creation of quality testing facilities for water across the State for ensuring quality control. The existing facilities in technological institutions would also be utilized.

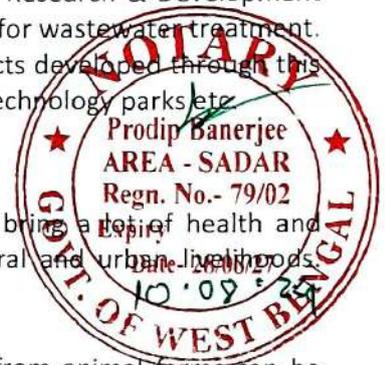
6.8. R&D for Technology and its Commercialization:

A technology fund shall be set up under UD & MA Department in order to Research & Development (R&D) for appropriate cost effective and geographically suitable technologies for wastewater treatment. This shall also include identification and innovation of proper models. Products developed through this R&D will be commercialized through supermarket, retail outlet, mart, urban technology parks etc.

6.9. Reuse of Treated Water:

Wastewater is a huge resource that should be harnessed properly, it can bring a lot of health and economic benefits, increase food production, enhance fishing, tourism, rural and urban livelihoods. Following areas of reuse of treated water should be followed:

- Irrigation and Agriculture: Storm water, urban runoff and effluent from animal farms can be captured for irrigation and other farming needs. This kind of wastewater is usually high in nutrients (nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, micronutrient and organic matter). It saves fertilizer cost and also preserves surface and underground water that they would have otherwise used. The sludge from treatment sites can be used in composting sites and sent to agricultural fields.
- Energy and Construction: The waste materials (sludge) collected from a treatment plant can be biodegraded in a controlled environment and then combusted (burnt at high temperatures) to release Methane (A gas similar to natural gas). This can be used in boilers at homes and in buildings, as well as for cooking and heating purposes. This digester kind of biodegrading can contain contaminants and so the process has to be done properly. The sludge from treatment plants can also be combusted to produce electricity.
- There are different types of sludge. Sludge could be fecal (from human and animal poop flushed down the drains) and regular sludge, from rubbish and garbage that get into drains and sewage systems. Fecal sludge is high in contaminants and must be treated well before discharge.
- Water used in the kitchen can be collected and used to gardens and lawns. A couple of gallons each day means a significant saving on water by the end of the year. Families can also reduce the amount of wastewater they produce by using of bathrooms.
- Community Latrines and Toilets washing, road cleaning, construction activities, pisciculture, Car Washing, maintenance of parks gardens & developing urban landscaping, rejuvenation of ponds, lakes, rivers, and emergency purpose for fire brigade
- Rainwater Harvesting: It should be mandatory to reuse the rain water in sanitary activities and groundwater recharging.
- Industries should reuse their treated water and sludge and minerals to be sold out for appropriate use. Further industries within 30 km of a Sewage Treatment Plant should use treated water in place of fresh surface/ground water.
- Bulk users of water like Fire Brigade, Industrial Clusters, Metro rail, Indian Railways, road wash, Infrastructure Projects, Construction Sectors, Agriculture & Agriculture Extension sectors, Bus Depots and Public Works Department should use treated waste water.
- The excess amount of treated waste water may be used for ground water recharging.



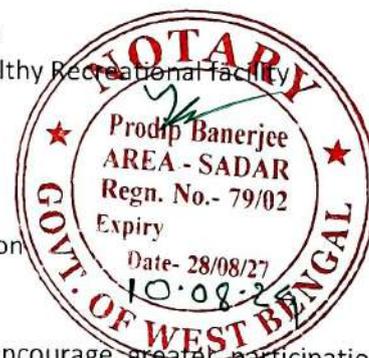
In spite of these, Government intends the following:

- Commerce & Industry Department should make a voluntary target for treated wastewater to comprise 20% of the total state-wide industrial water use by 2020
- In compliance with the Government of India's recently revised Power Tariff Policy (2016), Department of Power, Government of West Bengal should coordinate partnerships of thermal power plants with urban centres within 50 km radius for off-take of all Wastewater treatment available; and facilitate operational sustainability of wastewater treatment plants

6.10. Awareness Generation:

Government intends to promote awareness among all the stakeholders for achieving the goal of 'Re-use of treated wastewater'. For the said purpose, Government is directing the development actors to promote the awareness considering the following issues.

- Awareness should be generated regarding different Government Programmes to reach & sustain the benefit upto the end beneficiary.
- Awareness should be generated regarding several Policies, Acts and Laws related to Water resource and wastewater management & reuse.
- Awareness should be generated regarding Environment Protection.
- Awareness should be generated widely on good quality and cost effective centralized & decentralized technologies of wastewater management systems.
- Awareness should be generated for providing service charges, user fee and fine
- Awareness should be generated regarding maintenance of created assets and also for developing environment friendly & hygienic city
- Multiple channels like media (social, print, broad cast etc.), advertising, flyers, brochures, booklets, road shows, rallies, public addressing, etc. should be used.
- Techniques for Community Mobilization to be adopted
 - i) Involving community in their own development process
 - ii) Growing interest of Community through Cultural & Healthy Recreational Facility
 - iii) Educating community on Human Rights
 - iv) Preparing IEC materials according to community need
 - v) Display Programme, Activity & Achievement Charter
 - vi) Display success story in different places
 - vii) Disseminating/ Displaying Literal & Visual Documentation
 - viii) Fair
 - ix) Involving Media.
- A system of incentives and penalties should be devised to encourage greater participation among residents, compliance by service providers and better performance of ULBs.
- Reward system may be developed for high performing ULBs/citizens.
- Government shall issue appropriate guideline for community mobilization and awareness generation.



6.11. Capacity Building and Training:

Capacity building is crucial in achieving and sustaining wastewater management and its use. Focus on capacity building, exposure visit and training of concerned staffs of State/Regional/District level agencies/departments, ULB level officials and elected representatives, Community based organizations and other stakeholders shall be made.

- i) Capacity building of the personnel should be coordinated by ILGUS involving the State Training Agencies, Institutes of Private & Public Bodies and Technology Universities.
- ii) Specialist institutions shall also be involved so that the knowledge development on newer approaches and technologies is quickly made available.

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(Advocate)
Krishnagar Judge's Court
E.No-F/266/159/2007
- sayantani@gmail.com

- iii) The State Agencies/ULBs/Private Actors shall take assistance from National and State level resource organizations in consolidating and applying the existing and new knowledge in a 'learning by doing' framework and building capacities of a range of personnel from different kind of backgrounds.
- iv) State shall give an effort to create new posts and fill up the vacant posts for the promotion of these activities.
- v) State shall give an effort to develop institutional infrastructure of all the related State / District / Regional / Sub-Division / ULB level Departments / Agencies / Resource Centres to promote wastewater treatment and its reuse.

Capacity building will comprise:

- Bulk training/workshop/exposure visit for a range of municipal and other stakeholder personnel - right from start of the campaign in the ULB.
- Differentiated and specialized training on a demand-basis to personnel over the period of the Plan implementation.
- For Technical assistance, the State shall arrange for bulk and specialised training of State/Regional/District/ULB level personnel, assisting State Agencies/ULBs by procuring and deploying/ managing service providers (study consultants and NGOs, technical resource agencies), and providing coordination support to city-wide communications, planning and implementation management.

6.12. Monitoring and Evaluation:

- To establish the strong monitoring and evaluation system involving community, State shall endeavour to engage independent/ external Monitoring & Evaluation Agency for Third Party Quality Monitoring and time to time evaluation of the projects/progress parallel with the abovementioned monitoring mechanism.
- West Bengal Pollution Control Board shall monitor the water quality of the treated plants (centralized or decentralized) to ensure compliance with quality standards required for different reuse categories.
- An effective Grievance Redressal mechanism should be developed at State/ULB and Development Authority level.
- State shall also institutionalize Social Audit System to involve community in monitoring & evaluation system.

6.13. Welfare Measures:

At the time of implementing this policy, large financial investment will be observed, which will create large employment opportunity for different classes of people and will provide sufficient water to all sections of the society. Realizing the fact Government intends to imply the welfare measures particularly for the poor. They will get an opportunity of getting employment in this sector. To provide benefit to the poor Government shall take the following measures.

- Training infrastructure shall be developed for skill development of the workers to be engaged in this Sector.
- With increasing growth in urban sector, different kinds of employment opportunities will come up for the poor (for both male and female) that should be promoted with the help of several livelihood promotion departments and private agencies. Their skills shall be developed providing training to them (after market assessment on soft skill, security guard, computer operation, repair etc.) and loans shall be provided from different Government Programmes for entrepreneurship development.
- National Skill Development Mission should be dovetailed for skill development in this sector.
- Several welfare measures for them like support for house construction, education for their children, provident fund, coverage under Health & Life Insurance, social security schemes etc. shall be implemented converging development programme of several departments.



6.14. Involvement of NGO/Private Sector:

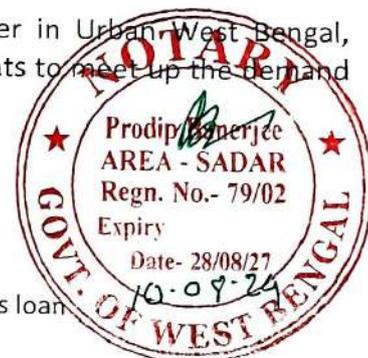
Government shall encourage the development actors to engage NGO/Private Agency in the following areas for promotion of waste water treatment and its reuse

- Capacity Strengthening of ULB & Community Level Staffs
- Planning
- Research & Development
- Piloting innovative projects
- Community Mobilization
- Mapping Job Potentiality
- Private Public Partnership Projects
- Operation & Maintenance
- Facilitating in Social Audit
- Quality Assurance
- Evaluation

6.15. Source of Funding:

In this rapid urbanization stage, to reuse of treated waste water in Urban West Bengal, Government wants to develop some innovative financial instruments to meet up the demand for investment. Financing should be arranged in following ways.

- Central and State Finance Commission Funds
- State Budget for this purpose
- Available Programme funds
- Leveraging similar fund of several Departments
- Pooled Fund of West Bengal Municipal Development Fund Trust as loan
- Externally Aided Funds
- Provide incentives to the financial institutions, Micro finance institutions, mutual funds, corporate sectors, trusts and foreign institutional investors for investing in treatment of wastewater.
- Promoting well designated Public-Private Partnership
- Inviting Corporate Social Responsibility
- Inviting Foreign Direct Investment developing a mechanism for direct investment from Non Resident Indians and Persons of Indian Origin.
- Imposing service charge on wastewater treatment
- Imposing penalty on ULB/Industry for non treatment of waste water and not developing provision for reuse of that water
- Imposing user charge on treated wastewater use and also commercializing the use of treated water i.e. revenue generation from selling of treated water.



6.16. Targeted Timeline:

- To reach 50% coverage of collection of sewage and its treatment as per prescribed standards in all ULBs by 2023
- To reach 75% coverage of collection of sewage and its treatment as per prescribed standards in all ULBs by 2026
- To reach 100% coverage of collection of sewage and its treatment as per prescribed standards in all ULBs by 2029
- To reuse 25% of treated wastewater within 2022 for non potable/other purpose
- To reuse 50% of treated wastewater within 2025 for non potable/other purpose
- To reuse 80% of treated wastewater within 2030 for non potable/other purpose

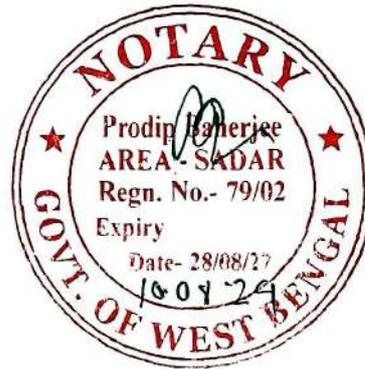
6.17. Expected outcome of this Policy:

Sayantana Ghosh
(Advocate)
Krishnagar, Judge's Court
E.No. P/266/BJ/2007
Email-advratu@gmail.com

- New social and economic opportunities and avenues emerge where wastewater is recycled and reused based on cost recovery and profit generating business models.
- Augmented capacities across institutions (State & ULB level) that could possibly be replicated in other sectors.

6.18. Interpretation and Amendment:

- Any issue or doubt regarding this policy shall be referred to Department of UD & MA, GoWB whose decision will be final and binding on all concerned.
- Department of UD & MA, GoWB may from time to time amend the provisions as contained in this policy as considered necessary.
- Department of UD & MA, GoWB shall have the power to issue guidelines and instructions from time to time to operationalise this policy.




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Kridinagar Judge's Court
F.No. F/266/159/2007
Email-advratu@gmail.com



Phone :-03472 252926

KRISHNANAGAR MUNICIPALITY
R.N.TAGORE ROAD, KRISHNANAGAR ,NADIA.



e mail ID: chairmankm@gmail.com

Memo.no. 6133/27-1/2024

Dated 15.02.2024

From : The Executive Officer,
Krishnanagar Municipality.

To : The District Magistrate, Nadia
Collectorate Building,
Krishnanagar, Nadia.

Sub : Report I.C. W O.A. No. 200/2014 (C.W.P. No. 3727/1985 L.A. No. 340/2022)
in between M.C. Mehata
-Vs-
Union of India & Ors.

Sir,

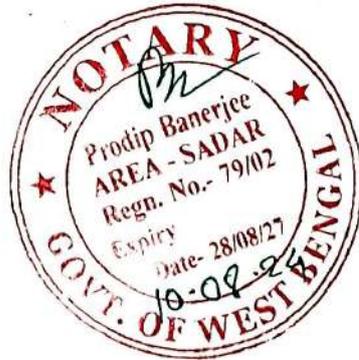
Regarding the point No. 1(f), the details of Hotels, Dharamshala and Ashram operating without proper consent and discharging untreated effluent and the action taken against them the report may kindly be treated as Nil.

This is for favour of your kind information and taking necessary action.

Yours faithfully

Executive Officer

Krishnanagar Municipality.



Sayantana Ghosh
(Advocate)
Krishnanagar Judge's Court
E.No-1126/19/2017
Email-advocate@gmail.com



Office of the Kalyani Municipality

PH : (033) 2582 8455, 9569, 9570, FAX: -8630

e-mail : info@kalyanimunicipality.org

City Centre Complex : Kalyani : Nadia : West Bengal : PIN-741235

Memo.No.: 1/ Hotels/KM

Date: 13/02/2024

From : Sri Dibyendu Shekhar Das, WBCS (Exe.)
Executive Officer,
Kalyani Municipality.

To : The District Magistrate,
Nadia.

Sub: Report regarding Details of Hotels, Dharmashala, etc.

Sir,

With due respect this is to state that reply from Kalyani Municipality regarding point No. e) and f) are as follows.

e) DPR preparation for Augmentation of STP, laying of sewerage line, construction of sewerage pit is under process under the supervision of KMDA.

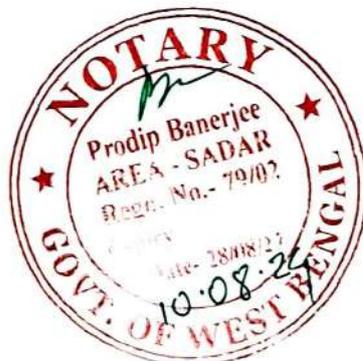
f) There is no unauthorised Hotels, Dharmashala or Ashram under Kalyani Municipality. Therefore, issue of discharge from such institutions does not arise.

This is for your kind information and taking necessary action.

Yours sincerely,

D. Das

Executive Officer
Kalyani Municipality



Sayantan Ghosh
(Advocate)
Krishnagar District Court
E.No. 100/2007
Email: adv@sayantanmail.com



পৌর সদস্য পর্যায়ের কার্যালয়
নবদ্বীপ পৌরসভা, পো:-নবদ্বীপ, জেলা - নদীয়া
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILLORS
NABADWIP MUNICIPALITY

Memo no-546/Chairman/NM/2024

Dated-15.02.2024

From: The Executive Officer, Nabadwip Municipality, Nabadwip, Nadia

To : The District Magistrate, Nadia
Krishnagar, Nadia

Sub : Submission of information as sought for vide point no I(f) regarding
Sewage.

Sir,

This is to inform you that , so far my knowledge goes ,all the hotels,Dharmasala and Ashram
have proper sanitation system .

Thanking You,

Yours faithfully,

B Dey

Executive Officer
Nabadwip Municipality

Executive Officer
Nabadwip Municipality



Sayantan Ghosh
Krishnagar, Nadia
E-Box
Email: sayantan.ghosh@nabadwip.gov.in

37279

Annexure - A²⁴₅₂

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILLORS OF SANTIPUR MUNICIPALITY

(Estd. - 1853)

P.O. - Santipur, Dist. - Nadia, Pin. - 741404

Subrata Ghosh

Chairman

Santipur Municipality



Office Chamber : 277-170

S.T.D. 03472

Phone : Office - 278029

Mobile : 9932916247 / 9153747647

e-mail : santipurmunicipality@gmail.com

Ref. No. 01/12/2MS (E)

Date : 5 FEB 2024

To
The District Magistrate,
Nadia

Sub : Regarding releases of sewage In the Ganga river.

Sir,

With due respect, this is to inform you that within the area of Shantipur Municipality, there are 6(six) residential hotels and 2 (two) dharmshalas running after obtaining legal permission from this Municipality and any quantity of sewage produced in the hotels and dhamshalas are not released in the Ganga..



Yours faithfully,

Chairman

Shantipur Municipality

Sayantani Ghosh
(Advocate)
Krishnagar Judge's Court
E.No-F/266/159/2007
Email-advratu@gmail.com



OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF COUNCILLORS
GAYESHPUR MUNICIPALITY
P.O.KATAGANJ, NADIA

Memo no: GM/GL/ 428/2024

Date: 15/02/2024

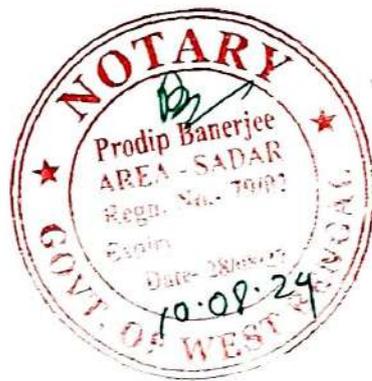
To
The DPO, Nadia,
Krishnagar, Nadia

Sir,

With reference to the above, this is to inform you that only one hotel namely "ARYANS" is within this municipal jurisdiction and no "DHARMASHALA" is existing within this municipal jurisdiction.

Yours truly

[Signature]
Chairman
Gayeshpur Municipality
Gayeshpur Municipality
Kataganj, Nadia.



[Signature]
Sayantan Ghosh
(Advocate)
Krishnagar Judge's Court
E No- F/O- 1001-1007
Email-advrator@gmail.com



T.D No.-03473/Phone No.-
242023/243647

Email-ID-chakdahamunicipality@ymail.com

Website: www.chakdahamunicipality.in

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILLORS
CHAKDAHA MUNICIPALITY
PO- Chakdaha, Dist:- Nadia , West Bengal

Memo No. 485 / CM/2023-24

Dated 15.02.2024

From : B.K. Roy
Executive Officer
Chakdaha Municipality
Chakdaha, Nadia

To: Shri Ajoy Kumar Samanta,
W.B.C.S. (Exe.)
OCMA, Nadia

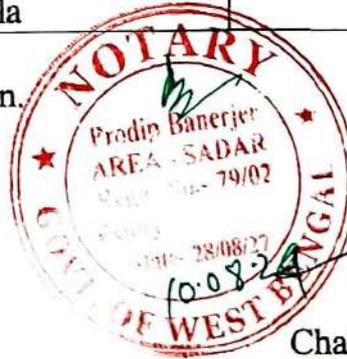
Sub: Report regarding number(s) of Hotels/ Dharmashala(s) unauthorized
/without permission under the jurisdiction of Chakdaha Municipality

Sir,

I am to furnish below the number(s) of unauthorized Hotels / Dharmashalas exist under the jurisdiction of Chakdaha Municipality, as requested:

Unauthorised / without permission	Number(s) of Hotels	NIL
	Number(s) of Dharmashala	NIL

For kind information & necessary action.



Yours faithfully,

Carony
15/02/24
Executive Officer
Chakdaha Municipality
Executive Officer
Chakdaha Municipality
Chakdaha, Nadia

Sayanjan Ghosh
(Advocate)
Kripathnar Judge's Court
E No- F25C/1507/037
Email: gyanjan@gmail.com

Government of West Bengal
Office of the Block Development Officer
Kaliganj Development Block, Nadia.

Memo No:- 670 / Klj

Date: 15/02/24

To
The District Magistrate, Nadia.

Sub:- Report regarding details of Hotels, Dharmashala etc

Sir,

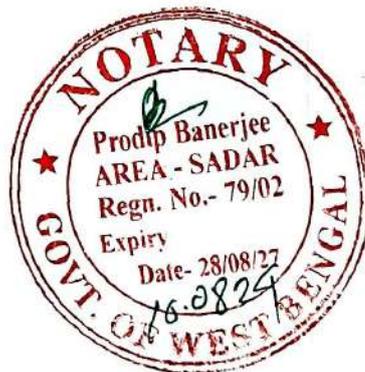
With due respect, the undersigned is submitting the report regarding point no. (f) :-

(f) There is no unauthorized hotel, dharmashala or ashram under the jurisdiction of Kaliganj Development Block. Therefore, the issue of discharge from such institutions does not arise.

This is for favour of your kind information and perusal.

Yours faithfully,

✓ M 15/02/24
Block Development Officer
Kaliganj Development Block, Nadia.



Sayanar Ghosh
(Advocate)
Krishnagar Judge's Court
F No. F/260/1/1997/17
Email-advrta@gmail.com



Government of West Bengal
OFFICE OF THE BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICER, NAKASHIPARA

সমষ্টি উন্নয়ন আধিকারিকের কার্যালয়, নাকশীপাড়া, বেথুয়াডহরী, নদীয়া

P.O.: Bethuadahari, Dist.: Nadia, Pin: 741126, West Bengal

Mobile : 9635520306 # e-mail : bdonakashipara@gmail.com

Memo No.: 23

Date: 14/02/2024

To,
The District Magistrate, Nadia

Sub: Report in connection with O.A. NO. 200/2014(C.W.P NO.3727/1985 L.A. NO. 340/2022) in between M.C. Meheta Vs Union of India & Others-Order date 06/12/2023 of the honorable tribunal, Principal Bench.

Sir,

With reference to the above point wise report, as asked for is furnished below-

1(e): GWM Soak Pit Leach Pit units are being constructed in every villages / para / hamlets in the Gram Panchayat areas under Nakashipara Block for effective handling and treatment of sewage by 2024.

1(f): Nil

This is for your kind perusal

- Thanking you

Yours faithfully

Block Development Officer
Nakashipara Dev. Block
Bethuadahari, Nadia



Shobha Ghosh
(Advocate)
Kolkata High Court
10, Park Street, Kolkata
Shobha Ghosh & Co., Kolkata



37284

Annexure - A

Government of West Bengal
OFFICE OF THE BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICER, KRISHNAGAR-I

সমষ্টি উন্নয়ন আধিকারিকের কার্য, কৃষ্ণনগর-১, কৃষ্ণনগর, নদীয়া
P.O.: Krishnagar, Dist.: Nadia, Pin: 741101, West Bengal
e-mail : bdo.krishnagar1@gmail.com

Memo No.: 681

Dated15/02/2024....

To,

The Additional District Magistrate, ZP
Nadia Zilla Parishad, Krishnagar, Nadia.

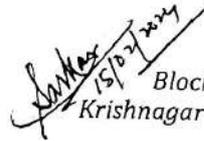
Sub: Details of Hotels, Dharamshala and Ashram--- regarding .

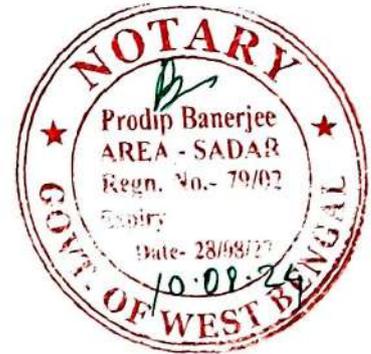
Sir,

With reference to the subject cited above, there are NO Hotels, Dharamshala and Ashram operating without proper consent and discharging untreated effluent at Bhaluka Gram Panchayet under Krishnagar - I Dev. Block, Nadia.

This is for favour of your kind information and perusal.

Yours faithfully,


Block Development Officer
Krishnagar-I Development Block, Nadia

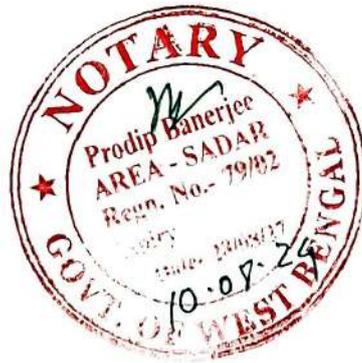



Sayantan Ghosh
(Jalisco)
Krishnagar, Judge's Court
E.No.FF/1918/2017
Email:sdistrate@gmail.com

Report i.c.w. O.A No. 200/2014 (C.W.P No. 3727/1985 L.A 340/2022 in Between M.C.
Mehata-Vs-Union of India & Ors regarding
Nabadwip Development Block

15.02.2024

Sl No	Name of GP	Hotel/Ashram/Dharmasala- Discharge any effluent in river/dumping any garbage inproper place	Any Action taken by GP	Remarks
1	Babalri	No	Nil	
2	Charmajdia Charbrahmanagar	No	Nil	
3	Fakirdanga Gholapara	No	Nil	
4	Mahisura	No	Nil	
5	Majdia Pansila	No	Nil	
6	Mayapur Bamanpukur I	No	Nil	
7	Mayapur Bamanpukur II	No	Nil	
8	Swarupganj	No	Nil	



15/02/2024
Block Development Officer
Nabadwip Development Block

Sayantan Ghosh
(Advocate)
Krishnagar Judicial Court
E.No-F21/2024
Email-advocateghosh@gmail.com



Government of West Bengal
Office of the Block Development Officer
Chakdaha Development Block
Chakdaha, Nadia
Phone cum FAX No.: 03473-245055
E-Mail: bdockd@gmail.com, bdockd@rediffmail.com

Memo No. - 840

Date: 15.02.2024

To
The District Magistrate
Nadia

Sub: Report regarding details of Hotels, Dharmashala etc.

Sir,

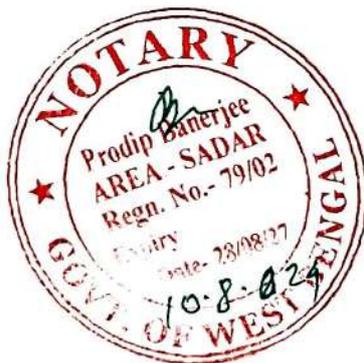
With due respect, the undersigned is submitting hereinunder the report regarding the point number (f).
(f) There is no unauthorised hotel, Dharmshala or Ashram under the jurisdiction of Chakdaha Dev. Block. Therefore, the issue of discharge from such institutions does not arise.

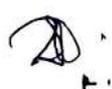
This is for favour of your kind information and necessary action.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully


Block Development Officer
Chakadaha Development Block
Chakdaha, Nadia




Sayantan Ghosh
(Advocate)
Krishnagar Judicial Officer
E. P. O. - 741007
Email: sayantan.ghosh@gmail.com



Government of West Bengal
Office of the Block Development Officer

Kalyani, Nadia.

Email: bdoklyn@gmail.com

Memo no:101/Kly

Date:14.02.2024

To
The District Magistrate
Nadia

Sub: Report regarding details of Hotels, Dharmashala etc.

Sir,

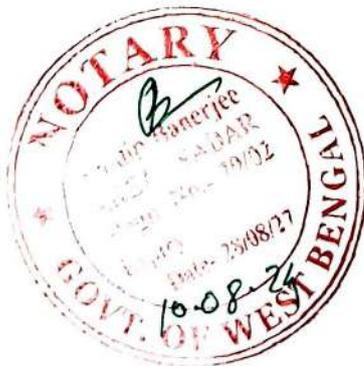
With due respect, the undersigned is submitting hereinunder the report regarding point no. (f).

(f) There is no unauthorized hotel, Dharamshala or Ashram under the jurisdiction of Kalyani Dev. Block. Therefore, the issue of discharge from such institutions does not arise.

This is for favour of your kind information and necessary action.

Yours' faithfully,

Block Development Officer
Kalyani, Development Block



Sayantan Ghosh
(Advocate)
Krishnagar Judge's Court
E.No-F/200/159/2007
Email-advratu@gmail.com

Report in connection with O.A. No. 200/2014(C.W.P. No. 3727/1985 L.A No. 340/2022) in between M.C Mehata- Vs- Union of India & Ors. order dated 06.12.2023 of the Hon'ble Tribunal, Principal Bench

Name of the Block: Ranaghat-I

I. Sewage

- a) Per day generation of sewage in each G.P.: - Nil
- b) Quantity of sewage treated per day, G.P. wise:- Nil
- c) The number of sewage treatment plant existing and their capacity utilization and mode of disposal in each G.P.: - Nil
- d) Quantity of the discharge treated sewage from each STP particularly from fecal coliform:- NA
- e) Time bound plan to meet the gap, if any, in generation and treatment of sewage:- NA
- f) Details of Hotels, Dharmashala and Ashram operating without proper consent and discharging untreated effluent and the action taken against them:- NA
- g) Water quality in river and its tributaries in abutting districts/ towns in terms of fecal coliform (MPN/ 100ml):- NA

Mandir - 15.02.24,
Executive Officer
Ranaghat-I Panchayat Samiti
Habibpur, Nadia



Sayan Banerjee
Executive Officer
Ranaghat-I Panchayat Samiti
Habibpur, Nadia
Email: sayanbanerjee@gmail.com

WEST BENGAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Water Quality of Polluted River stretches of 17 rivers in West Bengal
during June 2024

Priority	River	Stations	pH(Unit)	(DO)(mg/l)	BOD(mg/l)	Total Coliform(MPN/100ml)	Fecal Coliform (MPN/100ml)	Fecal Streptococci(MPN/100ml)
I	Mahananda	Siliguri (Upstream)	7.1	5.4	2.5	110000	23000	70
	Mahananda	Ramghat(Downstream)	7.05	3.3	18	220000	50000	4900
II	Vidyadhari	Haroa bridge (upstream)	7.41	2.07	10.36	94000	40000	790
	Vidyadhari	Malancha (downstream)	7.1	1.48	4.47	63000	27000	580
II	Churni	Downstream of Ranaghat town	7.93	3.5	2.4	70000	22000	1700
	Churni	Majhdia	7.85	2.2	3.57	20000	9200	790
III	Matha bhanga	Gobindapur	7.82	1.7	3.86	170000	92000	2800
IV	Ganga	Farakka	7.58	6.7	2.6	790	330	33
	Ganga	Farakka	7.19	6.4	2.8	1100	490	33
	Ganga	Khagra	7.66	6.3	1.95	1200	790	70
	Ganga	Khagra	7.16	6	2.4	2200	1300	49
	Ganga	Baharampore	7.5	6.3	1.8	13000	3500	460
	Ganga	Baharampore	7.29	6	2.5	13000	3500	790
	Ganga	Gorabazar	7.54	6.1	2.1	9400	2400	490
	Ganga	Gorabazar	7.21	5.9	2.6	11000	2200	330
	Ganga	Nabadip	7.68	7.3	2.6	2200	1100	70
	Ganga	Nabadip	7.68	6.5	2.5	3500	1100	63
	Ganga	Tribeni	7.65	7.6	2.8	3500	1400	63
	Ganga	Tribeni	7.31	7	2.8	3500	1300	94
	Ganga	Palta Shitalatala	7.5	6.2	2.6	7000	2400	460
	Ganga	Palta Shitalatala	7.2	6.8	2.7	9400	2400	230
	Ganga	Palta,	7.39	6	2.4	11000	3500	330
	Ganga	Palta	7.26	7.2	2.8	14000	5400	310
	Ganga	Serampore	7.46	6.3	2.3	33000	11000	490
	Ganga	Serampore	7.32	6.6	2.8	23000	7900	790
	Ganga	Dakshmineswar	7.22	5.78	2.69	130000	63000	1200
	Ganga	Dakshmineswar	7.2	5.65	2.7	110000	33000	1100
	Ganga	Garden reach	7.24	5.4	2.82	170000	84000	1100
	Ganga	Garden reach	7.24	5.46	2.81	140000	79000	1300
	Ganga	Howrah-shivpur	7.19	5.5	2.72	110000	49000	940
	Ganga	Howrah-shivpur	7.17	5.36	2.86	94000	39000	840
	Ganga	Uluberia,	7.04	5.6	2.77	32000	14000	490
	Ganga	Uluberia,	7.39	5.59	2.77	27000	11000	340
	Ganga	Durgachak near Pathikhali,	8.4	5.1	1.35	22000	11000	460
	Ganga	Durgachak near Pathikhali,	8.4	5.9	1.4	14000	7900	330
	Ganga	Diamond harbour,	7.66	5.93	2.66	4700	2400	170
	Ganga	Diamond harbour,	7.16	5.85	2.7	2600	1300	110



Sajjan Chatterjee
Advocate
No-F/266/159/2007
advratu@gmail.com

**Water Quality of Polluted River stretches of 17 rivers in West Bengal
during June 2024**

Priority	River	Stations	pH(Unit)	(DO) (mg/l)	BOD (mg/l)	Total Colifor m(MPN /100ml)	Fecal Colifor m(MPN /100ml)	Fecal Strepto cocci (MPN/ 100ml)
IV	KANSI	Downstream at Midnapore	8.4	7	1.5	7900	4900	230
IV	JALANGI,	Downstream of Krishna nagar	7.59	5.1	2.9	7900	3500	330
V	Damodar	Dishergarh	7.94	7.8	2.15	1700	1100	21
	Damodar	IISCO near Dhenna Village,	7.8	7.8	2.05	2100	1700	26
	Damodar	Narainpur	7.7	7.7	2.05	2600	2200	17
	Damodar	Near Mujher Mana Village	7.75	6.8	2.7	2200	1400	21
	Damodar	Andal D/s	7.7	7.8	2.1	2600	2100	14
	Damodar	Andal U/s	7.56	7.7	2.7	2100	1400	17
	Damodar	Asansol U/s	7.85	7.9	2.05	3300	1700	26
	Damodar	Durgapur U/s	7.65	7.7	2.15	2700	1700	17
	Damodar	Raniganj D/s	7.6	7.8	2.15	3200	1700	21
	Damodar	Water intake point for Burdwan Town	8.35	7.9	2.2	2600	2100	14
V	Dwarka	Upstream of Tarapith at Sadhak Bamdeb ghat	7.3	7	2.7	4000	2600	21
	Dwarka,	Downstream of Tarapith Satighat	7.44	6.8	2.75	4600	3300	17
V	Barakar	Asansol	7.89	7.8	2.25	2700	2100	17
V	Rupnarayan	Geonkhali	7.7	5.5	1.4	17000	9400	390
	Rupnarayan	Kolaghat (Down Stream)	8.2	5.3	1.55	9400	4900	140
V	Dwarakeshw ar	Bankura town	7.67	7.8	2.05	2700	2100	17
V	Teesta	At Jalpesh	7.36	6.4	1.7	14000	5000	19
	Teesta	At Sevoke	6.8	8.3	2.5	5000	2200	34

WEST BENGAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

The following four rivers have been removed from this list of polluted River stretches based on improvement in water quality in 2022 compared to 2018

Priority	River	Stations	pH(Unit)	(DO)(mg/l)	BOD (mg/l)	Total Coliform(MPN/10 0ml)	Fecal Colifor m(MP N/100 ml)	Fecal steepoc occi (MPN/10 0 ml)
Delisted	Silabati	Ghatal (Downstream)	8.37	8	1.55	6300	3300	110
	Mayurakshi	Suri Town	7.93	9.1	1.55	2600	1700	14
	Kaljani	Downstream of Alipurduar	7.48	7.5	1.5	17000	8000	94
	Karola	Downstream of Jalpaiguri	7.13	8.2	2	17000	8000	94
Primary Water quality Criteria for bathing water			6.5-8.5	≥5	≤3		<2500	,500

Note: Implementation of Polluted River Stretches Action Plan, presently the above four Rivers i.e., Silabati, Mayurakshi, Kaljani, Karola have been improved and is removed from the list. Therefore, Polluted River Stretches in West Bengal stands with 13 rivers.


 Sayantan Ghosh
 (Advocate)
 Krishnagar Judge's Court
 E.No-F/260/20/2007
 Email-advratu@gmail.com

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 25th September, 2000

G.S.R. 742(E).— In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 25 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, namely.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2000.
- (2) Save as otherwise provided in this notification, they shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
2. In the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986,—
 - (1) In Schedule I, after serial number 89 relating to Noise standards for fire crackers and the entries relating thereto, the following serial numbers and entries shall be inserted, namely:—

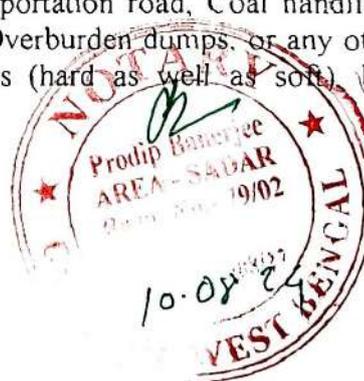
“90. Standards for coal mines

1. Air Quality Standards

The Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM), Respirable Particulate Matter (RPM), Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) concentration in downwind direction considering predominant wind direction, at a distance of 500 metres from the following dust generating sources shall not exceed the standards specified in the Tables I, II and III given below:

Dust Generating Sources

Loading or unloading, Haul road, coal transportation road, Coal handling plant (CHP), Railway siding, Blasting, Drilling, Overburden dumps, or any other dust generating external sources like coke ovens (hard as well as soft), briquette industry, nearby road etc.



D.
 Sayantan Ghosh
 (Advocate)
 Krishna Prasad Law Court
 E-11, Sector-1, Salt Lake
 Email: advsayantan@gmail.com

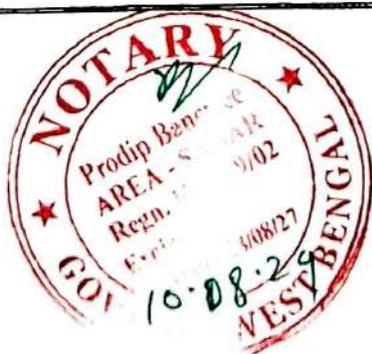
93. Primary Water Quality Criteria for Bathing Waters.

In a water body or its part, water is subjected to several types of uses. Depending on the types of uses and activities, water quality criteria have been specified to determine its suitability for a particular purpose. Among the various types of uses there is one use that demands highest level of water quality or purity and that is termed as "Designated Best Use" in that stretch of water body. Based on this, water quality requirements have been specified for different uses in terms of primary water quality criteria. The primary water quality criteria for bathing water are specified along with the rationale in table 1.

Table 1.

PRIMARY WATER QUALITY CRITERIA FOR BATHING WATER
(Water used for organised outdoor bathing)

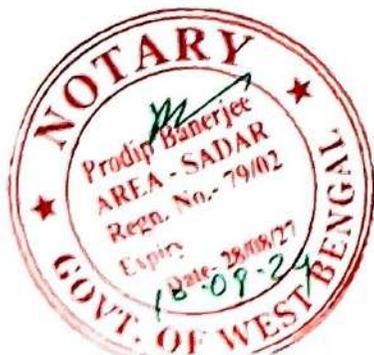
CRITERIA	RATIONALE
1. Fecal Coliform MPN/100 ml: 500 (desirable) 2500 (Maximum Permissible)	To ensure low sewage contamination. Fecal coliform and fecal streptococci are considered as they reflect the bacterial pathogenicity.
2. Fecal Streptococci MPN/100 ml: 100 (desirable) 500 (Maximum Permissible)	The desirable and permissible limits are suggested to allow for fluctuation in environmental conditions such as seasonal change, changes in flow conditions etc.
2. pH: Between 6.5 - 8.5	The range provides protection to the skin and delicate organs like eyes, nose, ears etc. which are directly exposed during outdoor bathing.
3. Dissolved Oxygen: 5 mg/l or more	The minimum dissolved oxygen concentration of 5 mg/l ensures reasonable freedom from oxygen consuming organic pollution immediately upstream which is necessary for preventing production of anaerobic gases (obnoxious gases) from sediment.
4. Biochemical Oxygen demand 3 day, 27°C: 3 mg/l or less	The Biochemical Oxygen Demand of 3 mg/l or less of the water ensures reasonable freedom from oxygen demanding pollutants and prevent production of obnoxious gases";



Sayantra Ghosh
(Advocate)
Krishtnagar Judge's Court
E.No-F/256/159/2007
advratu@gmail.com

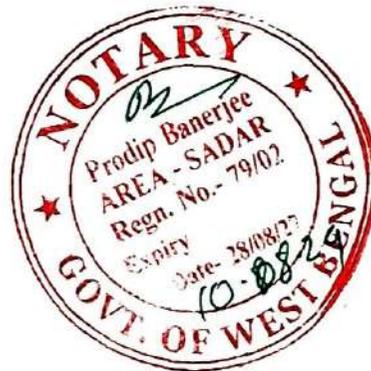
Ganga Town Report for NGT

Municipal Solid Waste							Construction and Demolition waste					
District	Sl. No.	ULB	Per day generation of Solid Waste in each city / town within the District	Quantity of solid waste treated per day, in each city/town of the District.	The gap in treatment of solid waste.	Legacy Waste and the time bound plan to treat legacy waste.	The manner of utilization of the treated waste as well as rejects arising out of remediation of legacy waste	Current status of dumping of solid waste with reference to location		Total per day generation of C&D waste within the District (TPD)	The detail of plant established for the treatment of C&D waste including the existing capacity and capacity utilization	Remarks
								Dumpsite location	GPS Coordinates of Dumpsite			
NADIA	19	Chakdah	51	0	51	14,238 MT legacy waste present, expected date of completion is December, 2024.	NA	Ward 19- near I-core brick manufacturing unit	23.062613 N, 88.517296 E	4.86	0	Segregated fractions are being sold and reused and it is planned that remaining to be processed in Cluster mode. Identification of land for the plant is under process.



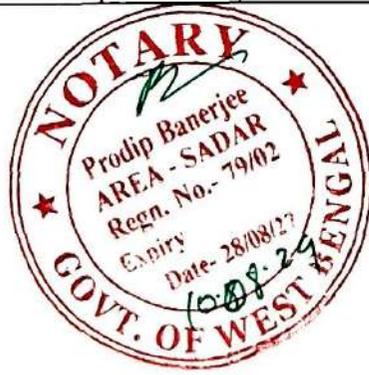
Sayanran Ghosh
 Notary Public
 E No. 5128
 Email: sayanran.ghosh@gmail.com

NADIA	20	Gayeshpur	23.477	0	23.477	<p>In the first phase 12,465 MT legacy waste has been remediated. There is a further accumulation of 13,500 MT legacy waste at present. Tender to be floated within August, 2024. Expected date of completion is June, 2025.</p>	<p>1. Goodearth : low land filling and partially as soil conditioner in garden. 2. Inert : low land filling and base course filling in road construction. 3. RDF : Cement manufacturing units 4. C & D waste : used as filler material in road construction</p>	Ward 16- near VS club	22.955519 N, 88.472313 E	3.25	0	<p>Segregated fractions are being sold and reused and it is planned that remaining to be processed in Cluster mode. Identification of land for the plant is under process.</p>
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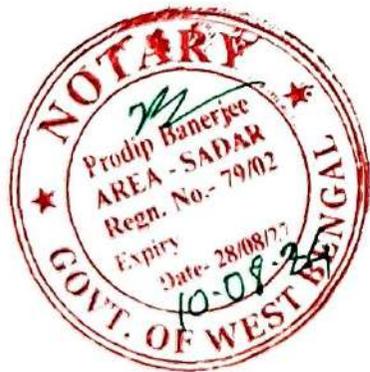
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NADIA	21	Kalyani	60	2.5	57.5	<p>In the first phase 60,543 MT of legacy waste has been bio remediated. There is further accumulation of legacy waste 85,000 MT approx. assessed. Tender to be floated within December 2024. Expected timeline within which Biomining and bioremediation of residual quantity to be done within December, 2025.</p>	<p>1. Goodearth : low land filling and partially as soil conditioner in garden. 2. Inert : low land filling and base course filling in road construction. 3. RDF : Cement manufacturing units 4. C & D waste : used as filler material in road construction</p>	Ward 6- near Kacharipara	22.960863 N, 88.439684 E	5.15	0	<p>Segregated fractions are being sold and reused and it is planned that remaining to be processed in Cluster mode. Identification of land for the plant is under process.</p>
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(Handwritten mark)

NADIA	22	Krishnanagar	150	130	20	51,802 MT legacy wastehave been bio remediated and land reclaimed.	1. Goodearth : low land filling and partially as soil conditioner in garden. 2. Inert : low land filling and base course filling in road construction. 3. RDF : Cement manufacturing units 4. C & D waste : used as filler material in road construction	Ward 5- Goda Danga	23.4052240N, 88.5116291E	8.5	0	Segregated fractions are being sold and reused and it is planned that remaining to be processed in Cluster mode. Identification of land for the plant is under process.
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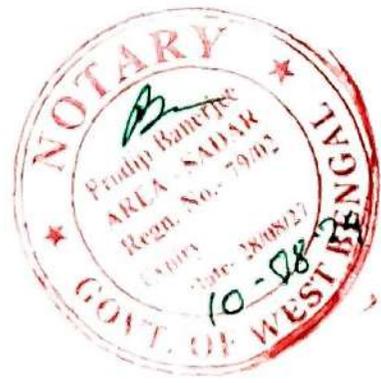
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NADIA	23	Nabadwip	60	10.6	49.4	<p>In first phase 8,967 MT legacy waste is bio remediated. There is further accumulation of 80,000 MT of legacy waste till date. Tender to be invited within September, 2024. Expected date of completion June, 2025.</p>	<p>1. Goodearth : low land filling and partially as soil conditioner in garden. 2. Inert : low land filling and base course filling in road construction. 3. RDF : Cement manufacturing units 4. C & D waste : used as filler material in road construction</p>	<p>Ward 1- near Bishnupriya station</p>	<p>23.4150386 N, 88.3562766 E</p>	6.75	0	<p>Segregated fractions are being sold and reused and it is planned that remaining to be processed in Cluster mode. Identification of land for the plant is under process.</p>
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NADIA	24	Santipur	83	83	<p>In first phase 22,097 MT of legacy waste bio remediated. There is further accumulation of legacy waste and tender floated for drone survey to asses the legacy waste quantity. Expected date of completion June, 2025.</p>	<p>1. Goodearth : low land filling and partially as soil conditioner in garden. 2. Inert : low land filling and base course filling in road construction. 3. RDF : Cement manufacturing units 4. C & D waste : used as filler material in road construction</p>	Ward 10- Moylar math	23.2501021 N88.4116394 E	8.65	0	<p>Segregated fractions are being sold and reused and it is planned that remaining to be processed in Cluster mode. Identification of land for the plant is under process.</p>
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LIFE
Lifestyle for
Environment

WEST BENGAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
(Department of Environment, Government of West Bengal)

Barrackpore Regional Office

Panpur More, Kalyani Expressway, P.O.-Narayampur, Kankurata,

Dist.- 24 Parganas(North), PIN- 743126

☎ - 2580-0573, 2502-1188 / 1189

Annexure - D

42

Memo no. 43- 204 (WPB/BR/N) 23

Date: 25.01.2024

To
Additional District Magistrate (Gen), Nadia
Office of the District Magistrate, Nadia
P.O. & P.S.- Krishnanagar, Dist.- Nadia

Sub. : Report of industrial effluent discharge and bio-medical waste.

Ref. : Your letter Memo no.66/HS, dated : 24.01.2024.

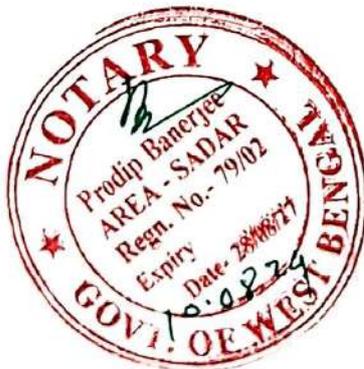
Sir,

As advised by competent authority the details of effluent and solid waste generated from GPI units in the municipal areas along with bio-medical waste generated in the district, is enclosed.

Yours faithfully,

R. Saha 25/01/24
Environmental Engineer & In-Charge
Barrackpore Regional Office

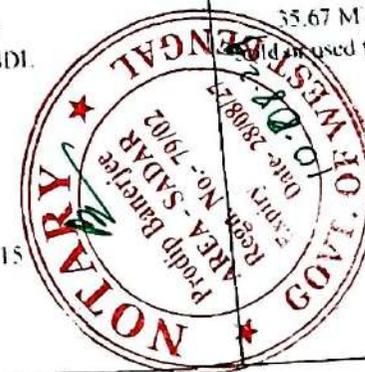
Enclose : As stated.



Snyantan Ghosh
(Advocate)
Krishnagar Judge's Court
E.No-F/266/159/2007
Email-advratu@gmail.com

Industrial Effluent discharge

Sl No.	Name of Municipality	Number of industrial unit discharging their effluent treated/untreated in river Ganga and its tributaries and details of defaulting industrial units.	Total daily generation of such industrial waste within the District	The manner of treatment of the industrial waste so generated.	The discharge effluent analysis from the CETP and ETP treating the industrial waste from each outlet	The per day generation of industrial solid waste and manner of its treatment and disposal in the District
1	Chakdaha Municipality	No. of units- 1 Name and address of unit- M/s. Supreme Paper Mills Ltd., Vill- Raninagar, P.O. & P.S.- Chakdaha, Nadia- 741222	1230 KL	Effluent Treatment Plant	BOD - Not Done COD - 23.00 O&G - <5.00 pH(Unit) - 7.79 TDS - 860.00 TSS - 18.00	4.17 MT. Used for landfilling.
2	Kalyani Municipality	No. of units- 2 Name and address of units- 1) M/s. United Breweries Ltd., D18, Vittal Mallya Road, P.O. & P.S.- Kalyani, Nadia- 741235 2) Fresenius Kabi Oncology Limited, D-35, Industrial Area, Kalyani, P.O & P.S - Kalyani, Nadia- 741235	950 Kl + 220 Kl = 1170 KL (Total)	Effluent Treatment Plant	BOD - Not Done COD - 22 O&G - <5.0 pH - 8.37 TSS - 18.00 Arsenic - BDI BOD - Not Done Cromium(6+) - BDI. COD - 10.87 Lead - 0.01 Mercury - BDI O&G - BDI Phenols - BDI Phosphate-P - 0.15 pH - 8.21 TSS - 10.00	35.67 MT + 0 = 35.67 MT (Total). Solid used for landfilling



Sayantan Chosh
(Advocate)
Krishnagar, Judge's Court
E.No-F/266/159/2007
Email-advocate@gmail.com

		No. of units- 1			Zero Liquid Discharge
3	Gayeshpur Municipality	Name and address of units- M/s. AB Mauri India Pvt Ltd., Chandunari More, P.O.- Gayeshpur, P.S.- Kalyani, Nadia- 741234	225 KL (However the entire wastewater is recycled and the unit adopted Zero Liquid Discharge)	Effluent Treatment Plant	0.34 MT. Used for landfilling.

R Saha
Environmental Engg
Barrackpore Regiona
W.B. Pollution Centr



Dr. Sayantan Ghosh
(Advocate)
Krishnagar Judge's Court
E.No-F/266/159/2007
Email-advratu@gmail.com

Roshni Sen, IAS
Additional Chief Secretary



Annexure 37302⁷⁵
Environment Department
Government of West Bengal
PRANISAMPAD BHAWAN, 5th Floor,
LB-2, Sector III, Salt Lake, Kolkata - 700 106
Ph.: (033) 2335 2742 (O), Fax : (033) 2335 0271
E-mail : acsenvw@gmail.com

To
The Secretary,
Ministry of Jal Shakti,
Department of Water Resources &
River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation,
Government of India

Date: 16/07/2024

Sub: Issues related to Flood Plain Zone in West Bengal

Ref: Letter from ACS, Environment Department, Govt. of W.B. dated 28th July, 2022

Sir,

Your kind attention is drawn to the fact that the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) has from time to time, passed orders on floodplains, their identification and demarcation by the State concerned. The issue of demarcation of flood plain zone has been dealt with by the Hon'ble Principal Bench in O.A.200/2014 (*M.C. Mehta -vs- Union of India & Ors.*)

In this connection, a letter has been issued by this Department *vide* Memo No. EN/1653/3C-24/2021 dated 28th July, 2022 (copy enclosed) mentioning details of the issues and seeking your guidance in the matter as to how to address the multiple issues related to floodplain demarcation and management in West Bengal due to its unique geographical features.

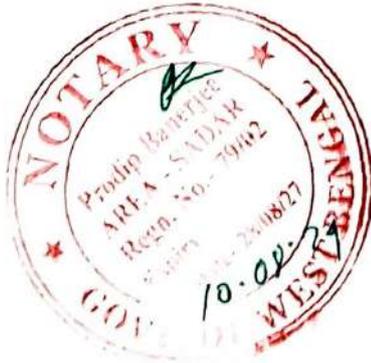
It is once again requested to kindly offer your guidance in the matter as to how West Bengal should address the multiple issues mentioned above related to floodplain demarcation and management.

Yours faithfully,

Roshni Sen

Additional Chief Secretary to
the Government of West Bengal

Encl: as stated



Sayanant Ghosh
Kishanganj Judicial Court
E-mail: adv@kjc.com



Government of West Bengal
Department of Environment

Prani Sampad Bhawan, 5th Floor, LB-2, Sec-III, Saltlake City, Kolkata-106

No. EN/1653 /3C-24/2021

July 28, 2022

From :: Vivek Kumar
Additional Chief Secretary to the
Government of West Bengal

To :: The Secretary
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Department of Water Resources &
River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation
Government of India

Sub: Issues related to Floodplain Management in West Bengal

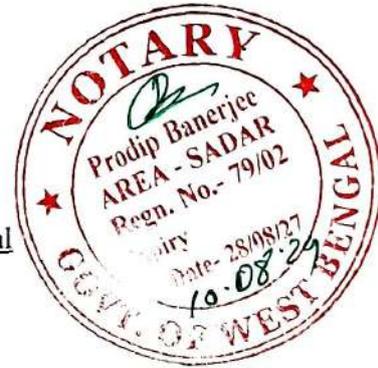
Ref: Orders of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal passed in
O.A.200/2014 and O.A. 65(THC) of 2016/EZ

Sir

Your kind attention is drawn to the fact that Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) has, from time to time, passed Orders on floodplains, their identification and demarcation by the States concerned.

2. An Expert Committee under the leadership of Dr. Sunando Bandhopadhyay, Department of Geography, University of Calcutta was constituted to demarcate floodplain zones in Ganga and Bhagirathi- Hooghly river basin of West Bengal. A copy of the said report is enclosed for ready reference. The findings of the Expert Committee are summarised below:

- i. The plains drained by the Ganga and its principal distributary, the Bhagirathi-Hooghly measures 42,371 sq.km in the State of West Bengal.
- ii. Considering five highest magnitude flood events of 1995-2020 period for five overlapping zones, it was found that 33% area of the region is subject to inundation by flood.
- iii. The inundated area spreads over 226 CD blocks of 14 districts.
- iv. Estimated population (2021) residing in this area is 76,250,487 and the average population density is 1629/sq.km.



Sayanur Ghosh
(Advocate)
Krishnagar Judge's Court
E No-F/260/159/2007

(Signature)

- v. Some of the most densely populated blocks including some major urban pockets, located close to the principal rivers are susceptible to flooding.

3. The Irrigation & Waterways Department was requested to examine the report of the Expert Committee and give their observations. The observations of Irrigation & Waterways Department are stated as follows:

3.1 It is worthwhile to mention that the Hon'ble NGT in its order dated 29/05/2019, stated that such identified floodplain will have to be declared as "No Construction" Zone. It has also been mentioned in the report that the identified floodplain is a densely populated area, having an average population density of 1629 /square K.M and 35% being urban areas.

3.2 Considering above, it is suggested that only the full river path while ruling at the Highest Flood Level (H.F.L) of last 25 years (1995-2000), is identified and declared as floodplain for the purpose of imposing restriction on construction activities with the following understanding:-

3.2.1 Such identification will be applicable for all the river stretches of main Ganga-Padma River, Bhagirathi- Hooghly River and all its tributaries.

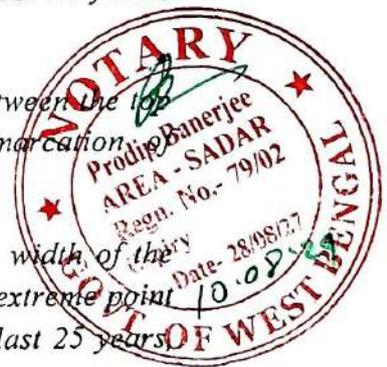
3.2.2 In case of no embankment on either side of the river, the extreme points of the banks considering the meandering of the river in last 25 years, will be considered for the demarcation of floodplain.

3.2.3 In case of no embankments on both sides, the distance between the top of two embankments will be considered for the demarcation of floodplain.

3.2.4 In case of embankment only at one side of the river, the width of the river between the top of embankment on one side and the extreme point of the bank on the other side considering meandering in last 25 years will be considered for the demarcation of floodplain.

3.2.5 Considering very high level flood discharge through the river Ganga in case of Malda and Murshidabad districts, an additional strip of land along the river bank or embankment on both side of the river, beyond the provisions, stated at (3.2.2), (3.2.3) & (3.2.4) above will also be demarcated as floodplain to provide additional space for the river, the width of which will be fixed on case to case basis on further study.

3.3 It is pertinent to mention the definition in 'Floodplain' embodied in the draft "Flood Plain Zoning" bill, sent by Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India in 2021, includes any river channel and the adjacent low land susceptible to natural flood inundation during period of maximum discharge due to overtopping or beach of river embankment or natural bank or due to unfavourable outfall condition like existence of high tide level. So considering above, it is suggested

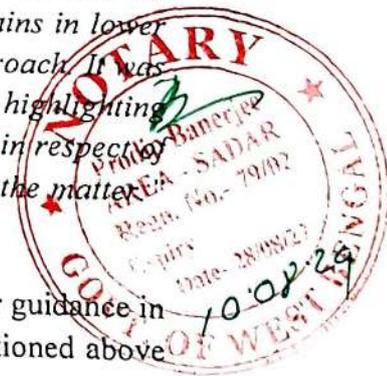


that demarcation of floodplain is re-assessed based on the assumptions and analogy stated above.

4. On 08.07.2022, a meeting was chaired by the Chief Secretary, Government of West Bengal with the stakeholder Departments to discuss implementation of NGT's Orders on floodplain, the Report of the Expert Committee and the respective observations of the Departments concerned. After a thread-bare discussion, the following decision was taken:

4.1 "It was agreed that unlike upper riparian States, the deltaic West Bengal, having a wide expanse, is extremely fertile, densely populated with sizeable urban pockets and ecologically productive. While the Ganga and its tributaries in the upper catchment is enclosed by valley walls, the Bengal delta is absolutely flat. The Hon'ble Tribunal has clarified that 'the distance for no construction zone is to be measured from highest flood line at least in the last 25 years.' In West Bengal, the HFL went beyond Indo-Bangladesh border during 1998 and 2000 floods.

4.2 Accordingly, it was felt that the unique geographical characteristics of West Bengal make floodplain zoning difficult in the framework stipulated by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and the Ministry of Jal Shakti, since going by the available flood data, a very large part of the State of West Bengal's geographical area would fall within the floodplains of the Ganga river systems and its tributaries. The House agreed that dealing with the issue of floodplains in lower riparian States falling in Ganga delta, requires a region-specific approach. It was decided that a representation would be sent to Ministry of Jal Shakti highlighting the impracticability/ difficulty in implementing the current guidelines in respect of West Bengal, and seeking their advice on how to proceed further in the matter. (Copy of the minutes of the meeting is enclosed).



5. In the light of the above facts, you are requested to kindly offer your guidance in the matter as to how West Bengal should address the multiple issues mentioned above related to floodplain demarcation and management.

Yours faithfully,

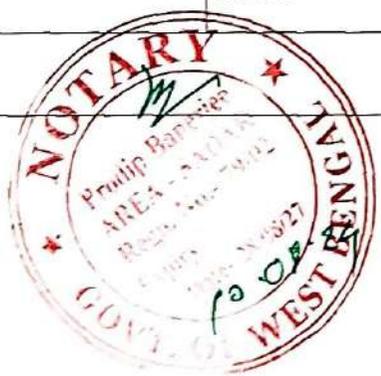

Additional Chief Secretary to the
Government of West Bengal

Encl: as stated


Sayantan Ghosh
(Advocate)
Krishnagar Judge's Court
P. No. 12/2007
Email-advratu@gmail.com

District wise number of health care units, Biomedical waste generation by health care units and treatment & disposal of Bio-medical wastes through the Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities (for the year 2022, as available) :

Sl. No.	Name of the State /Union Territory	Name of the District	Number of Health Care Units	Bio-medical Waste Generation (in Kg/day)	Bio-medical Waste Treatment and disposal (in Kg/day)		Total (in Kg/day)
					Incineration	Autoclaving	
1.	West Bengal	Kolkata	1631	9107.38	4381.61	4725.77	9107.38
2.		North 24 Parganas	1179	6646.01	5005.41	1640.60	6646.01
3.		South 24 Parganas	687	2866.11	1390.18	1475.93	2866.11
4.		Hooghly	634	1694.91	1457.63	237.28	1694.91
5.		Howrah	626	1197.99	643.30	554.69	1197.99
6.		Nadia	410	1632.93	1397.68	235.25	1632.93
7.		Murshidabad	308	375.89	321.42	54.47	375.89
8.		Purba Bardhaman	534	3481.89	2857.25	624.64	3481.89
9.		Purba Medinipur	558	1284.49	1276.73	7.760	1284.49
10.		Malda	320	1127.39	822.660	304.730	1127.39
Total			6887	29414.99	19553.87	9861.12	29414.99



[Handwritten signature]

37307

88

Annexure - "G"



Government of West Bengal
Office of the District Land & Land Reforms Officer, Nadia
Administrative Building 1st Floor, Krishnagar, Nadia, Pin-741101
admlrnadia@gmail.com

Memo No: 575 /VI-31(127)/MM/24

Dated, Krishnagar, the 29 / 01 /2024

From: The Additional District Magistrate and District Land & Land Reforms Officer, Nadia.

To: The Additional District Magistrate(General), Nadia.

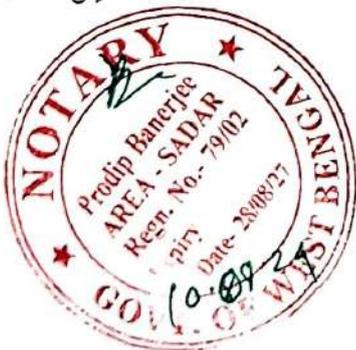
Sub:- Original Application No.200/2014/Principal Bench
(M.C. Hehata -Vs- Union of India & Ors).

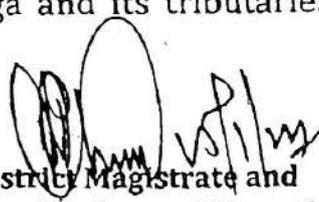
Ref: Memo of the Director, IESWM & Principal Secretary, to the
Government of W.B. Deptt. Environment vide no. 45/EN/3C-34/2018
Dated 09.01.2024.

Sir,

In connection with the subject, this is to inform you that as per reports received from all the Block Land & Land Reforms Officers under this district there in no case registered within a year against illegal mining in the bed or flood plains of river Ganga and its tributaries in the district Nadia.

Thanking you.




Additional District Magistrate and
District Land and Land Reforms Officer, Nadia.

Received
29/1/24
A. C. Ghosh, District Magistrate
(General), Nadia,
Krishnagar-741101
Nadia, W.B.


Sayantan Ghosh
(Advocate)
Krishnagar Judge's Court
E No F/260/150/2007
Email-advratu@gmail.com

Sr.No.	Block Name	Total Villages	No. of GWM Assets	No. of Community Soak pits /Leach pits/Magic pits		No. of Drainage facility available		No. of Community Grey Water management systems available	
				No. of Assets	HouseHold Covered	No. of Assets	HouseHold Covered	No. of Assets	HouseHold Covered
1	2	3	4=(5+6+7)	5	6	7	8	9	10
State Name :- West Bengal				District Name :- NADIA					
1	CHAKDAH	6	45	12	4119	33	5781	0	0
2	KALIGANJ	73	370	150	9479	206	5249	14	1387
3	KALYANI	17	74	27	2383	42	2883	5	1161
4	KRISHNAGAR-I	4	49	15	1771	29	1212	5	637
5	KRISHNAGAR-II	20	114	40	1841	58	2845	16	888
6	NABADWIP	27	220	54	12235	154	12652	12	1374
7	NAKASHIPARA	44	348	200	19870	113	12112	35	10491
8	RANAGHAT-I	36	217	79	5885	130	7008	8	860
9	SANTIPUR	31	353	203	15857	121	13995	29	2555
Total		258	1790	780	73440	886	63737	124	19353

B
District Coordinator
Sanitation, Nadia Zilla Parishad

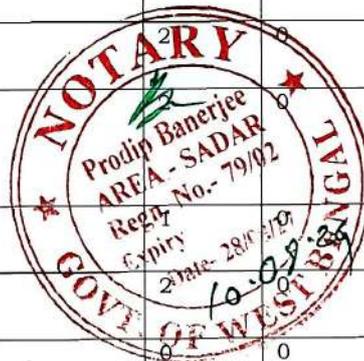
Banerjee
District Nodal Officer
Sanitation, Nadia



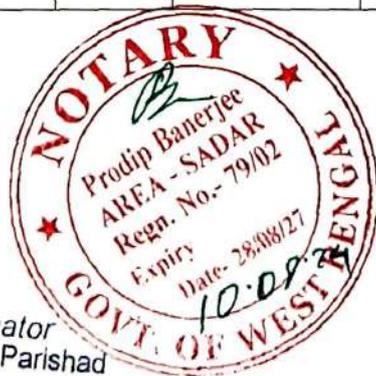
D.
Sayantan Ghosh
(Advocate)
Krishnagar Judicial Court
E No. 156/2024/107
Email-advratu@gmail.com

Solid waste management in respect of rural areas under Nadia District:

Sl.No	Name of the Block	Name of the G.P	Total No. of Village	No. of MRF/ Segregation Shade	No. of E-Cart	No. of Composite pit	No. of Plastic Waste Management Unit	Remarks
1	Chakdaha	Chnaduria-I	7	1	2	0	As per direction of State, tender not to be needed and it should be tagged with Haringhata Block	
2	Kaliganj	Faridpur	8	1	1	0	As per direction of State, tender not to be needed and it should be tagged with Nakashiparab Block	
3		Gobra	10	0	4	0		
4		Hatgachha	10	0	2	0		
5		Juranpur	7	1	4	0		
6		Kaliganj	13	0	2	0		
7		Matari	7	0	2	0		
8		Plassey-I	5	0	1	0		
9		Plassey-II	2	1	0	0		
10		Rajarampur Ghoraikhetra	14	0	0	0		
11		Kalyani	Chanduria-II	2	0	0		0
12	Kancharapara		10	1	0	0		
13	Sarati		6	0	0	0		
14	Krishnagar-I	Bhaluka	4	0	0	0	Already tagged with Krishnaganj block.	
15	Krishnagar-II	Belpukur	8	0	3	0	Civil Construction done. Machine procurement completed. Electrical work not initiated.	
16		Sadhanpara-I	8	0	1	0		
17		Sadhanpara-II	4	1	1	0		
18	Nabadwip	Bablari	2	0	3	0	Under construction	
19		Charmajdia Charbrahmanagar	2	1	3	2		
20		Fakirdanga	1	0	4	0		
		Gholpara						



21		Mahisura	7	0	3	0	
22		Majdia Pansila	4	1	4	4	
23		Mayapur Bamanpukur-I	9	1	5	0	
24		Mayapur Bamanpukur-II	6	1	3	7	
25		Swarupganj	3	1	3	0	
26	Nakashipara	Billwagram	11	0	1	0	Civil Construction done. Machine procurement completed. Electrical work not initiated.
27		Dharmada	10	0	2	0	
28		Majhergram	10	0	1	0	
29		Muragachha	5	0	1	0	
30		Nakashipara	8	0	0	0	
31	Ranaghat-I	Anulia	12	1	1	0	Civil Construction done. Machine procurement completed. Electrical work not initiated.
32		Nawpara Masunda	9	1	1	0	
33		Payradanga	9	1	4	9	
34		Tarapur	6	0	1	0	
35	Santipur	Baganchara	9	0	1	0	Civil Construction done. Machine procurement completed. Electrical work not initiated.
36		Beloria-I	6	1	4	0	
37		Belgoria-II	5	1	4	0	
38		Gayershpur	9	0	9	0	
39		Haripur	9	0	3	0	

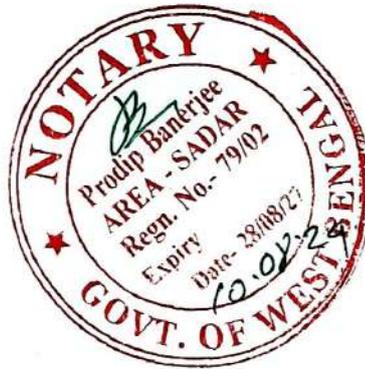


3
District Coordinator
Sanitation, Nadia Zilla Parishad
Chh.

7/8/24
District Nodal Officer
Sanitation, Nadia
Chh.

Sayantan Ghosh
(Advocate)
Kri. Nagar, Justice's Court
P.O. No. 721011
Email-advrator@gmail.com

ANNEXURE- F1				
Action taken against 04 nos CPCB identified drains in Nadia District.				
SL NO	CODE	NAME OF DRAIN	DIST	Action Taken
1	R6	Goshpara drain, Nabadwip	Nadia	Tapped under Nabadwip STP.
2	LS	Majher Char Khal, Kalyani	Nadia	DPR preparation under process
3	LS	Bagher Khal, (fodder Khal)	Nadia	Tapped under Kanchrapara STP.
4	L4	Raninagar - Chakdha	Nadia	Already considered under the Chakdah I&D Project work




 Sayantan Ghosh
 Advocate
 Krishnaagar District Court
 E.No-F/2/10/2007
 Email-advratu@gmail.com

Nabadwip

Annexure - J

37312

Standard Format of Utilization Certificate

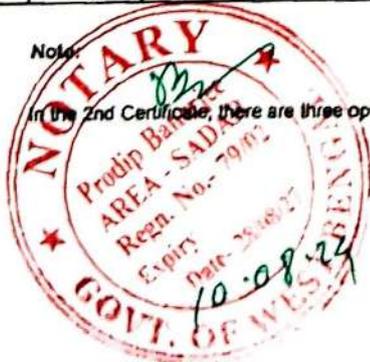
- 1) Name of Scheme/Project as per Administrative Approval Order: **NABADWIP I & D WORK WITH STP**
- 2) Reference to Administrative Approval (NMCG Order No. and Date): **F.No. Pr12013/2/2017-Tech Construction NMCG**
- 3) Source of funding: (For all schemes under EAP / NON EAP): **NGP**

Sl.No	WBS(NGRBA) Fund release Order No. & Date.	Amount released by WBS(NGRBA)PMG (Rs. In lakh) (Central & State shares to be shown separately)	Remarks
1	2	3	5
			<p>1. Certified that out of Rs. 32.47 Crore sanctioned during the year 2024-25 in favour of GPCD (SM) Division under WBS(NGRBA)PMG Letter(s) No. given in the margin, a cumulative sum of Rs. 32.47 Crore has been utilised for the purpose for which it was sanctioned and the balance sum of Rs. NIL remains unutilised.</p> <p>2. Utilisation of fund stated above, does not include any excess/supplementary works.</p> <p>or,</p> <p>Utilisation of fund stated above includes interalia, excess/supplementary works within the limit of sanction by the competent authority as per codal provisions & prevailing Govt. orders in the UD & MA Department and within the administratively approved cost.</p> <p>or,</p> <p>utilisation of fund includes interalia, excess/supplementary requiring approval of the Government and such approval has been accorded by the UD & MA Department vide No. dated,</p>
	Total		

Note

1

In the 2nd Certificate, there are three options keep only and strike out the remaining two.



Smilind
21/7/2024

[Signature]
Chief Engineer
Water & Sanitation Sector,
GAP Wing, KMDA

[Signature]
Sayantan Ghosh
(Advocate)
Krishnagar Judge's Court
E.No-F/266/159/2007
sayantn@gmail.com

Standard Format of Utilisation Certificate

1) Name of Scheme/Project as per Administrative Approval Order Kalyani Sewerage System and STP

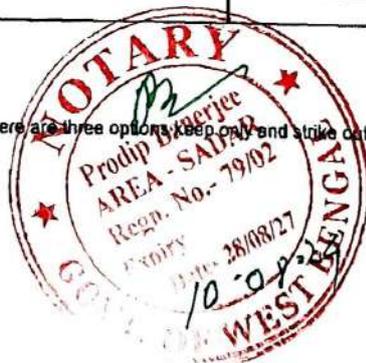
2) Reference to Administrative Approval (UD&MA Deptt. G.O no and date): J-21011/7/2010-NRCD-II

3) Source of funding: (For all schemes under EAP / NON EAP)* Non-EAP

Sl.No	WBS(NGRBA) Fund release Order No. & Date.	Amount released by WBS(NGRBA)PMG (Rs. In lakh) (Central & State shares to be shown separately)	Remarks
1	2	3	6
			<p>1. Certified that out of Rs. 117.38 Crore sanctioned during the year 2022-23 In favour of GPCD (West) Division under WBS(NGRBA)PMG Letter(s) No. given in the margin, a cumulative sum of Rs. 117.38 Crore has been utilised for the purpose for which it was sanctioned and the balance sum of Rs. NIL remains unutilised.</p> <p>2. Utilisation of fund stated above, does not include any excess/supplimentary works.</p> <p>or,</p> <p>Utilisation of fund stated above includes interalia, excess/supplimentary works within the limit of sanction by the competent authority as per codal provisions & prevailing Govt. orders in the UD & MA Department and within the administratively approved cost.</p> <p>or,</p> <p>utilisation of fund includes interalia, excess/supplimentary requiring approval of the Government and such approval has been accorded by the UD & MA Department vide No. dated,</p>
	Total		

Note:

- 1 In the 2nd Certificate, there are three options keep only and strike out the remaining two.



Smiles
21/02/2024

M 9/7/24
Chief Engineer
Water & Sanitation Sector,
GAP Wing, KMDA
Countersigned

D
Sayantan Ghosh
(Advocate)
Krishnagar Judge's Court
E.No-F/266/159/2007
Email-advratu@gmail.com

Statement of Status of the Scheme and Requisition of Fund for the Scheme/Project under EAP / NON EAP

Executing Division: GPCD (West), GAP Wing, W & S Sector, KMDA

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Project	Location	Sanctioned Cost (Balance cost / Administratively Approved cost)	Awarded Cost/ Tendered Amount	Cumulative fund already received	Cumulative UC submitted (copy of U.C. against last Instalment of fund to be enclosed.)	Gross Booked Expenditure against col. 8 (gross amount Inclusive of statutory deductions).	Cumulative physical progress (%) anticipated uptill end of indenting month if indent submitted by 7th of the month & upto to the end of the next month, if indent submitted thereafter	Anticipated gross value of works depending on physical progress shown in col. 10	Indent of fund (gross amount Inclusive of statutory deductions) Refer to Note below (IT, VAT, ST, Cess/ Royalty included)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Kalyani Sewerage System & STP	Kalyani	Rs. 57.87 Crore	Rs. 121.10 Crore (Design-Build Cost: Rs. 112.06 Crore and O & M Cost: Rs. 9.04 Crore)	Rs. 117.38 Crore	Up-to-date	Rs. 117.38 Crore	100%	Rs. 112.06 Crore	Rs. 10,93,701.00

Note: 1. Please submit Utilization Certificate in the prescribed proforma (format enclosed) for the last instalment of fund received.
 2. Please submit source of fund-wise (EAP / NON EAP) separate indents (Modified).



Signature
01/07/2024

Signature 01/07/24
 Chief Engineer,
 KMDA
 Water & Sanitation Sector,
 GAP Wing, KMDA

Standard Format of Utilisation Certificate

- 1) Name of Scheme/Project as per Administrative Approval Order Gayeshpur Sewerage System and STP

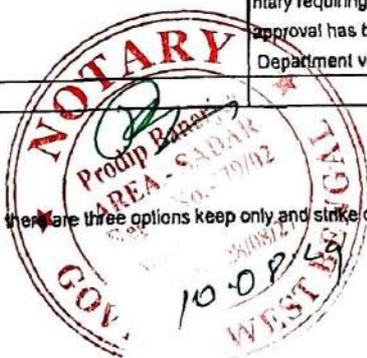
- 2) Reference to Administrative Approval (UD&MA Deptt. G.O no and date): Sewerage Scheme Gayeshpur

- 3) Source of funding: Non-EAP
(For all schemes under EAP / NON EAP)*

Sl.No	WBS(NGRBA) Fund release Order No. & Date.	Amount released by WBS(NGRBA)PMG (Rs. In lakh) (Central & State shares to be shown separately)	Remarks
1	2	3	6
			<p>1. Certified that out of Rs. 154.11 Crore sanctioned during the year 2023-24 in favour of GAP/EB-I Division under WBS(NGRBA)PMG Letter(s) No. given in the margin, a cumulative sum of Rs. 154.11 Crore has been utilised for the purpose for which it was sanctioned and the balance sum of Rs. NIL remains unutilised.</p> <p>2. Utilisation of fund stated above, does not include any excess/supplimentary works.</p> <p>or,</p> <p>Utilisation of fund stated above includes interalia, excess/supplimentary works within the limit of sanction by the competent authority as per codal provisions & prevailing Govt. orders in the UD & MA Department and within the administratively approved cost.</p> <p>or,</p> <p>utilisation of fund includes interalia, excess/supplimentary requiring approval of the Government and such approval has been accorded by the UD & MA Department vide No. dated,</p>
	Total		

Note:

- 1 In the 2nd Certificate, there are three options keep only and strike out the remaining two.



Signature
09/12/2024

Signature
Chief Engineer
Water & Sanitation Sector,
GAP Wing, KMDA
Countersigned

Signature
Sayantan Ghosh
(Advocate)
Krishnagar Judge's Court
E.No-F/266/159/2007
Email-advratu@gmail.com

Statement of Status of the Scheme and Requisition of Fund for the Scheme/Project under EAP / NON EAP

Executing Division: EB-I, GAP Wing, W & S Sector, KMDA

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Project	Location	Sanctioned Cost (Balance cost / Administratively Approved cost)	Awarded Cost/ Tendered Amount	Cumulative fund already received	Cumulative UC submitted (copy of U.C. against last Instalment of fund to be enclosed.)	Gross Booked Expenditure against col. 8 (gross amount Inclusive of statutory deductions).	Cumulative Civil physical progress (% on Rs. 199.70 Cr.) anticipated uptill end of indenting month If Indent submitted by 7th of the month & upto to the end of the next month, if Indent submitted thereafter	Anticipated gross value of works depending on physical progress shown in col. 9	Indent of fund (gross amount inclusive of statutory deductions) Refer to Note below (IT, VAT, ST, Cess/ Royalty included)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Gayeshpur Sewerage Integration Project	Gayeshpur	Rs. 168.67 Crore	Rs. 150.00 Crore (Design-Build: Rs. 146.36 Cr. O&M: Rs. 3.64 Cr.)	Rs. 154.11 Crore	Up-to-date	Rs. 154.11 Crore	100%	Rs. 146.36 Crore	Rs. 20,28,207.00

Note: 1. Please submit Utilization Certificate in the prescribed proforma (format enclosed) for the last instalment of fund received.

2. Please submit source of fund-wise (EAP / NON EAP) separate indents (Modified).



Srinivas
10/2/2024

Chief Engineer
KMDA

[Signature]
Chief Engineer
Water & Sanitation Sector,
GAP Wing, KMDA

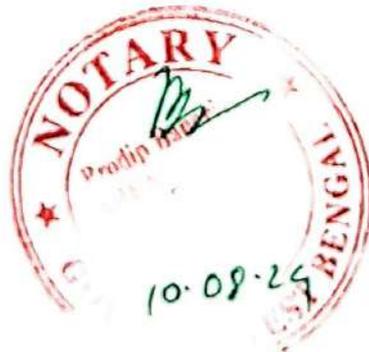
Revised Fund Utilization of NMCG Project, under GAP Wing, W&S
Sector, KMDA.

Sl. No.	District	Name of Project	Utilization Amount (Cr.)	Total (Crore)
1.	Nadia	Kalyani	117.38	303.96
		Nabadwip	32.47	
		Gayeshpur	154.11	
2.	Howrah	Howrah, Bally & Baranagar	182.44	182.44
3.	South 24 Pgs.	Maheshtala	75.76	243.79
		Budge Budge	168.03	
4.	North 24 Pgs.	Bhatpara	322.18	974.07
		Kanchrapara	26.32	
		Barrackpore	304.11	
		Garulia, Naihati, Titagarh, Khardah & Panihati	45.18	
		Halisahar	276.28	
5.	Hooghly	Uttarpara-Kotrung	15.44	116.52
		Hooghly- Chinsurah	83.49	
		Chandannagar-Bansberia	9.09	
		Baidyabati-Bhadreswar	8.50	
6	Murshidabad	Berhampore & Jangipur	34.83	34.83

Sinkar
10/07/2024

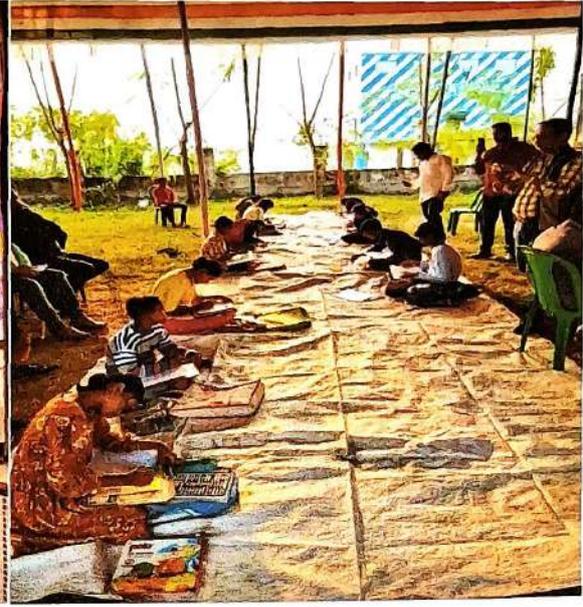
M. Ma 10/7/24

Chief Engineer
Water & Sanitation Sector,
GAP Wing, KMDA



D.
Notary Public, West Bengal
Court
Murshidabad

River Festival

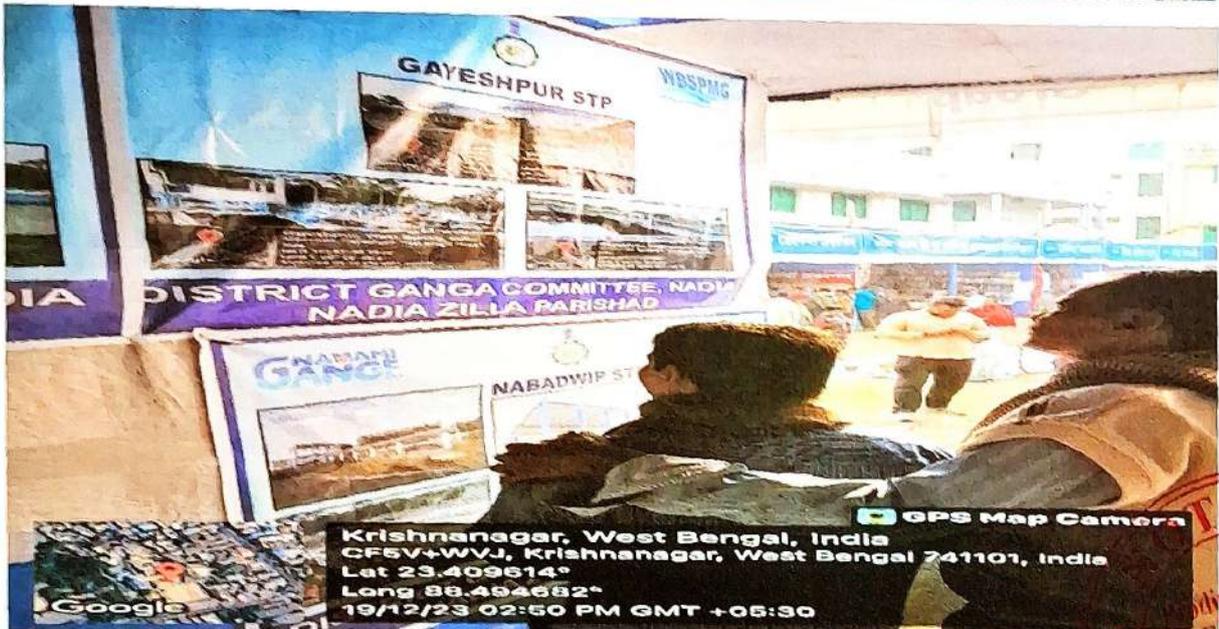
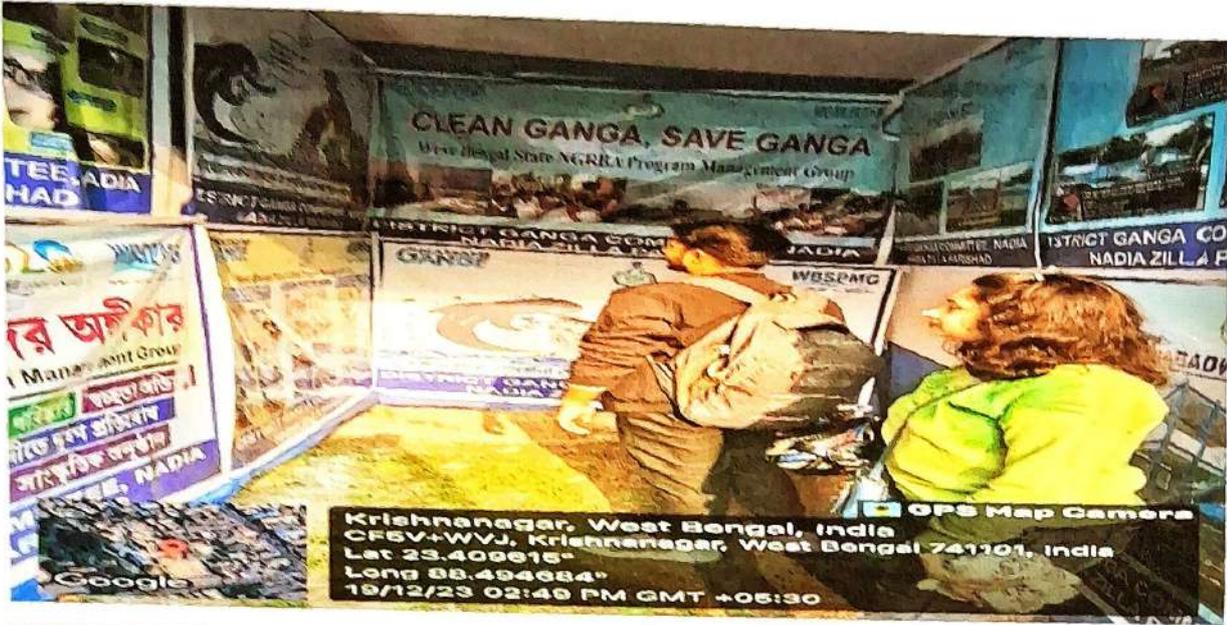


NOTARY
 Prodig Banerjee
 AREA - SADAR
 Regn. No.- 79/02
 Date: 28/08/24
 OF WEST

GPS Map Camera
 Krishnanagar, West Bengal, India
 CFSW-5CH Krishnanagar Municipality Office, Krishnanagar, West Bengal 741101, India
 Lat 23.467997°
 Long 88.466517°
 28/12/23 12:11 PM GMT +06:30

Sayanian Ghosh
 (Husband)
 Krishnanagar Municipality Office
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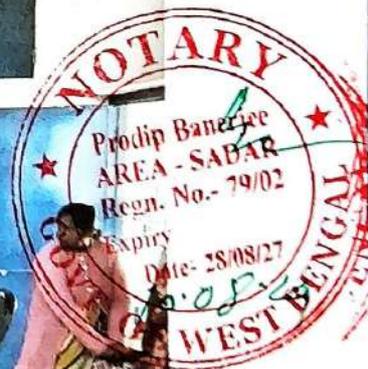
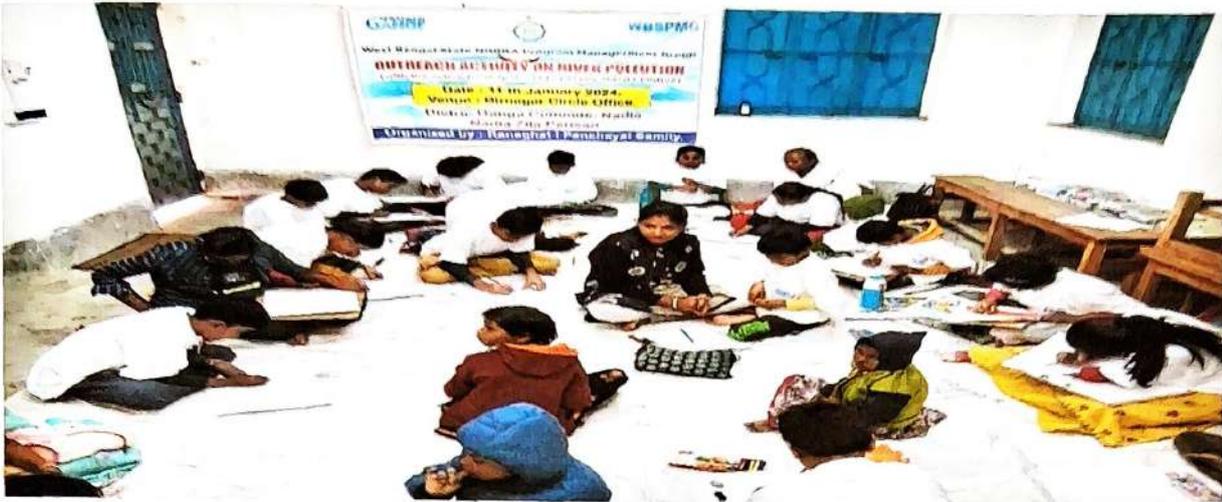
Mass Awareness Exhibition



Sayantana Ghosh
(Advocate)
19/2007

(Handwritten signature)

Public Outreach and Knowledge based events in educational Institution



Soyantun Ghosh
 (Notary)
 Krishnagar Court
 5, 10-11
 2007
 Email: soyantunghosh@gmail.com

(Handwritten signature)

Behavioral Change Communication Activities



WEST BENGAL
28/08/27
79/02

Soyajan Ghosh
Krishnagar, Justice Court
E-10-F/26
79/02
E-mail: advm_23@yahoo.com

D

Ghat Pe Haat (Nabadwip)



NOTARY
 Prady Baberjee
 M.A. - SADAR
 Regn. No.- 79/02
 Date- 28/08/27
 OF WEST BENGAL

P. Sayantan Ghosh
 Krishnagar, Jharkhand
 E.No-F/260/2007
 Email-advrta@...com

Ghat Pe Haat (Santipur)



NOTARY
 Anubh Banerjee
 SARDA
 28/08/2024
 WEST BENGAL

Sayanmoy Ghosh
 (Advocate)
 Krishnagar Justice's Court
 E.No-F/159/2007
 Email-advocate@gmail.com

World Wetland Day-2023



REPTAR
Ban
SA
Date: 28/08/23
OF WEST BENGAL

Sayantan Ghosh
(Advocate)
Krishnaganj Court's Court
E.No-77
9/2007
Email-advr.ug@gmail.com

Handwritten signature or mark.

Slogan Competition (Ranaghat-I)

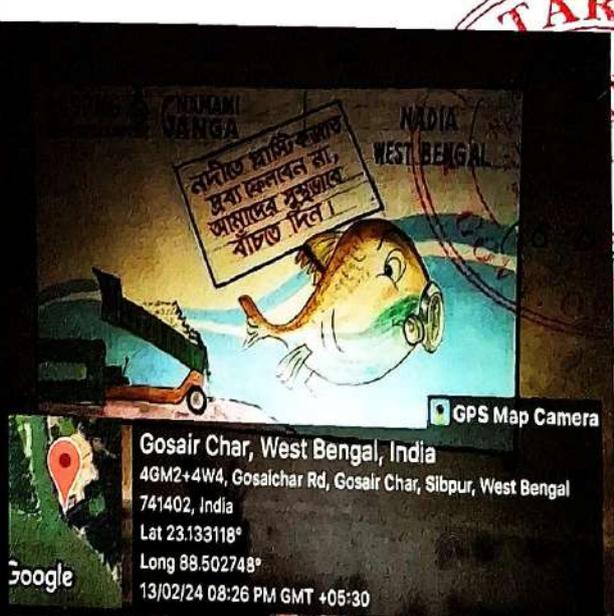
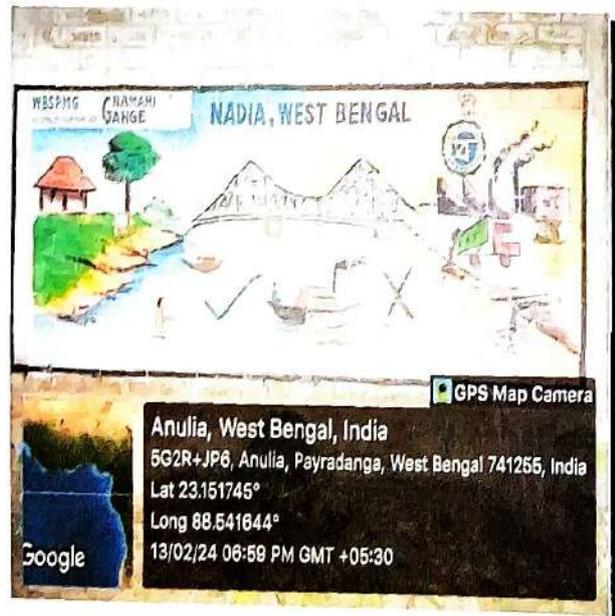
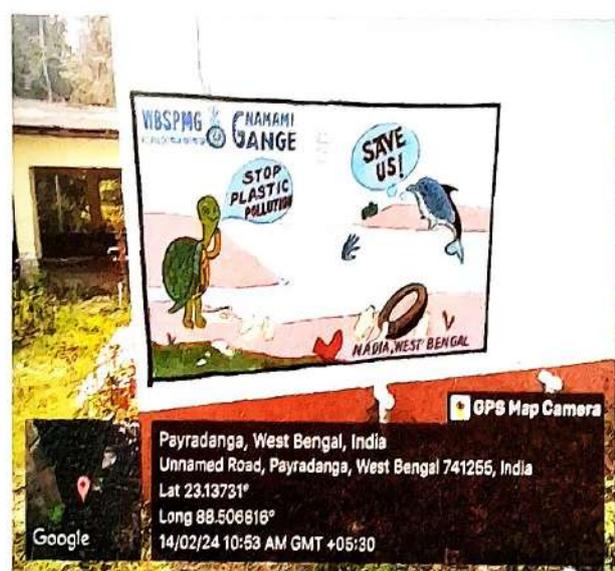


NOTARY
 Pradip Bapatjee
 AREA - SADAR
 Regn. No.- 79/02
 Date: 28/08/2024
 DIST. OF WEST BENGAL

Krishna Prasad
 Court
 No-F/20
 07
 Email-adrindia@gmail.com

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Wall Painting



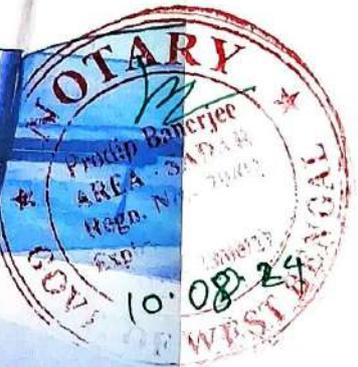
(Scale)
 Krittanger Inhabitant's Court
 E.No-14, 13/02/2007
 Email-akritanger@mail.com

Ghat pe Haat (Kalyani)



Sayantan Chosla
(Advocate)
Krishnagar Judicial Court
E.No-F/263 of J/2007
Email-advocate@gmail.com

Ghat pe Haat (Kaliganj)



Sayantana Ghosh
 (Advocate)
 Krishnagar, Justice's Court
 E.No-F/200/159/2007
 Email-advocatejmail.com

Mass Awareness Campaign in Mayapur, Nadia



MOJAN
 Pradip Banerjee
 AREA - MAYAPUR
 Regn. No. - 79/02
 10.08.2024
 WEST BENGAL

Sayantan Ghosh
 (Advocate)
 Krishnagar, District Court
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 Email-adv.gho@gmail.com

Slogan Competition (Chakdaha)



Prodip Banerjee
Prodip Banerjee
 Advocate
 Notary Govt. of W. Bengal
 Date: 20/08/2024

Sayantana Ghosh
 (Advocate)
 Krishnagar Judge's Court
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 Email-advratu@gmail.com

Document all are
 compared by
Sayantana Ghosh, etc.