

## **CHAPTER – IX**

### **CONCLUSION**

#### **9.1. FINDINGS**

The present work is primarily an attempt to highlight the enforcement of law for the protection of environment of the sub Himalayan West Bengal in general and Kumargramduar block of Jalpaiguri district as a case study in particular. The main objective of the present study is to analyze the various aspects of environmental degradation in the study area vis-à-vis various measures for protecting the environment with special reference to the role of the enforcements authorities and various nodal agencies working for the protection of the environment in the study area.

The study identifies different environmental problems in Kumargramduar Block of the Sub-Himalayan tract of West Bengal. It is observed that the environmental disturbances in the area are mostly attributed to anthropogenic factors here. Economic activities namely non-sustainable agriculture, tea-industry, small-scale industries, dolomite crushing in adjoining Bhutan Hills, sand and the stone-quarrying from the riverbed are responsible for environmental pollution in the region. In agriculture, over-use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers affect the ecological balance of the entire block. In addition, tea-industries apply oil-based insecticides in the tea-gardens due to which the adjoining area is also polluted to great extent. Small industries in the area also generate solid waste including plastic wastes. Biodiversity is found to have depleted due to deforestation, poaching, pollution hazards and careless attitude of the people. Deforestation is the order of the day which is largely due to nexus between some dishonest and corrupt forest officials and illegal timber merchants. Transportation system causes the problems for wildlife in the area leading to frequent accidents involving animals. Reckless driving also causes increasing noise level and dense black smoke in the block. As a matter of fact, over-exploitative nature of the human beings vis-à-vis unawareness of the public regarding

environmental issues clogs the enforcement machinery for the protection of the environment in this block.

Chapter II highlights as to how environmental education and mass movement has brought about awareness among people in area in protecting the environment. It is observed that environmental education moulds the people to pay greater attention towards the environmental protection in Kumargramduar Block. For environmental protection, the local people should be involved. Through environmental education, public awareness is promoted. Since public awareness is the pre-requisite condition for creation of a congenial atmosphere, common masses disseminate information about the environment of the area. Environmental education creates the atmosphere of mass movement against the pollution menaces in the block. The Department of Environment, Government of West Bengal has initiated a scheme for setting up of Eco-Clubs at the school levels in the entire state of West Bengal. As such, Eco-Clubs have been constituted at different schools in the locality. The Eco-Clubs campaign for the environmental protection in every G.P. of the block. The author also analyses the role of media for the promotion of environmental awareness in the society. As a burning issue at present, environmental affairs must be given more focus in the newspaper to mould the behaviour of the common people as environment-oriented. Different organizations like NGOs, clubs etc. campaign highlighting the environmental issues in this block now-a-days. The Zilla Parishad along with Kumargramduar Panchayat Samity has campaigned about the sanitation programme named 'Total Sanitation Campaign' (TSC) in the different villages of Kumargramduar Block. The Gram Panchayats are involved in the campaign incorporating the local people. However, the 'TSC' has a drawback. 'TSC' thrusts only on sanitation. Pollution and related issues are neglected in 'TSC'. Department of Forest observes 'Forest Week' and 'Wildlife Week' for campaigning about the forest conservation and wildlife protection in the block. Buxa Tiger Reserve (BTR) authority highlights the issues of wildlife conservation among the common-masses in Kumargramduar along with other parts of the reserve forest. Public awareness is

therefore a pre-condition for enforcement of law in Kumargramduar Block of the Sub-Himalayan West Bengal.

In Chapter-III, the author discusses different ingredients of socio-cultural heritage of Kumargramduar Block. Socio-cultural heritage is largely dependent upon the environment of the region. This block is the hub of cultural diversity in the entire Sub-Himalayan West Bengal. Different ethnic groups constitute the socio-cultural heritage of the block. The tribal and non-tribal perform their own socio-cultural and religious rites which distinguish themselves from each other. The author finds out that the cultural impact of the non-tribal on the indigenous people is remarkable. Tribal are naturally nature lovers and worship the nature as God. The author also highlights that the area under study has an eco-tourism potential keeping in view of its precious socio-cultural heritage. Man is an integral component of cultural ecology. Indigenous culture is observed to be affected in large-scale due to the process of globalization and modernization. Socio-cultural heritage of the area is slowly becoming problem-ridden due to impact of life styles and customs of the people. Kumargramduar Block has its virgin green forest and wildlife, majestic history, holy religious sites, famous silk manufacture industry and green tea gardens. All these make the ingredients of eco-tourism in this block. Public involvement is essential for promotion and development of eco-tourism here. PRIs should initiate the drive for development of eco-tourism. Eco-tourism changes the society and has thus improved the socio-economic condition of the locality along with its environment. The author stresses to initiate a holistic approach from the governmental level to make the region an ideal eco-tourism hub incorporating the local people. Eco-tourism raises the awareness campaign for the environmental protection of Kumargramduar Block of the Sub-Himalayan West Bengal.

Chapter-IV focuses attention on environmental pollution as a man-made bio-social phenomenon in Kumargramduar Block of the Sub-Himalayan West Bengal. Pollution affects the human society to a great extent. Different anthropogenic factors are responsible for environmental pollution in this block. These are non-sustainable

agriculture, tea-industry, different small-scale sectors, sand and stone quarrying from the river, public transportation system etc.. All these contribute to air and water pollution in the area. The noise level has increased. Numerous animals and plant species have been affected due to over use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. The ecological balance seems to have been lost and this has posed a big question of human survival in the area. Chemical fertilizer causes wide spread water pollution and affects the aquatic life in the entire block. The pollution menaces clog the wheel of sustainable development. The author has there fore highlighted the socio-legal approach in this chapter for protection of the environment in this block. In the era of decentralization, the PRIs give directives to control the local level environmental pollution. The PRIs are the people's own institutions which have come up through the process of decentralization. Decentralization can also act for environmental protection at micro level i.e., the village level. It may be achieved through the raising of public awareness vis-à-vis the enforcement of laws for the environmental protection.

Chapter-V presents a comprehensive discussion on solid waste management in the study area in a socio-legal perspective. Solid waste as is understood from the study is a health hazard in Kumargramduar Block of the Sub-Himalayan West Bengal. Solid waste is not liquid; these are the solid matters including plastics. Solid waste is produced in this block due to lack of awareness and proper knowledge about handling the matters. Solid waste is generated as a result of various activities which are mostly anthropogenic in nature. These include household activities, agriculture including animal husbandry, tea-industries, small and medium-scale industries and business activities of market places of the entire block. Solid waste is of two types namely bio-degradable and non-bio-degradable. Organic manure is made of matters produced from bio-degradable solid wastes. Non-bio-degradable solid waste is to a great extent, a health hazard for all living organisms including human beings. Both types of solid wastes affect environment severely due to non-sustainable handling and lack of management of the solid waste in the block. Solid waste causes different diseases. Kamakhyaguri Census Town is the highest solid waste generated area as

compared to the other two semi-urban commercial hubs namely Kumargramduar and Barobisha. Due to modern amenities and apathy of the most of the common masses, solid waste is generated hugely day-by-day in the entire block. Amongst the solid wastes generated in the area, plastic waste is found to be at the highest level. Due to lack of awareness among the common masses, people are habituated to defecate openly. They are throwing the plastics and paper-bits etc. here and there. In addition, they also throw the car case of the corpse in the bank of rivers, forest land and other places. Therefore, pollution problems arise in the vicinity of the different areas of the block. As is observed solid waste is a potential source of environmental pollution. It causes soil contamination. As such, agriculture is affected to a great extent. The mismanagement of solid waste material affects the entire environment and causes the ecological disturbances. Solid waste is hence undesirable rubbish in front of the civilization. In order to control this menace, administrative-legal measures should be initiated along with increased public awareness. The local Panchayat Samity should take a step to manage the solid waste in the entire block in collaboration with different Gram Panchayats (GPs). Public involvement is there fore necessary to initiate the solid waste management.

The following are the highlights of Chapter-VI .Kumargramduar Block of the Sub-Himalayan West Bengal has a strategic importance due to its connectivity with the eastern Himalaya in the North and the plains in the South. The area is a wildlife corridor. The famous Buxa Tiger Reserve (BTR) being an important part of the study area and situated in the Sub-Himalayan belt of West Bengal has unique characteristic attributes due to its rich diverse flora and fauna. Most of the flora and fauna are enlisted in the 'Red Data Book' (RDB) of the IUCN and are also found in the list of the CITES. The UNO has initiated a plan for the protection of the global environment along with Kumargramduar Block of the Sub-Himalayan tract of West Bengal. Besides the UNO and allied agencies, WWF, ICIMOD and IUCN have taken the plan to protect the environment of the region. These bodies also help to the law enforcement authorities for the enforcement of law for the environmental protection of the Sub-Himalayan West Bengal including Kumargramduar Block. The co-

operation with different nations of the Himalayan Region is relevant for the protection of ecology and environment of the entire Himalaya.

Chapter-VII, encompasses a vivid discussion on governmental organization and judiciary for strict enforcement of law for environmental protection in the study area. It has been highlighted that different governmental authorities are responsible for the protection of the environment in the region. The governmental authorities includes Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), State Department of Environment (DoE) and State Department of Forest (DoF), State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) and so on. The MoEF drafts the environment and forest policy of the whole country. The CPCB and the WBPCB enforce the law for the protection of the environment. The WBPCB has two roles; one is the campaigner against the environmental pollution and the other is law-enforcement authority. The Department of Forest, Government of West Bengal enforces the forest acts in Kumargramduar Block through the Buxa Tiger Reserve (BTR) authority. It is in view of the fact that the area falls under the jurisdiction of the BTR. FPC and EDC initiate the conservation and management of forest including wildlife in the block. The judiciary is the watchdog for environmental protection in the area. In Kumargramduar Block, the complaints related to violations of forest and wildlife acts are filed at Alipurduar Sub-Divisional Court. Judiciary has an immense role to play to conserve the ecology of the region. Environmental protection in the area has become essential through the enforcement of law vis-à-vis the promotion of public awareness in the entire block.

In Chapter-VIII, the researcher analyses the procedure for enforcement of law for environmental protection of the Sub-Himalayan belt of West Bengal in general and of Kumargramduar Block in particular. As is evident law is an important mechanism by which the environment is protected. Law is enforced by the competent authority known as 'enforcement of law'. It is one of the major functions of a State. Clean environment is recognized as a fundamental right in accordance with the Article 21 of the Constitution of India. Pollution-free surrounding is the pre-condition

for healthy life. As such, the State agencies enforce the law for the betterment of society. But often, the wheel of the enforcement machinery is clogged and the enforcement process is blown at the preliminary stage. All it happens due to lack of public awareness at a much larger scale about the environmental issues like pollution, deforestation, poaching and killings of wildlife. At the governmental official levels, environmental issues are also neglected. It is necessary to disseminate the environmental information to the people for the development of public awareness. Public awareness enlighten the mind of people as environment-oriented. As such enforcement agencies like CPCB, WBPCB, DoE, DoF and BTR have smoothly enforced the law for the protection of the environment of the Sub-Himalayan West Bengal in general and Kumargramduar Block in particular.

## **9.2. SUGGESTIONS**

The following suggestions for effective enforcement of law for the protection of environment in the region in general and the study area in particular will go a long way in conserving this fast depleting ecosystem of the sub Himalayan West Bengal.

- (1) The inter and intra-departmental co-ordinations should be strong for enforcement of law for the protection of ecology and environment of the Sub-Himalayan West Bengal.
- (2) Dissemination of environmental information initiated for the generation of knowledge of the common people by the different societal organizations under the aegis of the Department of Environment (DoE), Government of West Bengal.
- (3) Different NGOs should work together for promotion and development of environmental awareness among the people of the locality.
- (4) Environmental education should be taught as one of the core subjects from the primary stage to the university level of curriculum.

- (5) 5. All the total Eco-Clubs in the area should co-operate with the local PRIs for environmental awareness campaign.
- (6) In every block, the local college as a nodal agency should monitor and supervise the activities of the Eco-Clubs under the directives of the Department of Environment (DoE). The DoE should give the necessary directions to the local colleges in this regard.
- (7) In the block level, different Eco-Clubs should co-operate to spread the awareness about environment among the local population under the guidance of the nodal local college recognized by the Department of Environment (DoE).
- (8) The schools and colleges should organize workshop, symposia, seminar, puppet-show and folk-song etc. for the spread of environmental awareness among the common-masses. In this regard, the local public should be involved in these activities.
- (9) Media (print and audio-visual) should increase their focus on the news related to environmental issues for creating public awareness.
- (10) In the total Sanitation Campaign through the PRIs, not only sanitation issues but other environmental issues should also be emphasized for the betterment of the society.
- (11) Buxa Tiger Reserve (BTR) should initiate year-long programme for forest conservation and wildlife protection in the area involving local people and PRIs.
- (12) Government should initiate the infrastructure development like communication, food and lodging and security of the tourists in the field of eco-tourism.

- (13) To develop the eco-tourism infrastructure, the local people including tribal should be involved and as such the sustainable socio-economic development in the area may be possible.
- (14) In Kumargramduar Block, Bhalka forest, Dhumpara forest, Raidak forest, Sachaphu forest and Bhutanghat tourist spot should be used as distinct eco-tourism centres. Chuniajhora, Jainit, Kartika, Kumargram, Newlands, Sankosh, Turturi, Rahimabad, Raidak and Phaskhawa tea gardens should be developed on the basis of tourism infrastructure and these areas be made environmental friendly keeping in view the fragility of the environment.
- (15) Tourists should not violate the standards of eco-tourism in the region. They should mould their behaviour environmental-oriented through self education.
- (16) To boost the eco-tourism of the region, public involvement along with PRIs, local NGOs and SHGs should be initiated. Such public involvement will help boost the tourism potential and protect the regional eco-system.
- (17) The PRIs should encourage the local people for displaying their handicraft products to the tourists. The locals can this way mitigate their poverty by selling their products.
- (18) Some provisions of forest and wildlife acts should be amended to initiate the easy access to travel the core area of the Buxa Tiger Reserve (BTR) under the issues of the permit for the tourists keeping in mind the environmental protection. Tourists should strictly abide by the rules and regulations of the environment.
- (19) Tribals should be involved as the 'Guide' of the eco-tourism due to their proximity to nature and forests.
- (20) Solid waste management should be initiated through hygienic means in the region by the local PRIs.

- (21) Local GPs should remain vigilant about the generation of solid wastes in the area.
- (22) Solid wastes should be recycled and reused for being free from the stress of the environment.
- (23) The law enforcement authorities should discharge their functioning to control the plastic wastes in the region.
- (24) Hospital waste should be disposed at a safer place.
- (25) The Panchayat Samity should constitute an “Empowered Committee on Solid Waste Management” under the direct supervision of the ‘Parivesh-O-Janasthaya Sthayee Samity’ of the respective Panchayat Samity. The Karmadhyaksha may chair the proceedings of the Empowered Committee. The Empowered Committee should involve environmentalist, representatives of NGOs, SAE, BMOH, Forest Officials from the Range Offices of the Block, Officer-in-Charge of the local Police Station, ADO and IDO of the Block as members. The Empowered Committee should discharge its duties concerning solid waste management.
- (26) The Gram Panchayats (GPs) should enforce monetary punishment as a fine to the public who violates the proposed by-laws of the Panchayat Samity for the solid waste management in the respective jurisdiction of the G.P.
- (27) The international organizations including UNO should formulate the special programme for the sustainable socio-economic development of the Himalayan Region. The Sub-Himalayan tracts should also be included into the plan.
- (28) The international NGOs should work for the environmental protection and natural resources conservation in the region for the benefit of the society.

- (29) Man-animal conflicts should be mitigated. People should not disturb the natural habitat of the wildlife. The BTR authority should initiate steps to restore the dilapidated natural habitat of the wildlife.
- (30) The international organizations should work to formulate the policy for programme implementation and transfer of technology to the sovereigns of the Himalayan Region in the field of the protection of environment.
- (31) The State Departments of Environment and Forest, Government of West Bengal will work with different international organizations through the authorization of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India for seeking the co-operation to enforce the national environmental laws to protect the ecology and environment of the Sub-Himalayan belt of West Bengal.
- (32) The international organizations should provide the technical co-operation for the environmental policy-making and programme implementation in the entire region.
- (33) The MoEF should initiate the special action plans to conserve the tiger reserve keeping in mind of poaching problems and man-animal conflicts.
- (34) The Sub-Himalayan West Bengal has so many national parks, sanctuaries and Buxa Tiger Reserve. Beyond the territorial boundary of this region, there are so many forests which include Manas National Park (Assam), Phipsu Wildlife Sanctuary and Royal Manas National Park (Bhutan) and the forest areas of Nepal. This region is a wildlife corridor. So the Government of India should draft a special plan for wildlife conservation in collaboration with the Royal Government of Bhutan and the Government of Nepal.
- (35) In the 'National Board of Wildlife', more non-official expert members should be incorporated than the official members for the proper understanding of the problems related to wildlife by the experts.

- (36) The Government of India should draft a National Policy of the conservation of ecology and sustainable development particularly for the entire Himalayan Region along with the Sub-Himalayan tracts.
- (37) The MoEF, Government of India should exchange information and relevant documents with CPCB, WBPCB and State Department of Environment and Forests, Government of India for environmental protection including pollution control of the Sub-Himalayan West Bengal.
- (38) More non-official expert members should be involved in CPCB, WBPCB and State Board for Wildlife also. As such, these agencies will take the pragmatic and fruitful actions for the environmental protection in their respective jurisdictions.
- (39) The Government of India should amend the section 4(2)(a) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the section 5(2)(a) of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 to omit the word 'part-time' from the said provisions of the Acts. The Chairman of the State Board should be appointed as full-time arrangement for effective and dynamic administration and governance of the pollution measures.
- (40) The WBPCB should discharge the pollution control tasks ownself and through the Sub-Divisional Magistrates, the local BDOs and the Secretary of the local GPs for the enforcement of environmental enactments. As such, the WBPCB should delegate its power to the above officials for decentralization of the pollution control activities.
- (41) The WBPCB should establish a Sub-Regional Office at Kumargramduar Block of the Buxa Tiger Reserve (BTR) for an effective governance concerning ecology in the area. Because Kumargramduar Block as a place has immense ecological importance and is as such a wildlife corridor in the entire Sub-Himalayan belt of West Bengal.

- (42) The WBPCB should provide the environmental information to the public along with the officials of the Department of Environment and Forests and the local PRIs.
- (43) The WBPCB should discharge the duties free from executive control of the Government for strict enforcement of the environmental enactments of the territorial jurisdiction of West Bengal.
- (44) The CPCB and the WBPCB should have quasi-judicial jurisdictions to mitigate the pollution problems.
- (45) The secretary of the local Gram Panchayat should be given the monitoring power to determine the environmental problems arising from the local brick-manufacturing units, agriculture, dairy sector, livestock, butcher's shop, market area, ferry service etc. The Secretary should send the report to the WBPCB to take the necessary steps against the units.
- (46) The local BDO should be given the monitoring powers to determine the sources of pollution and environmental problems from the tea industry, mining, quarrying, sand-hoisting, transportation and so on. The local BDO should send its report to the WBPCB to take punitive measures against the errant industries.
- (47) The Sub-Divisional Magistrate should be delegated law enforcement powers along with the supervising and monitoring powers over the local BDO and the Secretary of the local Gram Panchayat.
- (48) The DoE should co-operate with the Zilla Parishad to campaign for environmental protection of the respective district.
- (49) The Zilla Parishad should give directives to the different Panchayat Samities to initiate the environmental awareness programme.
- (50) The DoF should strictly enforce the existing laws for forest protection.

- (51) The DoF should collaborate with the Eco-Clubs to campaign for the forest conservation among the local public.
- (52) The DoF should co-operate with the PRIs for the promotion and development of forest protection.
- (53) The Government of West Bengal should initiate for merger of two departments into one integrated department, i.e., Department of Environment and Forest under the Administrative Control of One Minister-in-Charge for the holistic Management of Environment and Forest. Because forest and environment are interlinked each other
- (54) Directives from the apex court of the country concerning environmental protection should be strictly adhered to and proper action should be taken against the violators of the environmental enactments.
- (55) To mitigate the environmental pollution in the Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, the different departmental actions are rare. So a high level "Empowered Committee" should be constituted with the advice of the Hon'ble High Court in mitigating environmental pollution in the region.
- (56) To protect the environment of Kumargramduar Block, an "Empowered Committee" may be constituted with the advice of the Sub-Divisional court involving the different experts to protect the local ecology.
- (57) Farmers should apply organic fertilizers to increase the fertility rate of soil in exchange of chemical fertilizers for the protection of local eco-system.
- (58) Biological Control and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) should be introduced to mitigate the agricultural environmental pollution caused largely due to the over use of pesticides, insecticides and herbicides.
- (59) For the conservation of forest and the protection of environment, the Government of India and the Royal Government of Bhutan can jointly ban to

mining activities in the northern portion of the Sub-Himalayan West Bengal and adjoining areas of Bhutan.

- (60) The brick-fields and pottery factories should control the production of black smoke. In this regard, the WBPCB should take the necessary steps.
- (61) Vehicles should maintain the noise level.
- (62) In the forest area, trains and motor vehicles should decrease the motion. Slow driving is necessary for the wildlife.
- (63) Railways should be careful about the wildlife. They should co-operate with the DoF and draft a joint plan to mitigate accident of wildlife in the Sub-Himalayan belt of West Bengal.
- (64) PRIs should formulate the development plan incorporating the environmental issues. As such the local sustainable socio-economic development should be able to mitigate the environmental pollution at the village levels.
- (65) Parliament and State Legislature should amend the acts or new laws time to time for enhancing the shape of dynamic law.
- (66) At the micro-level, the Gram Sabha should be able to check environmental pollution and formulate policy planning to mitigate pollution problems under the aegis of the Panchayat Samity through the respective Gram Panchayat.
- (67) The Gram Unnayan Samity should implement the plan formulated by the respective Gram Sabha.
- (68) The FPCs and EDCs should campaign for the environmental awareness and conservation of forest resources including wildlife.
- (69) Decentralization of the functioning should initiate the steps for the environmental protection at micro-level. In the era of decentralization, the WBPCB should appoint the 'Designated Officials' at least in every district

named as the 'District Pollution Control Officer' for the decentralization of the duties of the WBPCB. The 'District Pollution Control Officer' (proposed) should discharge the duties independently free from executive wing of the Government. He / She should work under the administrative control of the WBPCB.

- (70) The Department of Environment (DoE) should appoint the 'Designated Officials' at least in every block named as the 'Block Environment Officer' for the decentralization of powers of the department. The 'Block Environment Officer' (proposed) should report to the 'District Environment Officer' (proposed).
- (71) The 'Block Environment Officer' (proposed) and the 'District Environment Officer' (proposed) should be conferred the magisterial power u/s. 20, 21, 22 and 23 of the Cr.P.C..
- (72) The 'Block Environment Officer' (proposed) should co-ordinate with the local BDO, the OC of the local police station, the forest Range Officers and PRIs for dynamic functioning of the duties of environmental protection in the respective block.
- (73) The 'Block Environment Officer' (proposed) and the 'District Environment Officer' (proposed) should be empowered as the 'Block Level Law Enforcement Authority' and the 'District Level law Enforcement Authority' respectively for the enforcement of law for the environmental protection and conservation of ecology for the greater interest of the human society.
- (74) The 'Block Environment Officer' (proposed) and the 'District Environment Officer' (proposed) should be incorporated as the Member Secretary of the 'Parivesh-O-Janasthaya Sthayee Samity' of the Panchayat Samity and of the Zilla Parishad respectively. If it is needed, the respective Panchayat Act should be amended in this regard.

- (75) The Government should constitute 'Environmental Intelligence Agency' under the administrative control of Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India to investigate the offences related to environment, forest and wildlife. The 'Environmental Intelligence Agency' should co-operate with the State Governments in this regard.
- (76) The CPCB and the WBPCB should involve the experts in environmental law as the members in addition to other members.
- (77) The Government of West Bengal should initiate the infrastructure development and incorporate more staffs of the WBPCB immediately for the environmental protection.
- (78) The Government should provide the special training in environmental issues to the personnel engaged in the nodal agencies like judiciary, forest, environment, police and PRIs. A general training in environmental issues should be provided to the personnel engaged in other departments including school teachers, physicians, veterinarians and legislatures.
- (79) The Government of West Bengal should set up a separate division in the lower judiciary for trial of the offences related to forest, wildlife and environment for speedy and easy access to 'justice for all'.
- (80) The Police Department should co-operate with the Department of Environment, the Department of Forest, the WBPCB and the Judiciary for the enforcement of law for the protection of environment including forest and wildlife conservation.