Action Plan
for
Rejuvenation of River Mathabhanga
Nadia, West Bengal

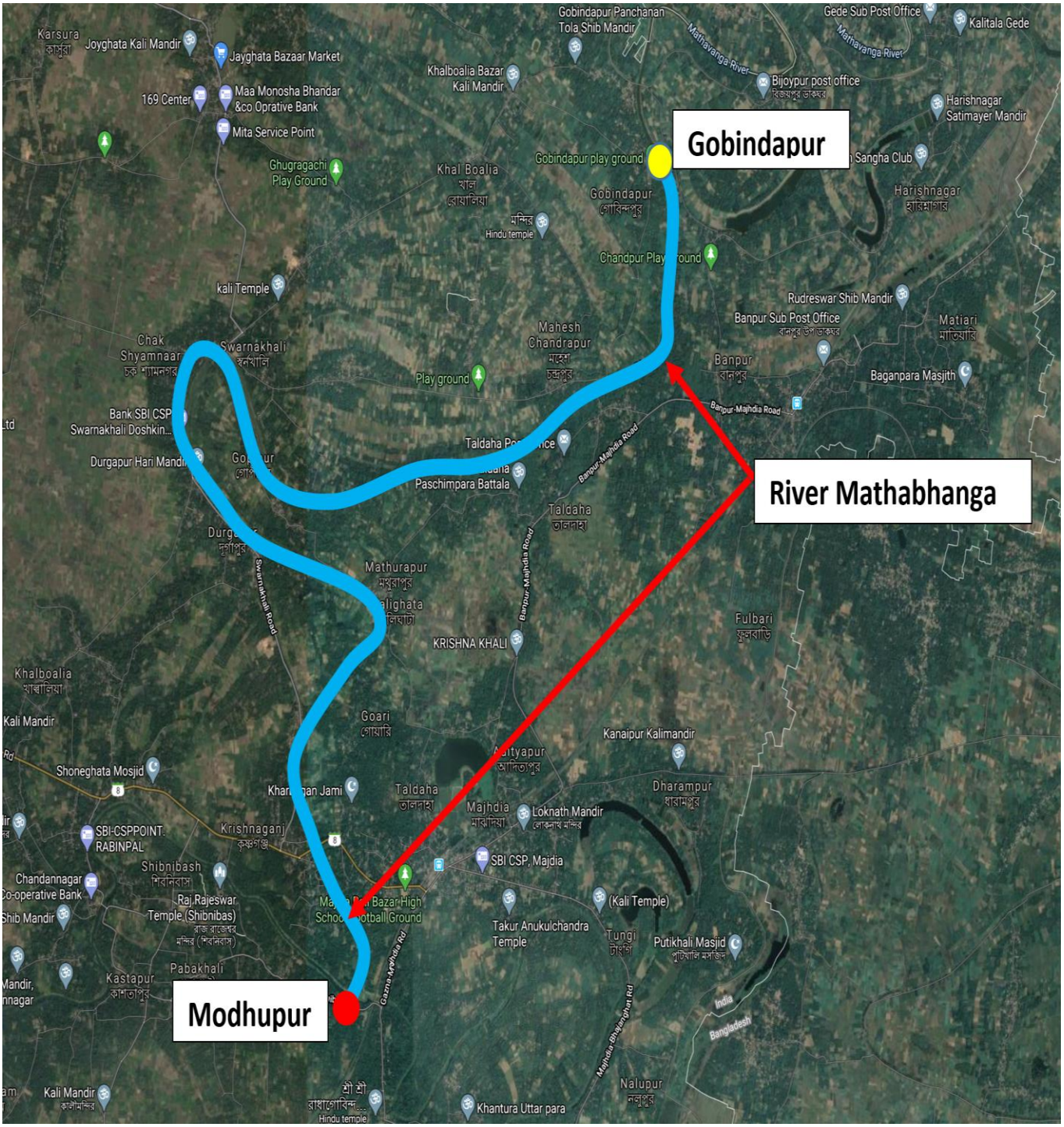
Priority – III

Nodal Agency
Public Health Engineering Directorate
Department of Public Health Engineering
Government of West Bengal

Approved by
River Rejuvenation Committee, West Bengal
(constituted in compliance to the order of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal)

Submitted to
Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi

JULY, 2020



River Mathabhanga

Identified Polluted Stretch : Madhupur to Gobindapur

Proposed Action Plan for Rejuvenation of River Mathabhanga

Introduction

Human settlement and related activities took place on the banks of important rivers in West Bengal like anywhere else. Considering the very reach ecological deliverables of the water resource and the traditional early development of industrial activities, Bengal became the most populated state of the country since long. And all these activities happened close to the rivers and the rivers received the wastes of all such activities to become polluted. The West Bengal Pollution Control Board (WBPCB), in collaboration with the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), initiated the monitoring of the water qualities of all the important water courses, rivers, canals, ponds and reservoirs since early eighties. The CPCB performed an exercise on the basis of the water quality data collected till 2016 to identify polluted river stretches pan India and submitted their report to the Honorable National Green Tribunal in 2017. The Hon'ble NGT categorized the polluted stretches of the State in **Original Application No. 673/2018 and directed on 20th September 2018 for** preparation of the Action Plans for rejuvenation of the polluted river stretches. The polluted river stretches and their categorization are presented next page below. The Hon'ble NGT further directed on 19th December 2019 that such action plans are to be submitted to the CPCB by 31st January 2019.

The Government of West Bengal formed the River Rejuvenation Committee (RRC) and initiated process of preparation of such action plans and identified the following components for such action plan. It may so happen that not all the components are applicable for all the polluted river stretches. The idea was to take up that particular bunch of components required for a particular case during preparation of plans for individual rivers.

Sl	Component
1	Identification of polluting sources
2	Functioning/ Status of STPs/ETPs/CETP
3	Protection and management of Flood Plain Zones (FPZ)
4	Solid waste management including quantification and characterization of solid waste, Bio-medical waste management, e-waste and processing facilities, quantification and characterization of solid waste
5	Trade and sewage generated in the catchment area of polluted river stretch
6	Address issues relating to ground water extraction
7	Rain water harvesting, ground water charging
8	Adopting good irrigation practices
9	Maintaining minimum environmental flow of river and plantation on both sides of the river
10	Plantation on both sides of the river
11	Setting up of biodiversity parks on flood plains by removing encroachment.
12	Interception and Diversion of sewage carrying drains to the STP

The principal causes of the river water quality deterioration is three fold; (1) Dis*charge* of untreated **industrial wastewater** (2) Discharge of untreated **municipal wastewater** and (3) Pollution from **nonpoint sources.** Studies on sectorial contributions done during the formulation stage of the Ganga Action Plan in the early eighties indicated the proportion of polluting water to Ganga being 25% to 75% considering industrial and municipal contributions respectively. Any action plan for any river stretch to improve its water quality then is required to address these three issues and address them primarily.

17 Polluted River Stretches of West Bengal					
Sl.	River	Priorit y	BOD range (mg/L)	Stretch	Towns
I	VINDYADHARI	I	26.7-45.0	HAROA BRIDGE TO MALANCHA BURNING GHAT	HAROA, MINAKHAN, MALANCHA
2	MAHANANDA	II	6.5-25	SILIGURI TO BINAGURI	SILIGURI
3	CHURNI	III	10.3-11.3	SANTIPUR TOWN TO MAJHADIA	RANAGHAT
4	DWARKA	III	5.6-17.0	TARAPITH TO SADHAK BAMDEB GHAT	CHANDIPUR, TARAPITH, MARGRAM
5	GANGA	III	5.0-12.2	TRIBENI TO DIAMOND HARBOUR	KANCHRAPARA, HOOGHLY, NAIHATI, CHANDANNAGAR, BHATPARA, BARRACKPORE, BARANAGAR, KOLKATA, HOWRAH, ,BERHAMPORE, PALTA, DAKSHINESWAR, ULUBERIA
6	DAMODAR	IV	4.4-8.2	DURGACHAKM TO DISHERGARH	UDAYANARAYANPUR, BAGNAN, DURGAPUR, ASANSOL
7	JALANGI	IV	8.3	LAAL DIGHI TO KRISHNA NAGAR	KRISHNANAGAR, CHAPRA
8	KANSI	IV	9.9	MIDNAPORE TO RAMNAGAR	MEDINIPUR
9	MATHA BHANGA	IV	8.5	MADHUPUR TO GOBINDAPUR	MAJHDIA, KRISHNAGANJ, DURGAPUR, SWARNAKALI
10	BARAKAR	V	5.7	KULTI TO ASANSOL	CHITTARANJAN, KULTI, BURNPUR, ASANSOL
11	DWARAKESH WAR	V	1-5.6	BANKURA TO KUSHTIA	BANKURA
12	KALJANI	V	6.0	BITALA TO ALIPURDWAR	HAMILTONGANJ, ALIPURDUAR
13	KAROLA	V	3.9	JALPAIGURI TO THAKURER KAMAT	JALPAIGURI
14	MAYURAKSHI	V	5.2	SURI TO DURGAPUR	SURI, SAINTHIA
15	RUPNARAYAN	V	3.1-5.8	KOLAGHAT TO BENAPUR	BAGNAN, KOLAGHAT, TAMLUK
16	SILABATI	V	3.8	GHATAL TO NISCHINDIPUR	GHATAL, NISCHINDIPUR
17	TEESTA	V	3.3	SILIGURI TO PAHARPUR	JALPAIGURI, SILIGURI

Industrial Wastewater

Industries discharge their treated wastewater mainly to the recipient bodies as mentioned below.

1. Directly in to the river /canal
2. Local water bodies (Ponds &Wetlands)
3. Municipal drains/public sewer those are channelized to thecanals.

The industrial development in West Bengal started during late eighteenth century and such establishments happened mainly on both sides of river Ganga because of economic and reasons like transportation. All such establishments identified the river or any close tributary of it to be the easiest place of discharge of the liquid waste of the industrial activity – the concept of treatment of wastewater at source came much later, during late twentieth century only. These industrial units were not established with any defined plan of location, and existed in homogeneity with the domestic settlements. With intensification of urbanization and establishment of the national capital at KOLKATA by the British Raj during the nineteenth century, investment poured in and districts predominantly on both sides of the river Ganga saw sprawling growth of industrial activities, again without any policy of siting of such activities. Partition of Bengal during 1947 (and later during early seventies) and large scale migration from East Pakistan to West Bengal contributed adversely to such unplanned growth of human settlement and related activities. Consequently, the localization of the industrial activity found today are fairly evenly spread with domestic settlements and the water discharges of both follow the same paths, be it in to municipal drain or any other dischargechannel.

In addition to this uniform and dense distribution of industrial activities vis-à-vis the human settlements, uniform mix of different industrial processes is the main reason that disallows concept of establishment of CETP at the end of drainage channels. Almost all the drainage channels carry a mix of industrial and domestic waste water and the industrial component is an admixture of various different industrial processes. A CETP, conceptually, is a wastewater treatment system for industrial effluents from LIKE INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES. The Government of West Bengal, wherever situation arises, plans for CETP's in places in Fulia, Nadia for dyeing and bleaching of fabrics. Similarly, for all such establishments of industrial parks or cluster of industries with similar wastewater discharge, CETP will be tried as the water pollution control system as and where applicable

The State Government therefore strongly advocates establishment of individual ETPs by the identified water polluting industries including grossly polluting industries and 33 categories of Seriously Polluting Industries, with strict enforcement of their maintaining standard of effluent discharge standards in compliance of that stipulated by the Consent to operate certificate issued by the Pollution Control Board. To mention, to lessen the pollution level in densely populated areas, the Government does not allow in general any new RED category of industries within the municipal areas of Kolkata Metropolitan Area.

The responsibility of controlling industrial water pollution squarely lies with the industry itself, and making them compliant year round is the predicament of the State Pollution Control Board. Detailed surveys and accounting of pollution loads is a continuous process and is carried out for industries belonging to the water polluting. Therefore, for rejuvenation of any environmentally challenged river or water body, bringing the industrial wastewater discharge in a strict regulatory regime is the strategy.

Municipal Wastewater

The concerned river stretches run through habitations of wide varieties and considering the impacts of the river water to the ecosystem and the livelihood of the people downstream on both sides of the river, revival of the water quality of this river is to be planned. Further, not all the rivers are of perennial nature. On context of its utility as perenniality then, the ultimate goal for beneficial use of rivers are determined as also the level of actions to be taken for maintaining the water quality. Action plan to control pollution of river from municipal wastewater then is tp be prepared stretch specific, with water quality goal to meet the treated wastewater discharge standard stipulated by the Government of India time to time. This action plan therefore has been prepared with river specific plans for control of pollution for municipal wastewater.

Non-point Sources

Agricultural runoff is the predominant contributor in this regard. The river water quality database of the WBPCB shows no practical impact of such non-point source contribution in any of the river stretches underquestion. This source therefore is not being taken care of specifically for the concerned river stretches in this plan document. However, the agriculture department has proposed their plan for good agricultural practice and better water quantity management which will further ensure less or no contribution from such sources.

The River Mathabhanga

The river Mathabhanga originates from river Padma in the Bangaladesh, enters India at the Gade boarder of Nadia district and terminates near Majhdia splitting into two portions, one moving down south draining to Bay of Bengal, and the other moving towards south waste to meet the Ganga at Payradanga in Nadia district. This river has lost its perennial nature as it has been disconnected from the source Padma river due to geological incident. The river stretch is in non-tidal region and receives only surface runoff and ground water discharge for its flow in lean season. As the local rural population along the stretch of River Mathabhanga between Madhupur to Gobindapur mostly depend on agriculture and fisheries, the main source of pollutants the river receives are these apart from surfacerun-offs.Hardlyanyindustrialeffluentcontaminatestheriverstretchbetween Gobindapur and Majhdia. The river is utilized for bathing, irrigation, fishing, boating, navigation, washing, religious activities etc. Mathabhanga and Churni, the prime river through the Nadia District, provides livelihood to about 18 lakh people.The complaint of extremely bad, odorous and blackish water quality that induces scratching skin infection on bathing is more than decade old. Such infections initially induces intense scratching gradually turning out to small painful boils. Winter of 2011 first noticed during early January 2011 when local people contacted the State Board regarding deterioration of water quality in the river Mathabhanga. The State Board has been monitoring the status of the river system acutely since early 2009 and Jan-Feb 2011 was then identified as the worst time in regard to the water quality of theriver.

Polluting sources of Mathabhanga :

The only source of pollution of this stretch of the river is the untreated industrial wastewater discharge from a sugar mill in Darshana in Bangladesh . It has been identified by many including the District Administration and NGOs working to clean-up the river that Sugar Mills in the District Kusthia in Bangaladesh on the river banks of Mathabhanga just before it's entrance in to India are the primary, if not sole source of the pollution in the river. These sugar mills are known to discharge untreated trade effluent in the river three-to-four times during the year following which the water quality goes bad. Non- installation or non-operation of the treatment systems in these sugar mills in Kusthia, known to be owned by “KERU COMPANY”, are the sources of degeneration of the water quality in rivers Mathabhanga.Necessary order was issued by the Hon’ble NGT dated 04/11/2019 (Annexure-IV) that steps to be taken by Bangladesh for installation of suitable capacity ETP at Darshana Sugar Mill.

The water quality status of the river, as influenced by the discharges of the source mentioned above is monitored on monthly basis at two water quality monitoring stations at Gobindapur and Majhdia. On the basis of this data the stretch was identified as under priority III. During preparation of the current report, the water quality data of this stretch for last two years was analyzed using the latest “CRITERIA FOR PRIORITISATION OF POLLUTED RIVER LOCATION (DRAFT)” circulated by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). Using data of last 24 determinations in two years (January 2017 to December 2019), the river stretch could be identified as Priority III (Moderately Polluted or Fair) with the last two years’ average BOD data of 3.96 mg/L and Faecal Coliform value of 153500MPN/100mL.

Water Quality and Goals and Status

Considering the impact of this river water to the sensitive ecosystem of the District the livelihood of the fishermen living on both sides of the river, revival of the water quality of this river is extremely important on context of its utility as it is non perennial River. The ultimate goal for beneficial use of rivers will determine the level of actions to be taken for maintaining the water quality. Under the present circumstances, it appears that river Mathabhanga serves the purpose of fishery and irrigation. For achieving this objective, the discharge from the Bangladesh should be stopped and only treated wastewater should be allowed as per the Indian national standard stipulated under the GENERAL STANDARDS FOR DISCHARGE OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTANTS, PART-A:EFFLUENTS of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.

The present status of the river water quality is presented below.

Month - year	Location – Gobindapur		Location - Majhdia	
	BOD (mg/L)	FC (MPN/100mL)	BOD (mg/L)	FC (MPN/100mL)
Jan-17	8.5	130000	11.57	110000
Feb-17	6	220000	2.8	280000
Mar-17	2.8	220000	4.8	280000
Apr-17	3.8	220000	3	220000
May-17	4.17	170000	5.33	110000
Jun-17	2.9	170000	4.8	130000
Jul-17	1.4	300000	4.43	170000
Aug-17	2	220000	4	170000
Sep-17	3.67	170000	4.25	170000
Oct-17	1.5	110000	1.4	140000
Nov-17	3.63	220000	2.19	130000
Dec-17	1.44	130000	1	110000
Jan-18	2.44	170000	1.44	130000
Feb-18	3.5	130000	2.81	130000
Mar-18	3.3	220000	1.9	170000
Apr-18	6.9	90000	5.3	220000
May-18	7.5	170000	5.7	50000
Jun-18	1.6	50000	1.7	22000
Jul-18	2.4	220000	2.4	80000
Aug-18	2.45	30000	3.26	23000
Sep-18	3.4	27000	2.3	27000
Oct-18	6.6	30000	6.5	30000
Nov-18	2	30000	3.6	13000
Dec-18	4.9	110000	2.3	80000

Average BOD for last two years (mg/L)	3.96
Average TC for last two years (MPN/100mL)	153500

Ecological/Environmental Flow (E-Flow)

The river Mathabhanga has no freshwater up-stream flow. It receives runoff during monsoon and base flow is maintained from ground water pool during lean months. Afforestation, rainwater harvesting and reduction of ground water exploitation from flood plain could ensure the ecological flow in this river including discharge of appropriately treated industrial wastewater after meeting the STP discharge standard for surface water. At the location of Majhdia, flow of the river should be measured and record maintained by State Irrigationdepartment.

Proposed Industrial Pollution Control

The issue of industrial pollution control in this stretch of the river Mathabhanga is being deliberated at the level of Indo-Bangladesh Joint River Commission. The Ministry of External Affairs may be directed to take up the issue and solve it in a time-bound manner.

	Distribution of Organizational Responsibilities			
Sl	*Departments / Agencies*	*Actions to be taken*	*Targeted timeline*	*Budgetary Estimate*
1	PHED	Action plans for replacement of withdrawal of ground water in Arsenic affected blocks of the State – No Plan is there	NA	NA
2	Department of Information Technology and Electronics	1. Preparation of action points for e-waste management. 2. Quantification and characterization of waste, existing infrastructure, detailed gap analysis and management action plan.		
3	Department of Environment	1. Lease with the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India regarding developments in the trans-boundary negotiation.		
4	Panchayat & Rural Development Department	1. River specific action plans for black and grey liquor management, municipal solid waste management and surface water preservation programmes (e.g., Rainwater harvesting). 2. To coordinate with Forest Department for providing lands fortree plantation and development of biodiversity parks. 3. Watershed management programmes, IHHL activities etc Special emphasis is required from the PNRD department for the cases of the following rivers as no urban wastewater reaches the rivers. The blocks referred for the following rivers are to be considered.	ANNEXURE-I	ANNEXURE-I
5	Water Resources Investigation & Development Department	River specific action plan on the following. 1. Periodic assessment of groundwater resources and regulation of ground water extraction by industries particularly in overexploited and critical zones/blocks. 2. Ground water re-charging /rain water harvesting 3. Periodic ground water quality assessment and remedial actions in case of contaminated groundwater tube wells/bore wells or hand pumps. 4. Assessment of the need for regulating use of ground water for irrigation purposes.	NA	NA
6	Irrigation Department	River specific action plan on the following. 1. Flood plain zone management 2. Good irrigation practices.	ANNEX-II	ANNEX-II
7	Department of Forest	1. Plantation of on the banks of the river and the canals 2. Blocks to be chosen in consultation with PNRD and Local Authorities or Irrigation / Agriculture Department. 3. Development of Biodiversity Park by Biodiversity Board(in consultation with Irrigation Department &District Administration for land availability)	NA	NA
8	Agriculture Department	1. Watershed Development in total 219 ha of land. 2. Good agricultural practice (reclamation, re-excavation, irrigation channel, water harvesting, dug well etc)	ANNEX-III	ANNEX-III

Note : Action Plan Reports from Departments under Sl-2, 3, 5 are awaiting

Format for State wise review of compliance to Hon'ble NGT Direction for control of River Pollution

1. Name of State/UT : West Bengal

2. No of identified Polluted River Stretches P-IV : 1 River Mathabhanga (Madhupur to Gobindapur)

3. Water Quality

A. Polluted River Stretch (Range in year 2019) :

BOD(mg/l)	Min	1.08
	Max	8.80
Fecal Coliform(MPN/100ml)	Min	13000
	Max	280000

B. Has the state identified all pollution contributing drains : No drains are existing.

4. Action plan addressing the gaps

A. GAP assessment in sewage treatment completed : NA

B. GAP assessment for industrial pollution completed : NA

C. Solid waste management addressed : NA

D. Other wastes : NA

5. Measures taken for

A. Control of illegal Ground Water Abstraction : Nil

B. River catchment/ Basin Management :

C. Flood Plain Zone Protection : Nil

D. E Flow maintenance & Watershed Management : Nil

E. Ground water recharge/ Rain water harvesting : Nil

F. Setting up of Biodiversity Parks, Greenery/Plantation : Nil
along the banks of river stretch

G. Removal of encroachments : Nil

6. Progress in line with target dates of March 2021 : NA

Table-1: Details of Drains contributing to pollution in polluted river stretch

River Stretch: Mathabhanga River Madhupur to Gobindapur (Towns: Majdia, Krishnaganj, Durgapur, Swarnakhali)			Priority: IV	
Drain	Type Domestic/Industrial/Mixed	Quantity(MLD)	BOD(mg/l)	FC (MPN/100ml)
Nil	Nil	NA	NA	NA

Table-2: Details for sewage management (in MLD)

Generated	Processed/Treated	GAP
Nil	Nil	NA

Table-3: Details for industrial effluent management (in MLD)

Generated	Processed/Treated	GAP
Nil	Nil	NA

Table-4: Details for MSW (in TPD)

Generated	Processed/Treated	GAP
Nil	Nil	NA

Table -5: Details for other wastes (in TPD)

Type of Waste	Generated	Processed/Treated	GAP
BMW	Nil	Nil	NA
HW	Nil	Nil	NA
Plastic Waste	Nil	Nil	NA
E Waste	Nil	Nil	NA
C & D waste	Nil	Nil	NA

TABLE-6 : Water Quality of River Mathabhanga :

April 2020	River Mathabhanga
Parameters	Gobindapur
Ammonia-N (mg/L)	0.15
BOD (mg/L)	9.66
Calcium (mg/L)	100.00
Chloride (mg/L)	8.93
COD (mg/L)	21.34
Conductivity (us/cm)	677.30
Dissolved O2 (DO) (mg/L)	0.50
Fecal Coliform (MPN/100ml)	900000
Magnesium (mg/L)	41.31
Nitrate-N (mg/L)	0.58
pH	7.78
Phosphate-P (mg/L)	0.09
Potassium (mg/L)	7.50
Sodium (mg/L)	15.50
Sulphate (mg/L)	6.31
Total Alkalinity (mg/L)	440.00
Total Coliform (MPN/100ml)	1600000
Total Dissolved Solids(TDS) (mg/L)	406.00
Total Fixed Solids(TFS) (mg/L)	
Total Hardness as CaCo3 (mg/L)	420.00
Turbidity (NTU)	11.40

ANNEXURE- I

Status on Implementation of Action Plan for Restoration of Polluted River Mathabhanga under Nadia District from MGNREGA

Name of the District: Nadia

Sl	River	Activity to be monitired	Total no of Schemes taken or to be taken	Timeline	Financial Outlay (Rs In Lakh)	Remarks
1	Mathabhanga	Water Conservation(Farm Pond)	36	March, 2021	72.256	
		Renovation Traditional Water Bodies	17	March, 2021	74.977	
		Ground Water Recharge Pit	0	March, 2021	0.000	
		Embankment Protection	0	March, 2021	0.000	
		Rain Water Harvesting Structure	0	March, 2021	0.000	
		Excavation/Re-Excavation of Canal	40	March, 2021	140.221	
		Bio Diversity Park	0	March, 2021	0.000	
		Construction of Field Channel	1	March, 2021	1.146	
		Canal Side Plantation	0	Not Applicable	0.000	
		Block Plantation	1	March, 2021	1.092	
		IBS Plantation	15	March, 2021	14.959	
		Vetiver Plantation	14	March, 2021	26.335	
		District Total	**124**		**330.986**	

ANNEXURE-II

DEPARTMENT OF IRRIGATION & WATERWAYS

Action Plan for polluted River Stretch of Mathabhanga with regard to Protection and management of flood plain zones (FPZ), (b) Maintaining minimum environmental flow of river, (c) River catchment / Basin Management.						
Irrigation & Waterways Department						
Sl no	**Name of river**	**River stretch**	**Blocks**	**Action plan on the components**		
				(a) Protection and management of flood plain zones (FPZ)	**(b) Maintaining minimum environmental flow of river**	**(c) River catchment / Basin Manage-ment**
1	Matha-bhanga	Madhupur To Gobindapur	Krishnaganj	At present, there is no such vulnerable zone noticed in this stretch. However, protection work will be taken up as & when required.	The river is non-perennial. There is no regulating structure exists on this river for regulation of river flow. The environmental flow is naturally maintained from the river flow which is a combination of surface flow and base flow.	No

Annexure- III

Department of Agriculture

River Rejuvenation Action Plan of Polluted River Stretches of River Mathabhanga

Distribution of Organizational Responsibilities				
Departments / Agencies	*Actions to be taken*	*Targeted timeline*	*Budgetary Estimate*	*Remarks (Annexure)*
Agriculture Department	1. Good agricultural practices (Bio village Program,IPM Demonstration etc) 2. Crop Diversification (Demonstration with low water requiring crops etc.) 3. Good Irrigation Practices (Micro irrigation with supplementary water management activities)	2019-20 to 2021-22 (3-years)	Rs.0.49 crore	Annexure-III

ANNEXURE-IV

Order of Hon’ble NGT dated 04/11/2019

Item No. 06

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
(Through Video Conferencing)

Original Application No. 471/2018 (EZ)
(Earlier O.A. No. 15/2014) (EZ)

Tribunal on its own motion — Applicant

Versus

Union of India. — Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 04.11.2019

CORAM: **HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE S. P. WANGDI, JUDICIAL MEMBER**
HON'BLE DR. SATYAWAN SINGH GARBYAL, EXPERT MEMBER
HON'BLE MR. SAIBAL DASGUPTA, EXPERT MEMBER

For Applicant(s): -

For Respondent (s): Mr. Gora Chand Roy Choudhury, Advocate for R-2
Mr. Surendra Kumar, Advocate for R-3
Mr. Surendra Kumar, Advocate for R-4
Ms. Paushali Banerjee, Proxy Counsel For Ms. Arpita Chowdhury, Advocate for R-5
Mr. Bikas Kargupta, Advocate for R-6,8,9,10 & 11

ORDER

1. Affidavit has been filed on behalf Urban Development and Municipal Affairs Department in terms of our order dated 02.04.2019 with regard to specific questions relating to i) the establishment of STP by the Ranaghat Municipality area by the KMDA and ii), matter relating to the effluent discharge by sugar mills within the Bangladesh border of the Churni river.

2. In respect of the first question, it is informed that the only bid received shall be evaluated and is expected to be completed by

CE (P)
CE (O&E)
CS
PA to Chairman
PA to MS
7/11/2019

Churni 6-4
11/11/19

V.O.No. 1134(3)
7/11/2019

06.11.2019. On the second question relating to effluent discharge in the Bangladesh area, it has been informed that during the 5th Joint Consultative Committee Meeting (JCC), co-chaired by EAM and their Foreign Minister, it was conveyed by the Bangladesh side that steps for installation of ETP at Darsana Sugar Mills was under process. It is further stated that the matter is being taken up with the concerned Bangladesh authorities.

3. In view of the above nothing further remains to be considered in this case accept to direct the KMDA to expedite the process of establishment of the STP within six months from hence and for the State to follow up with the Ministry of External Affairs regarding construction of ETP by Bangladesh.

4. With the above observations and directions, the Application stands disposed off with no order as to costs.

S.P. Wangdi, JM

Dr. Satyawan Singh Garbyal, EM

Saibal Dasgupta, EM

4th November, 2019
O.A. 471/2018(EZ)
ag

Gmail

AdditionalChiefSecretary Environment <acsenvwb@gmail.com>

Pollution in Matharbhanga-Churni river- Establishment of Effluent Treatment Plants (ETP) at Darshana Sugar Mills

USBD <dsbd@mea.gov.in>
To: CommFM MoWR <commer-mowr@nic.in>
Cc: Sambharia SJCER <sjcer1-mowr@nic.in>, CPCB NWMP <cpcb.nwmp@gmail.com>, acsenvwb@gmail.com, Sudhakar CPCB <asudhakar.cpcb@nic.in>, Hitesh Rajpal <dirbm@mea.gov.in>, Joint Secretary Bangladesh Myanmar MEA <jsbm@mea.gov.in>

Mon, Sep 16, 2019 at 11:26 AM

Dear Sir,

This has reference to our offer to the BD Government on construction of an ETP at Darshana sugar mills to control the pollution in Matharbhanga-Churni river. BD Government has now informed that they will be constructing ETPs at various sugar mills and Darshana sugar mill is also included in the plan. A note verbale received from Bangladesh government in this regard is attached along with this mail. For kind info.

Best Regards,
Karun Bansal
Under Secretary (Bangladesh)
BM Division, Ministry of External Affairs
Tel: 011-23011809, Fax: 011-23014808

NV to IHC 14.09.2019 Churni-Darshana ETP.pdf
552K

Spl Secy
CEO
16.9.19
for kind inf.
Chairman, WBPCB

16/9

C.S
16/9

Chairman PCB
16/09/19

3700-EDL
16/09/2019

পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
ঢাকা

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
GOVERNMENT OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
DHAKA

19.00.0000.411.42.306.17-1221

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh presents its compliments to the High Commission of India in Dhaka and with reference to the former's note verbale no: DAC/POL/111/03/2017 dated 13 January 2019 has the honor to convey that the relevant authorities of Bangladesh have intimated that in order to ensure proper treatment and management of waste generated from Sugar Mills in Bangladesh the Bangladesh Sugar and Food industries Corporation (BSFIC) has undertaken a project on establishment of Effluent Treatment Plants (ETP) at various sugar mills in Bangladesh. Darshana Sugar Mills is also included in this project.

In view of the above, the Government of Bangladesh while appreciating the gesture offered by the Government of India, has the honour to inform that the work of the ETP in connection with Darshana Sugar Mills is expected to be completed by the Government of Bangladesh.

The Ministry has the further honor to request the esteemed High Commission to share this information with the concerned authorities in India.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the High Commission of India in Dhaka the assurances of its highest consideration.

Dhaka, 14 September 2019

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Dhaka
Govt. of Bangladesh

High Commission of the Republic of India
Dhaka

MS/2939/18/06/19

3167-EDL
18.6.19

(12B)

Ministry of External Affairs
(BM Division)
***

Subject: Pollution in Churni river- OA No. 15/2014 (Tribunal on its own Motion- vs- Union of India)

Reference your communication No. EN/857/3C-52/2014 dated May 3, 2019 on the subject. The matter has been regularly taken up with concerned Bangladesh authorities, most recently during the 5th Joint Consultative Committee Meeting (JCC), co-chaired by EAM and their Foreign Minister, wherein Bangladesh side conveyed that steps for installation of ETP at Darsana Sugar Mills is under process.

2. A report had also been sought from Centre Pollution Control Board (CPCB) on the water quality in Churni river in this regard. The same was received in March 2019 (enclosed). The report mentioned that the organic pollution due to domestic discharges are not totally controlled yet.

3. The matter is being taken up by our Mission in Dhaka with the concerned Bangladesh authorities. We shall continue to inform you of the further updates on the matter.

(Karun Bansal)
Under Secretary (Bangladesh)
Tel: 23011809
Email: dsbd@mea.gov.in

Shri B. P. Gopalika, Principal Secretary, Government of West Bengal, PraniSampad Bhawan, 5th Floor, LB-2, Sect-III, Saltlake City, Kolkata-700 106. Tel. 23352742, Fax: 23350271, Email: acsenvwb@gmail.com

MEA ID No. I/ii/112/02/2017

June 14, 2019

West Bengal Pollution Control Board
Diary No. 5566
Date 18/6/19
Referred to : CS
Remarks :
Member Secretary

MS/PCB
1776

13th March, 2019

A-14011/1/2019 - WQM - I 7717

To

Sh. Karun Bansal
Under Secretary (Bangladesh)
Ministry of External Affairs
BM Division, 68 B, South Block
New Delhi - 110001

Sub: Pollution of Churni river

Sir,

This has reference to your letter of even no. dated 05/02/2019 on pollution in Churni river. An investigation has been carried out by CPCB, Regional Directorate - Kolkata during Feb, 2019 to ascertain the sources of contamination in river Churni. It has been concluded that the organic pollution due to domestic discharges are not totally controlled as indicated in river water quality. (copy enclosed)

It is therefore requested that Govt. of Bangladesh shall take up for controlling domestic discharges, as has been taken in case of industrial pollution control in river Churni in accordance with the existing water quality standards in Bangladesh.

Yours faithfully,

(A Sudhakar)
DH -WQM-I Division

Encl: as above

Annexure – I

Table – 1: Water quality of river Churni at Bijoypur

Parameters and Units	Values
pH	7.4
Conductivity (µs/ cm)	658
Total Suspended Solids (mg/ l)	8
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/ l)	406
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/ l)	1.1
Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/ l)	19
Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/ l)	60
Alkalinity (mg/ l)	350
Chloride (mg/ l)	17
Total Hardness (mg/ l)	320
Nitrite (mg/ l)	0.001
Nitrate (mg/ l)	0.03
Ammonical Nitrogen (mg/ l)	0.06
Phosphate (mg/ l)	0.5
Sulphate (mg/ l)	BDL
Sodium (mg/ l)	14.56
Potassium (mg/ l)	6.48
Iron (mg/ l)	2.33
Zinc (mg/ l)	0.09
Manganese (mg/ l)	0.24
Cobalt (mg/ l)	0.001
Arsenic (mg/ l)	BDL
Lead (mg/ l)	0.011
Nickel (mg/ l)	0.011
Mercury (mg/ l)	BDL
Total Coliform (MPN/ 100ml)	280000
Faecal Coliform (MPN/ 100ml)	14000

MS/22-18
0655/19

122

Government of West Bengal
Department of Environment

PraniSampad Bhawan, 5th Floor, LB-2, Sect-III, Saltlake City, Kolkata-106.

No. EN/857/3C-52/2014 Dated, Kolkata 3rd May, 2019.

From :: Additional Chief Secretary to the
Govt. of West Bengal.

To :: The Secretary,
Ministry of External Affairs,
South Block, New Delhi-110001.

CS

Sub: O.A. No.15/2014 (Tribunal on its own Motion –vs- Union of India)

Sir,

Kindly find enclosed the order of National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench dated 02.04.2019, where the Tribunal in paragraph No.3 has noted that discharge of untreated effluents from Bangladesh is one of the major cause of pollution of River Churni and the State Govt. needs to address the matter with Ministry of External Affairs, Govt. of India and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

You are requested to kindly look into the matter and take steps to resolve the issue and comply with the order of the Tribunal.

Yours faithfully,

Encl: as stated

Sd/- I. Pandey

Additional Chief Secretary.

Copy forwarded for kind information necessary action to-

1.The Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh , New Delhi-110003.

2. The Member Secretary, West Bengal Pollution Control Board.

Additional Chief Secretary

MS/1454
19/03/19

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (121)
CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय भारत सरकार
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE GOVT OF INDIA

CPCB/A-14011/1/2019 – WQM - I 17169

13th March, 2019

To

The Member Secretary
West Bengal Pollution Control Board
Paribesh Bhavan
10A, Block-L.A., Sector III
Salt Lake City
Kolkata - 700 106

West Bengal Pollution Control Board
Diary No. 2818
Date 18.3.19
Referred to :
Remarks : CS

Member Secretary

Sub: Pollution of Churni river

Sir,

This has reference to public grievance of Sh. Sudhir Kumar Roy dated 17.01.2019 on plight of river Mathabhanga and Churni due to discharge of effluent from industrial units in Bangladesh (copy enclosed). It has been observed that organic pollution in terms of domestic sewage generated in towns along river Churni in Bangladesh and India is responsible for contamination of river Churni.

An investigation has been carried out by CPCB, Regional Directorate – Kolkata during February, 2019 to ascertain the sources of contamination in river Churni. It has been concluded that the organic pollution due to domestic discharges are not totally controlled as indicated in river water quality in towns along river Churni especially Ranaghat district (copy of the report is enclosed).

It is therefore requested to initiate action in Ranaghat District for controlling river pollution due to domestic discharges.

Yours faithfully,

(A Sudhakar)
DH -WQM-I Division

Encl: as above

'परिवेश भवन' पूर्वी अर्जुन नगर, दिल्ली-110032
Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi-110032
दूरभाष/Tel : 43102030, 22305792, वेबसाईट/Website : www.cpcb.nic.in

Grievance Details

Registration Number : **PMOPG/D/2019/0020099**
Registration Date : **17 Jan 2019**
Complainant's Name : Shri SUDHIR KUMAR ROY
Grievance Category : Environment Issues/Animal Welfare/ForestConservation
Letter No & Date : ,1/4/2019 12:00:00 AM
Client Status : General Public
Address : VILL PO PS KRISHNAGANJ,
-741506
State/UT : West Bengal
District : Nadia
Contact No. : ,
Attachment : Open
Grievance Description :

TV

76

31
M/o Environment

The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India,
South Block, Raisina Hill,
New Delhi - 110001.

Sub : Dying condition of the rivers Mathabhanga, Ichhamati and Churni.

Ref : The letter from the Deputy Director, Govt. of India, Vide Memo No. J-27037/1/2014-NRCD-II dated 27th October, 2014

Sir,

With reference to the above I beg most respectfully to the fact once again regarding this pollution of Mathabhanga, Ichhamati and Churni rivers. Mathabhanga is a river which has started its journey from the river 'Padma' in Bangladesh and crossing the Kusthia district of Bangladesh it has entered into India near the village 'Gede', a 'Simanta Gram' of West Bengal, India, after just passing the 'Darshana Sugar Mill' of Bangladesh. The entire untreated effluents of the Sugar Mill of Bangladesh are being discharged into the river Mathabhanga at regular intervals for years after years. As a result Mathabhanga along with its two linked rivers Ichhamati and Churni get severely polluted and as Churni is linked with the holy river 'Bhagirathi' (the Ganges) is also gets affected. The rate of pollution is beyond description. It's a matter of great regret, that the people of Bangladesh do not suffer from this problem, but the inhabitants of India residing on both the long shore of these rivers do not get rid of this problem. As this tremendous pollution is being created by the wastes of Darshana Sugar Mill of Bangladesh, this problem can be solved only by a symapthetic consultation among the highest level of the two countries treating the matter on the ground of international understanding.

It is learnt from office Mamorandum Ref. No.1/ii/112/02/2017, Ministry of External Affairs (B.M.) Division, Room No. 68B, South Block, New Delhi, Dated 07/06/2017 that Govt. of West Bengal has examined the pollution level of the river Churni and found it to be highly polluted and pollution data has been submitted to the Ministry of Water Resources, Bangladesh to take necessary action. But no step has yet been taken.

Under the circumstances, on behalf of the victims of this large area I fervently request you to make necessary arrangements for solving this problem and oblige.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,

Dated : Krishnaganj, Nadia.
the 4th day of ~~November~~ January 2019.

(SUDHIR KUMAR ROY)
Vill + P.O. + P.S. Krishnaganj,
Dist. Nadia, Pin - 741506, West Bengal

Enclo :–

1. Copy of the letter sent to the Prime Minister dated ~~14.05.2015~~ 10.06.2014.
2. Copy of the letter of Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, National River Conservation Directorate vide Memo No. J-27037/1/2014-NRCD-II dated 27th October, 2014.
3. Copy of the letter of Minister of External Affairs (B.M. Division) vide No. 1/ii/112/02/2017.

Copy forwarded to :–

1. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of West Bengal, Nabanna, Mandirtala, Howrah.
2. The Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, National River Conservation Directorate

To
The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India,
South Block, Raisina Hill,
New Delhi - 110 001.

Sub : Dying condition of the rivers Mathabhanga, Icchamati and Churni.

Hon'ble Sir,

We the people of Krishnaganj Block living on the shore and its neighbourhood regret to present the decaying state of the rives Mathabhanga, Icchamati and Churni. These three vital streams are now wallowing along the beach with the scourge of pollutants like wastes of various kinds viz. offals grime, carcass refuse etc. Darshana Sugar-mill becomes a great menace to cause large scale pollution by discharging chemical wastes at regular intervals. Cultivators, traders, fishermen and bathers are greatly affected by it. Aquatic plants and animals are going to be totally obsolete. The swift current of the rivers are choked due to heavy surge of pollutants, accumulation of silt sedge and weeds of various kinds. The transparency of rivers is lost and it does not reflect the images of nice trouts and shrimps except pernicious worms and virus of water borne diseases. The one-time river shores as well as its fertile wombs become barren and unproductive. Having its connection with the Ganges, the purity of this holy river is also at stake. Living on the confluence of Mathabhanga, Icchamati and Churni we are shocked to mark their miserable plight. These rivers prove themselves to be repellent to disperse the shore-dwellers from their vicinity. These tree rivers need immediate dredging as they are going to be choked with sediments and pollutants.

It is for your kind information that the matter has been brought to the notice of the concerned department with a plea for its remedial measure but it does not yield any result.

So, we fervently pray to you to look into the matter and take necessary step to restore them to their past glorious and prosperous state.

Dated 10.6.14
Krishnaganj.
Nadia.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,
Sudhir Kumar Roy
(ADHIR KUMAR ROY)
P.O.+Vill - Krishnaganj, Nadia, W.B.

Copy forwarded to :–

1. Hon'ble Chief Minister, Govt. of West Bengal, Nabanna, Mandirtala, Howrah
2. Uma Bharati, Hon'ble Minister of Water Resource and River Development, Govt. of India, Shram Sakti Bhaban, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-110001.

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड

(पर्यावरण वन, एंव जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)

CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

(Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change, Government of India)

Eastern Regional Directorate

502, Southend Conclave, 1582, Rajdanga Main Road, Kolkata - 700 107

No. EZO/F-463/NGRBA/2015 Date:27-02-2019

To,

The Member Secretary
Central Pollution Control Board
Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar
New Delhi – 110032

Sir,

As desired the Inspection and Monitoring of River Churni was carried out between 7th -8th February, 2019. Report is enclosed for your kind perusal and necessary action please.

With regards

Encl: As above

Yours faithfully

(R.C. Saxena)
Regional Director
ERD,Kolkata

CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
Regional Directorate, Kolkata
Monitoring of Churni River

Sl. No.	Details	Status
1	Nature	Churni River Monitoring.
2	Reference	As per the directions of competent authority a reconnaissance survey of river Churni at Nadia district of West Bengal has to be carried out to assess the causes of pollution.
3	Date of Monitoring	7th & 8th February 2019
4	Monitoring Team from ERD, Kolkata	Mr. Asish Kr. Naskar, Scientist 'C' Mr. V Kiran Kumar, RA-III (NGRBA)
5	Detail of Monitoring	

As per the directions of competent authority a reconnaissance survey of river Churni at Nadia district of West Bengal has been carried out on 7th and 8th of February, 2019 to assess the causes of pollution.

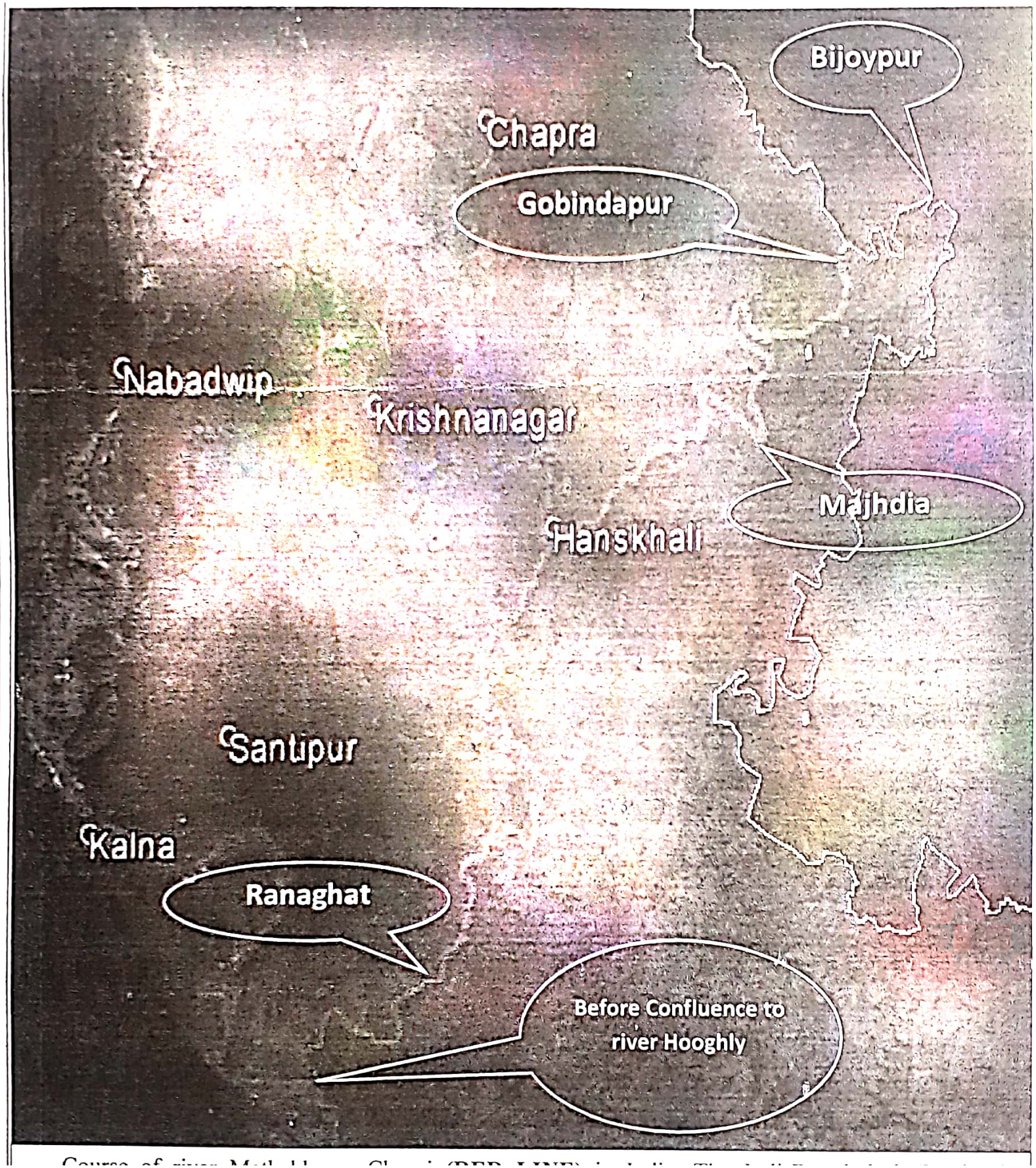
Course of River Churni:
Churni River is an offshoot of Ganga-Padma, which flows southwest to join Hooghly River at Sibpur ghat under Anulia gram panchayat. The Churni River flows from Indo-Bangladesh Border at Bijoypur to Govindpur → Majdia → Ranaghat → Shibpur Ghat i.e. before confluence at River Hooghly. The catchment area of Churni River are Hanskali, Birnagar, Aranghata and Ranghat. Its length almost 56 kilometres from Indo-Bangladesh Border to confluence point at river Hooghly.

Demography throughout the Churni River Course:

As per Census by Govt. of India 2011 of the regions where the sampling points are located as follows:

Sl. No.	Area Name	Block	Under Local Bodies	Population(approx)
1	Bijoy Pur	Krishnaganj	Gram Panchayat	1093
2	Govind Pur	Krishnaganj	Gram Panchayat	2111
3	Majdia	Ranaghat - I	Gram Panchayat	2720
4	Ranaghat Town	Ranaghat	Municipality	75365
5	Shibpur Ghat	Ranaghat - I	Anulia Gram Panchayat	256

The Ranaghat is an Urban agglomeration coming under category of Class – I UAs/Towns and having highest population from other Town/Village areas. The average Literacy is 85.79%. This is the only area which has drainage system and drains in to the Churni River. Team surveyed both the banks of river Churni to identify domestic and industrial waste water discharge into river Churni. Except Ranaghat other catchments of river Churni gets surface runoff only during monsoon Season and other seasons the surface runoff accumulates in the nearby low lying area like Ponds/Ditches/ Canal etc.
At Ranaghat Municipality, team identified seven drains, among them four are major, which carry domestic waste water generated from different wards of Ranaghat Municipality. The details are given below:



Inventorisation of Drains:

Sl. No.	Name of the Drain	Type	Perennial/Non perennial	Coordinates
1	Drain in front of Palchowdhary School, Ranaghat	Minor	Perennial	N 23^0 10 37.749 E 88^0 33 42.6798
2	Bhanga Ghat Drain at Ranaghat	Major	Perennial	N 23^0 11 06.03 E 88^0 33 52.47
3	Drain at samshan para Swargodwar road, Ranahgat	Minor	Perennial	N 23.1776840 E 88.5581175
4	Samshan ghat road, Ranahgat	Minor	Perennial	N 23.1777040 E 88.5581063
5	Drain at Churipara Ghat, Ranahgat	Major	Perennial	N 23^0 10 42.0654 E 88^0 33 33.72408
6	Bara Bazar ferry ghat drain, Ranahgat	Major	Perennial	N 23^0 11 3.90048 E 88^0 34 5.78028
7	Drain at Sadakpara (at Border of Ranaghat Municipality and Ejuli Gram Panchayat.)	Major	Perennial	N 23^0 10 25.79124 E 88^0 33 34.87284

Sampling locations:

Water samples were collected to assess the water quality of Churni River at four locations which are as follows:

Sl. No.	Location	Cordinates	Description of Location
1	BijoyPur	N 23.48178 E 88.76098	Indo-Bangladesh Border. Both the river Bank comes under Bangladesh and in the Left Bank Near about 200 mtrs. after the Indian land area starts and in this point there is no discharge from India throughout the Year except surface runoff if any and that also during rainy season. The Water quality of the collected sample from this point may be considered as the contribution of Bangladesh entirely.
2	GobindaPur	N 23.4837657 E 88.7332119	This is the Second point of sampling location situated in the downstream of Bijoypur and the distance is 2 to 2.5 Km. and up to this point the Left Bank of the river is under India and Right Bank is under Bangladesh. The area is dominated by cultivation only and the river gets only surface runoff in rainy season. No Drain or any Drainage system observed.
3	Ranaghat	N 23^{0}10'47.56'' E 88^{0}33'41.46''	This is the Third point of sampling location situated in the downstream of Gobinda pur and the distance is 38 to 42 Km. approx. From Gobinda pur to Ranaghat the river flows from the Indian territory only and from here the major source of Churni river water pollution is the sewage generated from the Ranaghat Urban agglomeration under Ranaghat Municipality.
4	Sibpur ghat	N23^{0}08'08.12'' E88^{0}30'08.76''	This is the Fourth or last point of sampling location situated in the downstream of Ranaghat and the distance is 10 to 12 Km. approx. In this river stretch some portion comes under Ranaghat Munipality and rest of the portion under Ranaghat Gram Panchayat. River received the untreated Sewage only.

Analysis Report

The present status of Churni river water quality stated in the table below:

Parameters	BijoyPur	GobindaPur	Ranaghat	Sibpur Ghat
pH	7.4	7.4	7.8	8.1
Conductivity (µs/cm)	658	664	710	613
TSS (mg/l)	8	14	12	26
TDS (mg/l)	406	390	398	312
DO (mg/l)	**1.1**	1.1	0.5	7.4
BOD (mg/l)	**19**	12	4	3
COD (mg/l)	**60**	44	21	15
Alkalinity (mg/l)	350	346	362	314
Chloride (mg/l)	17	18	16	20
T Hardness (mg/l)	320	317	337	285
NO_2^{-N} (mg/l)	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.011
NO_3^{-N} (mg/l)	0.03	0.02	0.26	0.09
NH_3^{-N} (mg/l)	0.06	0.04	0.41	0.18
PO_4^{-P} (mg/l)	0.5	0.11	0.19	0.25
SO_4 (mg/l)	BDL	3.0	8.0	11.0
Sodium (mg/l)	14.56	13.28	17.36	16.72
Potassium (mg/l)	6.48	5.76	6.28	4.96
Fe (mg/l)	2.33	1.74	5.1	1.39
Zn (mg/l)	0.09	0.09	0.2	0.16
Mn (mg/l)	0.24	0.19	0.5	0.23
Co (mg/l)	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
As (mg/l)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
Pb (mg/l)	0.011	0.027	0.009	0.020
Ni (mg/l)	0.011	0.007	0.004	0.026
Hg (mg/l)	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
TC (MPN/100ml)	**280000**	350000	920000	6800
FC (MPN/100ml)	**14000**	22000	35000	200

BDL= Below detection limit.

6	Reasons for degradation of River water Quality	• The above analytical report of Churni river water indicates that very low DO (Dissolved Oxygen), high BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) and high Bacterial count (TC & FC) is prevailing in the entire stretch of the river. The Churni river at Bijoypur, the international border and entry point of India shows DO 1.1 mg/l very low from criteria value, BOD 19 mg/l very high from criteria value and comes under priority Class III. • Bacterial density in this point is TC 280000 MPN/100 ml and FC 14000 MPN/100 ml which are also very high from the river water criteria value of CPCB. From the entry point itself the river is entering India with very high BOD load with severely contaminated by bacterial

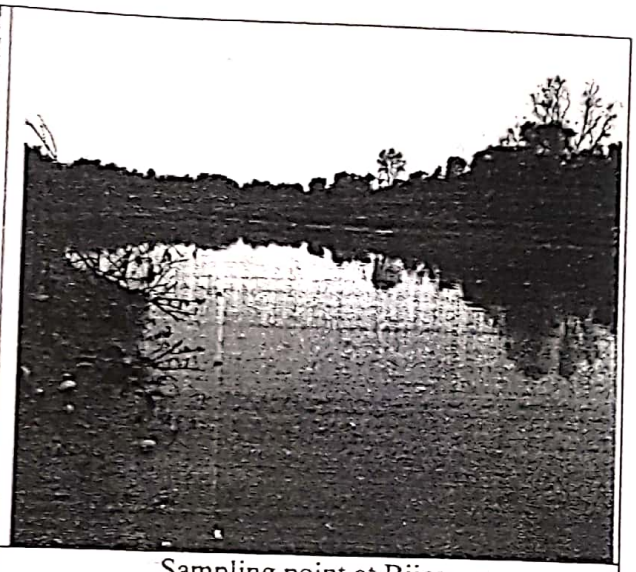
		population and can be interpreted that there is definite discharge of untreated Sewage, open defecation, cattle bathing & other activities which are the regular features. Beside this the Jute rating may be one of the major sources of river water pollution in Bangladesh part during Jute harvesting and processing season. • The Mathabhanga-Churni river when enters in India at Bijoypur where there is no discharge from India throughout the Year except surface runoff during rainy season, as per Test report it is evident that the river water is entering in to Indian part with high pollution load. Certainly it is happening due to discharge of untreated Sewage, garbage and liquid waste of household and Industrial waste contains organic and inorganic pollutants which are degrading the Churni river water quality at Bangladesh part. • The river water quality further degrading and degree of Bacteriological pollution (TC & FC) increased in the downstream of Bangladesh Border i.e. after Bijoypur to downstream of Ranaghat Municipality, near about 34 Km stretch mainly due to discharge of untreated domestic waste water but BOD load is decreased, the reason may be for the dilution by household waste water. • It is also observed that Solid Waste including Plastic etc. dumped in the river bank at Ranaghat municipal area. Photographs annexed. • Beside this there are point source of dyeing and bleaching/handloom cottage units which are also discharging there waste water in to the river through different drains but information gathered from the local people that numbers of such units closed their establishment due to present market constraint. However matter may be verified from WBSPCB.
7	Proposed action	1. One RTWQM may be installed at Gobindapur Point with Camera to take the photograph of the Churni river **water colour** along with Data. As when the discharge taken place from the industries situated at Dharsana, Bangladesh then the colour of the river water changes to Black or Straw Yellow and this may be used as objective evidence to convince the claim of pollution taken place at Bangladesh. Accordingly information may be forwarded to the Bangladesh Authority. 2. In India action to be initiated to stop the discharge of untreated waste water from Domestic and Industrial sources to River Churni. All the drains to be diverted to the suitable place for proper treatment before discharging into the river Churni. 3. It may be recommended for feasibility study for diversion of all drains present in both sides of the river bank and development of treatment facility by expertise from reputed Govt. agencies for the purpose.

Place: Kolkata
Date : 27/2/19

(Asish Kumar Naskar, Sc 'C')
Signature

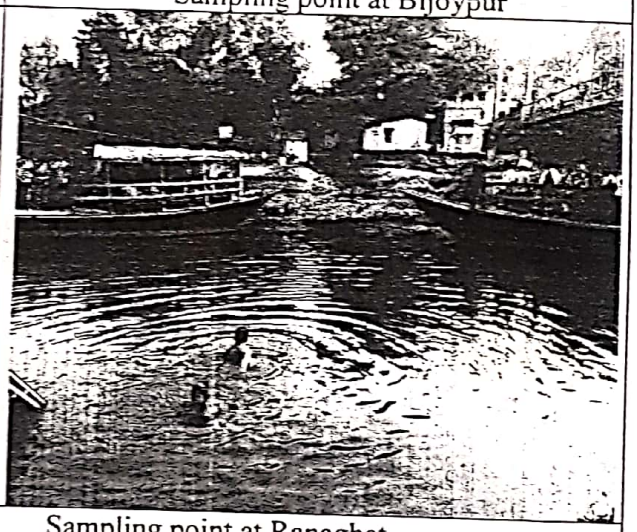
V. Kiran Kumar, R.A-III
Signature

Indo-Bangladesh Border at Bijoypur

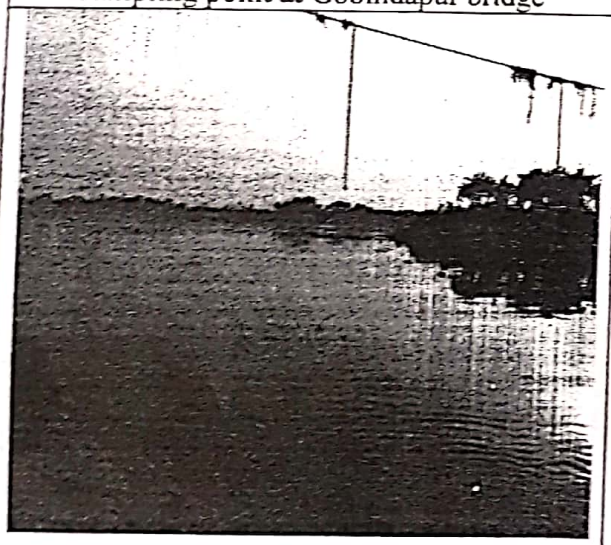


Sampling point at Bijoypur

Sampling point at Gobindapur bridge



Sampling point at Ranaghat



Sampling point at before confluence point

Drain at Paulchowdhary School, Ranaghat

Drain at Bagan Ghat

Drain at Churipara Ghat

Drain at sadaak para

Drain at Barabazar ferry ghat

Drain at Samshan Ghat

Drain at samshan para road

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
(पर्यावरण.एवं वन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)
CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
(Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India)
Eastern Zonal Office
502, Southend Conclave, 1582, Rajdanga Main Road, Kolkata 700 107

No. EZO/F-463/NGRBA/2015/ Date: 16/07/2018

To

The Member Secretary
Central Pollution Control Board
Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun nagar
New Delhi-110032

Subject: Matter raised under rule 377 in the Lok Sabha by Tapas Paul, Hon'ble M.P on Need to check the discharge of polluted water into the Jalangi River in West Bengal from Bangladesh side

Kind Attention: Sh. R.M. Bhardwaj, Sc-'E' & I/c WQM –I Division

Sir,

With reference to the letter No. A-14011//1/2018-MON/ 6778 dated 04.07.2018, the CPCB ERD Kolkata team has carried out inspection of the said site during 10.07.2018 to11.07.2018. The report is attached for your kind perusal and necessary action please.

Kind Regards,

Encl: As above.

Yours faithfully

(R.C. Saxena)
Regional Director

Phone : 033 - 2441 6634 / 4289 / 4677 / 6003, Fax : 033 2441 8725, e-mail : zokolkatta.cpcb@nic.in
Head office : *Parivesh Bhawan*, CBD cum Office Complex, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi - 110 032
Website : www.cpcb.nic.in

Subject: Matter raised under rule 377 in the Lok Sabha by Tapas Paul, Hon'ble M.P on Need to check the discharge of polluted water into the Jalangi River in West Bengal from Bangladesh side.

Date of Inspection: 10th and 11th of July 2018

Question	Answer
Need to check the discharge of polluted water into the Jalangi River in West Bengal from Bangladesh side.	Jalangi is a cross-channel, earlier having its feeder connection with the Ganga near Jalangi town in the Murshidabad District adjacent of Indo-Bangladesh boarder and discharges into the Bhagirathi at Mayapur in Nadia District. But presently the river is disconnected from its feeder, the Ganga, and does not receive any upstream flow. A distributary of the Ganga, river Bhairav, having its source at Akhirrigunj, discharges into Jalangi. This river also remains disconnected from the ganga excepting during high flood. So, the question of regular release of polluted water from Bangaldesh through Jalangi does not arise nor any discharge observed as there was no flow of water.
Action to be taken on the captioned subject	Pollutant discharged from Bangladesh side is actually the other Cross-sectional river system i.e. Mathabhanga-Churni, originating from the Padma in Bangladesh entering India at GADE border and draining into the Ganga at Payrdanga in Nadia district carries huge quantity of highly polluting untreated industrial wastewater from the Bangladesh putatively from sugar mill(s) in Darshana. This issue has been reported by different stakeholders, West Bengal Pollution Control Board and the case is also dealt by NGT Eastern Bench. Also the matter of Churni river investigated and the Joint monitoring undertaken by CPCB & WBPCB and the matter is dealt by the External Affairs at present.

Rita Saha