

Regional Office :

Karnataka State Pollution Control Board

Parisara Bhavana, 10B, Baikampady Industrial Area,
Mangaluru - 575 011

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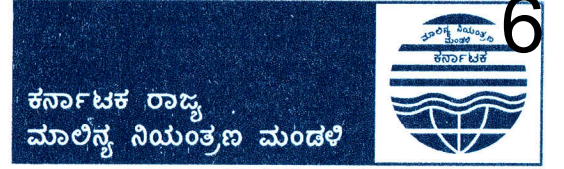
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ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಕಛೇರಿ :

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ಬೈಕಂಪಾದಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಪ್ರದೇಶ

ಮಂಗಳೂರು - 575 011



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ
ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮಂಡಳಿ

towards a cleaner Karnataka

PCB/RO (MNG)/NGT (PB)/OA.No. 577/2022-23/2069 Date: 09.03.2023

To,

**The Member Secretary
Karnataka State Pollution Control Board
#49, Parisara Bhavana
Church Street, Bengaluru-01**

Through: Law Officer-Legal Cell, KSPCB

Sir,

Sub: Submission of Joint Committee Report pertaining NGT Case O.A
NO. 592/2022, Order Date: 19.09.2022-reg.

Ref: The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New
Delhi Order dated: 19.09.2022 in respect of OA No. 592 /2022

With respect to above subject and reference, please find herewith the enclosed signed report prepared by the joint committee pertaining to NGT suo-moto case vide OA No. 592/2022. The soft copy of the PDF of the report is mailed for onward submission to Hon'ble NGT.

Thanking you,

Your's faithfully

[Signature]
REGIONAL OFFICER,
KSPCB, Mangaluru

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO: 592/2022
IN THE MATTER OF:
"PETITION FILED BY ALL TRADITIONAL RIVER FISHERMEN
ASSOCIATION, D.K. (KARNATAKA)"

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REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI (NGT) IN THE MATTER OF ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO: 592/2022 WITH RESPECT TO "PETITION FILED BY ALL TRADITIONAL RIVER FISHERMEN ASSOCIATION, D.K. (KARNATAKA)

1.0 Preamble:

Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi has registered the petition submitted by **All traditional River Fishermen Association, D.K. District (Karnataka)** as Original application. The petitioner requested for protecting the destruction of various fish species in the area and thereby protect the interest of the Traditional Poor Fishermen depending on the fishing for their livelihood.

In the letter submitted by the All-Traditional River Fishermen Association D.K. (Karnataka) stated in the letter;

"We have submitted several appeals before the Geological Departments, Department of Environment, Department of Fishing and also to the Deputy Commissioner on behalf of our Sangha putting forward the problems faced by the Traditional Fishermen. At present since some times in the CRZ Zone the process of removal of sands is stopped and due to the same, in these areasthe food of various fishes called 'Sea Algae' (Paachi) have begun to grow and due to the same the offspring/generation of various fish species (eggs and fingerlings of fish) are apparent to the eyes of fishermen and there is a large growth of increase in shellfish are seen. Apart from that in the Palguni and Nethravathi Rivers there are no sand touching to the Boats and Mechanized boats. In these areas due to lack of sands the balance of water is uneven, apart from that the owing to the flow of polluted water from the drainage and underground drainage to the river, in all the places mud/silt is formed. All the Traditional Fishermen are hoping for better fishing in these areas in this season and thereby raise their income which will help for their better livelihood.

But now we the fishermen are afraid that with the connivance with some politicians the Sand Mafia would commence again the process of removal of Sands from the area of CRZ. In the coming days if it is allowed it will cause not only loss to the fishermen but also destroyed of various rare species of fish. In this connection we called a Press Conference on 12.04.2022 and also reporters of TV Channels and narrated our problems to them. But some of the local politicians are bent upon to re-open the Sand Mining in CRZ in areas to help their own rich people/businessmen.

We are submitting this Humble Appeal before your Benign-self requesting to give us justice by protecting the destroyed of various fish species in this area and thereby protect the interest of the Traditional Poor Fishermen depending on the fishing for their livelihood."

The Hon'ble Tribunal in its Order dated: 19.09.2022 observed that, prima facie, the allegations made in the application raises questions relating to environment arising out of the implementation of the enactments specified in the Schedule-I to the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

Hence, the Hon'ble Tribunal constituted a Joint Committee comprising the representative of of Principal Secretary, Fisheries, State of Karnataka, National Center for Sustainable Coastal Management Chennai, National Institute of Oceanography, Goa, President, Netravathi River Fishermen Society Dakshina Kannada District, State PCB and Deputy Commissioner, Dakshina Kannada District, Mangalore and directed the Join Committee to meet within two weeks, undertake visit to the site, look into the grievances of the applicant, associate the applicant an representative of the concerned project proponents, verify the factual position and submit its report within one month by e-mail at judicial-ngt@gov.in in the form of searchable PDF/OCR supported PDF and not in the form of Image PDF. The State PCB will be the nodal agency for co-ordination and compliances.

Further the Tribunal directed the Joint Committee to observe any violation of consent conditions/environmental norms, then it shall forward a copy of the report to: -

- (i) The concerned Project Proponents to enable them to comply with recommendations in the report of the Joint Committee or file objections against the observations/ recommendations contained in the same and file their response before this Tribunal as desired within one month from the date of receipt of a copy of the report of the Joint Committee by e-mail at judicial-ngt@gov.in preferably in the form of searchable PDF/OCR supported PDF and not in the form of Image PDF.
- (ii) The concerned Statutory Authorities including Principal Secretary Fisheries State of Karnataka, State PCB and Deputy Commissioner Dakshina Kannada, Mangalore, to enable to take appropriate remedial action, in accordance with Statutory provisions mandating remedial action, in accordance with statutory provisions mandating them to take remedial action for prevention, control and abatement of environmental pollution/degradation and protection and improvement of environment by giving notice to/hearing the project proponent and following due process of law and they shall submit their action taken reports separately within one month from the date of receipt of a copy of the report of the joint Committee by e-mail at judicial-ngt@gov.in in the form of searchable PDF/OCR supported PDF and not in the form of Image PDF
- (iii) The Hon'ble tribunal listed the matter for hearing on 09.01.2023. **(Copy of the Order is enclosed as Annexure-1)**

2.0 CONSTITUTION OF JOINT COMMITTEE:

In compliance to Hon'ble NGT order, The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board vide its letter reference KSPCB OM. No. PCB/NGT/SEO/MIN/2022-23/5519 Dated: 16.11.2022 constituted a Joint Committee consisting of the following members, **(The copy of the same is enclosed as Annexure-2).**

Table1: Constitution of Committee as per Hon'ble NGT Order

Sl. No	Name & Designation	Details
1	Deputy Commissioner, Dakshina Kannada District	Chairman
2	Principal Secretary, Animal, Husbandry and Fisheries M. Building, Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Veedhi, Bengaluru	Member
3	Dr. Asir Ramesh Scientist -E, National Center for Sustainable Coastal Management Ministry of Forest and Environment and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Anna University Campus, Cennai-600025, Tamil Nadu	Member
4	Representative from the National Institute of Oceanography(Council Scientific and Industrial Research),Dona Paula Goa-403004	Special Invite
	President, Netravathi River Fishermen Social Dakshina Kannada	
5	Environmmetal officer The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board Regional Office, Mangaluru	Member Convenor

Based on the committee formation the Regional Office, KSPCB has intimated all the committee members for Meeting/Joint inspection through the letter No. KSPCB / MNG/NGT-OA No.592/2022-2023/1367, Dtd:5.12.2022 **(Copy of the letter is attached as Annexure-3)**

The Joint Committee met and conducted the site inspection on 12.12.2022 under the Chairmanship of the Additional Deputy Commissioner as representative of the Deputy Commissioner, Dakshina Kannada District. However, as the matter requires co-ordination between various other departments as well, collection and compilation of data the committee desired to seek additional time of 2-3 weeks or preparation &

submission of final reports before the Hon'ble Tribunal. Accordingly, a letter has been dispatched seeking the extension of time for submission of report vide letter No. PCB / RO(MNG) /NGT(PB) / O.A.No.592 / 2022-23/1424, Dated:17.12.2022 **(Copy of the letter is enclosed as Annexure-4).**

2.1: SITE VISIT

The Joint Committee made a Spot inspection along with other invitees and complainants on 12.12.2022, with prior intimation to all the stake holders and line Departments. Discussions were held with the members after the spot visit. The members and invitees who attended the spot inspection are as below:

Sl. No	Name & Designation	Details
1	The Additional District Commissioner Representing the Deputy Commissioner Dakshina Kannada District	Chairperson
2	Dr. Asir Ramesh Scientist -E, National Center for Sustainable Coastal Management Ministry of Forest and Environment and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Anna University Campus, Cennai-600025, Tamil Nadu.	Member
3	The Director, National Institute of Oceanography(Council Scientific and Industrial Research),Dona Paula Goa- 403004	Member
4	Joint Director Fisheries Representing the Principal Secretary, Animal, Husbandry and Fisheries M. Building, Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Veedhi, Bengaluru	Member
5	Environmental Officer, Karnataka State Pollution Control Board Regional Office Mangaluru	Member Convenor
6	Deputy Director, District Mines and Geology, Mangaluru Dakshina Kannada District.	Special Invitee
7	Dr. Lakshmi pathi, Professor, Department of Aquatic Environment Management, College of Fisheries, Mangaluru	Special Invitee

8	President, Netravathi River Fishermen Social Dakshina Kannada	Complainant
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2.2: Location of the Joint Inspection: The Joint Committee visited following locations along with complainants and officers from line departments.

1. On North bank of the Phalguni River (Tannir Bhavi Beach Road)

A. 12.905610 N, 74.814034 E

2. On South bank of the Phalguni River (Bangra Kuluru)

B. 12.914117 N, 74.819468 E

C. 12.905030 N, 74.814354 E

Map showing the Location of site inspection is attached as **Annexure-5**

3.0. Observations made during inspection by Joint Committee:

1. The Joint committee met the Complainants, interacted with them and visited the areas along the Phalguni (Gurupura) river bank i.e. sand bars/Dhakke regions.
2. At the time of inspection, no sand bar removal was observed however the committee observed illegally stored fresh sand at two points on the banks of the river which was about 10 tonnes quantity each.
3. During inspection, the Traditional River Fishermen Association (TRFA), President, Secretary, and Members expressed their traditional dependency on the river fisheries including fin fishes, shellfishes, and shrimps for subsistence living.
4. Fishermen have also mentioned that due to deepening in the name of Sand Bar removal, the TRFA, DK Members Patta lands of fishermen were also been eroded and submerged inside the Phalguni and Netravathi rivers. Members of TRFA, DK are worrying subsequent permission for Sand Bar removal in Phalguni and Netravathi shall lead to poverty, loss of livelihood, and unemployment.
5. Women involved in clam (shell) collection for food also have informed the pollution in the river have killed the clams in the creeks nearby.
6. From the Mangaluru city area, and Baikampady industrial area the untreated waste water is joining the river at several points through storm water nala.
7. The allocation of sand bar/Dhakke were avoided nearer to the Mangrove plantation and Islands(Kudru) by the authorities during the allocation of the same.

8. From the discussion held with the concerned department involved in the sand mining committee, it was found that there is prescribed policy and method developed in the district especially to allotment of sand bar and Dhakke at CRZ areas and are as follows;
 - Based on the complaint received from the fishermen regarding the obstruction for their boat navigation in the river due to the sand bar formation, the 7-member District Committee carried out the Bathymetric Survey by esteemed technical institute like National Institute of Technology Karnataka (NITK), Surathkal every year. Based on the survey report the sand bar formed in the river are identified.
 - The technical committee representing the 7 Member Committee headed by Deputy Commissioner conducted the field inspection of all identified sand bars to check the feasibility of allotment in view of any Eco-sensitive zone, Mangrove planation or island.
 - The District Administration obtains the Environmental Clearance from the SEIAA for the identified sand bar with conditions.
 - Based on the field inspection the 7-Member Committee finalise the sand bar which is to be mined for the current year and applies for the Environmental Clearance from the Karnataka State Coastal Zone Management Authority (KCZMA).
 - After obtaining clearance, the 7 Member Committee headed by Deputy Commissioner look into each and every application seeking temporary permits for sand bar removal. These 7 membered committee, based on scientific studies (Bathymetric studies) and as per MOEF Guidelines for Sand bar identification vide Office Memorandum No.11-83/2005-IA-III (Vol. III) Dated: 24.02.2011, 09.6.2011 and 08.11.2011, permits sand bar removal specifically by non-mechanised boats through manual methods only.
 - These 7-membered committees, based on Bathymetric studies and MOEF Guidelines permits sand bar removal specifically by non-mechanised boats
9. The Joint Committee interacted with the concerned officers present and it was learnt that due diligence was exercised by District Committee while permitting sand bars. Not all sand bars were permitted for removal. Local objections from

traditional fishermen, and ecological sensitivities were also considered. In such instances, sand bar removal was not permitted.

10. As informed by Deputy Director, Department of Mines and Geology there is also a task force to engage in surveillance of illegal sand bar removal, storage and transportation based on the public complaints and a system of levying penalty for the violators/those involved in illegal sand bar removal/storage and transportation in the district.
11. Committee found that there were no records regarding the fish catch pattern in that area to find out whether there is any reduction of fish catch over the years.

4.0 After the site inspection, a meeting was conducted with all the members of the Committee and during the meeting the Chairman directed all the concerned Departments to submit the details pertaining to them to the Nodal Officer i.e KSPCB and further directed the KSPCB to compile the data given by the members to form a report. Accordingly, the details are summarised as below:

4.1 Details furnished by Department of Mines and Geology, Mangaluru:

A. Sand Bars Identification:

Minimum of 1m of water depth is necessary for the movement of the fishing boats. Wherever the depth of water at all tidal levels is less than 1m, it indicates sand bar formations which have to be removed so as to enable easy movements of fishing boats. These sand bars are identified based on Bathymetric Survey carried out by NITK, Surathkal every year. In such places sand bars mapping is done. **Latest copy of Bathymetric Survey conducted by NITK Surathkal (2022) is enclosed as Annexure-6.**

B. Sand bar Allocation:

- a.** Once the Bathymetric study report is available; the Department will invite the applications for temporary permits for sand bar removal through Paper Notification. The received applications are then scrutinized and placed before 7 Membered Committee headed by Deputy Commissioner to look into each and every application seeking temporary permits for sand bar removal. This committee, based on scientific studies (Bathymetric studies) and MOEF Guidelines for Sand bar identification vide Office Memorandum No.11-83/2005-IA-III (Vol. III) Dated:

24.02.2011, 09.6.2011 and 08.11.2011, gives approval for issue of permits for sand bar removal specifically by non-mechanised boats through manual methods. Copy of Guidelines dated 24.02.2011, 09.06.2011 and 08.11.2011 issued by MoEF & CC for extraction of sand from the sand bars is enclosed as **Annexure -7**.

- b. Based on the proceedings of the 7 members Committee, the eligible applicants are issued with temporary permits for sand removal with conditions as per the 7 members committee. The applications which do not fulfil the criteria as per the Guidelines are rejected. **(Copy of the Proceedings of District 7-member Committee is attached as Annexure-8)**
- c. **Number of Sand bars identified in River Phalguni and River Nethravathi for past 3 years are tabulated below:**

Sl No.	Year	Number of Sand bars Identified		Total Tonnage (MT)
		River Phalguni	River Nethravathi	
1	2019-2020	09	13	11,53,222.86
2	2020-2021	04	08	10,03150.8
3	2021-2022	05	09	9,99,105.6
	Total	17	30	32,10,926.76

- d. **Number of Temporary Permits for sand removal issued in DK District for last 3 years is as below:**

Sl No.	Year	Number of Applications Received Permits	Number of Temporary Sand removal Permits Issued	Number of Applications Rejected
1	2019-2020	105	105	0
2	2020-2021	318	106	212
3	2021-2022	282	148	82 (52 applications pending for issue)
	Total	705	359	294*

*As can be seen from the above table, 294 applications are rejected since they were not meeting with the guidelines.

(The Details of Sand Bars identified in Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) and Removable Sand Quantity as per CRZ Clearances 2018-19 & 2019-20, 2020-21 & 2021-22 and 2022 is attached as Annexure-9)

C. Identification and allocation of temporary sand storage points (Sand Dhakke)

- a. After allocation of sand bar to the applicant by the seven-member committee the applicant has to apply for the area for storage of sand temporarily nearest to the identified sand bar till the completion of leased period.

Sand temporary storage area (Sand Dhakke) is a place where the temporary permit holder stores the sand temporarily once he removed sand from the allocated sand bar in the river.

The applicant applies for the Sand Dhakke to the Seven-member District Committee chaired by the Deputy Commissioner with all land details for temporary storage of sand.

Scrutiny of the application and relevant documents submitted by the applicant will be done at the first stage followed by the field inspection.

During field inspection following criteria will be followed for allocation of Dhakke area;

- CRZ, Revenue and Mines & Geology Department officers jointly inspected the Sand Dhakke and submitting the report to the Mines & Geology Department.
- GPS co-ordinates registering to the requested sand *Dhakke*, confirming the approach road to transport sand from the allocated sand Dhakke with the GPS fitted vehicle.

Based on the report the District CRZ 07-member committee issued the temporary permits for Dhakke for storage of sand with conditions to eligible applicants. The applications which do not fulfil the criteria are rejected. The validity of issued permit for Dhakke is synchronised with the validity of CRZ clearance for removal of sand.

b. Monitoring system

The lease holder of sand bar/Dhakke area has to transport the sand in the GPS fitted vehicle linked to the Sand Bazaar app.

Similarly, the Dhakke the boundary of which is GPS Co-ordinated and the temporary permit holder has to store the sand temporarily in the Dhakke with specified GPS coordinates.

D. Constitution of Task Force for to control illegal sand bar removal/transportations and storage:

To control the illegal sand bar removal in the CRZ area, District administration has constituted a 24/7 Task force consisting of members from Revenue, Police, Forest, Fisheries Department, CRZ, Zilla Panchayath, Department of Mines and Geology, order dated:19.08.2022 and enclosed as **Annexure-10**. The Task force is engaged in surveillance of illegal sand bar removal, storage and transportation and works based on the public complaints.

E. Details of CRZ Violation with respect to Sand bar Removal:

There is also a system of levying penalty for the violators/those involved in illegal sand bar removal/storage and transportation in the district. Department of Mines and Geology has been booking cases and penalizing the violators. For the year 2021-22, the Department has collected a penalty of 31,95,960/- for 92 cases of illegal sand bar removal and Rs.14,13,600/- for 50 cases of illegal sand transportation. Apart from these, the Department has booked 5 cases of private complaints at the concerned Taluk JMFC courts. Further, there are 4 Nos. of check post across the District to check the illegal transportation.

4.2: Karnataka State Pollution Control Board, Mangaluru:

With respect to the ingress of industrial effluents, the KSPCB has already investigated and identified the point sources of pollution that is joining the river and submitted a detailed report to Hon'ble NGT in OA No. 307/2022 the complaint was registered based on the **News item published in "The Hindu" dated 26.04.2022 titled, "Flow of industrial effluents into Phalguni results in fish kill"**.

As per the report, contributing factors for pollution of the river in question are due to gaps observed in the UGD network leading to flow of sewage in drains and poor waste management in the adjacent KIADB industrial area at Baikampady and also joining of untreated/partially industrial effluents from some small and medium category industries which are listed in the said report. Copy of the Hon'ble NGT order in case OA Number

307/2022 is attached as **Annexure-11**. Hon'ble NGT has heard the matter 21.11.2022 and has passed an order which states as below:

"There is immediate need for remedial action for protection of environment. The joint Committee already constituted, with addition of nominee of NCSCM and NIO, Goa, may prepare an action plan in light of its report and above observations within one month. It will be at liberty to co-opt any other Expert/Institution and interact with the stakeholders. The action plan may include immediate stopping of sources of pollution and fixing accountability of the industries, Mangalore Municipal Corporation and KIADB for past violations. The action plan may be executed within one month thereafter". Copy of the Order enclosed as Annexure-11. The Joint Committee is in the process of meeting for preparation of action plan as directed by the Hon'ble Tribunal.

Gist of report submitted by Dr Asir Ramesh, Member of the Joint Committee

- The fishery is the major livelihood and employment opportunity of the Members of TRFA, Dakshina Kannada district hence, they fear sand bar removal affecting the fishing activities and in turn their livelihood.
- Many scientific studies have confirmed surface soil has organic carbon, and nutrients supporting the replenishment of planktonic organisms which are important for the organisms supporting the growth and reproduction of fishery.
- The inter-spatial space of the subsurface soil possesses various kinds of worms (polychaetes, nematodes, and other meiofauna and macrofauna) that are the food for economically important finfish and shellfishes are disturbed due to the Sand Bar removal.
- Subsurface sand contains food for many larval fishes which have been removed or facing continuous deposition due to upstream sand bar removals, the fish breeding grounds are disturbed. Hence, the reduction of captured fish quality and quantity has been experienced by the TRFA, DK Members.
- The surface sand of the estuary is a suitable habitat for the clams (Bivalves) that have been extracted during sand bar removal processes which reduced its population growth distribution along with other fisheries in the Palguni and Netravathi Rivers.

- The clam fishery is an important protein source being harvested and marketed in this region.
- About 70 families totally depend on the clam fishery in Palguni and Netravathi however,
- Erosion and sand bar removal sends extra sediment downstream, which can change the river's course and disrupt the course of water movement in the river and disturb the navigation between the sea to the river.
- Removal of sand around the mangroves and banks of the river increases the erosion rate of the Palguni and Netravathi river / estuarine complex.

Sand Bar

- The Committee on Standardization of the Methodology for Demarcation of HTL/LTL and Coastal Zone Management Plan Preparation (CZMP) "defines" Sand Bars (SB) are submerged ridges of detrital sediments which are larger and less regularly spaced than ripple marks. They are formed typically in shallow epicontinental or shelf waters by waves and currents. They are found singly or together and internally laminated. Bars are named by their positions offshore bar, and bay bar.
- Bars are generally submerged during high tides. They are generally parallel to the shore. The waves generated by onshore winds blowing from the direction transverse to the shore, when they approach the shore, where the water is relatively shallow on the continental shelf are likely to erode sediments from the submarine floor'.
- MOEF&CC Memorandum dated 24/02/2011, 09/06/2011 and 08/11/2011 Instructions and Guidelines are based on the above definition which is also being used for HTL / LTL and CZMP preparation in all coastal States and UTS. (Reference: NCSCM., 2015. Manual on Demarcation of High Tide Line and Low Tide Line and preparation of CZMP of the Coast of India. NCSCM Technical Report Series 23 B. Pages 1-88).
- Information collected from scientific organisations on bathymetric surveys conducted in Palguni and Netravathi estuarine complex shows the rivers have a depth of <-8 to -25 ft (Fig.2&3). The bathymetry maps show that the fishermen of TRFA, DK have wide and deep passages to move their crafts and gears even Sand

Bars (SB = Para 2 (iv) above) have formed inside the river. If Sand Bars (SB = Para 2 (iv) above) create problems for the TRFA, DK fishing community, they shall submit the complaints to State Fisheries Department, State Environment Department, or State Geology Department. The release of licenses to the non-members has been objected by TRFA, DK.

- Even the Sand Bar (SB = Para 2 (iv) above) removal request raised by the community, the request shall be overseen by the technical committee to take a decision and guide to suggest the area, quantity, methods (traditional), and laborers (fishing family) remove the Sand Bar (SB- Para 2 (iv) above). in addition, SCZMA approval and constitution of monitoring committees' roles and responsibilities shall support the participation of TRFA, DK and conserve the river ecosystems.
- The selected TRFA, DK Members appointed for Sand Bar (SB = Para 2 (iv) above) removal shall be widely published on the Government website to encourage transparency civic engagement, and accountability of the Sand Bar (SB = Para 2 (iv) above) removal exercise, if required in the future.
- Discharge of waste water from the industrial area and from Mangalore Municipal Corporation area into the Phalguni river are not only deteriorating water quality but also creating health hazards including skin diseases to the fishing community.
- We have been informed there were boat-breaking industries near the river mouth areas of the Phalguni and Netravathi rivers which are discarding toxic and non-degradable materials that spoil the water quality, environmental quality, and scenic beauty of the river.
- Scientific information on the water quality of the Phalguni and Netravathi rivers is not readily available from the research organisations and also from open sources of information hence, it is very difficult to decide the various pollution complaints in the area.
- Based on the NCSCM observations there is no need for Sand Bar (SB =viii.Paragraph 2 (iv) above) removal required at present in the Phalguni and Netravathi rivers.
- If Sand Bar (SB Paragraph 2 (iv) above) removal is required in near future, Members of TRFA, DK may be permitted under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme. National Institutions shall conduct bathymetry, water

quality, fishery, ecology, and socio-economics surveys to support governing the estuarine complex.

- Research studies that link rivers, estuaries and sea shall be encouraged in the local research organisations with the involvement of National Level Research Organisations to provide a basic understanding of the status of the Phalguni and Netravathi rivers.
- Blue economic activities in Phalguni and Netravathi rivers shall be initiated by replenishing the fishery stock using sea ranching using Mangalore Fisheries College in association with the National Level Organisations. Women empowerment to the Families and Members of TRFA, DK by skill development for generating income through oyster culture, crab fattening, algal culture, and cage culture of fisheries Phalguni and Netravathi rivers shall reduce the fishing pressure in this area and enhance gender equality through Blue economy visions of the Government.(The copy of the detailed report is enclosed as **Anexure-12**).

4. 3: Details submitted by College of Fisheries:

Sri Lakshmipathi, Professor, College of Fisheries, Mangaluru, Professor, College of Fisheries being invited for inspections and they opined that the college of fisheries has already made its recommendations in the NGT matter OA No:219 of 2022 regarding the sand mining and its effect on the riverine ecosystem and the same recommendation may be included in this report also.

The recommendations by the Dean College of Fisheries as one member of the joint committee, has given their recommendations in the NGT matter OA Number:219 of 2022 is as follows;

“ there is an urgent need for continuous study in the said area to initiate livelihood improvement activities while educating the primary stakeholders. He informed that removal of sand affects water quality, disturbs benthos, breeding grounds, feeding grounds and affects the settlement of mussels and Oysters. However, there is possibility for rejuvenating the benthos/breeding grounds of the river so as to help improving the fish population in the region. Keeping these things in mind, he has proposed a service project titled *“Fisherman community development in the river mouths of Netravathi and Gurupura rivers”* which aims at

development of scientific evidences and other scientific management strategies to build confidence among the stakeholders and increased faith on competent authorities."

The copy of the proposal is enclosed as **Annexure-13**.

5.0. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The committee is in opinion that, along with this Original Application, Hon'ble tribunal has registered and conducting the hearing with respect to the illegal sand removal and its effect on environment specifically on effect on fishing activities in Dakshina Kannada District in the following two Original Applications namely;

1. Original Application No 219 of 2022(PB)) in the matter of **"Complaint filed by Nadi Meenugarara Sangha Against the Illegal and Mining deteorating the coastal Ecosystem "**
2. Original Application No:577/2022with respect to **"Complaint filed by David Kumar R S & Ors against the illegal sand mining deterioting the Coastal Ecosystem"**

In both the above cases, the joint committee constituted by the Hon'ble Tribunal has submitted its report. **(The recommendation parts of the both the Joint Committee are Enclosed as Annexure- 14 & 15)**

Since, grievance and observations are similar in nature in all three matters i.e. OA No.219 of 2022 (PB), OA No.577/2022 and present case OA No.592/2022, the committee is in opinion that, the recommendations submitted in previous two cases are also relevant to this,

Hence, the Joint Committee submits the Hon'ble Tribunal to consider the recommendations submitted in the matter of OA No.219 of 2022 (PB), OA No.577/2022 along with following additional recommendations based on the observations made by this committee.

Sand bar removal Policy

At present the removal of sandbar is permitted by the District Administration as per the Office Memorandum No.11-83/2005-IA-III (Vol. III) Dated: 24.02.2011, 09.6.2011 and 08.11.2011 which are not reflected in the CRZ Notification, 2019 issued by the Ministry of Forest and Environment and Climate Change.

Even in the memorandums there is no guidelines/directions regarding the use of removed sand material.

Hence, the Committee recommends to frame a separate Sand bar removal policy and plan with respect to

- **Defining the sand bar in intertidal riverine ecosystem.**
- **And plan for extraction and using of removed sand material and also the quantum of sand to be removed.**

And overall policy should not be guided by the demand and supply of the market but should have the guiding principles of;

- **Conservation of riverine Biodiversity**
- **Maintaining the intactness of the riverine system**
- **Protecting the livelihood of fishing communities**

The Committee also submit the Hon'ble Tribunal that, during identifying the sand bar removal- the exercise which is taken up by the 7-member Committee based on the complaint received from the fishermen regarding the obstruction for their boat navigation in the river due to the sand bar formation- the opinion of recognised fishermen organisations registered in the District may be taken to check the genuinity of the complaint.

Ecological Survey

The Joint Committee observed that there is a need to carry out the total ecological survey of the estuarine system of two rivers as there is want of data regarding flora and faunal species specifically of Fish and Clams and the detritus organisms -which are the main block of food chain in the ecosystem and are more vulnerable to the sand removing process- to assess the damage done by the sand bar removal activities over the years;

Further, the College of Fisheries has already submitted the project proposal to looked into details of pattern of fish catch in the region. It was felt that a quick assessment with historical data of fish /marine catch including bivalves can be assessed in the estuarine ecosystem by College of Fisheries, Mangalore. The study can also suggest various means and methods to increase fish catch in that area- Time is 6 months. Study shall be funded either by District Administration or by the KCZMA. In this regard, Dean, College of Fisheries has submitted a proposal which goes as part of this report.

Hence, the committee recommends the Hon'ble Tribunal to consider the recommendations given by the Joint Committee with respect to Original Application Number 219/2022 and 577/2022.

Enforcement and Monitoring of illegal sand bar removal

The Joint Committee was informed that there are several instances of the illegal sand removal activities going on in the two rivers and express the need of robust system of monitoring

Since, The Joint Committee formed by The Hon'ble NGT in the matter of Original Application 577/2022 has given the details measures to be taken for the checking the illegal sand bar removal the Joint Committee recommends the Hon'ble Tribunal to consider the same.

Pollution abatement and erosion prevention

The Joint Committee observed that, there is significant pollution by the discharge of waste water from the Baikampady Industrial are and Mangaluru City Corporation area.

The Pollution of the River Phalguni was taken up by the Hon'ble Tribunal in the matter of Original Application 307/2022 and passed the order regarding the measures/action plan with respect to the restoration of the quality of River Phalguni water.

Hence, the committee submits the Hon'ble Tribunal to direct the concerned Departments to follow up its order Dated:21.11.2022 in the matter of Original Application 307/2022.

In addition to that, committee in its meeting with the fishermen received allegations regarding the illegal Boat repair and dismantle activities in the River Phalguni and Netravathi and the waste from these activities are polluting the River.

Hence committee recommends that the District Administration, fishery department and State PCB may be directed to identify and streamlined the illegally operating repair/dismantling boat repairing activities within the frame of Act and Rules and to give awareness to the workers involved in such activities to developed skills in the circular economy to reduce, reuse and recycle the waste using green economy opportunities and supply chains for recycling.

Restoration of river bank and erosion prevention

CRZ and Forest department has to take up the Mangrove plantation as a soft measure in suitable area taking into the confidence of the local people and fishermen to stop erosion in the estuarine banks,

Alternative for reducing pressure on fishing activities

The committee felt that, there is a need for the sustainable utilization of the Estuarine resource which is one of the most fragile and sensitive ecosystems keeping the balance between ecosystem value and livelihood of the people depending on this ecosystem.

Further, there are lot of alternatives to enhance the livelihood of fishermen apart form the fishing activities and to maintained the sustainable development of the estuarine ecosystem and its dependents.

Hence committee recommends that,

- The Fishery department based on ecological survey report and Fishery assessments in the Phalguni and Netravathi rivers take up the sea ranching activities to replenish the fin fish and shellfish stock that which population is disturbed and harvested.
- Train the Members of Traditional River Fishermen Association (TRFA), Dakshina Kannada District in sea ranching activities and involve them in fish stock monitoring and management activities to take responsibility to conserve the rare fishery resources.
- Tourism Department may explore the avenues to enhance tourism activities in the water bodies homestay tourism shall be identified to increase the tourist

flow and to generate income and alternative employment for the local communities to reduce fishing pressure in the Phalguni and Netravathi rivers.

Chairman of the Joint Committee
Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate
Dakshina Kannada District



Member

Dr. ~~X~~ Asir Ramesh D
Scientist -E, National Center for Sustainable
Coastal Management
(MoEF&CC), Anna University Campus, Cennai-
600025, Tamil Nadu



अर. ए. श्रीपाद / R.A. Sreepada

वरिष्ठ प्रधान वैज्ञानिक / Sr. Principal Scientist

Member

The Director, National Institute of
Oceanography (Council Scientific
and Industrial Research), Dona
Paula Goa-403004



Member

Joint Director Fisheries, Dakshina Kannada District
Representing the Principal Secretary, Animal, Husbandry and Fisheries



Member Convenor

Environmental Officer, KSPCB, Mangaluru



Deputy Commissioner
Dakshina Kannada District
Mangaluru

Item No.07

(Court No. 2)

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH**(By Video Conferencing)
Original Application No. 592/2022

U Kiran & Anr.

...Applicants

Versus

State of Karnataka

...Respondent

Date of hearing: 19.09.2022

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ARUN KUMAR TYAGI, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE DR. AFROZ AHMAD, EXPERT MEMBER****Application is registered based on a Letter Petition received by Post.****ORDER**

1. All Traditional River Fishermen Association, D.K (Karnataka) has sent by post the present letter petition, which has been treated and registered as Original Application, requesting for giving them justice by protecting the destroyal of various fish species in the area and thereby protect the interest of the Traditional Poor Fishermen depending on the fishing for their livelihood.
2. The applicant- All Traditional River Fishermen Association, D.K (Karnataka) has submitted in the application as under:-

"We have submitted several appeals before the Geological Departments, Department of Environment, Department of Fishing and also to the Deputy Commissioner on behalf of our Sangha putting forward the problems faced by the Traditional Fishermen. At present since some times in the CRZ Zone the process of removal of sands is stopped and due to the same, in these areas the food of various fishes called 'Sea Algae' (Paachi) have begun to grow and due to the same the offspring/generation of various fish species (eggs and fingerlinks of fish) are apparent to the eyes

of fishermen and there is a large growth of increase in shellfish are seen. Apart from that in the Palguni and Nethravathi Rivers there are no sand touching to the Boats and Mechanized boats. In these areas due to lack of sands the balance of water is uneven, apart from that the owing to the flow of polluted water from the drainage and underground drainage to the river, in all the places mud/silt is formed. All the Traditional Fishermen are hoping for better fishing in these areas in this season and thereby raise their income which will help for their better livelihood.

But now we the fishermen are afraid that with the connivance with some politicians the Sand Mafia would commence again the process of removal of Sands from the area of CRZ. In the coming days if it is allowed it will cause not only loss to the fishermen but also destroyal of various rare species of fish. In this connection we called a Press Conference on 12.04.2022 and also reporters of TV Channels and narrated our problems to them. But some of the the local politicians are bent upon to re-open the Sand Mining in CRZ in areas to help their own rich people/ businessmen.

We are submitting this Humble Appeal before your Benign-self requesting to give us justice by protecting the destroyal of various fish species in this area and thereby protect the interest of the Traditional Poor Fishermen depending on the fishing for their livelihood."

3. This Tribunal is empowered to *suo moto* take cognizance of the cases involving questions relating to environment arising out of the implementation of enactments specified in First Schedule of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010. This Tribunal can also take cognizance of such cases on the basis of letter petitions in accordance with settled principles of law governing Public Interest Litigation.

4. *Prima facie*, the allegations made in the application raise questions relating to environment arising out of the implementation of the enactments specified in Schedule I to the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010. In view of the allegations made in the application, we consider it appropriate that a

Joint Committee be constituted to verify the factual position. Accordingly, we constitute a Joint Committee comprising of representatives of Principal Secretary, Fisheries, State of Karnataka, National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management, Chennai, National Institute of Oceanography, Goa, President, Netravati River Fishermen Social Dakshina Kannada, State PCB and Deputy Commissioner, Dakshina Kannada, Mangalore to direct the same to meet within two weeks, undertake visits to the site, look into the grievances of the applicant, associate the applicant and representatives of the concerned project proponents, verify the factual position and submit its report within one month by e-mail at judicial-ngt@gov.in preferably in the form of searchable PDF/OCR Supported PDF and not in the form of Image PDF. The State PCB will be the nodal agency for coordination and compliance.

5. In case the Joint Committee observes any violation of consent conditions/environmental norms, then it shall forward a copy of its report to:-

(i) The concerned Project Proponents to enable them to comply with the recommendations in the report of the Joint Committee or file objections against the observations/recommendations contained in the same and file their response before this Tribunal as desired within one month from the date of receipt of a copy of the report of the Joint Committee by e-mail at judicial-ngt@gov.in preferably in the form of searchable PDF/OCR Supported PDF and not in the form of Image PDF; and

(ii) The concerned Statutory Authorities including Principal Secretary, Fisheries, State of Karnataka, State PCB and Deputy Commissioner, Dakshina Kannada, Mangalore, to enable them to take appropriate remedial action, in accordance with Statutory provisions mandating them to take remedial action for prevention, control and abatement of

environmental pollution/degradation and protection and improvement of environment, by giving notice to/hearing the project proponent and following due process of law and they shall submit their action taken reports separately within one month from the date of receipt of a copy of the report of the Joint Committee by e-mail at judicial-ngt@gov.in preferably in the form of searchable PDF/OCR Supported PDF and not in the form of Image PDF.

6. List for further consideration on 09.01.2023.

7. A copy of this order, along with a copy of the application and documents attached with the same, be forwarded to the Principal Secretary, Fisheries, State of Karnataka, National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management, Chennai, NIO, Goa, President, Netravati River Fishermen Social Dakshina Kannada, State PCB and Deputy Commissioner, Dakshina Kannada, Mangalore by e-mail for compliance.

Arun Kumar Tyagi, JM

Dr. Afroz Ahmad, EM

September 19, 2022
AG



gk 22/11/22
DEO-1

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮಂಡಳಿ
Karnataka State Pollution Control Board

"ಪರಿಸರ ಭವನ", 1 ರಿಂದ 5ನೇ ಮಹಡಿಗಳು, ನಂ.49, ಚರ್ಚ್ ಸ್ಟ್ರೀಟ್, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-560001, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ, ಭಾರತ
No. PCB/NGT/SEO/MIN/2022-23

Date:

6 NOV 2022

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: Constitution of Joint Committee to verify factual position and submit its report with respect to process of removal of sand from the CRZ areas, lack of sand in the Phalguni and Nethravathi Rivers and flow of polluted water from the drainage and underground drainage to the river resulting in formation of mud/silt in all the places, the petition and order dated:19.09.2022 passed in OA No. 592/2022, U Kiran & Anr applicant versus State of Karnataka respondent - reg.

Ref: 1) National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench Order dated:19.09.2022 in the O. A. No. 592/2022.
2) RO-Mangaluru letter to Head Office No. 1169, dated:21.10.2022.

<<<<<<>>>>>

Preamble:

The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi has passed an order dated:19.09.2022 in the O. A. No. 592/2022 based on the letter petition sent by Traditional River Fishermen Association, Dakshina Kannada (Karnataka) requesting for giving them justice by protecting the destroyal of various fish species in the area and thereby protect the interest of the Traditional Poor Fishermen depending on the fishing for their livelihood. The applicant has filed objections that fishermen are afraid that with the connivance that the sand mining would commence again the process of removal of sand from the area of CRZ. If it is allowed it will cause not only loss to the fishermen but also destroyal of various rare species of fish. Apart from that in the Phalguni and Nethravathi Rivers there is no sand touching to the Boats and Mechanized boats. In these areas due to lack of sands the balance of water is uneven, apart from that the owing to the flow of polluted water from the drainage and underground drainage to the river, in all places mud/silt is formed.

In view of the allegations made in the application, Hon'ble NGT has considered it appropriate to constitute a Joint Committee comprising of representatives from concerned Departments in order to verify the factual position and submit its report. Hence, in line with the NGT directions, Committee consisting of Officers from following Departments is herewith formed;

1.	The Deputy Commissioner, Dakshina Kannada District	Chairman
2.	Principal Secretary, Animal Husbandry & Fisheries, MS Building, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Veedhi, Bengaluru.	Member
3.	Dr. Asir Ramesh D, Scientist- E Representative from National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Anna University Campus Chennai - 600025, Tamil Nadu	Member
4.	Representative from National Institute of Oceanography, (Council of Scientific & Industrial Research), Dona Paula, Goa-403 004.	Member
5.	President, Netravathi River Fishermen Social, Dakshina Kannada	Member



6.	Environmental Officer, Karnataka State Pollution Control Board, Regional Office, Mangaluru	Member Convener
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The Committee shall carry out inspection of the site, look into the grievances of applicant, associate the applicant and representatives of the concerned project proponents, verify the factual position and submit its report.

RSEO, Mangaluru shall co-ordinate with the Committee and ensure that report is submitted to NGT on time.

It is requested to nominate the Officers from your department for the joint inspection. The matter may be treated as 'most urgent' since KSPCB is the Nodal agency for co-ordination and is required to submit the Joint inspection report to the Hon'ble NGT.

Encl.: NGT order dated:19.09.2022 in respect of OA No.592/2022.

"Note approved by Chairman"

Sd/-

MEMBER SECRETARY

KARNATAKA STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

To,

1. The Deputy Commissioner,
Dakshina Kannada District
2. Principal Secretary, Animal Husbandry & Fisheries,
M S Building, Bengaluru-01.
3. The Director,
National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM),
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC),
Anna University Campus
Chennai – 600025, Tamil Nadu
4. The Director,
National Institute of Oceanography,
(Council of Scientific & Industrial Research), Dona paula,
Goa- 403 004.
5. President,
Netravati River Fishermen Social,
Dakshina Kannada
6. The Regional Senior Environmental Officer,
Karnataka State Pollution Control Board,
Mangaluru.
7. The Environmental Officer,
Karnataka State Pollution Control Board,
Mangaluru.

Copy to:

1. Zonal Senior Environmental Officer, Mangaluru is instructed to co-ordinate for conducting Joint inspection along with representatives of above organizations immediately and to submit Joint inspection report within timeframe on top priority.
2. Environmental Officer, Regional Office, Mangaluru is instructed to co-ordinate with the ZSEO, Mangaluru for conducting Joint inspection along with all the Departments mentioned above to submit the report.
3. Law Officer, KSPCB for information.
4. Case File.

MEMBER SECRETARY

KARNATAKA STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Regional Office :

Karnataka State Pollution Control BoardParisara Bhavana, 10B, Baikampady Industrial Area,
Mangalore - 575 011

Tel.: 0824-2406586, 2408239, Fax: 2406586

e-mail: mangalore@kspcb.gov.in website: http:kspcb.gov.in

ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಕಛೇರಿ :

ಪರಿಸರ ಭವನ, 10ಬಿ

ಬೈಕಂಪಾದಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಪ್ರದೇಶ

ಮಂಗಳೂರು - 575 011

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ
ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮಂಡಳಿ

towards a cleaner Karnataka

No: KSPCB/(MNG)/NGT-OA No.592 /2022-2023/

Date: 5.12.2022

NGT MATTER- MOST URGENT

'MEETING/JOINT INSPECTION INTIMATION NOTICE'**Sub:** Meeting of the Joint Committee in the matter of OA No. 592/2022 pertaining to letter petition by Mr. U Kiran & Anr Vs Govt of Karnataka- reg**Ref:** 1. The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi Order dated: 19.09.2022 in respect of OA No.592/2022

2. KSPCB OM. No. PCB/NGT/SEO/MIN/2022-23/5519 Dated: 16.11.2022

Hon'ble NGT, Principal Bench, New Delhi has passed an order vide OA No:592 of 2022 Dated: 19.09.2022 the letter petition sent by Mr. U Kiran & Anr Vs State of Karnataka, requesting for giving them justice by protecting the destroying of various fish species in the area and thereby protect the interest of the Traditional Poor Fishermen depending on the fishing for their livelihood & other issues as in NGT Order cited above. (Copy of the Hon'ble NGT order is enclosed for kind reference).

In view of above, as per Hon'ble NGT direction a Joint Committee was formed consisting of Principal Secretary of Animal Husbandry & Fisheries, State of Karnataka, National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management, Chennai, National Institute of Oceanography, Goa, President, Netravathi River Fishermen Social Dakshina Kannada, State PCB and Deputy Commissioner, Dakshina Kannada, Mangaluru and State PCB was made the nodal agency for coordination and compliance. Hence, a Joint Committee consisting of above members were constituted by Board Office vide Office Memorandum cited vide ref (2).

The matter was discussed with the Deputy Commissioner, Dakshina Kannada District who is also the Chairman of the Committee and he has directed to call all the Joint Committee members along with the other related departments for meeting on **12.12.2022 at 10.00 AM at 3rd Floor Court Hall, Deputy Commissioners Office, Mangalore D.K District followed by Joint inspection.**

Encl: As Above

Sd/-

ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER,**KSPCB, RO-Mangaluru****Member Convener of the Committee.**

To,

1. Principal Secretary, Animal Husbandry & Fisheries, MS Building, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Veedhi, Bengaluru-01
2. Dr. Asir Ramesh D., Scientist E , National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management, Ministry Of Environment, Forest and climate change (MoEF & CC), Anna University campus, Chennai-600025, Tamil Nadu.
3. The Director, National Institute of Ocean Technology, Velacherry-Tambaram Rain Road, Narayanpuram, Chennai Tamil Nadu requested to depute concerned officer.
4. President, Netravathi River Fishermen Social, Dakshina Kannada.
5. Regional Senior Environmental Officer, Zonal Office, Karnataka State Pollution Control Board, Mangaluru, D.K

Copy To with request to attend meeting/Joint inspection:

1. The Regional Director (Environment), Department of Forest, Ecology and Environment, Mangaluru, D.K.- 575003.
2. Deputy Director, Mines & Geology, Dakshina Kannada, Mangaluru.
3. Dr. Shivakumar M., Dean, College of Fisheries, Yekkur, Kankanady Post, Mangaluru- 575 002.
4. Sri Harish Kumar, Senior Deputy Director of Fisheries, Fisheries Information Center, 1st Floor, South Wharf Harbour, Mangalore 575001 Deputy Director, Fisheries, Mangaluru, D.K. District.

Copy Submitted to:

1. The Member Secretary, Head Office, KSPCB, Bangalore for kind information.
2. The Deputy Commissioner, Mangaluru, Dakshina Kannada District for kind information and further needful.
3. The Senior Environmental Officer, Other than Bangalore, Head Office, KSPCB, Bangalore for kind information.
4. Office Copy

R.V. KM. 5/12/2022
ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER,
KSPCB, RO-Mangaluru
Member Convener of the Committee.

Regional Office :
Karnataka State Pollution Control Board

Parisara Bhavana, 10B, Baikampady Industrial Area,
Mangalore - 575 011

Tel.: 0824-2406586, 2408239, Fax: 2406586

e-mail: mangalore@kspcb.gov.in website: http:kspcb.gov.in

ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಕಛೇರಿ :

ಪರಿಸರ ಭವನ, 10ಬಿ

ಬೈಕಂಪಾದಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಪ್ರದೇಶ

ಮಂಗಳೂರು - 575 011

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ
ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮಂಡಳಿ



towards a cleaner Karnataka

PCB/RO (MNG)/NGT (PB)/OA.No.592/2022-23/1424 Date: 17-12-2022

To,

The Member Secretary
Karnataka State Pollution Control Board
#49, Parisara Bhavana
Church Street, Bengaluru-01.

Sir,

Through: Law Officer- Legal Cell, KSPCB

Subject: Seeking extension of time for the submission of report in the matter of
OA No. 592/2022 -reg.

- Reference: 1. The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi Order
Dated:19.09.2022 in respect of OA No.592/2022
2. KSPCB OM. No. PCB/NGT/SEO/MIN/2022-23/5519 Dated: 16.11.2022.
3. Meeting/Joint inspection intimation notice No: 1367 Dated:05.12.2022
4. Joint Inspection Date: 12.12.2022

Hon'ble NGT, Principal Bench, New Delhi has passed an order vide OA No:592of 2022 Dated: 19.09.2022 with respect to letter petition sent by Mr. U Kiran & Anr Vs State of Karnataka, requesting for giving them justice by protecting the destroying of various fish species in the area and thereby protect the interest of the Traditional Poor Fishermen depending on the fishing for their livelihood & other issues as in NGT Order cited above ref (1) and appointed a Joint committee under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner and other related Departments and KSPCB being the nodal agency. Hon'ble NGT has directed the Joint committee to undertake the site visit to ascertain the cause of the incidents, interact with the stake holders and submit a comprehensive fact finding report along with its recommendations and suggestions for addressing the issues.

As per the Hon'ble NGT order, KSPCB vide ref cited at ref (2) & (3) has issued orders constituting the Joint committees in this cases, scheduling site inspections and meetings of the committees. Accordingly meeting & joint inspection has been conducted on 12.12.2022 under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner. However, as the matter requires co-ordination between various other Departments as well, collection and compilation of data the committee desired to seek additional time of 2-3 weeks for preparation & submission of final reports before the Hon'ble Tribunal.

While the next dates of hearing of all these petitions are on 09.01.2023, it is kindly requested to seek the extension of time by at least 3 weeks for submission of the final report of the Joint Committee.

Thanking you,

Yours's faithfully,

**Sd/-
Regional Officer,
KSPCB, Mangaluru and Member Convener,
Joint Committee**

Copy To,

1. Principal Secretary, Animal Husbandry & Fisheries, MS Building, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Veedhi, Bengaluru-01 for kind information.
2. The Deputy Commissioner, Mangaluru, Dakshina Kannada District for kind information.
3. Dr. Asir Ramesh D., Scientist E , National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management, Ministry Of Environment, Forest and climate change (MoEF & CC), Anna University campus, Chennai-600025, Tamil Nadu for kind information.
4. The Director, National Institute of Ocean Technology, Velacherry-Tambaram Rain Road, Narayanpuram, Chennai Tamil Nadu requested to depute concerned officer for kind information.
5. President, Netravathi River Fishermen Social, Dakshina Kannada for kind information.
6. Regional Senior Environmental Officer, Zonal Office, Karnataka State Pollution Control Board, Mangaluru, D.K for kind information.
7. The Director, National Institute of Oceanography, (Council of Scientific & Industrial Research), Dona Paula, Goa-403004 for kind information.
8. Case file.

Ph.KM.
**Regional Officer,
KSPCB, Mangaluru and Member Convener,
Joint Committee**

SITE OF INSPECTION MADE BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON 12.12.2022



Figure 1: Site:3 Dhakke on North Bank of the river Tannirbhavi Beach Road

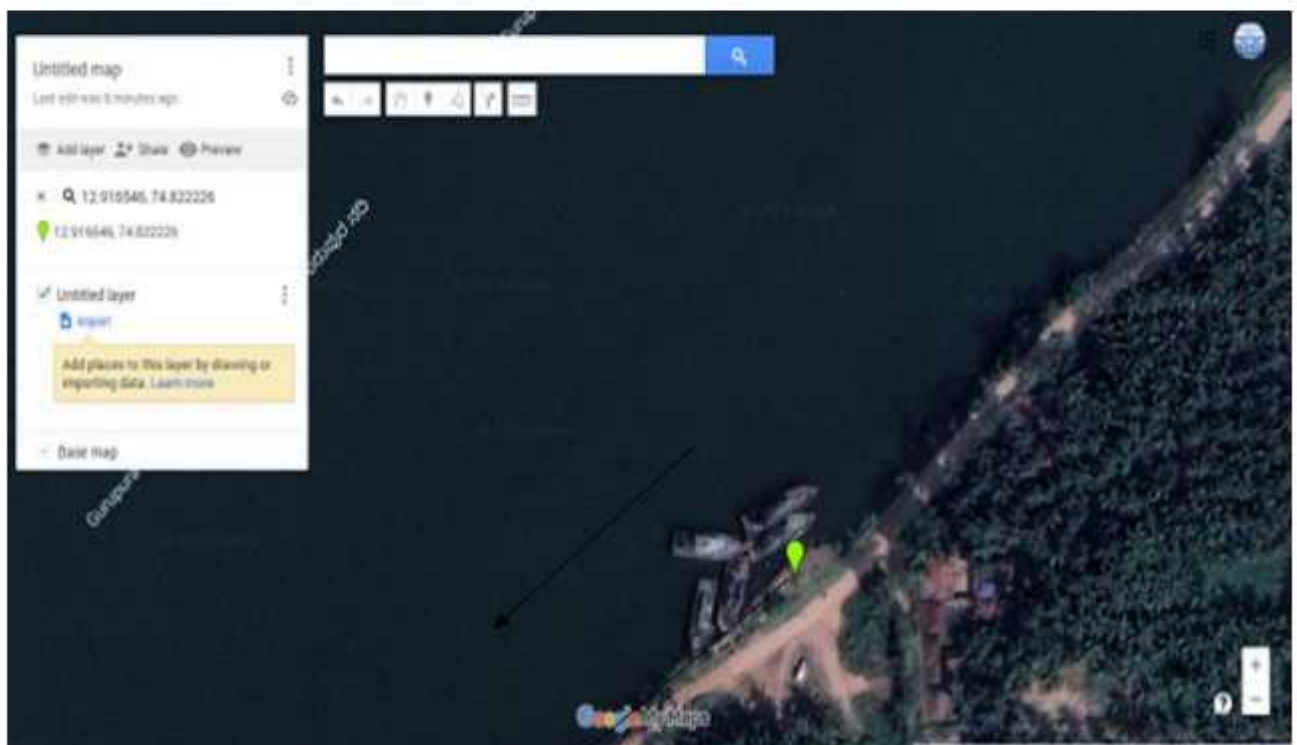


Figure 2 Dhakke on South Bank at Bangra Kuluru

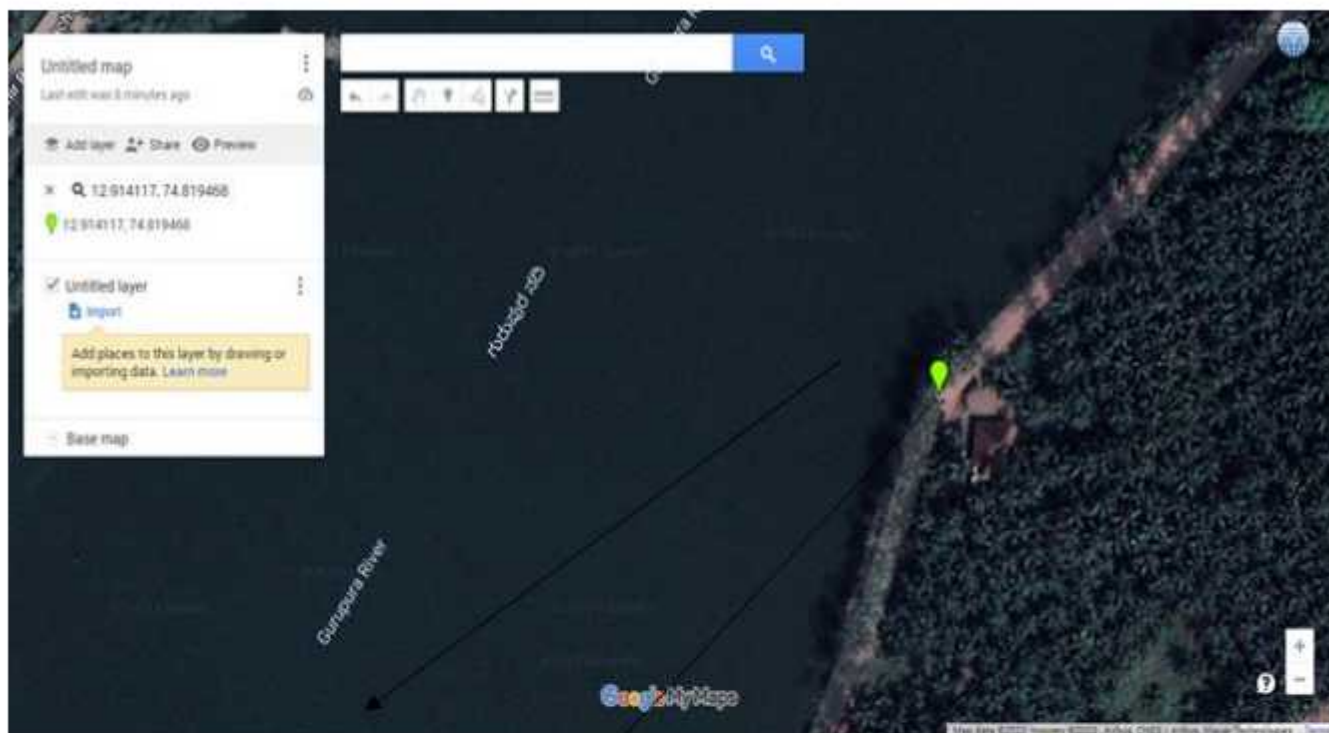


Figure 3: Dhakke on South Bank in Bangra Kuluru



DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES AND OCEAN ENGINEERING

(Formerly Department of Applied Mechanics and Hydraulics)
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY KARNATAKA, SURATHKAL
P.O. Srinivasnagar, Mangaluru - 575 025, Karnataka State, India

Ref: NITK/WROE/2022/CRZ/ 29

To

The District Commissioner,
Mangalore

Through

The HOD, Dept. of Water Resources and Ocean Engineering, NITK Surathkal

Date: 07.01.2022



Sub: Identification of Sandbars in CRZ Areas Nethravathy, Gurupura (Phalguni) Rivers in D.K District using state-of-the-art tools.

Ref: (i) Your letter No. /()///2021-22/ Dated: 23.12.2021

In response to your letter dated above, we have taken up the task of identifying Sand deposited areas which are obstructing the navigation of country boats.

The objectives of the task were to:

1. To conduct Bathymetry Survey along the Rivers Nethravathy, Gurupura (Phalguni) in CRZ areas.
2. Compute the volume of sand available for extraction in individual bars.
3. Final recommendation of sand deposited areas after the physical verification

State-of-the-art tools such as Remote Sensing and GIS and bathymetry data conducted on 30th and 31st December 2021 by NITK, Surathkal were used. Published CRZ maps 2018, Sustainable Sand Management guidelines were integrated to identify sand bars in Nethravathy, Gurupura (Phalguni) Rivers.

A report on the same is attached herewith.

Thanking You,

Yours sincerely,

Pruthviraj U
(Dr. Pruthviraj U)

B.M. Dodamani
07/01/2022
(Dr. B.M. Dodamani)

Encl: Report on Sand deposits



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**Identification of Sand Deposits / Sand bars in CRZ Areas of River
Phalguni and Netravati Riverine systems in
Dakshina Kannada District**

Technical Report

By

**Dr. Pruthviraj U
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1. Summary

The two major rivers of coastal Karnataka namely Nethravathi and Gurupura (Phalguni) are perennial rivers in Dakshina Kannada district of Karnataka and are flowing westward and finally joining in the Arabian Sea. Major parts of these rivers are covered under the Coastal Zone Regulation (CRZ). The local community who is residing on the banks of these rivers mainly depends upon the fishing, limestone shell collection etc. Hence there is a practice to remove the sandbars which creates hindrance for the free movement of fishing and public transport boats in the river channels. A field survey was carried out between 30th December 2021 and 31st December 2021 for Phalghuni and Netravati River stretches with official representatives from the Fisheries Department, Coastal Regulation Zones (CRZ), District sand mining association and coordinated by the Department of Mines and Geology. The survey was taken up by the Department of Water Resources and Ocean Engineering, NITK, Surathkal, on a priority basis as per the request letter (ಗಿಫ್ಟು/ಉನಿ(ಮಂ)/ಕೆಗರು/ಮರಳು//2021-22) dated 23-12-2021 received from the Department of Mines and Geology. The expert team from NITK has identified about 14 sand deposits/bars using a Bathymetric survey in the CRZ zones of Phalguni and Netravati River in Dakshina Kannada District, Karnataka. During the field visit, the sand from identified sandbars were taken using an auger at different points in a sandbar for physical verification. The extent of the sandbar was fixed using GPS by recording coordinates and the bathymetry data is recorded using single-beam sonar systems. The data collected were analyzed using GIS-based software. The survey and analysis were carried out as per CRZ and MoEF guidelines such as the distance of upstream and downstream of the bridge, distance from the bank, Critically Vulnerable Coastal Areas (CVCA) and other protected areas. The estimated quantity of sand in each sandbar is provided in the report.



2. Introduction

2.1 Scope

Sand bars have common morphological features in rivers, estuaries, and coastal seas. In the marine environment, they are situated in subtidal and/or intertidal zones. Sediment in the river accumulates across the mouth of the river, it builds up to eventually create a sandbar that has the potential to extend the entire length of the river mouth and block the flow. These sand bars could cause an obstruction to the movement of fisheries boats as fishing is the main activity of the local community. To make free movement of fisheries boats, sand removal is inevitable. So, MoEF has made certain guidelines to remove the sand bars without disturbing the environment. The local people are allowed to do these sand removal activities legally with state government authority by paying a royalty to the government. Bathymetry survey (depth along with classification of sediments etc.) of riverbeds in CRZ areas is extremely efficient to assess the quantum of excess sand that may be extracted to facilitate smooth movement of fishing boats. Only if it was found that sand was available in excess in identified areas, then permits would be issued for sand removal.

2.2 Objective

Identification of the sandbar locations in Phalguni and Netravati nearby with regard to the hindrance caused to maintain a draft of 1.25m for the free movement of country fishing boats in the riverbeds of the CRZ region.



2.3 MoEF Guidelines

Following considerations shall be kept in mind for sand/gravel mining while approving the mining plan:

1. Parts of the river that experience deposition or aggradation shall be identified. The Leaseholder/ Environmental Clearance holder may be allowed to extract the sand and gravel deposit in these locations to manage the aggradation problem.
2. The distance between sites for sand and gravel mining shall depend on the replenishment rate of the river. The sediment rating curve for the potential sites shall be developed and checked against the extracted volumes of sand and gravel.
3. Sand and gravel may be extracted across the entire active channel during the dry season.
4. Abandoned stream channels on the terrace and inactive floodplains are preferred rather than active channels and their deltas and floodplains. The stream should not be diverted to form the inactive channel.
5. Layers of sand and gravel which could be removed from the river bed shall depend on the width of the river and replenishment rate of the river.
6. Sand and gravel shall not be allowed to be extracted where erosion may occur, such as at the concave bank.
7. Segments of the braided river system should be used preferably falling within the lateral migration area of the river regime that enhances the feasibility of sediment replenishment.
8. Sand and gravel shall not be extracted up to a distance of 1 kilometer (1 km) from major bridges and highways on both sides, or five times (5x) of the span (x) of a bridge/public civil structure (including water intake points) on up-stream side and ten times (10x) the span of such bridge on the down-stream side, subjected to a minimum of 250 meters on the upstream side and 500 meters on the downstream side.



9. The sediment sampling should include the bed material and bed material load before, during, and after the extraction period. Develop a sediment rating curve at the upstream end of the potential reach using the surveyed cross-section. Using the historical or gauged flow rating curve, determine the suitable period of high flow that can replenish the extracted volume. Calculate the extraction volume based on the sediment rating curve and high flow period after determining the allowable mining depth. Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining are as follows:
10. Sand and gravel could be extracted from the downstream of the sand bar at river bends. Retaining the upstream one to two-thirds of the bar and riparian vegetation is accepted as a method to promote channel stability.
11. The flood discharge capacity of the river could be maintained in areas where there is a significant flood hazard to existing structures or infrastructure. Sand and gravel mining may be allowed to maintain the natural flow capacity based on surveyed cross-section history. Alternatively, off-channel or floodplain extraction is recommended to allow rivers to replenish the quantity taken out during mining.
12. The Piedmont Zone (Bhabhar area) particularly in the Himalayan foothills, where riverbed material is mined, this sandy-gravelly track constitutes excellent conduits and holds the greater potential for groundwater recharge. Mining in such areas should be preferred in locations selected away from the channel bank stretches.
13. Mining depth should be restricted to 3 meters and the distance from the bank should be $\frac{1}{4}$ th or river width and should not be less than 7.5 meters.
14. The borrow area should preferably be located on the riverside of the proposed embankment because they get silted in the course of time. For a low embankment, less than 6 m in height, the borrow area should not be selected within 25 m from the toe/heel of the embankment. In the case of the higher embankment, the distance should not be less than 50 m. In order to obviate the development of flow parallels to the embankment, crossbars of width eight times the depth of borrow pits spaced 50 to 60-



meter center-to-center should be left in the borrow pits.

2.4 Phalguni and Netravati Rivers

Dakshina Kannada District is located N-W part of Karnataka State falls in between Latitude: N-12° 51' 45.00" and longitude of E-74° 55' 20.00". The District has two major estuaries viz. Nethravathi and Gurupura. The Netravati estuary is located in between the district, or south from Nethravathi river-mouth. The river is the lifeline to some 10 lakh people in the Dakshina Kannada district and supports the livelihoods of tens of thousand of people including fishermen on the coast of Dakshina Kannada. There are many dams built across this river for the generation of electricity. One of the important dams built across Nethravathi river is the Thumbe dam at Thumbe. Phalguni River lies at 12.9335° N, 74.9003° E. These two major rivers are perennial in nature and are flowing towards the west and joining the Arabian Sea. A large portion of these rivers are covered under the Coastal Regulation Zones (CRZ). The local community who is residing on the banks of these rivers mostly depends upon the fishing, sand collection, and limestone shell collection, etc. in these rivers for their livelihood. Traditionally, the local community collects the sand from the sandbars and sells it in the local market after paying royalty as per the state Government periodically. They also practice doing the removal of the sand from the sandbars to make easy movement for the fishermen and public transport boats.

In Phalguni river, the CRZ area covers 16 km from the river mouth to the location nearing Tumbe. The bathymetry survey was done on the entire CRZ zone in the river stretch and sediment sampling analysis was also carried out on 30th December 2021. For Netravati, a total of 9 km along the stretch which is categorized under the CRZ area in the river stretch was covered during the bathymetry survey on 31st December 2021 and the selected datasets have been shared.



2.5 Survey Equipment and Softwares

The following equipment/software was used for the survey. *Figure 1* shows the whole setup of the equipment used in the survey.



Fig 1. Bathymetry survey setup

1. Single Beam Echosounder with 235KHz Active Transducer:

The active Transducer has a Beam Spread ± 4 Degrees minimum and depth Ranges from 0.30m to 75.00m. Sound Velocity Ranges from 1400 to 1600 m/sec. Determine water depth by measuring the travel time of a short sonar pulse, or "ping". The sonar ping is emitted from a transducer positioned just below the water surface, and the SBES listens for the return echo from the bottom. In reality, the sonar energy will



be reflected by anything that may be in the path of the sound – fish, debris, aquatic vegetation, and suspended sediment. Hydrographic survey-grade single beam echo sounders are able to provide accurate bottom depths by distinguishing the real bottom from any spurious signals in the returned echo. *Figure 2* shows the transducer used in the survey.

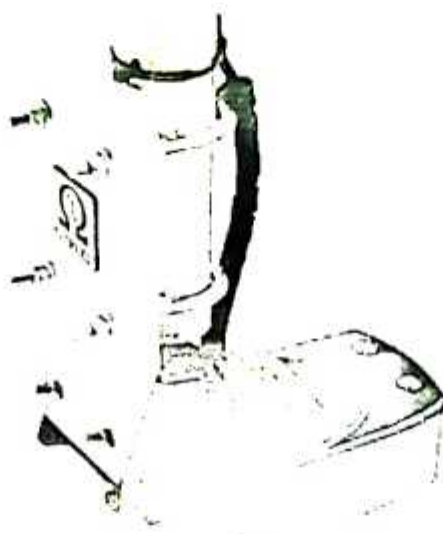
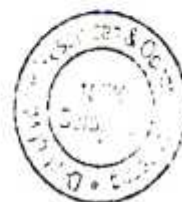


Fig 2. Single Beam Echosounder
(Source: <http://www.ohmex.com/sowarmite.html>)

1. Trimble GA830 GNSS system:

The Trimble GA830 GNSS antenna is designed to support centimeter-level accuracy for land and marine applications. The 5/8" x 11 female threaded mount and rugged enclosure allow the antenna to be used in the harshest conditions. *Figure 3* shows the GNSS antenna and receiver setup.



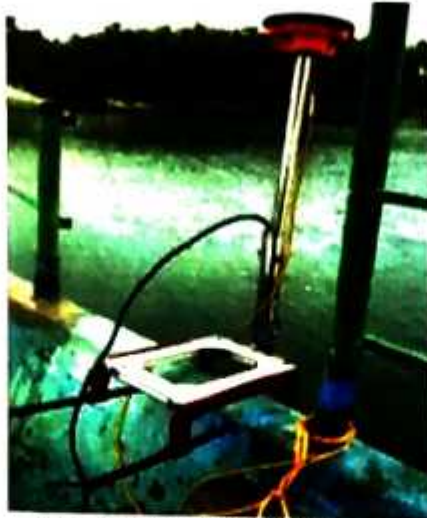


Fig 3. Trimble GA830 GNSS system

3. Soil Auger:

It is a mechanical tool used to excavate the sand below water for testing based on its gravel size. *Figure 4* shows the soil auger used in the bathymetry survey.



Fig 4. Soil Auger

Software Used: Softwares used in the analysis and mapping of bathymetry data are given below





in the Table 1

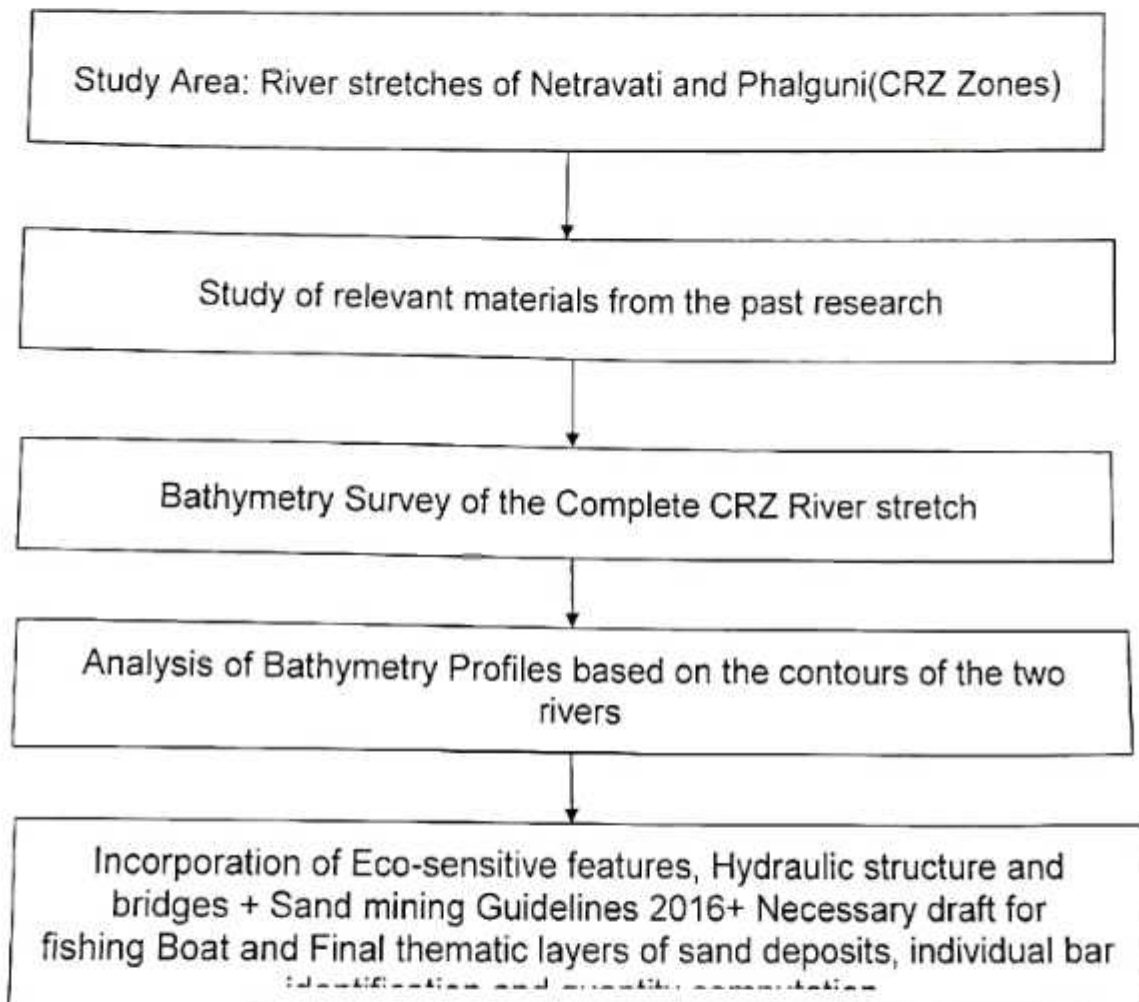
Table 1. Software and purposes

Software	Purpose
Google Earth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is a computer program, formerly known as Keyhole EarthViewer, that renders a 3D representation of Earth-based primarily on satellite imagery. • It is used to extract the location details of sandbars.
HydasPro i & Sonarmite+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is used in Data Acquisition • Tools for various Sensors Configuration, Survey Planning, Data Logging, and various textual & graphical displays for real-time visualization of the survey are provided.
ArcGIS10.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is used for creating maps, visualizing the sandbar locations and to prepare location maps, and conducting spatial analysis.



3. Methodology

The section to follow explains the broad methodology followed, to delineate sand deposits using state-of-the-art technology. The broad methodology adopted in the study is shown below.



4. Sand deposits identification

The raw data collected during the survey was subjected to data validation, quality check, and data processing. Sandbar locations are plotted on Google Earth. Field data superimposed are; locational data on Islands, Sand Islands, bridges, mangroves and high-tension lines if there is any.

4.1 River Bathymetry and Sand Deposits Identification of Phalguni River

In river Phalguni, about 5 sandbars were identified within the CRZ zone of the river. The sandbar location and the location of the data sampling has been given in Table 1. An eye sketch showing the location of these sand bars are shown in the below figures and the sandbars are marked as P1 to P5.



Bathymetry Map of Phalguni

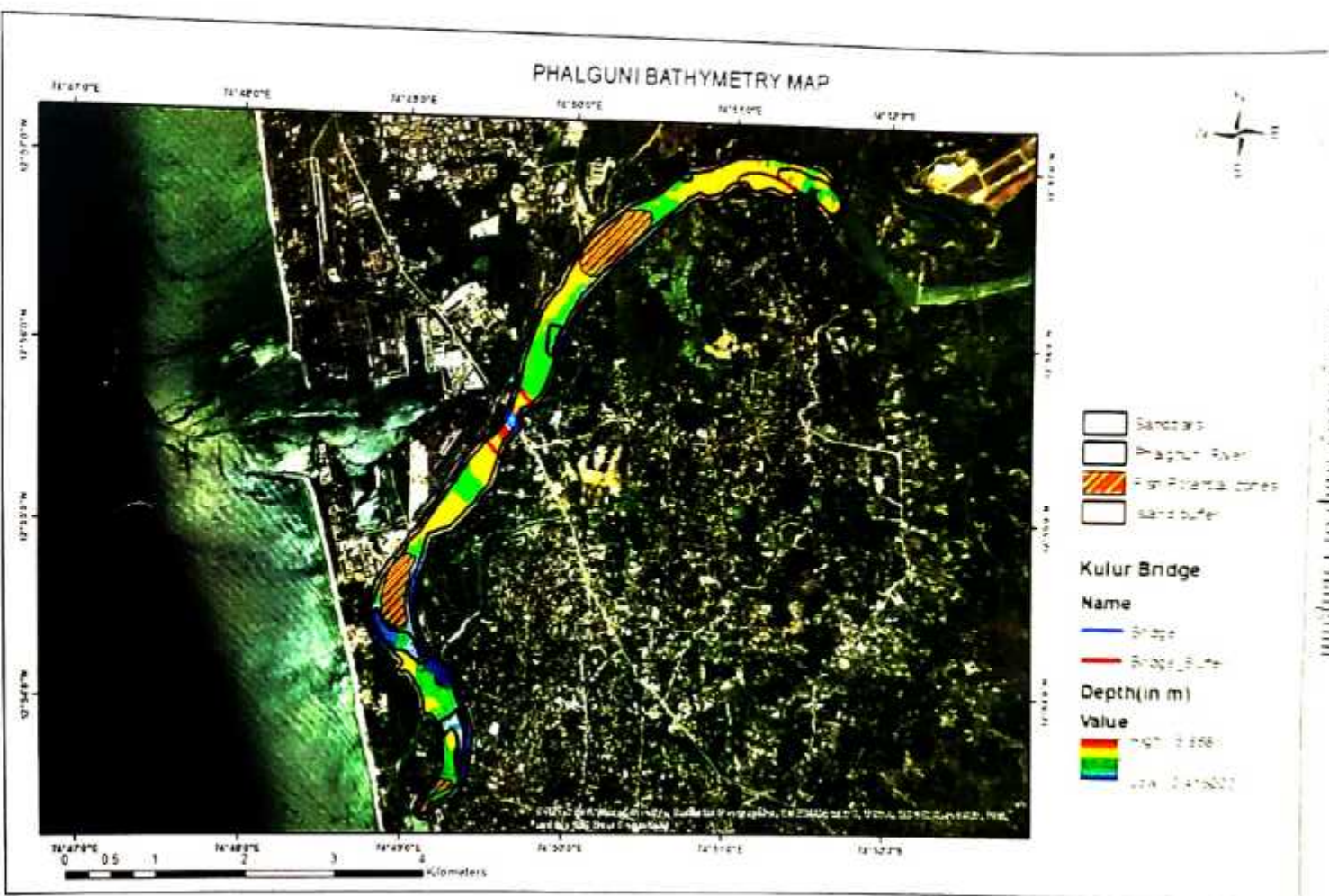


Fig. 5. Bathymetry map of Phalguni

Sandbar Locations in Phalguni River

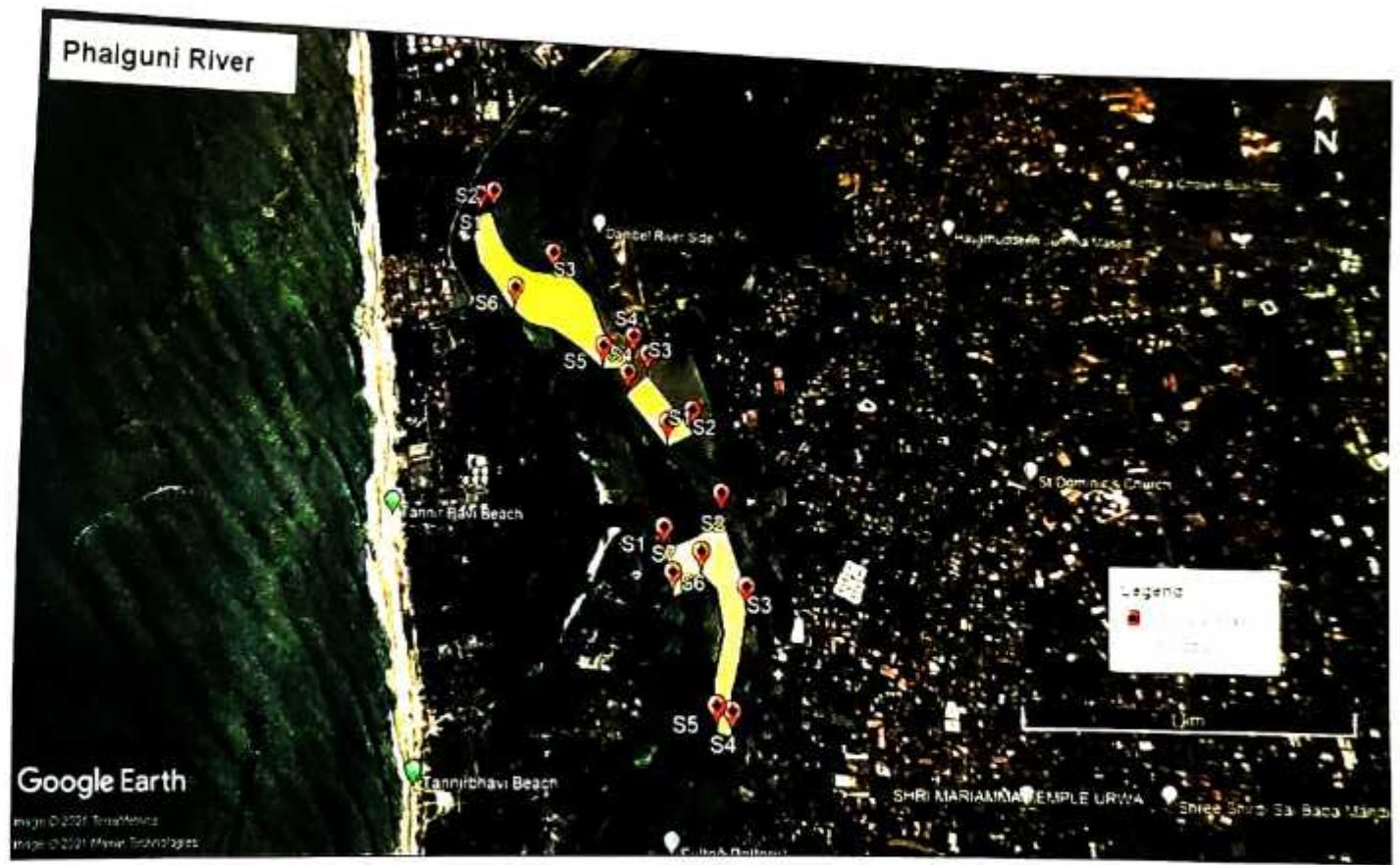


Fig. 6. Sandbar Locations





Fig 7. Sandbar Locations



Samples taken from the survey in Phalguni River stretch



Fig 8. Fish potential zone



Fig 9. Soil sample collection and analysis





Fig 10. Soil sample collection and analysis

The soil samples were collected using the soil auger during the bathymetric survey in Phalguni River stretch and sediments are verified accordingly. The particular sediment sample images with each latitude and longitude are provided in the above figures. (Fig 8-10). While identification of the sandbars, fish breeding zones were found and locations were marked and those areas were excluded.



Sand deposits identification integrated themes

In order to identify the sand deposited areas following themes were integrated into the respective river stretches of CRZ. The CRZ maps were georeferenced and the sand bar locations mapped were overlaid to identify the geological areas.

They being:

- a) Fish breeding zones
- b) Sand islands
- c) Mangroves
- d) Bridges
- e) Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines 2016
- f) Textural analysis data
- g) New construction such as bridges, vented dams, district boundary

While identifying sand bars, the mentioned CRZ zones like ecologically sensitive areas, fish breeding zones(CRZ-1) and bridge/ dam buffers were excluded. On analysis, the identified sand deposits are pictorially represented in maps.

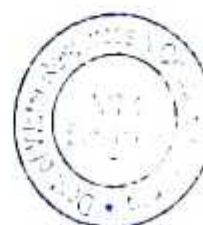


4.2 Removable Sand Assessment in Phalguni River

In River Phalguni, five sandbar locations were identified by excluding the CRZ zones like islands buffers, fish breeding zone, ecologically sensitive areas like mangroves, sand dunes, and intertidal zones, buffered zone of the river bank as per the norms and the locations have been marked in maps. To maintain a draft of 1.25m for the country fishing boats depending on the bathymetry of the river average depth of sand removal vary from 0.4 m to 1.25 m. The bulk density of sand is measured in the soil lab based on the sediment sample collected in the field and it is about 1.7 ton/m³. Table 2 shows the areal extent, the latitude & longitude of the corner points of the identified sandbars and volume in tonnes of each sandbar location. The quantity of the sand deposit that can be removed from Sandbars of Phalguni is 3,72,114 Tons.

Name	Labels	Latitude	Longitude	Area(m ²)	Average Depth of sand(m)	Volume(m ³)	Bulk Density(Ton/m ³)	Volume(Ton)
P1	S1	12°53'51.39"N	74°49'14.83"E	67,132	1.15	77201.48	1.7	131242.52
	S2	12°53'55.28"N	74°49'21.03"E					
	S3	12°53'45.46"N	74°49'23.90"E					
	S4	12°53'33.10"N	74°49'22.59"E					
	S5	12°53'33.59"N	74°49'20.99"E					
	S6	12°53'48.93"N	74°49'18.98"E					
P2	S1	12°54'2.97"N	74°49'14.71"E	22,396.00	0.95	21276.2	1.7	36169.54
	S2	12°54'4.46"N	74°49'17.45"E					
	S3	12°54'10.73"N	74°49'11.99"E					
	S4	12°54'8.50"N	74°49'9.89"E					
P3	S1	12°54'29.02"N	74°48'49.65"E	76,822.04	0.95	72980.94	1.7	124067.6
	S2	12°54'30.04"N	74°48'51.34"E					
	S3	12°54'22.71"N	74°48'56.46"E					
	S4	12°54'13.08"N	74°49'9.66"E					
	S5	12°54'11.45"N	74°49'6.97"E					
	S6	12°54'18.51"N	74°48'55.13"E					
P4	S1	12°56'6.59"N	74°49'52.15"E	30,966.60	1.25	38708.25	1.7	65804.03
	S2	12°56'5.68"N	74°49'56.49"E					
	S3	12°55'56.15"N	74°49'54.17"E					
	S4	12°55'57.21"N	74°49'51.92"E					
	S5	12°54'49.71"N	74°49'2.45"E					
P5	S1	12°56'21.22"N	74°50'5.75"E	8,724.08	1	8,724.01	1.7	14830.94
	S2	12°56'20.80"N	74°50'6.22"E					
	S3	12°56'16.82"N	74°50'2.68"E					
	S4	12°56'18.68"N	74°50'0.73"E					

Total volume estimation of Phalguni River sandbars is around 3,72,114 tonnes.

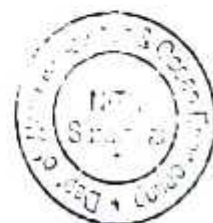


4.3 River Bathymetry and Sand Deposits Identification of Netravati River

Though Netravati and Gurupura(Palghuni) originate in the mountains of the Western Ghats, Netravati River has a larger catchment area and has high flows during monsoon. The amount of sand deposited in the CRZ Zone is fairly high. Further, the meandering river course facilitates the process of deposition in conducive locations. However the quantity of sand deposition that is carried by the river flow depends on the number of factors. Along with other factors, the flow rate and the volume of water that flow in the monsoon season are primarily influencing the sediment rate of flow.

The sand bars are normally formed at the inner side of the river bends at meanders and some of the islands are covered by mangroves which need to be protected. It is very essential to protect the river regime and not to exploit the situation by removing excess sand beyond the average river bed level. The traditional method of removing sand helps to maintain river regime safety.

In river Netravati, about 9 sandbars were identified within the CRZ zone of the river. The sandbar location and the location of the data sampling has been given. An eye sketch showing the location of these sandbars is shown in the below figures and the sandbars are marked as N1 to N9 . While identifying sand bars, the CRZ zones like ecologically sensitive areas, fish breeding zones(CRZ-1) and bridge/ dam buffers were excluded. Sand should not be removed to a distance of 50M from the river bank and sand removal can be engaged upto average bed level(1.25 m).



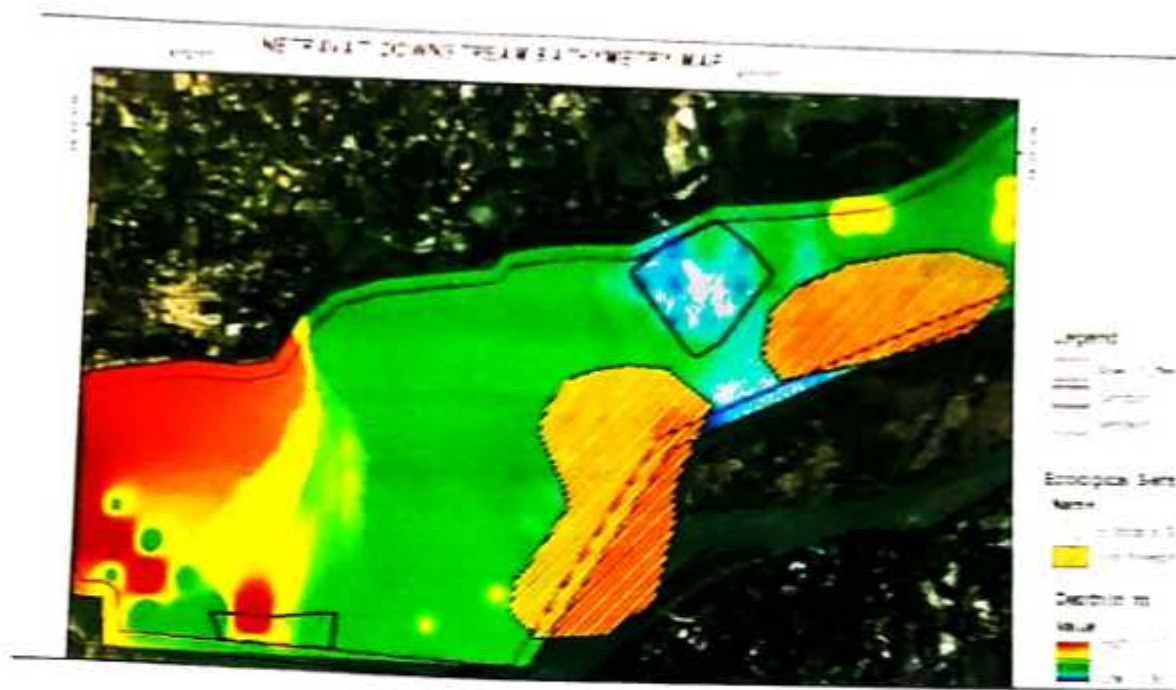


Fig 13. Bathymetry Map of Netravati Downstream

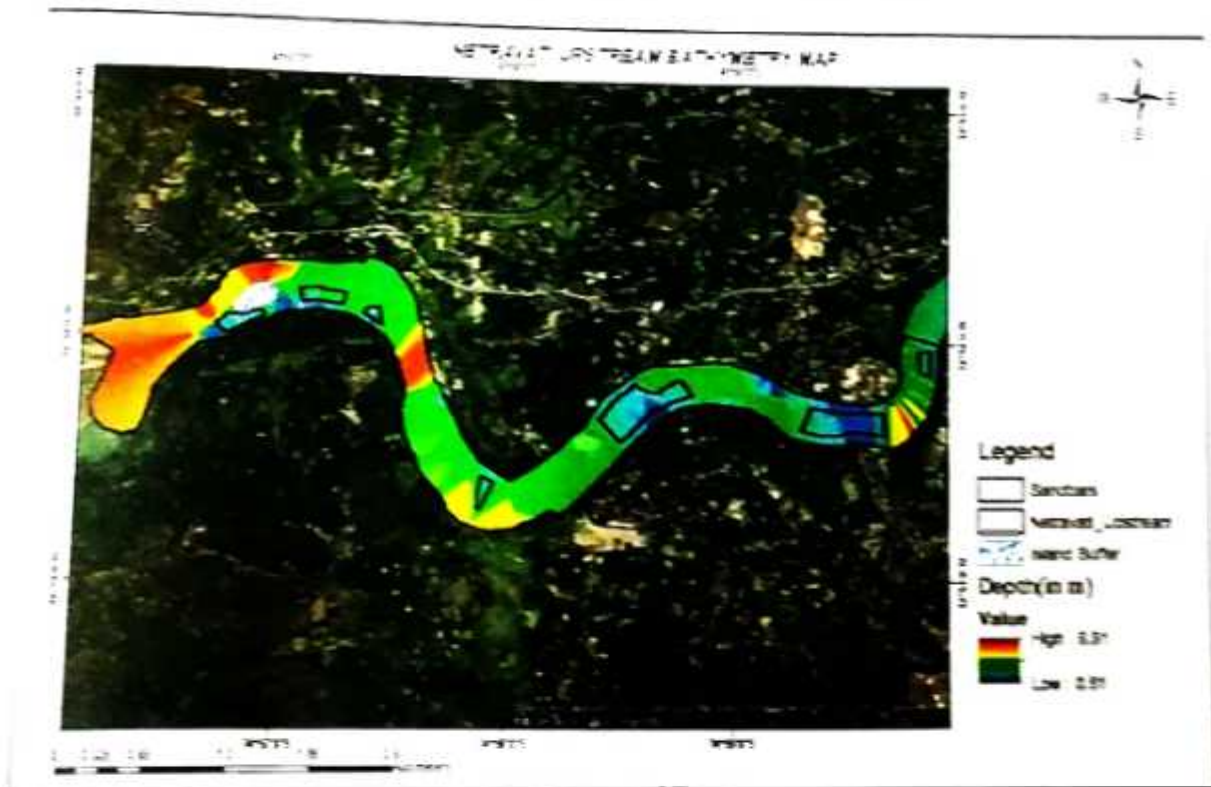


Fig 14. Bathymetry Map of Netravati Upstream





Fig 15. Sandbar Locations of Netravati downstream

CRZ Zones of Netravati (Downstream)

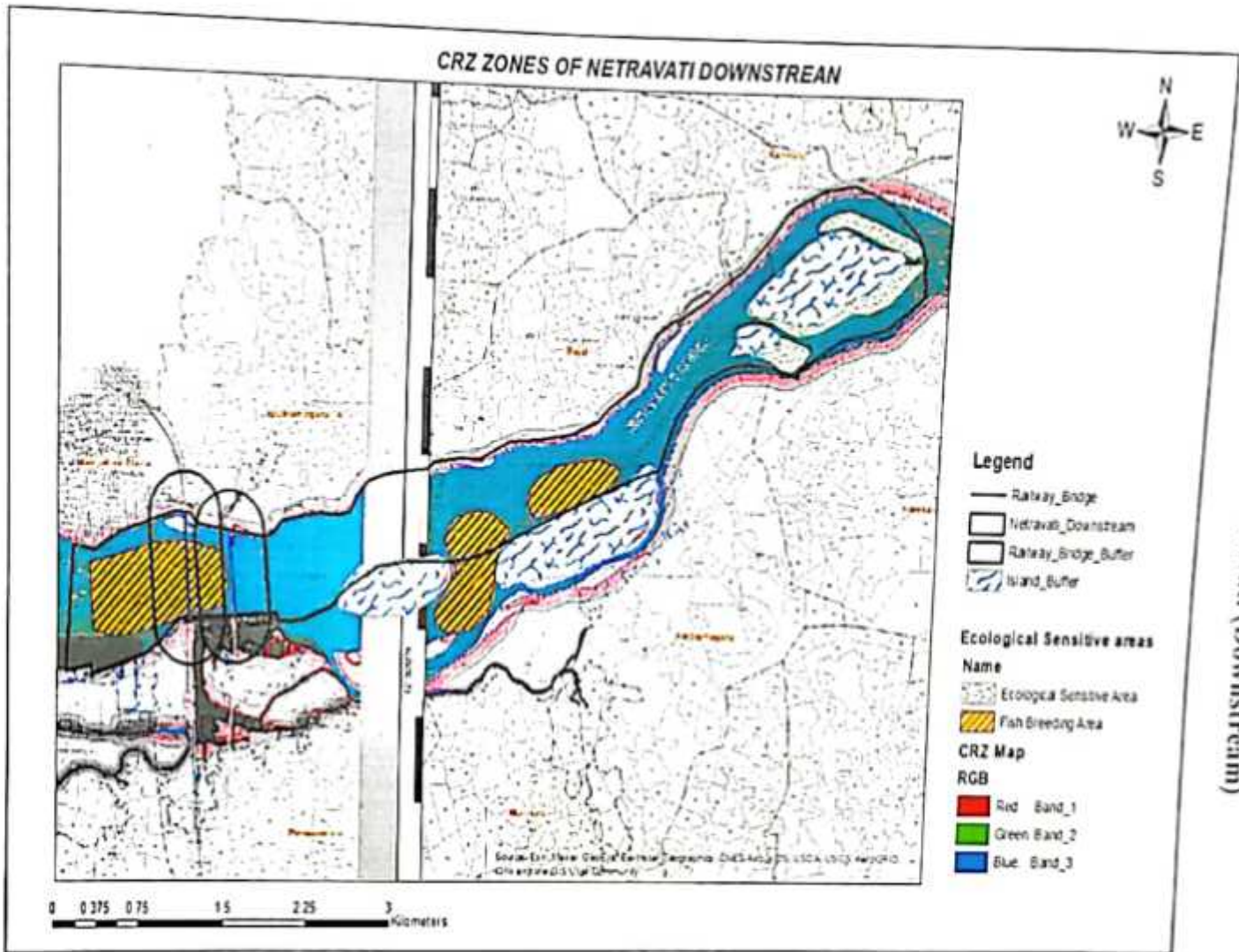


Fig 16. CRZ Zones of Netravati



Sandbar locations of Netravati Upstream



Fig 17. Sandbar Locations



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Samples taken from the survey in Netravati River stretch



Fig 19. Sediment sample analysis



Fig 20. Sediment sample analysis





Fig 21. Sediment sample analysis



Fig 22. Sediment sample analysis

The four soil samples were collected using the soil auger during the bathymetric survey in Netravati River stretch and sediments are verified accordingly. The sediment sample locations are mentioned in the above figures.(Fig 19-22)



CRZ Zones of Netravati (Upstream)



Fig 23. CRZ zones of Netravati



Removable Sand Assessment in Netravati River

In River Netravati, 9 sandbar locations were identified by excluding the CRZ zones like islands buffers, fish breeding zone, ecologically sensitive areas like mangroves, sand dunes, and intertidal zones, buffered zone of the river bank as per the norms and the sandbar locations of Netravati Downstream are shown below. The areal extent, the latitude & longitude of the corner points of the identified sandbar are provided. To maintain a draft of 1.25m for the country fishing boats, depending on the bathymetry of the river, the average depth of sand removal varies according to the table (Table 3 and Table 4).

Table 3. Sand Tonnage estimation of Netravati (Downstream)

Name	Labels	Latitude	Longitude	Area(m ²)	Average Depth of sand(m)	Volume(m ³)	Bulk Density (Ton/m ³)	Volume (Ton)
N1	S1	12°50'6.17"N	74°52'1.82"E	61,134.08	0.7	42793.86	1.7	72749.56
	S2	12°50'10.90"N	74°52'2.70"E					
	S3	12°50'10.44"N	74°52'16.81"E					
	S4	12°50'6.13"N	74°52'15.68"E					
N2	S1	12°50'46.48"N	74°52'47.27"E	1,09,517.24	0.9	98565.52	1.7	167561.4
	S2	12°50'52.24"N	74°52'55.93"E					
	S3	12°50'38.27"N	74°52'54.14"E					
	S4	12°50'46.76"N	74°53'1.78"E					

Total volume estimation of Netravati River(Downstream)sandbars is around 2,40,310 tonnes



Table 4. Sand Tonnage estimation of Netravati (Upstream)

Name	Labels	Latitude	Longitude	Area(m ²)	Average Depth of sand(m)	Volume(m ³)	Bulk Density (Ton/m ³)	Volume (Ton)
N3	S1	12°52'2.94"N	74°56'43.04"E	31039.6	0.9	27935.7	1.7	47490.59
	S2	12°52'5.03"N	74°56'45.63"E					
	S3	12°52'6.53"N	74°56'54.05"E					
	S4	12°52'4.70"N	74°56'55.07"E					
	S5	12°52'0.14"N	74°56'45.05"E					
N4	S1	12°52'11.68"N	74°57'4.52"E	31583.33	0.85	26845.84	1.7	45637.92
	S2	12°52'11.85"N	74°57'9.55"E					
	S3	12°52'10.86"N	74°57'15.99"E					
	S4	12°52'8.03"N	74°57'15.40"E					
	S5	12°52'8.51"N	74°57'5.06"E					
N5	S1	12°52'5.75"N	74°57'21.17"E	9955.07	1.15	11448.34	1.7	19462.18
	S2	12°52'7.23"N	74°57'21.90"E					
	S3	12°52'7.44"N	74°57'24.87"E					
	S4	12°52'3.10"N	74°57'25.75"E					
N6	S1	12°51'25.60"N	74°57'52.51"E	16574.09	0.9	14916.71	1.7	25358.38
	S2	12°51'24.30"N	74°57'55.46"E					
	S3	12°51'17.70"N	74°57'52.10"E					
	S4	12°51'18.22"N	74°57'51.21"E					
N7	S1	12°51'40.40"N	12°51'49.80"N	124648.2	0.8	99718.53	1.7	169521.5
	S2	12°51'49.80"N	74°58'33.14"E					
	S3	12°51'51.21"N	74°58'44.91"E					
	S4	12°51'47.01"N	74°58'47.94"E					
	S5	12°51'34.99"N	74°58'29.39"E					
N8	S1	12°51'38.26"N	74°59'17.68"E	83199.22	0.7	58239.46	1.7	99007.07
	S2	12°51'44.03"N	74°59'20.34"E					
	S3	12°51'42.70"N	74°59'39.66"E					
	S4	12°51'36.92"N	74°59'40.11"E					
N9	S1	12°51'58.11"N	74°59'49.27"E	15448.24	0.9	13903.5	1.7	23635.81
	S2	12°51'58.44"N	74°59'52.17"E					
	S3	12°51'52.11"N	74°59'52.07"E					
	S4	12°51'52.89"N	74°59'49.22"E					

Total volume estimation of Netravati River(upstream)sandbars is around 4,06,477.62 tonnes



5. Recommendations for environmentally Sustainable Sandbar removal

- Integrating all eco-sensitive and other features of importance, areas for sand removal are scientifically identified. However, extraction of sand may be carried out only in a slice /layer wise pattern over the river bed.
- To maintain a draft of 1.25 m for the country fishing boats depending on the bathymetry of the river average depth of sand removal vary as mentioned in the tables
- No stream should be diverted while removing the deposited sand. No natural water course and/or water resources are obstructed in the process.
- Sufficient spacing shall be ensured from one bar to another bar and sufficient time gap shall be provided for replenishment before undertaking sand deposit removal in the same bar.
- Appropriate safety zones (a distance of 200m – 500m) shall be maintained in proximity to any bridge/and/or embankment and other permanent structures. No sand removal shall be undertaken in such safe/buffer zones. The guidelines issued by the Ministry of Mines in this regard shall be adhered to.
- All the bars are identified at 50m away from the river bank.
- Flood capacity in the river should be maintained in areas where there are significant flood hazards to existing structures or infrastructure.
- Sand deposit removal shall be undertaken only by manual method without the use of earthmoving equipment such as JCB etc. Use of mechanized boats for sucking sand from in stream areas shall be strictly prohibited.
- Demarcation of sand bars with suitable boundary marks and geo-referencing should be done with the coordinates provided in the Report
- The transparency in the entire process of sand deposit removal to be maintained while issuing the permission
- Sand deposit removal to be carried out during the day i.e., 6 AM to 6 PM.
- Sand removal activity to a distance of a minimum of 50m is not permitted around islands,



mangroves, kudrus and also from both the river banks. Materials used for removing the sand should not be left back in the river

- No damage should be caused to the environment, to the river banks and the ecological system. If any damage is observed, sand removal should be stopped.
- An important recommendation is that Fish breeding zones, unlike other eco-sensitive features, are not explicitly seen on the ground. While removing the sand deposits, measures should be ensured to protect them by the appropriate authorities

The above suggestions would address most of the technical issues related to sand bar removal in the CRZ zone. The final decision on this rests with the State Coastal Zone Management Authority and the Environmental Department of the State.

5. Acknowledgements

At the outset, we would like to acknowledge the Deputy Commissioner for giving us the task of scientifically identifying the sand deposited area in the CRZ stretches of Phalguni and Netravati Rivers in Dakshina Kannada District.

We wish to thank the Office of the Deputy Director Mines and Geology Section for providing all the official assistance required in the study. Officials of CRZ, Pollution Control Board, Fisheries, and representatives of the fishing community for providing constructive criticism on the draft report presentation.



ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಕಛೇರಿ
ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆ
ಜುಗಲ್ ಟವರ್, 1ನೇ ಮಹಡಿ
ಕದ್ರಿ ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಟ್ಟೆ
ಮಂಗಳೂರು 575 002



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಕಛೇರಿ, ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆ, 1ನೇ ಮಹಡಿ, ಜುಗಲ್ ಟವರ್, ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಟ್ಟೆ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು-575002.

Office of the Deputy Director, Dept. of Mines and Geology, Jugal Tower Mallikatte, Mangalore.

ದೂರವಾಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:0824-2429932

ಇ-ಮೇಲ್:ddmangalore.dmg@gmail.com

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ಗಭೂಇ/ಉನಿ(ಮಂ)/ಕಗಗು/ಮರಳು/2022-23 5445 ದಿನಾಂಕ 18-11-2022

ಇವರಿಗೆ,

ಪರಿಸರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮಂಡಳಿ
ಮಂಗಳೂರು.

ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ,

ವಿಷಯ: ಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹಸಿರು ಪೀಠ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ, ಚೆನ್ನೈ ಇಲ್ಲಿ
ದಾಖಲಾಗಿರುವ O.A.No.219 of 2022 ರ ಕುರಿತು ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳನ್ನು
ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: ದಿನಾಂಕ 14-11-2022 ರಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು,
ಅರಣ್ಯ, ಪರಿಸರ & ಜೀವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಇವರ
ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಜಂಟಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ಸಮಿತಿ ಸಭೆಯ
ನಿರ್ಣಯದಂತೆ.

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕರಾವಳಿ
ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ದಿಬ್ಬ ತೆರವುಗೊಳಿಸುವುದರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹಸಿರು
ಪೀಠ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ, ಚೆನ್ನೈ ಇಲ್ಲಿ O.A.No.219 of 2022 ರಂತೆ ದೂರು ದಾಖಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ದೂರಿಗೆ
ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಲು ಅಗತ್ಯ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವಂತೆ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತ
ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ತತ್ಸಂಬಂಧ, 2018-19 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಕರಾವಳಿ
ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ವಲಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ದಿಬ್ಬಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರವುಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಸಂಬಂಧ ನಡೆಸಲಾದ
ಬ್ಯಾತಿಮೆಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಸರ್ವೆ ವರದಿ, ಎನ್.ಐ.ಟಿ.ಕೆ. ಸುರತ್ಕಲ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ವರದಿ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ 07 ಸದಸ್ಯರ
ಸಮಿತಿ ಸಭೆಯ ನಡವಳಿ, ಕರಾವಳಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ವಲಯ ನಿರಾಕ್ಷೇಪಣಾ ಪತ್ರ (CRZ Clearance)
ಹಾಗೂ ಮರಳು ದಿಬ್ಬಗಳ ವಿವರಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಪತ್ರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಹಾಗೂ
ಮುಂದಿನ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದೆ.



ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ,

ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು
ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆ
ಮಂಗಳೂರು

6
MOST URGENT
BY SPEED POST
OUT TODAY

No. 11-83/2005-IA-III
Government of India
Ministry of Environment and Forests
(IA-III Division)

Paryavaran Bhawan,
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road,
New Delhi - 110003.

Dated, the 24th February, 2011

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

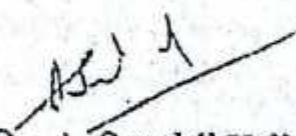
Subject: Implementation of provisions of Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011 issued vide S.O.No.19(E), dated 6th January, 2011-regarding.

This has reference to the issue of the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011 vide S.O.No.19(E), dated 6th January, 2011. As per para 3(9)(d), measures to prevent sand bars, installation of tidal regulators, laying of storm water drains or for structures for prevention of salinity ingress and freshwater recharge based on carried out by any agency to be specified by MoEF. In this regard, the Ministry specifies the following institutions who will be involved for the above activities:-

- (i) Central Water and Power Research Station
- (ii) IIT Chennai, IIT Bombay
- (iii) Department of Erosion Directorate, Ministry of Water Resources
- (iv) ICMAM
- (v) National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management
- (vi) NIT, Suratkal

All proposals relating to the projects indicated in the above para of the Notification shall be examined by the Institutions from technical angle and based on the recommendations made by these Institutions the project would be considered for clearance by the concerned authorities indicated in the Notification.

This issues with the approval of Competent Authority.


(Dr. A. Senthil Vel)
Director

As per list enclosed.

No.11-83/2005-IA-III(Vol.III)
Government of India
Ministry of Environment and Forests
(IA-III Division)

Paryavaran Bhawan,
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road,
New Delhi - 110003.

Dated, the 8th November, 2011

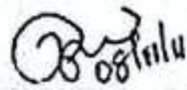
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: Removal of sand in the Coastal Regulation Zone area of rivers/estuaries by manual methods by traditional communities - regarding.

....

This is in continuation to the Ministry's Office Memorandum (OM) dated 24th February, 2011 and 9th June, 2011 with regard to guidelines for management of the sand bars including its removal.

2. The Ministry had now received request from State Government of Karnataka with regard to removal of the sand bars by manual methods by traditional communities.
3. After examining the proposal and the provisions of the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011 the Ministry hereby stipulates the following conditions for removal of sand bar by traditional coastal communities only by manual method (i.e., sand collection in non-mechanised dinghies or small boats using baskets/buckets by human beings) in various coastal States:-
 - (a) The District Collector shall chair a seven-member Committee consisting of, concerned officials as also atleast one representative of each from a scientific or technical Institute, the local communities, like fisher folk and the local civil society.
 - (b) Based on the recommendations of the above Committee, the District Collector may permit such removal of sand in the specified time period in a particular area alongwith specific quantity subject to such conditions, such as registration of local community persons permitted to remove the sand manually.
 - (c) The Environmental Official at district level shall monitor the removal of sand and submit report to the Collector, as may be specified, say quantity of sand removed in the period concerned.
 - (d) The above permit shall be renewed on yearly basis.
 - (e) The agenda and the minutes of the aforesaid Committee, permits issued by Collector and monitoring reports of the removal of sand would be uploaded on the website of the Collectorate and also made available hard copy to Zila Parishad etc., as may be directed by the Collector.
 - (f) The accumulation of sand bar, its removal the process etc., shall be studied by the State Government with the help of satellite imageries, GPS, etc. It shall be ensured that the permits are not accorded in such areas which are identified as eco-sensitive zones, fish migratory and breeding grounds. The permits shall be given taking into consideration the local circumstances and ecological settings.


(E. Thirunavukkarsu)
Deputy Director

To,

As per list enclosed.

LIST

1. Chairman, West Bengal Coastal Zone Management Authority, Government of West Bengal, Writer's Building, G - Block, 2nd Floor, Kolkatta - 700 001.
2. Chairman, Gujarat State Coastal Zone Management Authority & Principal Secretary, Forests and Environment Department, Block No. 14, 8th Floor, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar - 382010, Gujarat.
3. Chairman, Karnataka State Coastal Zone Management Authority & Principal Secretary, Department of Forest, Ecology and Environment, Government of Karnataka, Multistoried Building, K.G. Road, Bangalore - 560 001.
4. Chairman, Orissa State Coastal Zone Management Authority & Principal Secretary, Science, Technology & Environment and Forests Wing, Orissa Secretariat, Bhubaneshwar - 751001.
5. Chairman, Andhra Pradesh State Coastal Zone Management Authority & Additional Chief Secretary, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Environment Forests Science and Technology Department, Secretariat, Hyderabad - 500 022.
6. Chairman, Daman & Diu Coastal Zone Management Authority & Administrator, Daman and Diu, Daman - 396210.
7. Chairman, Pondicherry Coastal Zone Management Authority & Principal Secretary, Department of Science, Technology and Environment and Housing Board, Pondicherry - 605001.
8. The Chairman, Tamil Nadu State Coastal Zone Management Authority & Principal Secretary, Department of Environment and Forests, First Floor, Panagal Building, Saidapet, Chennai - 600015, Tamil Nadu.
9. The Chairman, Maharashtra Coastal Zone Authority, Environment Department, 15th Floor, New Administrative Building Opposite Mantralaya, Madam Cama Road, Bombay - 400 020.
10. Chairman, Goa State Coastal Zone Management Authority & Chief Secretary, Secretariat, Alto Porvorim, Panjim, Goa. 2419626
11. Chairman, Kerala State Coastal Zone Management Authority, Sasthra Bhawan, Pattom, Thiruvananthapuram - 4.

Member Secretary, State/Ut Coastal Zone Management Authority

12. Member Secretary, West Bengal Coastal Zone Management Authority, West Bengal Pollution Control Board, Paribesh Bhavan, 10A, Block-L.A, Sector III, Salt Lake City, Kolkata - 700 098.
13. Member Secretary, Gujarat Coastal Zone Management Authority, & Director, Forests and Environment Department, Forests & Environment Department, Block No.14, 8th Floor, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar - 382010.
14. Member Secretary, Karnataka State Coastal Zone Management Authority, & Director, Environment Technical Cell, Department of Forest, Ecology and Environment, Government of Karnataka, Multistoreyed Building, K.G. Road, Bangalore - 560 001.
15. Member Secretary, Orissa Coastal Zone Management Authority, & Director, Science, Technology and Environment and Forests Wing, Orissa Secretariat, Bhubaneshwar - 751001.
16. Member Secretary, Andhra Pradesh State Coastal Zone Management Authority, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Environment Forests Science and Technology Department, Secretariat, Hyderabad - 500022.
17. The Deputy Conservator of Forests, Administration of Daman & Diu, Office of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Daman and Diu, Daman-396210.
18. Member Secretary, Pondicherry Coastal Zone Management Authority, & Director, Department of Science, Technology and Environment and Housing Board, Pondicherry - 605001.

19. Member Secretary, Tamil Nadu State Coastal Zone Management Authority, & Director, Department of Environment, Government of Tamil Nadu, Ground Floor, Panagal Building, Saldapet, Chennai-600015.
20. Member Secretary, Kerala Coastal Zone Management Authority & The Director, Science, Technology & Environment Council, Government of Kerala, Sasthra Bhavan, Pattam, Thiruvananthapuram-4.
21. Member Secretary, Maharashtra Coastal Zone Management Authority, Environment Department, Deputy Secretary, Mantralaya, New Administrative Building, 15th Floor, Madam Cama Marg, Mumbai - 400032.
22. The Member Secretary, Goa Coastal Zone Management Authority, Government of Goa, Department of Science, Technology and Environment, Opp. Saligao Seminary, Saligao, Goa-403511.

No.11-83/2005-IA-III(PLIII)
Government of India
Ministry of Environment and Forests
(IA-III Division)

Paryawaran Bhawan
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road
New Delhi-110003

Dated, the 9th June, 2011

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: Implementation of provisions of Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011 vide S.O.No.19(E), dated 6th January, 2011 - regarding.

....

This is in continuation to our earlier Office Memorandum of even number dated 24th February, 2011 regarding removal of sand bar as indicated in para 3(iv)(d) of Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011 dated 6th January, 2011, a copy of same is enclosed.

2. A guideline for management of the sand bars including its removal which are as follows:-
 - (a) Sand bars which pose danger to navigation of fishing boats and vessels shall be identified by the concerned Department in the State Government.
 - (b) The State Government in consultation with the State agencies such as PWD, Water Resources Department, Fisheries Department, etc., may formulate a proposal for management of the sand bars including its removal.
 - (c) The proposal shall be examined by any of the six institutions identified in the above Office Memorandum dated 24th February, 2011, namely, (a) Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune; (b) IIT, Chennai; IIT, Bombay; (c) Department of Erosion Directorate, Ministry of Water Resources; (d) Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management, Chennai; (e) National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management; and (f) National Institute of Technology, Surathkal.
 - (d) Based on the suggestions/recommendations received from these institutions the concerned State Government agency(s) shall obtain necessary recommendations from the State/Union Territory (Ut) Coastal Zone Management Authority.
 - (e) Based on the recommendations of the State/Ut Coastal Zone Management Authority the Environment Department of the State/Ut shall take final decision on the proposal with valid justification.
 - (f) The decision shall be put on the website of the concerned agency undertaking the project and also on the website of the State/Ut Coastal Zone Management Authority.

Encl: As above

Asst
(Dr. A. Senthil Vei)
Director

To,

As per list enclosed

Details of Sand Bars identified in Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) and Removable Sand Quantity as per CRZ Clearances 2018-19 & 2019-20, 2020-21 & 2021-22 and 2022 enclosed as Annexure-8.

Details of Sand Bars identified in Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) and Removable Sand Quantity as per CRZ Clearance (2018-19 & 2019-20)							
Sl. No.	Sand Bar	River	Taluk	Village	Extent (in Acres)	No. of TP's issued	Sand Quantity as per CRZ Clearance(in MT)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
1	N-1	Nethravathi	Mangalore	Jappinamogaru	3.786	4	26353.63
2	N-2	Nethravathi	Mangalore	Jappinamogaru	3.873	4	26959.09
3	N-3	Nethravathi	Mangalore	Harekala	4.025	0	28019.86
4	N-4	Nethravathi	Mangalore	Arkula	7.222	0	50275.52
5	N-5	Nethravathi	Mangalore	Arkula	13.109	14	91246.68
6	N-6	Nethravathi	Bantwal	Pudu	7.54	10	52528.09
7	N-7	Nethravathi	Bantwal	Pudu	6.01	8	41891.84
8	N-8	Nethravathi	Bantwal	Pudu	3.80	6	26477.43
9	N-9	Nethravathi	Bantwal	Thumbe	2.98	5	20769.97
10	N-10	Nethravathi	Bantwal	Thumbe	1.73	4	12075.22
11	N-11	Nethravathi	Bantwal	Thumbe	2.82	5	19666.04
12	N-12	Nethravathi	Bantwal	Sajipamunnur	2.31	4	16103.71
13	N-13	Nethravathi	Bantwal	Sajipamunnur	2.58	4	17990.56
Total					61.785	68	430357.64
14	P-1	Phalguni	Mangalore	Kasaba Bengre	13.13	0	91442.25
15	P-2	Phalguni	Mangalore	Kasaba Bengre	40.39	4	281168.40
16	P-3	Phalguni	Mangalore	Bolur	8.21	2	57185.70
17	P-4	Phalguni	Mangalore	Bengre	5.87	0	40910.02

18	P-5	Phalguni	Mangalore	Bengre	3.48	1	24255.78
19	P-6	Phalguni	Mangalore	Bolur	2.84	5	19781.54
20	P-7	Phalguni	Mangalore	Padukode	8.30	5	57813.84
21	P-8	Phalguni	Mangalore	Kunjathbail-Padukode	15.15	8	105484.84
22	P-9	Phalguni	Mangalore	Kenjar-Kunjathbail	6.43	12	44822.85
Total					103.8	37	722865.22
Grand Total					165.585	105	1153222.86

Details of Sand Bars identified in Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) and No. of TP's issued in Dakshina Kannada (2020-21 & 2021-22)

1. Details of Sand Bars identified and Sand Quantity in Nethravathi River

Sand Bar	Taluk	River	Village	Extent (in Acres)	Sand Quantity (in MT's)	No. of TP's issued
N1	Mangalore	Nethravathi	Jeppinamogaru	12.52	65408.6	27
N2	Bantwal	Nethravathi	Pudu-Devarapalu	6.85	47701.7	15
N3	Bantwal	Nethravathi	Pudu	15.72	54720.4	11
N4	Bantwal	Nethravathi	Sajipanadu	16.62	57848	6
N5	Bantwal	Nethravathi	Sajipanadu-Thalemogru	6.98	36443	3
N6	Bantwal	Nethravathi	Sajipanadu-Thalemogru	19.14	99963.9	8
N7	Bantwal	Nethravathi	Thumbe	16.16	84382.7	5
N8	Bantwal	Nethravathi	Sajipamunnur	21.56	112568	2
Total				115.55	559036.3	77

2. Details of Sand Bars identified and Sand Quantity in Phalguni River

Sand Bar	Taluk	River	Village	Extent (in Acres)	Sand Quantity (in MT's)	No. of TP's issued
P1	Mangalore	Phalguni	Bengre	42.04	292640	5
P2	Mangalore	Phalguni	Gandhinagara-Kudroli	13.45	93658	0

P3	Mangalore	Phalguni	Kasaba Bengre- Ashoknagara	12.04	41904.9	11
P4	Mangalore	Phalguni	Kenjar	3.26	15911.6	10
Total				70.79	444114.5	26
•Total Sand Bars Identified – 12 •Total Sand Quantity as per CRZ Clearance – 1,003,150.8 MT • Total TP's issued - 103						

Details of Sand Bars identified in Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) 2022					
1. Details of Sand Bars identified and Sand Quantity in Nethravathi River					
Sand Bar	Taluk	Village	Grama Panchayath	Removable Sand Quantity as per CRZ Clearance(in MT)	No. of TP's issued
N1	Mangalore	Kadekaru-Jappinamogaru	City Corporation	72749.56	56
N2	Mangalore	Kadekaru-Jappinamogaru	City Corporation	167561.4	13
N3	Mangalore	Arkula	Adyar	47490.59	7
N4	Bantwal	Farangipete	Pudu	45637.92	6
N5	Bantwal	Pudu-Devarapalu	Pudu	16923.62	7
N6	Bantwal	Pudu	Pudu	25358.38	5
N7	Bantwal	Thumbe	Thumbe	169521.5	14
N8	Bantwal	Thumbe	Thumbe	99007.07	3
N9	Bantwal	Thumbe	Thumbe	23635.81	0
Total				667885.85	111
2. Details of Sand Bars identified and Sand Quantity in Phalguni River					
Sand Bar	Taluk	Village	Grama Panchayath	Removable Sand Quantity as per CRZ Clearance(in MT)	No. of TP's issued
P1	Mangalore	Hoigebailu-Bolur	City Corporation	114124.4	12
P2	Mangalore	Dambel-Ashoknagar	City Corporation	36169.54	0
P3	Mangalore	Bangrakulur	City Corporation	113451.65	9
P4	Mangalore	Panjimogaru-Padukodi	City Corporation	52643.22	3
P5	Mangalore	Kunjathbail	City Corporation	14830.94	13
Total				331219.75	37

•Total Sand Bars – 14

•Total Sand Quantity as per CRZ Clearance– 999105.6 MT

ದಿನಾಂಕ 14-04-2022 ರಂದು ಅಪರಾಹ್ನ 12:00 ಗಂಟೆಗೆ CEOL Incubation Centre, ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಟ್ಟೆ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಭಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕರಾವಳಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ದಿಬ್ಬಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರವುಗೊಳಿಸಲು ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ, ವಿತರಿಸುವ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜರುಗಿದ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ 07 ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಮಿತಿ ಸಭೆಯ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಗಳು.

ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು:

1. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯವರು, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು : ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು
2. ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಕರಾವಳಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ವಲಯ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು(ಪರವಾಗಿ) : ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ
3. ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು : ಸದಸ್ಯರು
4. ಪರಿಸರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ಪಿ.ಸಿ.ಜಿ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು : ಸದಸ್ಯರು
5. ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್.ಎ. ಪ್ರಭಾಕರ ಶರ್ಮಾ, ಕೆ.ಎ.ಎಸ್., ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸಮಾಜದ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ : ಸದಸ್ಯರು
6. ಶ್ರೀ ನಿತಿನ್ ಕುಮಾರ್, ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕಾ ಸಮುದಾಯದ (Fisher Folk) ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ : ಸದಸ್ಯರು
7. ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು. : ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಾಧಿಕಾರಿ

ಮೊದಲಿಗೆ, ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಇವರು ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು/ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸಿದರು, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಭೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸಭೆ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಡುವಂತೆ ಕೋರಿದರು.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ CRZ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಿಯುವ ಫಲ್ಗುಣಿ ಹಾಗೂ ನೇತ್ರಾವತಿ ನದಿ ಪಾತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾದ 14 ಮರಳು ದಿಬ್ಬಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರವುಗೊಳಿಸಲು ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲು ಬಂದಿರುವ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಸಭೆಗೆ ಮಂಡಿಸಲು ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದರು.

ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪರಿಸರ ಮತ್ತು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಜ್ಞಾಪನ ದಿನಾಂಕ 08-11-2011 ರ ಅನ್ವಯ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳನ್ವಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಿಐ 583 ಎಂಎಂಎನ್ 2021, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ 11-01-2022 ರ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ 07 ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮರಳು ತೆಗೆಯುವವರೆಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ, ನೋಂದಣಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ದಿನಾಂಕ 08-11-2011 ರ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರಾವಳಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ವಲಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶ (CRZ) ದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಮರಳು ತೆಗೆಯಲು ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ದಿನಾಂಕ 08-11-2011 ರ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರಾವಳಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕುಲಕಸುಬನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಬೋಟು/ ಡಿಂಗಿ/ ನಾಡದೋಣಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ದೃಢೀಕೃತ ನೋಂದಾಯಿತ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಇವರುಗಳಿಂದ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಹ್ವಾನಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಒಟ್ಟು 282 ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಸ್ವೀಕೃತಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತವೆ, ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಜಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಸಭೆಗೆ ಮಂಡಿಸಿದರು.



Nitin Kumar









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ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	ವಿವರ	ಒಟ್ಟು ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಅರ್ಹ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಅನರ್ಹ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	7 ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
1	ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪರಿಸರ ಮತ್ತು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಜ್ಞಾಪನ ದಿನಾಂಕ 08-11-2011 ರ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಯಂತೆ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು.	106	101	0	5
2	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಿಐ 583 ಎಂಎಂಎಸ್ 2021, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ 11-01-2022 ರ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ದಿನಾಂಕ 08-11-2011 ರ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು.	68	33	30	5
3	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಿಐ 583 ಎಂಎಂಎಸ್ 2021, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ 11-01-2022 ರ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ದಿನಾಂಕ 08-11-2011 ರ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಧೃಢೀಕೃತ ನಾಡದೋಣಿ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು.	89	66	6	17
4	ಯಾವುದೇ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸದ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	19	0	18	1
5	ಒಟ್ಟು ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು	282	200	54	28

ಕೋಷ್ಟಕ-01, 2020-21 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿತರಿಸಿರುವ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆದಾರರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ದಿಬ್ಬ ತೆರವುಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಸವೀಕರಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ವಿತರಿಸಲು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿರುವ 200 ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳ ವಿವರ:

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ	ಅರ್ಜಿ ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ	ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರ ಹೆಸರು	ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆ/ ಕರಾವಳಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ವಲಯ/ ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ
1	1	ನವೀನ್ ಚಂದ್ರ ಬಿ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 743/2020-21.
2	2	ಎ ರಾಘವ್ವೆಲ್ಲ ಬಡೆಯರ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 700/2020-21.
3	3	ಎವರೆಸ್ಟ್ ವೇಗರ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 731/2020-21.
4	6	ರಾಜೇಶ ಕುಮಾರ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 774/2020-21. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯು ತಾಯಿಯಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ರೇವತಿ ಎಸ್ ಸಾಲಿಯಾನ್ ಇವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಪರವಾನಿಗೆದಾರರ ವಾರಸುದಾರರಾಗಿ ಮರಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
5	7	ಅಲ್ಪನ್ ಮೊಂಕೇರೊ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 761/2020-21.
6	8	ಎನ್ ರವಿರಾಜ್ ರಾವ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 733/2020-21.
7	9	ಜೆ ನಂದರಾಜ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 734/2020-21.
8	11	ಚಂದ್ರಪಾಸ್ ಶ್ರೀಯಾಸ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 692/2020-21.
9	12	ನಿರಂಜನ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 674/2020-21.
10	13	ಮಹಾಬಲ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 735/2020-21.
11	14	ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 663/2020-21.
12	15	ಪ್ರಭಾಚಂದ್ರ ಮಯ್ಯ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 684/2020-21.
13	16	ಮುಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಅಶ್ರಫ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 678/2020-21.

14	17	ಮೆಲ್ವಿನ್ ಮ್ಯಾಥ್ಯೂ ಲೋಚ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 697/2020-21.
15	19	ರಾಕೇಶ ಡಿಸೋಜಾ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 720/2020-21.
16	20	ಸುನೀಲ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 679/2020-21.
17	21	ಗೋಡ್ವಿನ್ ಡಿಸೋಜಾ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 725/2020-21.
18	23	ವಿನ್ಸಿ ಡಿಸೋಜಾ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 751/2020-21.
19	24	ವಿಲ್ಫ್ರೆಡ್ ಡಿಸೋಜಾ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 729/2020-21.
20	26	ನಾರಾಯಣ ಪುಂಜಮೆ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 753/2020-21.
21	27	ಚಂದ್ರ ಪ್ರಕಾಶ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 745/2020-21.
22	28	ಇಪ್ಪಿಕಾರ್ ಅಹಮದ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 708/2020-21.
23	29	ಕಿಶನ್ ಪ್ರಕಾಶ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 669/2020-21.
24	30	ಜೈಶಾರ್ ಇಬ್ರಾಹಿಂ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 739/2020-21.
25	33	ಜಿತೇಂದ್ರ ಜಿ ಸುವರ್ಣ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 778/2020-21.
26	34	ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 777/2020-21.
27	35	ವಿಲ್ಸನ್ ಜೈಸನ್ ಡೆಸಾ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 721/2020-21.
28	36	ವಿನ್‌ಸ್ಟನ್ ಡಿಸೋಜಾ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 724/2020-21.
29	37	ಸತೀಶ ಕುಮಾರ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 747/2020-21.
30	38	ಪ್ರಾನ್ಸಿಸ್ ಕುಟನ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 749/2020-21.
31	39	ಲೋಲಾಕ್ಷ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 671/2020-21.
32	41	ಲೋಯ್ಡ್ ಪ್ರಶಾಂತ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 681/2020-21.
33	42	ಕೆ ಇ ರಹಮತುಲ್ಲಾ ಯಾನೆ ರಮ್ಜಾನ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 754/2020-21.
34	47	ಡೆಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸ್ಪಿನ್ ಫರ್ನಾಂಡಿಸ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 694/2020-21.
35	48	ಸಾಯಲ್ ಹಮೀದ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 767/2020-21.
36	49	ಬದ್ರುದ್ದೀನ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 728/2020-21.
37	50	ಸೆಲ್ವೀನ್ ಡಿಸೋಜಾ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 702/2020-21.
38	51	ಭರತ್ ತಿಂಗಳಾಯಿ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 706/2020-21.
39	55	ಜೈನಾಬು	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 757/2020-21.
40	58	ಇಬ್ರಾಹಿಂ ಇಡ್ನಾ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 762/2020-21.
41	59	ಸೂರಜ್ ಕರ್ಕೇರಾ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 763/2020-21.
42	61	ಹೊನ್ನಮ್ಮ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 770/2020-21.
43	62	ಅಬೂಬಕ್ಕರ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 712/2020-21.
44	65	ಜಯ ಕೋಟ್ನಾನ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 715/2020-21.
45	68	ಮುಯೋಜ್ ಉಳ್ಳಾಲ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 689/2020-21.
46	70	ಟಿ ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಶರೀಫ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 668/2020-21.
47	71	ಮುಷ್ತಾಕ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 726/2020-21.
48	72	ರಾಜು ಎನ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 666/2020-21.

49	74	ಮೊಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಶರೀಫ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 707/2020-21
50	75	ಸುಧಾಕರ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 711/2020-21
51	76	ಅಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಶಕೀರ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 718/2020-21
52	79	ಸಕೀಶ್ ಆಳ್ವ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 698/2020-21
53	80	ರೂಪೇಶ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 693/2020-21
54	82	ನಾಗರಾಜ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 701/2020-21
55	85	ಗೋಪಾಲ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 677/2020-21
56	87	ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರ ಕೆ ಎಮ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 696/2020-21
57	89	ಸುರೇಂದ್ರ ಬಿ ಕಂಬಳಿ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 736/2020-21
58	90	ಉಮ್ಮರ್ ಫಾರೂಕ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 686/2020-21
59	91	ಮರುಪೋತ್ರಮ ಮಲ್ಲಿ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 740/2020-21
60	94	ಲ್ಯಾಕಿನ್ ಪ್ರಕಾಶ್ ಡಿಸೋಜ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 691/2020-21
61	95	ಲೋರೆನ್ಸ್ ಸ್ಟೀಫರ್ಡ್ ಲೋಬೊ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 688/2020-21
62	97	ರೋಕಿ ಫರಾವೋ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 758/2020-21
63	101	ರಾಘವೇಂದ್ರ ಹೊಳ್ಳೆ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 737/2020-21
64	106	ನಫೀಸಾ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 760/2020-21
65	114	ಮೀನಾ ರೈ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 664/2020-21 ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯು ಗಂಡನ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು, ಸದರಿಯವರು ಮರಣ ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
66	120	ರವಿ ಪೌಲ್ ಫರಾವೋ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 775/2020-21
67	124	ಯು ಪಿ ಇಬ್ರಾಹಿಂ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 746/2020-21
68	136	ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಕರ್ಕರ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 699/2020-21
69	137	ಮೇಬುಲ್ ಡಿಸೋಜ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 703/2020-21
70	138	ಕವಿತ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 717/2020-21
71	148	ಲೇಖು ಲೋಬೊ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 722/2020-21
72	150	ಮುಷ್ತಾಜ್ ಬೊಟ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 765/2020-21.
73	151	ಸಂಜೀವಿನಿ ಕೆ ರೈ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 742/2020-21. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯು ಪತಿಯ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು, ಸದರಿಯವರು 10-08-2021 ರಂದು ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮರಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ
74	152	ಕೆ.ಎಸ್ ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಮದೀದ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 723/2020-21.
75	153	ಅಬ್ದೆಲ್ ಡಿಸೋಜ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 750/2020-21.
76	154	ರಾಜಶೇಖರ ರೈ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 675/2020-21.
77	157	ನಝೀರ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 744/2020-21
78	164	ಪ್ರವೀಣ್ ಚಂದ್ರ ಮಾಲಿ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 764/2020-21
79	170	ದಿವಾಕರ ಪಕ್ಕಳ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 716/2020-21
80	172	ದಿನೇಶ್ ಮತ್ತನ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 682/2020-21
81	177	ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಮುಸ್ತಾಫಿ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 682/2020-21. ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯು ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಖಾನ್ ಇವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು, ಮುಹಿಯುದ್ದೀನ್ ಜುಮಾ ಮಸೀದಿ, ಬೈತಾಹ್ ಹರೇಕಳ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಜಮಾಅತ್ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ ನೂತನವಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಮುಸ್ತಾಫಿ ಡಿ ಇವರು ನೇಮಕಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು, ಸದರಿಯವರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ

			ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
82	181	ಎ ಕೆ ಅಶ್ವಥ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 673/2020-21
83	182	ವಿನೋದ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಮೂಡ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 665/2020-21
84	188	ಸಾವುಂಯ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 755/2020-21
85	189	ಅಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಬಾವ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 766/2020-21
86	192	ರೆಮಿ ಡಿ ಸೋಜಾ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 752/2020-21
87	193	ಕೆ ಎಸ್ ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಲಹೀಫ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 713/2020-21
88	199	ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣ ಕೊಟ್ಟಾರಿ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 705/2020-21
89	205	ಎಸ್ ಉಮರಬ್ಬ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 738/2020-21
90	207	ಕೆ ಮೊಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಇಸ್ಮಾಯಿಲ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 695/2020-21
91	208	ಮೊಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಮನ್ಸೂರ್ ಅಲಿ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 746/2020-21
92	211	ಕೆ ಉಮೇಶ್ ಆಚಾರ್ಯ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 670/2020-21
93	213	ರೋವಿನ್ ರೆಸ್ನನ್ ಡಿಸೋಜ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 690/2020-21
94	214	ಅವಿಲ್ ಕುವೆಲ್ಡೋ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 687/2020-21
95	216	ತಾರನಾಥ ಜಿ ಗಾಣೇಗ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 710/2020-21
96	217	ದಿನೇಶ್ ಕೆ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 680/2020-21
97	229	ಮೊಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಅಶ್ರಕ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 709/2020-21
98	230	ಹನೀಫ್ ಶೇಖ್ ಎ.ಕೆ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 780/2020-21
99	238	ಹಾರಿಸ್ ಸಜವನಡು	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 676/2020-21
100	252	ದಿನೇಶ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 704/2020-21
101	274	ಐವನ್ ಲೆಕ್ಸಿ ಲೋಯೊ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 714/2020-21
102	10	ಬಿ ಹುಸೈನ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 75/10-08-2009. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
103	22	ಎಲಿಯಾಸ್ ಡಿ ಲೀಮ	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ, IND-KA-01-MO-1901.
104	32	ಸೀರಿಲ್ ಡಿಸೋಜ	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ, IND-KA-01-MO-1015.
105	40	ರವಿ ಎಮ್ ಡಿಸೋಜ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 286/12-12-2008. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
106	44	ಜಗದೀಶ್ ಅರ್ಕುಳ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 210/28-10-2008. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
107	52	ತಾರನಾಥ್ ಕರ್ಕರಾ	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ, IND-KA-01-MO-1527
108	53	ಲೋಯ್ ಡಿಸೋಜ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 149/09-11-2009. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
109	54	ಓಂ ಪ್ರಸಾದ್	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ, IND-KA-01-NM-2654
110	60	ರಾಜೇಶ್ವರಿ	ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1577 ದಿನಾಂಕ 13-12-1995 ರಿಂದ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ 05 ಅವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಗೆ ಮಂಜೂರಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
111	69	ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಜಬ್ಬಾರ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 141/03-11-2009, 103/04-08-2010. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
112	73	ಅನಿತ ಬೆನಿಟ ಡಿಸೋಜ	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ, IND-KA-01-MO-1074

113	83	ಪ್ರಿಯಾ ರಂಜನ್	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1066
114	84	ಚರಣ್ ಕುಮಾರ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 100/03-08-2010, 130/03-05-2011, 136/10-05-2011. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಸಹಜಮುನ್ಸೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಬಿಮೂಡ ಗ್ರಾಮವು Non-CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
115	86	ಯಶವಂತ ಪುತ್ರನ್	ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ದೋಣಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಇರುವುದು ಯಶವಂತ ಆಮೀನ್‌ರವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1054
116	88	ವಿಜಯ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 411/31-03-2009. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
117	92	ಶಿವಪ್ರಸಾದ್	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1642
118	93	ಪ್ರೊಫೆಸರ್ ಡಿ.ಸೋಜ	ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1722/10-07-1996. ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
119	96	ಭಾಸ್ಕರ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 106/13-04-2011, 164/16-11-2009. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
120	98	ಸುನಿತಾ ಡಿ.ಸೋಜ	ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1804/14-10-1996 ರ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಯು ಶ್ರೀ ಜಾನ್ ಡಿ.ಸೋಜ ಇವರ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ 05 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಗೆ ಮಂಜೂರಾದ್ದು, ಸದರಿಯವರು ದಿನಾಂಕ 02-12-2011 ರಂದು ಮರಣ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ದಾಖಲಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಸದರಿಯವರ ಪತ್ನಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
121	100	ಉಷಾ ಕೆ. ಕರ್ಕರಾ	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1630
122	102	ಮೊಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಬಿಲಾಲ್	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-178
123	103	ಮೊಹಮ್ಮದ್ ರಮೀಝ್	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1129
124	104	ನಿಶ್ವನಾಥ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 147/ 09-11-2009. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
125	105	ಮೊಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಭಾರೂಕ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 253/27-01-2010. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
126	107	ಅಶ್ವತ್ಥ	ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1911/04-03-1997. ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಯು ಗಂಡನ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು, ದಿನಾಂಕ 26-07-2008 ರಂದು ನಿಧನರಾಗಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
127	109	ರಫಿ ಅಹಮ್ಮದ್	ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1327/ 29-12-1994, 1255/ 12-09-1994. ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಯ ಮರಕಡೆ ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸೂರಂಜೆ ಗ್ರಾಮವು Non-CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
128	112	ಶಾಂತ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾನ್	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1038
129	116	ಜೇಷನ್ ಪಿರೇರಾ	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1961
130	118	ಇಸ್ಮಾಯಿಲ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 151/ 09-11-2009. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
131	125	ಮೊಹಮ್ಮದ್	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-2702
132	126	ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಅಝೀಜ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 257/27-01-2010. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
133	129	ಹರಿಶ್ಚಂದ್ರ ಸುವರ್ಣ	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1406

134	143	ಹೆನ್ರಿ ಡಿಸೋಜ	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1226
135	145	ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸಿಸ್ ಕ್ಲೆಮೆಂಟ್ ಪಿಂಟೊ	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-994
136	146	ಜೋಸೆಫ್ ಡಿಸೋಜ	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-NM-2436
137	149	ಅನ್ವರ್ ಹುಸೈನ್	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-2343
138	155	ಪರ್ಬತ್ ಡಿಸೋಜ	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1891
139	158	ಜೆರಿ ಪಿರೇರಾ	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1131
140	159	ಮರಿಯ ಬಬಿತಾ ಡಿಸೋಜ	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1347
141	160	ಸಿಪ್ರಿಯನ್ ಡಿಸೋಜ	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1343
142	161	ವಿನಾಯಕ	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-2492
143	165	ಅನ್ನು ಕಾಂಚನ್	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1744
144	167	ದಯಾನಂದ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 264/01-02-2010, 399/23-03-2009, 295/19-12-2008. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
145	176	ಜೆ ಸುನೀಲ್	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1940
146	179	ರಾಜೇಶ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 293/29-12-2010. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
147	183	ರಾಕೇಶ್ ಸಾಲ್ವಾನ್	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1509
148	184	ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀನಾರಾಯಣ ರೈ	ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1491/21-07-1995. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
149	185	ಹಸನ್ ಕುಂಞ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 22/29-11-2001. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
150	186	ಅಲೆಕ್ಸ್ ಡಿ ಸೋಜಾ	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1064
151	187	ಯೂಸೂಫ್	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1059
152	190	ಅನ್ವರ್ ಇಮ್ಮಿಯಾಜ್	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1092
153	191	ಅಶ್ವಥ್	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1883
154	194	ಯು ಬಿ ಮೊಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಅಶ್ವಥ್	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1090
155	195	ಯು ಎಂ ರಫೀಕ್	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1256
156	197	ದಿನೇಶ್ ಮೈಂಡನ್	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1905
157	201	ಪೌಲ್ ಮೊಂತೆರೋ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 334/03-01-2011. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
158	203	ಕ್ರೋಡಿ ಡಿಸೋಜ	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1741
159	206	ವಿನೀಶ್ ಡಿಸೋಜ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 171/24-11-2009. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
160	209	ಯದುದೀಶ	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1522
161	215	ಐವಾನ್ ಡಿಸೋಜ	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1353
162	218	ಶಿವ ಪ್ರಸಾದ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 355/30-03-2010. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
163	219	ಮೊಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಅಸಿಫ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 59/23-06-2009. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
164	220	ಹರೀಶ್	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-NM-2115 (91-KA-01-NF-0174)

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165	222	ಬಿ.ಎಂ. ಸಲೀಂ	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1196
166	223	ಡ್ಯಾನಿ ಡಿಸೋಜ	ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1323/23-12-1994. ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ
167	225	ಪಿಲ್ಲೇಸ್ವರ್ ಡಿಸೋಜ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 247/20-11-2008. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ
168	226	ಜೆರಿಯ ಮೊಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಮುಸ್ತಫಾ	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1197
169	227	ವಿನೋಬ್ ಮೆಂಡನ್	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1209
170	228	ಮೊಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಮುಮ್ಮಿ ಕುಂಞ	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1170
171	232	ಎಡ್ವರ್ಡ್ ಮಥಾಯಿಸ್ ಡಿಸೋಜ	ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1675/25-04-1996. ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ
172	235	ಪ್ರಭಾಕರ ಸಾಲ್ವಾನ್	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1571
173	236	ಮನೋಜ್ ಮೆಂಡನ್	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1218
174	237	ಜಂದ್ರ ಕುಮಾರ್	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1345
175	240	ಲತೀಶ್ ಪುತ್ತನ್	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-NM-2030
176	244	ಜೇಷನ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾನ್	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1181
177	246	ಧನ್‌ಪಾಲ್ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾನ್	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1283
178	248	ಡಿ. ಇಸ್ಕಾಯಿಲ್	ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1673/23-04-1996. ತಂದೆಯ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು ಸದರಿಯವರು ದಿನಾಂಕ 19-10-2005 ರಂದು ಮರಣ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿದೆ. ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ
179	249	ಆಸೀಫ್ ಮೊಹಮ್ಮದ್ ವಾವ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 78/21-07-2008. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ
180	250	ಮನೋಜ್ ಡಿಸೋಜ	ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1928/24-03-1997. ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರ ತಾತನಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಕ್ಲೆಟೋ ಡಿಸೋಜ ಇವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು ಸದರಿಯವರು ದಿನಾಂಕ 10-02-2003 ರಂದು ಮರಣ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ
181	251	ರಮೇಶ್	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-NM-2219 (91-KA-01-NF-0130)
182	253	ರಮೇಶ ಬಂಗೇರ	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1121
183	256	ಸೂರ್ಯ ಕಾಂಚನ್	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1465
184	258	ಜೋನ್ ಹೆರಾಲ್ಡ್ ಡಿಸೋಜ	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-NM-2383
185	259	ತೋಯ ಚಾಕ್ರ	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1541
186	261	ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣ ಮೆಂಡನ್	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-NM-1856 (91-KA-01-NF-0019)
187	262	ನಿತಿಸ್ ಆಮೀಸ್	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1124
188	263	ಹರೀಶ್ ಶ್ರೀಯಾನ್	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1568
189	264	ರಾಜಶೇಖರ್	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1736
190	266	ಸತೀಶ್ ಕಾರ್ವಿ	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1789
191	267	ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥ ಶ್ರೀಯಾನ್	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1439

192	268	ಭಾರತಿ	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1530
193	269	ಅಮಿಕಾಸ್ ಎಡೋಲ್ಫಾಸ್ ಕುಟುಂಬ	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1355
194	270	ಇನ್ಸಿಯಾಜ್ ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ರಝಾಕ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 386/09-03-2009, 99/03-08-2010. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
195	271	ರಾಘವ ಪುತ್ತನ್	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1012
196	272	ಪ್ರೇಮ್ ಪ್ರಕಾಶ್ ಡಿಸೋಜ	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-NM-2243
197	276	ಜೋಸಿ ಸೋವ್ನ್	ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 5008/01-10-1986. ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
198	278	ಹೇಮಾವತಿ ಕರ್ಕೇರಾ	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1734
199	280	ಕಿಶೋರ್	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1055
200	282	ರಾಜೇಶ್	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1211

ಕೋಷ್ಟಕ-02. ಅರ್ಜಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿರುವ 54 ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳ ವಿವರ:

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ	ಅರ್ಜಿ ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ	ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರ ಹೆಸರು	ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆ/ ಕರಾವಳಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ವಲಯ/ ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ
1	4	ಮಹಾಬಲ ಪೂಜಾರಿ	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಯಂತೆ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೊರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಕಳ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಮರಳು ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ (ದಿ:06-03-2007)
2	5	ಮೆಲ್ವಿನ್ ಲೆಸ್ಲಿ ವೆಲಿಯುವಿಲ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 261/16-08-2011. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು Non-CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ
3	31	ಪಿಸ್ತಾಲ್ಡ್ ಡಿಸೋಜ	2015 ಮತ್ತು 2017 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಲಕತ್ವ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಆಗಿದ್ದು, ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಬೆನೆಟ್ ಡಿಮೆಲ್ಡೋ ರವರು ಮಾಲೀಕರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1410.
4	43	ಯಶವಂತ ಮೀನಕಳಯ	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಯಂತೆ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
5	45	ಎಸ್ ರಘುವೀರ್	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಯಂತೆ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
6	36	ಫಾತಿಮಾ	ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 175/08-02-1991. ಸದರಿ ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಯು ಶ್ರೀ ಮೌಲವಿ ಸೈಪುಲ್ಲಾ ಎಂಬುವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು, ಸದರಿಯವರ ಮಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಸೆಲ್ವಾಬಿ ಇವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಗಳಾದ ಫಾತಿಮಾ ಇವರಿಗೆ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವಂತೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು Non-CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ
7	57	ಕೆ ಯೂಸುಫ್ ಹೈದರ್	ಕಗಗು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1184 ರ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಮೊಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಎಂಬುವವರು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ನನ್ನ ಮಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ ಯೂಸುಫ್ ಹೈದರ್ ಇವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವಂತೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಮೊಹಮ್ಮದ್ ರವರ ಪತ್ನಿಯಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಬೇಬಾತುಮ್ಮ ಇವರು ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಲಾಗಿ ಕಗಗು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1184 ಶ್ರೀ ಮೌಲಾವಿ ಸೈಫುಲ್ಲಾ ಇವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು Non-CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ

8	64	ಮಹಮದ್ ಝಕಾರಿಯಾ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 380/03-02-2009. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು Non-CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 5554 ದಿನಾಂಕ 12-01-1989 ರಂದು 05 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಗೆ ಮಂಜೂರಾಗಿರುವ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ನನ್ನ ಮಗನಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಭರತ್ ಕೆ ಇವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವಂತೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ರೈ ಇವರು ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಲಾಗಿ ಕಗನು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 5554 ಶ್ರೀ ಮೌಲಾವಿ ಸೈಫುಲ್ಲಾ ಇವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
9	66	ಭರತ್ ಕೆ	ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು Non-CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ 32/28-12-2001 ರ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯು ಜಯಶೀಲ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಎಂಬುವವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ. 60/18-03-2004, 69/15-03-2006 ರ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಗಳು ಕರ್ಮಿಗಳ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ರಂಬುವವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸದರಿಯವರು ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರ ತಂದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹೋದರಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು Non-CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತವೆ.
10	77	ದೇವಿಪ್ರಸಾದ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 191/27-10-2010. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು Non-CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ
11	78	ಯಶವಂತಕುಮಾರ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 37/ 17-05-2010 279/ 08-02-2010.
12	99	ಯೋಗೀಶ್ ಕುಮಾರ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು Non-CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 469/ 16-03-2011.
13	108	ಸಜ್ಜದ್ ಹುಂಜೆ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು Non-CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಈ ದೋಣಿಯು 2019 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಆಗಿದೆ. IND-KA- 01-MO-3872
14	110	ಮೊಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಎನ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು Non-CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ
15	111	ಮೊಹಮ್ಮದ್ ನಾಸೀರ್ ಮಲಾಲ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು Non-CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ
16	113	ಯೂಸುಫ್	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಯಂತೆ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
17	115	ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಯಂತೆ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
18	117	ಸುಂದರ ಬೆಳ್ಳಡ	ರಮಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1136/ 25-09-1993, 2163/ 18-04-1998. ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು Non-CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ
19	123	ಅನಸ್ವೆಲ್ ಪಿಂಚೋ	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಯಂತೆ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
20	133	ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಾ ಡಿಕೋಜ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 181/01-12-2009. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು Non-CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ
21	135	ದೇವದಾಸ್ ಅಂಜನ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 110/18-04-2011 04/22-04-2006. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು Non-CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ
22	139	ನಾಗೇಶ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 265/27-11-2008. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು Non-CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ
23	140	ಜಿ ಪರಿಶ್ವಂದ್ರ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 95/28-02-2010 138/03-11-2009. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು Non-CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ
24	141	ರಾಜೇವ	ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1605/11-01-1996. ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು Non-CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ
25	142	ಶೋಭನ್	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಯಂತೆ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

26	144	ಮೊಹಮ್ಮದ್	ನಕಲಿ ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ದೋಣಿಯು 2021ರಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಂದಣಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-4109
27	147	ಸತೀಶ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 112/10-03-2008. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು Non-CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ
28	156	ಎ ಮೊಹಮ್ಮದ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 372/27-02-2009. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು Non-CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ
29	162	ಯುಜೈರ್	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಯಂತೆ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
30	169	ನಿಶಾಲ್ ಎನ್ ಮುಗ್ಗೋಡಿ	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಯಂತೆ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
31	171	ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಜೆ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 373/17-01-2011. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು Non-CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
32	173	ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಅರಿಫ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 54/18-06-2009. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು Non-CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ
33	175	ಪಿ.ಎಸ್. ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಹಮೀದ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 41/26-05-2009. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು Non-CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ
34	178	ಚಂದ್ರಪಾಸ್ ಬಿ ಅಮೀನ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 244/18-11-2008. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು Non-CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ
35	180	ಯು ಪಿ ಆಯೂಬ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 78/11-04-2011. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು Non-CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ
36	196	ಶಿವಾನಂದ ಮಂಡನ್	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಯಂತೆ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
37	198	ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಹಮೀದ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 76/2006-07. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು Non-CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ
38	200	ಜಯಶೀಲ ಅಧ್ಯಂತಾಯ	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಯಂತೆ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
39	202	ಹರಿಪ್ರಸಾದ್ ಯಾದವ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 144/16-05-2011. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು Non-CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ
40	204	ಧನರಾಜ್ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾನ್	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಯಂತೆ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
41	210	ಚಂದ್ರಪಾಸ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 366/11-01-2011. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು Non-CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ
42	212	ಪೃಥ್ವಿ ಆರ್ಥ ಎಮ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 81/25-01-2008. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯು ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರ ತಾಯಿಯ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು, ಸದರಿಯವರು ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮರಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು Non-CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ
43	221	ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರ ಬೈಕಂಪಾಡಿ	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಯಂತೆ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
44	239	ಉಮೇಶ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 24/21-04-2010, 355/03-10-2011. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು Non-CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ
45	242	ಅನಿಲ್ ಕುಮಾರ್	ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಧನಪತಿ ಜೆ. ಕಾಂದರ್ ಇವರು ಮರಣ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, 2018 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರ ಮಗ ಶ್ರೀ ಅನಿಲ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಲಕತ್ವ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಮೂಲ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ 2018 ಇಸವಿಯನ್ನು 2008 ಎಂದು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1651.
46	243	ಪ್ರಶಾಂತ್	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಯಂತೆ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

47	245	ಖತೀಜಮ್ಮ ಬಿ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 330/15-03-2010, 158/10-11-2009, 473/23-03-2011, 210/26-05-2011. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯು ಗಂಡಸ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಸದರಿಯವರು ದಿನಾಂಕ 20-03-2012 ರಂದು ಮರಣ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯು ಗ್ರಾಮವು Non-CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
48	247	ದಯಾಕರ್ ಕಾಂಚನ್	ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ದೋಣಿ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ದಾಖಲೆಯು ನಾಗರಾಜ್ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1773
49	254	ಸುರೇಶ್ ಡಿಸೋಜಾ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 19/25-11-2004, 32/20-11-2003, 84/26-03-2007, 353/29-03-2010, 501/06-03-2012. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು Non-CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತವೆ.
50	257	ರಮೇಶ ಹಂಗರಗಿ	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಯಂತೆ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
51	273	ಮನೋಜ್ ಪಾಂಗಲ್	ಈ ದೋಣಿಯು 2021 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-4102
52	275	ಝುಬೈರ್	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಯಂತೆ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
53	277	ಭಾಸ್ಕರ್ ಎಂ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಯಂತೆ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಉದುಪಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಖನಿಜ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
54	279	ಪ್ರವೀಣ್ ಆಳ್ವ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 278/08-02-2010, 71/27-02-2007, 392/24-01-2011. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು Non-CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತವೆ.

ಕೋಷ್ಟಕ-03, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ 07 ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿರುವ 28 ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳ ವಿವರ:

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ	ಅರ್ಜಿ ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ	ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರ ಹೆಸರು	ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆ/ ಕರಾವಳಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ವಲಯ/ ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ
1	18	ಅನಿಲ್ ಕೆ ಕೆಂಟಾರ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 197/02-11-2010. ಸದರಿ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯು ಸ್ಟಾಂಡ್ ಕಿಂಗ್ ಮಿನರಲ್ಸ್ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು, ಪಾಲುಧಾರರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಸುನಿಲ್ ಎಂಬುವವರು ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಗಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸದರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ 18-08-2020 ರಂದು ನೋಂದಣಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಪಾರ್ಟಿನರ್‌ಶಿಪ್ ಡೀಡ್ ಅನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯು ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
2	25	ರೋನಾಲ್ಡ್ ಉರ್ಬನ್ ಡಿಸೋಜಾ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 727/2020-21. ಸದರಿಯವರು ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ 03 ನೇ ಭಾರಿ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆ ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
3	46	ಕೆ ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಕರೀಂ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 730/2020-21. ಸದರಿಯವರು ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಅವಧಿ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾದ ನಂತರ ದಿನಾಂಕ 22-10-2021 ರಂದು ಅನಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಮರಳು ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆ ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದು, ವಾಹನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೆಎ-19-ಎಪಿ-8766 ರ ವಾಹನವನ್ನು ವಶಕ್ಕೆ ಪಡೆದು ರೂ.38,480/- ಗಳ ದಂಡವನ್ನು ನಿಶಾರುದ್ದೀನ್ ಬಿನ್ ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಕರೀಂ ಇವರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾವತಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
4	63	ಬಿ ಯಾಸೀನ್	ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಲಾಗಿ, ಈ ದೋಣಿಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯು ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

5	67	ವಿಕ್ಟರ್ ಡಿಸೋಜ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 776/2020-21. ಸದರಿಯವರು ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಆವಧಿ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾದ ನಂತರ ದಿನಾಂಕ 07-04-2022 ರಂದು ಅನಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಮರಳು ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆ ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದು, ವಾಹನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೆಎ-19-ಎಬಿ-7054 ರ ವಾಹನವನ್ನು ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
6	81	ಪ್ರಶಾಂತ್ ಮುಂಡ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 732/2020-21 ಸದರಿಯವರು ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ 03 ನೇ ಭಾರಿ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆ ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
7	119	ರೇಹನ	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1276 ಸದರಿಯವರು ಹಾಗೂ ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 121 ರ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಒಂದೇ ವಾಸಸ್ಥಳ ವಿಳಾಸವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
8	121	ಇಬ್ರಾಹಿಂ ಯು ಹೆಚ್	ದೋಣಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1269 ಸದರಿಯವರು ಹಾಗೂ ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 119 ರ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಒಂದೇ ವಾಸಸ್ಥಳ ವಿಳಾಸವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
9	122	ಪ್ರೇಮ ಡಿಸೋಜ	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 153/10-11-2009. ಜಿ.ಎಸ್.ಟಿ ದಾಖಲೆಯು ವಂಡರ್ ಸ್ಕ್ವೇರ್ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸದರಿಯವರ ಪತಿಯಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ರವಿ ಪೌಲ್ ಭರಾಪೋ ಇವರು ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
10	127	ಪಿಯುಸ್ ಡಿಸೋಜ	ಶ್ರೀ ಹರಿಶ್ಚಂದ್ರ ಕೆ. ಪುತ್ರನ್ ರವರಿಂದ 2021 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಲಿಕತ್ವ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1666. ಸದರಿಯವರು ಹಾಗೂ ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 128 ರ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಒಂದೇ ವಾಸಸ್ಥಳ ವಿಳಾಸವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
11	128	ಶಾಂಗಿಯಾ ಹೆಲ್ಮಿನಾ ಡಿಸೋಜ	ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕುಸುಮ ಹೆಚ್. ಪುತ್ರನ್ ರವರಿಂದ 2021ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಲಿಕತ್ವ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1664. ಸದರಿಯವರು ಹಾಗೂ ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 127 ರ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಒಂದೇ ವಾಸಸ್ಥಳ ವಿಳಾಸವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
12	130	ಸಂತೋಷ	ಶ್ರೀ ಹರಿಶ್ ಇವರಿಂದ 2016 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಲಿಕತ್ವ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1540.
13	131	ರಮುಜಿ ಸುವರ್ಣ	ಶ್ರೀ ಧನ್ರಾಜ್ ಇವರಿಂದ 2014 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಲಿಕತ್ವ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1421.
14	132	ವಲ್ಲಾಕ್ಷಿ	PMMSY ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಸದ್ರಿ ದೋಣಿಯನ್ನು ನಿಷ್ಕ್ರಿಯಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಹೊಸ ದೋಣಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಲು ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
15	134	ಅಕ್ಷಯ್ ಆರ್ ಕಾಂಚನ್	ಶ್ರೀ ಪ್ರಭಾಕರ ಸಾಲ್ಕನ್ ಇವರಿಂದ 2017 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಲಿಕತ್ವ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1118.
16	163	ರೋಹಿತ್ ರೋಬ್ಬನ್ ಸಿರಿಲ್ ಡಿಸೋಜ	ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1781/06-09-1996, 565/21-01-1992. ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಯು ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರ ತಂದೆಯಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿರಿಲ್ ಡಿಸೋಜ ರವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು, ಸದರಿಯವರು ಮರಳು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರ ತಾಯಿ ಕೂಡ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಗಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ (ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 168) ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
17	166	ಎಸ್ ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಮಾದರ್	ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 672/2020-21. ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ 03 ನೇ ಭಾರಿ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆ ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

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[Signature]

18	168	ಲೀನಾ ಡಿಸೋಜ	ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 565/21-01-1992. ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಯು ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರ ತಂದೆಯಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿರಿಬ್ ಡಿಸೋಜ ರವರ ಪೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು, ಸದರಿಯವರು ಮರಣ ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರ ಮಗ ಕೂಡ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಗಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ (ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 163) ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
19	174	ಫೇವಿ ಡಿಸೋಜ	ಶ್ರೀ ವಾಸುದೇವ ಕುಂದರ್ ಇವರಿಂದ 2017 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಲಕತ್ವ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1314.
20	224	ಮೋಯ್ದೀನ್	ಶ್ರೀ ಅಬೂಬಕ್ಕರ್ ಇವರಿಂದ 2013 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಲಕತ್ವ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1019.
21	231	ಬೀಭಾತಿಮಾ	ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 6053/24-05-1990. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 15/30-10-2001. ಪತಿಯ ಪೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ (ದಿ ಸಾದಬ್ಬ) ಮರಳು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ & ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವು CRZ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸದರಿಯವರು ಹಾಗೂ ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 207 ರ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಒಂದೇ ವಾಸ್ತವ್ಯ ವಿಳಾಸವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
22	233	ಕುಮಾರ್ ಕರ್ಕೇರ	ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಲಾಗಿ, ಈ ದೋಣಿಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯು ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
23	234	ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರ ಬಂಗೇರ	ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಲಾಗಿ, ಈ ದೋಣಿಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯು ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
24	241	ವಿಠಲ	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಯಂತೆ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಅನುಸೂಚಿತ ಜಾತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಸೂಚಿತ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟುಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ಕರಾ/ಅಬು/ಆಯೋಗ/ಇತರೆ/ಪ್ರ.ಸಂ-19/2021 ದಿನಾಂಕ 28-09-2021 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ವಿಠಲ್ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಮರಳು ದಿಬ್ಬ ತೆರವುಗೊಳಿಸಲು ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
25	255	ನಿಕಿನ್	ಶ್ರೀ ವಿನೋದ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಮೆಂಡನ್ ಇವರಿಂದ 2012 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಲಕತ್ವ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1906.
26	260	ಅನುರಾಗ ಎಸ್ ಕುಂದರ್	ಶ್ರೀ ಶಿವರಾಮ್ ಕರ್ಕೇರ ಇವರಿಂದ 2021 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಲಕತ್ವ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1460.
27	265	ಕಾರ್ತಿಕ್	ಶ್ರೀ ಶರತ್ ಸಾಲ್ವಾನ್ ಇವರಿಂದ 2020 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಲಕತ್ವ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1455.
28	281	ಹೇಮಾವತಿ	ಶ್ರೀ ಮೋಹನ್ ಸಾಲ್ವಾನ್ ಇವರಿಂದ 2021 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಲಕತ್ವ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. IND-KA-01-MO-1221.

ಕೋಷ್ಟಕ-01 ಮತ್ತು 03 ಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ, 2020-21 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ 07 ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮರಳು ತೆಗೆಯುವವರೆಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಆಗಿರುವ 106 ರ ಪೈಕಿ 101 ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಅರ್ಹ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು 05 ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ 07 ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಮಿತಿ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸಲು ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಸಭೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿರುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಷರತ್ತು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ಕ್ರಮದ

Nitin Kumar

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ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರಣೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ ಎಂದು ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು 90 ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆದಾರರು ಷರತ್ತು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ 86 ಮಂದಿ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆದಾರರು ಮೊದಲನೇ ಬಾರಿ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಲಾ ರೂ.25,000/- ರಂತೆ ಒಟ್ಟು ರೂ.21,50,000/- ಗಳ ದಂಡದ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಪಾವತಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಉಳಿದ 04 ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆದಾರರು ತಲಾ ರೂ.25,000/- ರಂತೆ ಒಟ್ಟು ರೂ.1,00,000/- ಗಳ ದಂಡದ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಪಾವತಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸದರಿ 90 ಮಂದಿ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆದಾರರಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡನೇ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಷರತ್ತು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವ 35 ಮಂದಿ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆದಾರರಿಂದ ರೂ.50,000/- ರಂತೆ ಒಟ್ಟು ರೂ.17,50,000/- ಗಳ ದಂಡದ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ದಿನಾಂಕ 23-09-2020 ರಂದು ನಡೆದ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ 07 ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಮಿತಿ ಸಭೆಯ (CRZ) ನಿರ್ಣಯದಂತೆ ಪಾವತಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸದರಿ 90 ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆದಾರರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರನೇ ಬಾರಿ ಷರತ್ತು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವ 03 ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆದಾರರಾದ 1) ರೊನಾಲ್ಡ್ ಉರ್ಬನ್ ಡಿಸೋಜ, 2) ಪ್ರಶಾಂತ್ ಮುಂಡ ಮತ್ತು 3) ಎಸ್ ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಖಾದರ್ ಇವರಿಗೆ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ 07 ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಮಿತಿ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಸಭೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ಮೊದಲನೇ ಮತ್ತು ಎರಡನೇ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಷರತ್ತು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ದಂಡ ಪಾವತಿಸಿರುವ ಮತ್ತು ಷರತ್ತು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆ ಮಾಡದಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆದಾರರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲು ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ 07 ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸಲು ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿರುವ 05 ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರನೇ ಬಾರಿ ಷರತ್ತು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವವರ ಹಾಗೂ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಅವಧಿ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾದ ಬಳಿಕ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗಿಯಾಗಿರುವವರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟವರಿಂದ ವರದಿ ಪಡೆದು ನಿಯಮಾನುಸಾರ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸಿದಾಗ ಸಭೆಯು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಿತು.

ಕೋಷ್ಟಕ-01, 02 ಮತ್ತು 03 ಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ, ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಿಐ 583 ಎಂಎಂಎನ್ 2021, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ 11-01-2022 ರ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ದಿನಾಂಕ 08-11-2011 ರ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ 68 ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಸ್ವೀಕೃತವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅರ್ಜಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ಸಮಿತಿ ಸಭೆಯು ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಲಾಗಿ, ಕೆಲವು ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಗ್ರಾಮವು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ Non-CRZ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳಪಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದಿಂದ ಸದರಿ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಸೇರಿ ಒಟ್ಟು 30 ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅನರ್ಹ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳೆಂದು, 33 ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಹ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳೆಂದು ಹಾಗೂ 05 ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ 07 ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಮಿತಿ (CRZ) ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಸಭೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ಅರ್ಹ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳ ನೈಜತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ, ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಹಿಯಲ್ಲಿ (Ledger) ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಅರ್ಹ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಸಭೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ದಿನಾಂಕ 08-11-2011 ರ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರಾವಳಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ವಲಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಿಯುವ ನದಿ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ದಿಬ್ಬಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರವುಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಅಥವಾ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ 33

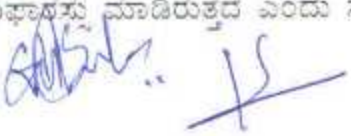
ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲು ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. 33 ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆದಾರರು ನಿಧನರಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರ ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಮಗ ಅಥವಾ ಮಗಳಿಗೆ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೀಡಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ 07 ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸಲು ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿರುವ 05 ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆದಾರರು ನಿಧನರಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರ ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಮಗ ಅಥವಾ ಮಗಳಿಗೆ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಉಳಿದ ಇತರ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟವರಿಂದ ವರದಿ ಪಡೆದು ನಿಯಮಾನುಸಾರ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸಿದಾಗ ಸಭೆಯು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಿತು.

ಕೋಷ್ಟಕ-01, 02 ಮತ್ತು 03 ಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ, ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಿಐ 583 ಎಂಎಂಎನ್ 2021, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ 11-01-2022 ರ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ದಿನಾಂಕ 08-11-2011 ರ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಧೃಢೀಕೃತ ನಾಡದೋಣಿ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವ 89 ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಜಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ಸಮಿತಿ ಸಭೆಯು ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ, 66 ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಹ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳೆಂದು, 6 ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅನರ್ಹ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳೆಂದು, 17 ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ 07 ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಮಿತಿ (CRZ) ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಸಭೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಧೃಢೀಕೃತ ನಾಡದೋಣಿ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನೈಜತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಇವರಿಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಲು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಇವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ನಮ್ಮ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶದ ಮೂಲಕ ದಿನಾಂಕ 08-11-2011 ರ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ 89 ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನಾಡದೋಣಿಗಳು ನೊಂದಣಿ ಆಗಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನೈಜತೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 66 ನಾಡದೋಣಿಗಳ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಅರ್ಹ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. 6 ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಅನರ್ಹವಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ, 17 ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ 07 ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಮಿತಿ (CRZ) ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಸಭೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ, 66 ಅರ್ಹ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೀಡಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ 07 ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸಲು ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿರುವ 17 ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ, PMMSY ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ದೋಣಿಯನ್ನು ನಿಷ್ಕ್ರಿಯಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಹೊಸ ದೋಣಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿರುವ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ದೋಣಿಗಳ Registration Certificate ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಮಗ ಅಥವಾ ಮಗಳ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂತಹ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರಿಗೆ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟವರಿಂದ ವರದಿ ಪಡೆದು ನಿಯಮಾನುಸಾರ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸಿದಾಗ ಸಭೆಯು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಿತು.

ಕೋಷ್ಟಕ-02 ಮತ್ತು 03 ಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ, ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಿಐ 583 ಎಂಎಂಎನ್ 2021, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ 11-01-2022 ರ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಯಾವುದೇ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲದ 19 ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅರ್ಜಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ಸಮಿತಿ ಸಭೆಯು ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ 18 ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅನರ್ಹ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳೆಂದು, 01 ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ 07 ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಮಿತಿ (CRZ) ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಸಭೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.



Nithin Kumar





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ಮಾನ್ಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ಸದರಿ 01 ಅರ್ಜಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರಣೆ ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ, ಸದರಿ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀ ವಿಠಲ ಎನ್ನುವವರು CRZ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ದಿಬ್ಬ ತೆರವುಗೊಳಿಸಲು ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದು 2020-21 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದಾಗ, ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪರಿಸರ ಮತ್ತು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಜ್ಞಾಪನ ದಿನಾಂಕ 08-11-2011 ರ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಯಂತೆ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸಿ ಸದರಿಯವರು SC/ST ಮೀಸಲಾತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಅನುಸೂಚಿತ ಜಾತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಸೂಚಿತ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟುಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ದೂರು ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ದಾಖಲಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸದರಿ ದೂರು ಅರ್ಜಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ 17-09-2021 ರಂದು ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ನಡೆಸಿ, ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ವಿಠಲ್ ರವರಿಗೆ ಸಿ.ಆರ್.ಝಾಡ್ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ದಿಬ್ಬ ತೆರವುಗೊಳಿಸಲು ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿಯ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಚೈತನ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುವಾಗುವುದೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿ, ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರಿಗೆ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೀಡಿ ಆದೇಶ ಹೊರಡಿಸಲು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಆಯೋಗವು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಿಐ 583 ಎಂಎಂಎನ್ 2021, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ 11-01-2022 ರ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸದರಿ ಅರ್ಜಿಯು ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗದಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ 07 ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಮಿತಿ (CRZ) ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅರ್ಜಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಸಭೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ಶ್ರೀ ವಿಠಲ್ ರವರಿಗೆ ಸಿ.ಆರ್.ಝಾಡ್ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ದಿಬ್ಬ ತೆರವುಗೊಳಿಸಲು ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ನೀಡಿ ಆದೇಶ ಹೊರಡಿಸಲು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಅನುಸೂಚಿತ ಜಾತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಸೂಚಿತ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟುಗಳ ಆಯೋಗವು ನಿರ್ದೇಶನ ನೀಡಿದ್ದು, ಸದರಿ ಅರ್ಜಿಯು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಿಐ 583 ಎಂಎಂಎನ್ 2021, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ 11-01-2022 ರ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗದೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾನೂನು ಕೊಡಕು ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಸಂಭವ ಇರುವ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಈ ಕುರಿತು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ಕೋರಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರ ಬರೆಯಲು ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದಾಗ ಸಭೆಯು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಿತು.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಅನುಸೂಚಿತ ಜಾತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಸೂಚಿತ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟುಗಳ ಆಯೋಗವು ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿಯ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಚೈತನ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುವಾಗುವುದೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂದಾಜು 300 ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು SC/ST/PH ರವರಿಗೆ ನಿಯಮಾನುಸಾರ ಶೇಕಡವಾರು ಮೀಸಲಾತಿ ನೀಡಲು ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಿಐ 583 ಎಂಎಂಎನ್ 2021, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ 11-01-2022 ರ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗದೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಕುರಿತು SC/ST/PH ರವರಿಗೆ ಸಿ.ಆರ್.ಝಾಡ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ವಿತರಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ಗಣಿ) ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ಕೋರಲು ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸಿದಾಗ ಸಭೆಯು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಿತು.



Nikhil Kumar





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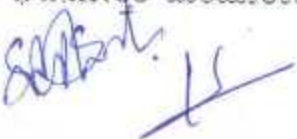

ಕೋಷ್ಟಕ-02 ಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಒಟ್ಟು 54 ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸಲು ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸಿ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾರಣ ನಮೂದಿಸಿ ಹಿಂಬರಹ ನೀಡಲು ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ತಿರಸ್ಕರಗೊಂಡ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರ ಪೈಕಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಿಐ 583 ಎಂಎಂಎನ್ 2021, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ 11-01-2022 ರ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುವ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮರು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಗೆ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದಿನ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಡಿಸಲು ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸಿದಾಗ ಸಭೆಯು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಿತು.

ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕರಾವಳಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ವಲಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ತಲಪಾಡಿ ಬಳಿ ವಿಜಯ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಎದುರುಗಡೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಸಿ.ಸಿ ಕ್ಯಾಮೆರಾಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಸಿ.ಸಿ.ಕ್ಯಾಮೆರಾ ಫೂಟೇಜ್ ಅನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಸದರಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಚರಿಸುವ ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ವಾಹನಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಚೆಕ್‌ಪೋಸ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಶಿಸ್ತು ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರಿಗೆ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಸಭೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಇವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ಮರಳು ತೆಗೆಯಲು ಬಳಸುವ ದೋಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ, ಜಿ.ಪಿ.ಎಸ್. ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ದಕ್ಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆದಾರರು ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಂತ ಖರ್ಚಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿ.ಸಿ. ಕ್ಯಾಮೆರಾಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ತೂಕದ ಅಳತೆ ಯಂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಸಭೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ತಲಪಾಡಿ ಬಳಿ ಇರುವ ವಿಜಯ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಎದುರು ಇರುವ ಸಿ.ಸಿ.ಕ್ಯಾಮೆರಾ ಫೂಟೇಜ್ ಅನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಅನಧಿಕೃತ ಮರಳು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಆಗಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಹ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಂತಹ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಶಿಸ್ತು ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರಿಗೆ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮರಳು ದಕ್ಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿ.ಸಿ. ಕ್ಯಾಮೆರಾಗಳನ್ನು ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆದಾರರೇ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು, ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಇತರೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಹ ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸಿ.ಸಿ.ಕ್ಯಾಮೆರಾಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಸಭೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆದಾರರು ಮರಳು ತೆಗೆಯಲು ಬಳಸುವ ದೋಣಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಜಿ.ಪಿ.ಎಸ್. ಅಳವಡಿಸಿ, ದೋಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಲೋಕೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಬಂದರು ಮತ್ತು ಒಳನಾಡು ಜಲ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಅಥವಾ ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ನೋಂದಣಿಯನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವಂತೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಪತ್ರ ಮುಖೇನ ಲಿಖಿತ ಸೂಚನೆ ನೀಡಲು ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸಿದಾಗ ಸಭೆಯು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಿತು.

ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಯವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ಸೋಮೇಶ್ವರ-ಉಳ್ಳಾಲ ಸಮುದ್ರ ತೀರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಧಿಕೃತ ಬೀಚ್ ಸ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ತೆಗೆಯುವುದನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಕಷ್ಟಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳ್ಳುತಂತಿ ಬೇಲಿ (Fencing) ಅಳವಡಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಸಮುದ್ರ ತೀರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ತೆಗೆಯುವುದನ್ನು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಸಭೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಸದರಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ ಅನಧಿಕೃತ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಹ ಮುಳ್ಳುತಂತಿ ಬೇಲಿ (Fencing) ಅಳವಡಿಸಲು ಕರಾವಳಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ವಲಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ತಂತಿ ಬೇಲಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಲು ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಖನಿಜ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾನ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಭರಿಸಬೇಕು. ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಭರಿಸಲು ಘಟನೋತ್ತರ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದು ಸಭೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.



Nikun Kumar







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ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಯವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ಫಲ್ಲುಣಿ ನದಿ ಪಾತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಧಿಕೃತ ಮರಳು ತೆಗೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ದೋಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಾಶಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ KIADB ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಮರಳು ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು ವಾಸಿಸುವ ಶೆಡ್‌ಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂದು ಸಭೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು KIADB ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರ ಬರೆದು, KIADB ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸದರಿ ಶೆಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಾಶಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು ಹಾಗೂ KIADB ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಮರಳು ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ನಡೆಯದಂತೆ ನಿಗಾ ವಹಿಸಲು ಪರಿಸರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದರು.

ಮುಂದುವರೆದು, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳು ದಕ್ಕಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆದಾರರು KLR Act ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸದರಿ ಜಾಗದ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ದರದ ಶೇಕಡಾ 10 ರಷ್ಟು ನೆಲಬಾಡಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ತಹಶೀಲ್ದಾರ್ ರವರ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾವತಿಸಬೇಕು ಹಾಗೂ ಮರಳು ದಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಹಾಯಕ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಕರಾವಳಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ವಲಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಗುರುತಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದಾಗ ಸಭೆಯು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಿತು.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ವಂದನೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಮರಳು ದಿಬ್ಬಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರವುಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಇರುವ ಟಿಲ್ಲಾ 07 ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಮಿತಿ (CRZ)	ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಪದನಾಮ	ಸಹಿ
ಮಾನ್ಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ.	ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು	
ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಕರಾವಳಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ವಲಯ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು.	ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ	
ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು	ಸದಸ್ಯರು	
ಪರಿಸರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು.	ಸದಸ್ಯರು	
ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್ ಎ ಪ್ರಭಾಕರ ಶರ್ಮಾ, ಕೆ.ಎ.ಎಸ್.(ನಿವೃತ್ತ), ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸಮಾಜದ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ	ಸದಸ್ಯರು	
ಶ್ರೀ ನಿತಿನ್ ಕುಮಾರ್, ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕಾ ಸಮುದಾಯದ (Fisher Folk) ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ	ಸದಸ್ಯರು	
ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು.	ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಾಧಿಕಾರಿ	



ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ
ದಂಡಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯವರ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯ,
ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ,
ಮಂಗಳೂರು - 575 001.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ



(ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ)

Deputy Commissioner &
District Magistrate's Office,
Dakshina Kannada District,
Mangaluru - 575 001.

ನಂ:ಎಂ.ಎಂ.ಸಿ/ಸಿ.ಆರ್/ಸಿ.ಆರ್.ಝಡ್/ಮರಳು/2022-23

ದಿನಾಂಕ 19-08-2022

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಕಾರ್ಯಪಡೆ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು.

ವಿಷಯ: ಕರಾವಳಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ವಲಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಧಿಕೃತ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ/ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ/ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿರಂತರಿಸುವ ಕುರಿತು.

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: 1.ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಆಪಜಿ 9 ಇಎಂ 2017, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿ:29-06-2022.
2.ದಿನಾಂಕ:08-08-2022ರಂದು ನಡೆದ ಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹಸಿರು ನ್ಯಾಯಮಂಡಳಿ(ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ವಲಯ)(NGT),ಚೆನ್ನೈ ಫೀತದ ಮೂಲ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:252/2017 ದಿನಾಂಕ:18-05-2022ರಂತೆ ರಚಿಸಿರುವ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಕಾರ್ಯಪಡೆಯ ಮೊದಲನೇ ಸಭೆಯ ನಡವಳಿ

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ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ:

ಕರಾವಳಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ವಲಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕಾ ದೋಣಿಗಳ ಸಂಚಾರಕ್ಕೆ ತಡೆ ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡುವ ಮರಳು ದಿಬ್ಬಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹಸಿರು ನ್ಯಾಯಮಂಡಳಿ (ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ವಲಯ) (NGT), ಚೆನ್ನೈ ಪೀತದ ಮೂಲ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:252/2017 ರ ಆದೇಶ ದಿನಾಂಕ:18-05-2022 ರ ಕಂಡಿಕೆ 73 (xiii) ರಂತೆ ಕಂದಾಯ, ಪೊಲೀಸ್, ಅರಣ್ಯ, ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್, ಕರಾವಳಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ವಲಯ (ಪರಿಸರ) ಹಾಗೂ ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧೀನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಕಾರ್ಯಪಡೆಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖದಂತೆ ಆದೇಶ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ತತ್ಸಂಬಂಧ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಕಾರ್ಯಪಡೆಯ ಮೊದಲನೇ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ದಿನಾಂಕ 08-08-2022 ರಂದು ನಡೆಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಧೀರ್ಘವಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹಸಿರು ನ್ಯಾಯಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಆದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿನ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಜರುಗಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಕರಾವಳಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ವಲಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಧಿಕೃತ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ/ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ/ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಉಪ ವಿಭಾಗ ಇವರ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ತನಿಖಾ ತಂಡವನ್ನು ಪುನರ್ ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.



ಕರಾವಳಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ವಲಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ, ಪ್ರತಿ ದಿನ ತನಿಖಾ ತಂಡದಲ್ಲಿ, ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ/ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ವರ್ಗದವರು ಪಾಲಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗಳು:

- ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕರಾವಳಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ವಲಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಅನಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ, ದೂರುಗಳು/ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳ ವಿವರ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತಿದೆ.

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ.	ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು	ಗಸ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕಾದ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳು
1	ಬಂಟ್ವಾಳ	ತುಂಬೆ, ಪುದು, ದೇವರಪಾಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು.
2'	ಮಂಗಳೂರು	ಅರ್ಕುಳ, ಕೂಕ್ಕೂರು, ಅಡ್ಕೂರು, ವಳಚ್ಚಿಲ್, ಫೈಸಲ್ ನಗರ, ಕೊಳೂರು, ಬಿಜಾಲು, ಕಲ್ಲಾಪು, ಇನ್ನೋಳಿ, ಪಾವೂರು, ಬಂಗ್ರಕೂಳೂರು ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು.
3	ಉಳ್ಳಾಲ	ಉಳ್ಳಾಲ, ತಲಪಾಡಿ, ಕೋಟೆಪುರ, ಬೆಟ್ಟಪಾಡಿ, ಸೋಮೇಶ್ವರ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು.
4	ಮುಲ್ಕಿ	ಅತಿಕಾರಿಬೆಟ್ಟು, ಮಾನಂಪಾಡಿ, ಬಪ್ಪನಾಡು ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು.

- ಕರಾವಳಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ವಲಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಹಾಗೂ ಇನ್ನಿತರೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಗಸ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಡೆಸಲು ಚಾಲಿತ ದಳದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ತಂಡದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಮಾಲೋಚಿಸಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತರಾಗುವುದು.
- ಅನಧಿಕೃತ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ/ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ/ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ, ನಿಯಮಾನುಸಾರ ತಂಡದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಂಡು, ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ಕ್ರಮದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಕರಾವಳಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ವಲಯ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಇವರಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
- ತನಿಖಾ ತಂಡವು ಅನಧಿಕೃತ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ/ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ/ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸುವ ಕುರಿತು ಗಸ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ, ಸಹಾಯಕ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಉಪವಿಭಾಗ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಇವರು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ನಡೆಸುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಡಳಿತದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವುದು.
- ತನಿಖಾ ತಂಡದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು ಅನಧಿಕೃತ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ/ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ/ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ವಾಹನಗಳು/ ಯಂತ್ರೋಪಕರಣಗಳು/ ಮರಳಿನ ದಾಸ್ತಾನನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣಾ ಸುಪರ್ದಿಗೆ ನೀಡಿ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಕರಾವಳಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ವಲಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದು.
- ತನಿಖಾ ತಂಡವು ಅನಧಿಕೃತ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ/ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ/ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ವಾಹನಗಳು/ ಯಂತ್ರೋಪಕರಣಗಳು/ ಮರಳಿನ ದಾಸ್ತಾನಿನ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಉಪ ಬಿಜಿಬಿ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿ ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿ 1994 ರನ್ವಯ ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಕ್ರಮ ವಹಿಸಿ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಕರಾವಳಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ವಲಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದು.
- ಪ್ರತಿ ದಿನದ ಗಸ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯದ ತನಿಖಾ ತಂಡವು ಅನಧಿಕೃತ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ/ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ/ ದಾಸ್ತಾನಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಂದ ಬರುವ ದೂರು ಕರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿ ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಪ್ರವೃತ್ತರಾಗಲು ಒಂದು ಮೊಬೈಲ್ (ದೂರವಾಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 9141036341) ಹೊಂದುವುದು. ಸದರಿ ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ದಿನದಂದು ತಂಡದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು ಸಹಾಯಕ

ಆಯುಕ್ತರ ಕಛೇರಿ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಉಪ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಖುದ್ದಾಗಿ ಪಡೆದು ಚಾಲನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಆ ದಿನದ ಗಸ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸಿ, ಸದರಿ ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಅನ್ನು ಸಹಾಯಕ ಆಯುಕ್ತರ ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿಸುವುದು. ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ದಿನ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ತಂಡವು ಗಸ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.

- ನಿಯೋಜಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಮಹಾನಗರ ಪಾಲಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ತಂಡದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು ಸಮಾಲೋಚಿಸಿ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಸಹಕರಿಸುವಂತೆ ತಿಳಿಸುವುದು.
- ಪ್ರತಿ ತನಿಖಾ ತಂಡವು ರಾತ್ರಿ ಗಸ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತವಾಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ/ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಮರುದಿನ ಅರ್ಧ ದಿನ ವಿಶ್ರಾಂತಿ ಪಡೆದು ನಂತರ ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ಹಾಜರಾಗಬಹುದು.

ತತ್ಸಂಬಂಧ, ಕರಾವಳಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ವಲಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಧಿಕೃತ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ/ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ/ ವಾಸ್ತಾನು ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಆದೇಶ.

ಆದೇಶ

ಹಾ|| ರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಕೆ ವಿ, ಭಾ.ಆ.ಸೇ., ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಕಾರ್ಯಪಡೆ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಅದ ನಾನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಕರಾವಳಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ವಲಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಧಿಕೃತ ಮರಳು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ/ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ/ ವಾಸ್ತಾನು ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತೆ ತನಿಖಾ ತಂಡವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ ತಕ್ಷಣದಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಆದೇಶ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದೆ.

ತನಿಖಾ ತಂಡ	ನೋಂದಾವರ	ಮಂಗಳವಾರ	ಬುಧವಾರ	ಗುರುವಾರ	ಶುಕ್ರವಾರ	ಶನಿವಾರ	ರವಿವಾರ
ತಂಡದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು	ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು (ಪರಿಸರ), ಮಂಗಳೂರು 9482507212	ಬಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ 9449017324	ಕಾರ್ಯಪಾಲಕ ಅಭಿಯಂತರರು PWD 9900264230	ಹಿರಿಯ ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿ (ಪಾಲಿತವಳ), ಗಣಿ & ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆ 9008599523	ಕಾರ್ಯಪಾಲಕ ಅಭಿಯಂತರರು ಪ.ಸಿ.ಸ ಇಲಾಖೆ 9480813131	ಪರಿಸರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು KSPCB 9448268171	ಸಹಾಯಕ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು 9448134012
	ವಲಯ ಅರಣ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಮಂಗಳೂರಿ 9845732332	ವಲಯ ಅರಣ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಮಂಡವಳ್ಳಿ 9483383467	ಶ್ರೀ ಪ್ರಶಾಂತ್ ಜೈ ವಲಯ ಅರಣ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು 9620426901	ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್, ಮಂಗಳೂರು 9480862110	ಶ್ರೀ ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಖಾದರ್, ಸಹಾಯಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಪಾಲಕ ಅಭಿಯಂತರ, ಮಹಾನಗರ ಪಾಲಿಕೆ 9448216005	ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್, ಮಂಗಳೂರಿ 8217830169	ಶ್ರೀ ಕರಣ್ ಗೌಡ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಪಾಲಕ ಅಭಿಯಂತರ, ಮಹಾನಗರ ಪಾಲಿಕೆ 7760862490
ಸದಸ್ಯರು	ಕಂದಾಯ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಗುರುವಾರ ಹೋಬಳಿ	ಕಂದಾಯ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ವಿ ಹೋಬಳಿ	ಕಂದಾಯ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ವಿ ಹೋಬಳಿ	ಕಂದಾಯ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಸುರತ್ಕಲ್ ಹೋಬಳಿ	ಕಂದಾಯ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಮೂಲ್ಕಿ ಹೋಬಳಿ	ಕಂದಾಯ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಮಂಡವಳ್ಳಿ ಹೋಬಳಿ	ಕಂದಾಯ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಪಾಕೋಮಂಗಲೂರು ಹೋಬಳಿ

ಉಪ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರ ತಂಡ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು	ಉಪ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರ ತಂಡ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು	ಉಪ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರ ತಂಡ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು	ಉಪ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರ ತಂಡ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು	ಉಪ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರ ತಂಡ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು	ಉಪ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರ ತಂಡ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು	ಉಪ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರ ತಂಡ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು
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ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಕಾರ್ಯಸಭೆ
ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು

ಇವರಿಗೆ,

ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ

Item Nos. 04&05

Court No. 1

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

(By Video Conferencing)

Original Application No. 307/2022

(With report dated 11.10.2022)

In re: News item published in The Hindu dated 26.04.2022 titled **"Flow of industrial effluents into Phalguni results in fish kill"****WITH**

Original Application No. 572/2022

Anil Kumar Sastry

Applicant

Versus

State of Karnataka

Respondent

Date of hearing: 21.11.2022

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ADARSH KUMAR GOEL, CHAIRPERSON
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ARUN KUMAR TYAGI, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE PROF. A. SENTHIL VEL, EXPERT MEMBER
HON'BLE DR. AFROZ AHMAD, EXPERT MEMBER**

Respondent: Mr. Mukesh Kumar, Advocate for KSPCB

ORDER

1. The matter has been put up in the light of captioned media report to the effect that hundreds of fish were found dead and floating in Phalguni (Gurupura) river, downstream the Malavoor vented dam, following flow of industrial and domestic effluent into the river. The administration has remained mute to the happening. The photographs in the media report suggest that color of the river has turned black due to

the effluents released by the industries in Baikampady industrial area in Mangalore, Dakshina Kannada, Karnataka.

2. Vide order dated 29.04.2022, the Tribunal constituted a five-member joint Committee comprising of Regional Officers of MoEF&CC and CPCB, Bengaluru, State PCB, Director, Fisheries, Karnataka and District Magistrate, Dakshina Kannada District to undertake site visit, ascertain factual position and furnish a report to this Tribunal. It was further directed that identified polluters may be put to notice of these proceedings so that they can file their response, if any.

3. The operative part of the order is reproduced below:-

"2. We have considered the matter. Prima facie, it appears that untreated effluents are being discharged in the river in question by the industries in the area, without any regulation by the concerned statutory authorities in violation of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

3. Accordingly, it appears to be necessary to ascertain facts and ensure remedial action for enforcement of Rule of Law, protection of environment and bio-diversity. The stretch of Phalguniriver may be treated as polluted river stretch for formulation and execution of restoration plan, defining timelines and budgetary backup. Field survey be conducted to identify sewage and industrial effluent entering into the said river. Target for restoration of water quality is required to be at level of Class B of Primary Water Quality Criteria.

*4. We constitute a five-member joint Committee comprising of the Regional Officers of MoEF&CC and CPCB Bengaluru, State PCB, Director, Fisheries, Karnataka and District Magistrate, Dakshina Kannada District. The State PCB will be the nodal agency for coordination and compliance. The Committee may meet within two weeks and undertake visit to the site. It will be open to members of the Committee to participate online except for site visit. The Committee may interact with the stakeholders, ascertain the cause of the incident and suggest remedial measures. **If polluters are identified, they may be put to notice so that they can file their response, if any, before this Tribunal.** Based on the observations during the proceedings of the Committee, **the statutory regulators may take remedial action, following due process of law.** A factual and action taken report may be filed within two months by e-mail at judicial-ngt@gov.in preferably in the form of searchable PDF/ OCR Support PDF and not in the form of Image PDF with a copy to the identified polluters for their response."*

4. In pursuance of above, the joint Committee has filed its report on 11.10.2022 after undertaking visit to the site, collecting water samples and getting them analyzed finding that pollution is caused by the industries and the Municipal Corporation. However, the identified polluters do not appear to have been notified about these proceedings nor adequate remedial action taken.

5. Relevant extracts from the report are:-

“3.1: Observations of the Committee:

3.1.1: General Observations:

- ✚ *Residential/ commercial developments on either side of the river and, no UGD in certain areas. Even in sewerred areas, there is missing links/ gaps.*
- ✚ *Major and minor storm water drains were observed to be joining the river and **plenty of Organic load was observed at Kudroli, SulthanBatteri, Dambel, Kulur Church and ELF Gas. Map showing storm water drains joining Gurupurariver at different locations is enclosed as Annexure-11.***
- ✚ ***Solid waste was found floating in the storm water drains which joined the river.***
- ✚ ***Dumping/disposal of sewage collected from Hotels and selected industries and from other residential areas through Cess Pool at selected places along the banks of river back water, which needs a proper investigation.***
- ✚ *Upstream of the Gurupurariver about 6 K.M. from Baikampady industrial area is built a vented dam which is the drinking water source for MaravooruGramapanchayath limit. The dam was built in the year 2016-17. Since the construction of the dam, the river doesn't get minimum flow and **during summer seasons fish kill incidents are happening in the river during summer seasons due to build-up of organic load as a result of inadequate flushing.** It's only during the rainy season that the dam overflow reaches the river.*

3.1.2: Observations near Baikampady Industrial Area

:Major water intensive industries in the Baikampady industrial area have provided inhouse ETP and some of them have Zero liquid discharge (ZLD).

- ✚ ***Few small industries generating less waste water are yet to install ETP and STP.***

- ✚ **Sullage/sewage is being discharged to Storm water drain from many Godowns, commercial establishments, hotels and some small industries, Labourquarter's/shed. Etc.**
- ✚ **No proper collection mechanism for Municipal and other Solid Waste in Baikampady industrial area. Solid waste heaps dumped along road sides were observed. Photos enclosed as Annexure-12.**
- ✚ **Construction debris and solid waste is being disposed at ODC Road to Jokatte at the bank of the back water of Gurupura River.**
- ✚ **The Back water /Creek at the Baikampady Industrial area is blocked and the water is stagnated, there is no easy flushing.**
- ✚ **During random inspection of industries in the Baikampady industrial area by KSPCB officials, it is observed that the following industries are discharging untreated effluents to the storm water drain, some of them in spite of having ETP facilities.**

Table 2: Details of Industries in Baikampady Industrial Area discharging untreated effluents along with action taken:

Sl No.	Name and address of the industries	Activity	Action initiated by the KSPCB
1	M/s Ocean Proteins, Plot No. 281/282, Baikampady Industrial Area, Mangaluru, D K District-575 011.	Fish processing(Surimi)	Personal hearing held and action being initiated to close down the industry and to file criminal case
2	M/s R.K. Industries, Plot No.191-A Baikampady Industrial Area, Mangalore, D K District-575 011.	Vehicular Servicestation	Notice of proposed directions to close down the industry is issued.
3.	M/s Shree Gurudev ServiceStation, Plot No. 102, Near Canara Steel Industry, Industrial Area,Baikampady, Mangaluru,Dakshina Kannada	Tanker washing /vehicular Servicestation	
4	M/s Stems and Leaves International, Plot No.162-C, Baikampady Industrial Area, Mangalore, D.K District-575011	Granite cutting and polishing	Notice of proposed directions (NPD) to close down the industry is issued
5	M/s Viceroy Exports India Pvt. Ltd., Plot No.55, Baikampady Industrial Area, Mangalore, D.K District-575011.	Fish Processing (Freezing andExport)	
6	M/s Sunrise Mats, Plot No. 6-16, Baikampady Industrial Estate Area, Mangalore, D.K., District-575011	Plastic wastereprocessing and mat making	Restraining order and NPD issued

7	M/s Marine Food Packers, Industrial Area, Baikampady, Mangaluru, Karnataka 575011	Fish Processing (Freezing and Export)	Show cause notice is issued
8	M/s A. K. Veneers Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 449, Industrial Area, Baikampady, Mangaluru, D. K. District	Plywood and Veneers manufacturing	Show cause notice is issued

Subsequent to the issue of show cause notices/ Notice of proposed directions/restraining orders, **some industries have rectified the problems and initiated action for providing STP/ETP. Industries who have continued the violations even after issue of Notice of proposed directions, KSPCB is in the process of initiating further course of action as per Law.**

4.0 Based on Literature: Literature review from various researchers reveals that the incidence of river blackening and fish kill at times is not a very uncommon phenomenon and this bio-geochemical phenomenon has been most of the times co-related to presence of high organic load and inadequate tidal flushing especially in summers. High organic load quickly depletes the dissolved oxygen leading to anaerobic conditions. The anaerobic microbes degrade the dissolved organics which may further react with minerals in water and sediment forming black precipitates. A copy of one of the research review paper published by Zhiwei Leian *et al.*, 2018 on subject matter is enclosed for kind reference as **Annexure-13**.

5.0 Conclusions and Recommendations:

1. The Committee from the Monitoring results and from other available data is of the opinion that the present fish kill is an isolated, very small one possibly by the Organic/ Sewage load dumped in this particular location leading to oxygen stress during summer season.
2. There was no fish kill in the main Gurupura river, fish kill has happened in the stagnant pockets of the storm water drain leading to the river. Measured Dissolved oxygen levels at locations of fish death (along the two stagnant pockets of storm water drain) were 0.8mg/l and 0.9 mg/l, whereas, at the point where storm water joined the river, DO level was 4 mg/l, which shows that the fish death must have occurred due to inadequate tidal flushing in the creek/storm water drain resulting in low D.O levels.
3. The Committee has also observed that there is no traces of any discharge of industrial effluent in that Storm Water Drain in which fish kill has occurred.
4. Committee has observed entry of domestic sewage all along the river through Storm Water Drains; this needs an urgent attention by Mangaluru City Corporation (MCC).
5. There is no Underground drainage (UGD) facility with terminal Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) in Baikampady industrial area to take care of sewage/sullage discharge from Godown,

commercial establishments, hotels and some small industries, Labour quarter's/sheds. etc. Responsible organisations like KIADB and Mangaluru City Corporation (MCC) are required to initiate action to construct a proper UGD system with terminal sewage treatment plant.

6. Mangaluru City Corporation also has to initiate action for treatment and disposal of sewage generated from the area around the Baggundi lake such as, MSEZ RR colony, Angaragundi, Kudumbur Villages so as to prevent joining of untreated sewage into Baggundilake thereby to Gurupura river.
7. Action plan for Sl No.4,5 and 6 along with cost estimate and timelines shall be prepared by MCC and KIADB and necessary funds have to be released by Urban Development Department, Government of Karnataka and CEO, KIADB respectively for undertaking the above work.
8. Town Panchayath, Bajpe and GramaPanchayath, Jokatte are unsewered area along the catchment of the river Gurupura. Chief Officer, Bajpe has to take action for treatment and disposal of sewage generated in the area near airport and Bajpe village to avoid entering of sewage into the storm water drain ultimately joining the Gurupurariver and PDO, Grama Panchayat, Jokatte has to take action for treatment and disposal of Sewage generated from Jokatte areas. Directions have to be issued to DMA and CEO, ZP to release necessary funds required for undertaking the STP work.
9. There is no proper Solid waste collection mechanism in the Baikampady industrial Area. Construction debris (C and D waste) and solid waste including plastic waste are being dumped everywhere across the industrial area including the bank of the back water of Gurupura River. KIADB and Mangaluru City Corporation (MCC) being responsible agencies are required to initiate action to bring in a proper collection mechanism of Municipal solid waste/C and D /plastic and other types of waste and create awareness too in co-ordination with Industrial Associations.
10. There were lot of complaints in Media and by Industries Association that cess pool operators are discharging sewage through tankers and dumping/discharging indirectly in to rivers. Committee suggests that KIADB, MCC, ZP, PRED, Industrial Association and Police shall have to install CCTV Camera at Strategic locations in their respective jurisdiction to prevent any unauthorized/illegal dumping of waste water/sewage/solid waste in to the river.
11. The Committee suggests that the Minor Irrigation department who is in charge of protecting the river boundaries shall initiate steps to conduct a comprehensive survey on river encroachment along with other line departments such as, Revenue, CRZ, MCC and corresponding Town/Grama Panchayats and take appropriate action on the encroachers.

12. *Upstream of the Gurupura river a vented dam is built, which is the drinking water source for Maravooru Grama Panchayat and 14 other villages. Since the construction of the dam, the river doesn't get minimum flow and during summer seasons fish kill incidents are happening in the river during summer seasons due to build-up of organic load as a result of inadequate flushing. Zilla Panchayat, PRED, Mangalore Officials will have to submit compliance to conditions imposed during clearance of vented dam.*
13. *KSPCB to ensure Zero Liquid Discharge in all the industries and establishment of ETP in all small-scale industries irrespective of effluent quantity.*
14. *KSPCB has listed out few non-complying industries which are habituated to discharge into storm water drains in spite of some of them having the ETP units. Continuous monitoring of such non-complying industries followed by action as per law shall be initiated by KSPCB on priority.*
15. *KSPCB to take up strengthening of its laboratory at Mangaluru, adequate manpower to be deployed and upgrade the laboratory with advanced equipments."*

6. From the report, it is self-evident that sources of pollution include dumping of solid waste and discharge of untreated sewage and effluent by the local bodies, hotels and industries. There is no collection mechanism for municipal waste, construction debris and preventing discharge of untreated effluents. In spite of such gross violations which amount to serious offences, the State Pollution Board who act as the custodian of environmental law does not appear to have performed its statutory functions of fixing accountability of the violators by initiating prosecution, stopping polluting activity and fixing liability on polluter pays principle for past violations. Even identified industries have not been suitably dealt with resulting in failure of rule of law. It further appears that at the joining point at backwater of Gurupura river, mangroves have been damaged. Cess pools are operated in the river catchment and discharge through tankers is also not ruled out. Absence of underground drainage and lack of connectivity to the existing STPs/not setting up required STPs appears to be patent. Existing STPs at

Mangaluru appear to be underutilized. We fail to understand reasons for such failure of the statutory regulators. Vide order dated 18.11.2022 in OA No. 383/2022, *In re : News item published in the Newspaper named, DHNS, Mangaluru dated: 15th May, 2022, titled "Officials term disclouring of water in beaches as algal bloom"*, the Tribunal observed:-

"5. We note that as per status report about waste management filed by the State of Karnataka on 12.10.2022 in O.A. No. 606/2018, *In re: Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and other environmental issues*, there are four STPs at Mangalore - Pachanady (8.75 MLD), Kavoov (43.50 MLD), Surathkal (16.50 MLD) and Bajal (20 MLD) which are underutilized. The Tribunal has directed Karnataka State to bridge gaps in waste management for which compensation has been levied for restoration measures by ring-fencing an amount of Rs. 2900 crores. The relevant extract from the order is reproduced below:-

"61.....XXX.....XXX.....XXX"

(iii) *Admitted gap in generation and scientific handling of waste has resulted in damage to the environment and public health for which the State of Karnataka is liable to pay compensation of Rs. 2900 crores as per details already mentioned above (para 58). The amount of compensation is to be utilized for restoration measures preferably by evolving a suitable centralized single window mechanism by the Chief Secretary, Karnataka in the light of above observations in paras 31 to 34 & 38 to 51 above. The laid down timelines need to be strictly adhered to and monitored."*

7. Thus, there is immediate need for remedial action for protection of environment. The joint Committee already constituted, with addition of nominee of NCSCM and NIO, Goa, may prepare an action plan in light of its report and above observations within one month. It will be at liberty to co-opt any other Expert/Institution and interact with the stakeholders. The action plan may include immediate stopping of sources of pollution and fixing accountability of the industries, Mangalore Municipal Corporation and KIADB for past violations. The action plan may be executed within one month thereafter.

8. An action taken report may specify the gap in sewage generation in the catchment and its treatment, latest compliance status by the violators and remedial measures taken, if any, as on 31.01.2023. The report may be filed before this Tribunal by e-mail at judicial-ngt@gov.in preferably in the form of searchable PDF/ OCR Support PDF and not in the form of Image PDF on or before 15.02.2023. A copy of the action taken report may be placed on the website of the State PCB with intimation to the violators by email that if they wish to respond to the report before this Tribunal, they may do so within two weeks thereafter by e-mail at judicial-ngt@gov.in preferably in the form of searchable PDF/ OCR Support PDF.

List for further consideration on 14.03.2023.

A copy of this order be forwarded to the Regional Officers of MoEF&CC and CPCB Bengaluru, State PCB, Director, Fisheries, Karnataka, District Magistrate, Dakshina Kannada District, NCSCM and NIO, Goa by email for compliance.

Adarsh Kumar Goel, CP

Arun Kumar Tyagi, JM

Prof. A. Senthil Vel, EM

Dr. Afroz Ahmad, EM

November 21, 2022
Original Application No. 307/2022&
Original Application No. 572/2022
SN

OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF DR. ASIR RAMESH, Scientist – E, National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM) Chennai - MEMBER OF THE MEETING AND JOINT INSPECTION REPORT CONSTITUTED BY THE NGT O.A. NO.592/2022.

1. Program Schedule based on the events arranged by the KPCB, Nodal Agency for coordination and compliance

Sl. No	Event	Lead
1	Introduction preliminary information about O.A. NO.592/2022	Deputy Commissioner, DK
2	Details background of the O.A. NO.592/2022	Mr. Ramesh, Environmental Officer, KPCB
3	Secretary & Members of Traditional River Fishermen Association (TRFA, DK)	President & Secretary TRFA, DK
4	Roadside Joint Inspection of the Palguni and Netravathi River	Lead by KPCB and Officials. Members of TRFA, DK

2. Observations

- i. In the meeting and Joint Inspection, the TRFA President, Secretary, and Members expressed their traditional dependency on the river fisheries including fin fishes, shellfishes, and shrimps for subsistence living. Many scientific studies have confirmed surface soil has organic carbon, and nutrients supporting the replenishment of planktonic organisms which are important for the organisms supporting the growth and reproduction of fishery. The fishery is the major livelihood and employment opportunity of the Members of TRFA, DK hence, they fear sand bar removal. The inter-spatial space of the subsurface soil possesses various kinds of worms (polychaetes, nematodes, and other meiofauna and macrofauna) that are the food for economically important finfish and shellfishes are disturbed due to the Sand Bar removal. Subsurface sand contains food for many larval fishes which have been removed or facing continuous deposition due to upstream sand bar removals, the fish breeding grounds are disturbed.

Hence, the reduction of captured fish quality and quantity has been experienced by the TRFA, DK Members.

- ii. The surface sand of the estuary is a suitable habitat for the clams (Bivalves) that have been extracted during sand bar removal processes which reduced its population growth distribution along with other fisheries in the Palguni and Netravathi Rivers. The clam fishery is an important protein source being harvested and marketed in this region. About 70 families totally depend on the clam fishery in Palguni and Netravathi however, during the CORONA pandemic period, about 1000 families harvested the clams for their family to compensate for animal protein requirements when the Non-Vegetarian stalls were closed.
- iii. Fishermen have also mentioned that due to deepening in the name of Sand Bar removal, the TRFA, DK Members Patta lands of fishermen were also been eroded and submerged inside the Palguni and Netravathi rivers. Erosion and sand bar removal sends extra sediment downstream, which can change the river's course and disrupt the course of water movement in the river and disturb the navigation between the sea to the river. Removal of sand around the mangroves and banks of the river increases the erosion rate of the Palguni and Netravathi river / estuarine complex. Members of TRFA, DK are worrying subsequent permission for Sand Bar removal in Palguni and Netravathi shall lead to poverty, loss of livelihood, and unemployment.
- iv. The Committee on Standardization of the Methodology for Demarcation of HTL/LTL and Coastal Zone Management Plan Preparation (CZMP) "defines" Sand Bars (SB) are submerged ridges of detrital sediments which are larger and less regularly spaced than ripple marks. They are formed typically in shallow epicontinental or shelf waters by waves and currents. They are found singly or together and internally laminated. Bars are named by their positions / offshore bar, and bay bar. Bars are generally submerged during high tides. They are generally parallel to the shore. The waves generated by onshore winds blowing from the direction transverse to the shore, when they approach the shore, where the water is relatively shallow on the continental shelf are likely to erode sediments from the submarine floor¹. MoEF&CC Memorandum dated 24/02/2011, 09/06/2011 and 08/11/2011 Instructions and Guidelines are based on the above definition which is also being used for HTL / LTL and CZMP preparation in all coastal States and UTs. (¹Reference: NCSCM, 2015. *Manual on Demarcation of High Tide Line and Low Tide Line and preparation of CZMP of the Coast of India. NCSCM Technical Report Series 23 B. Pages 1-88*).

- v. During our Joint Committee Inspection, we have not seen any Sand Bars or islets disturbing the navigation of the fishing community. However, we have seen hillocks of mined fresh sands with live clams on the banks of the river at three places which have about 10 tonnes quantity each (Fig.1). Officials of Karnataka State Govt informed us that the activities are unapproved which is a violation of CRZ Notification 2011.

Fig.1



- vi. Information collected from scientific organisations on bathymetric surveys conducted in Palguni and Netravathi estuarine complex shows the rivers have a depth of <-8 to -25 ft (Fig.2&3). The bathymetry maps show that the fishermen of TRFA, DK have wide and deep passages to move their crafts and gears even Sand Bars (SB = Para 2 (iv) above) have formed inside the river. If Sand Bars (SB = Para 2 (iv) above) create problems for the TRFA, DK fishing community, they shall submit the complaints to State Fisheries Department, State Environment Department, or State Geology Department. The release of licenses to the non-members has been objected by TRFA, DK.

Even the Sand Bar (SB = Para 2 (iv) above) removal request raised by the community, the request shall be overseen by the technical committee to take a decision and guide to suggest the area, quantity, methods (traditional), and laborers (fishing family) remove the Sand Bar (SB = Para 2 (iv) above). In addition, SCZMA approval and constitution of monitoring committees' roles and responsibilities shall support the participation of TRFA, DK and conserve the river ecosystems. The selected TRFA, DK Members appointed for Sand Bar (SB = Para 2 (iv) above) removal shall be widely published on the Government website to

encourage transparency civic engagement, and accountability of the Sand Bar (SB = Para 2 (iv) above) removal exercise, if required in the future.

Fig- 2

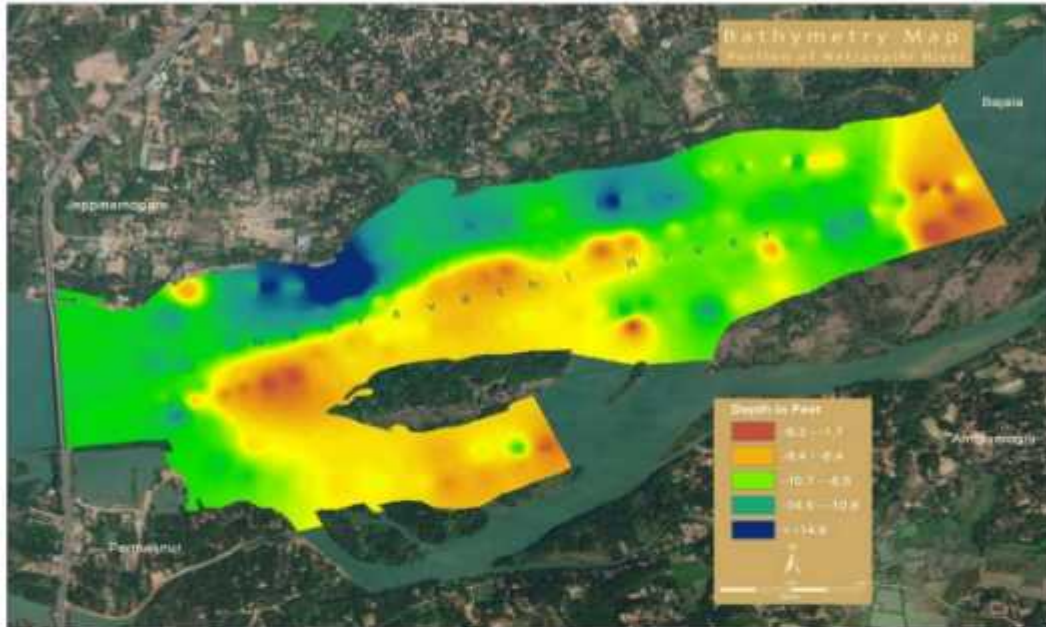
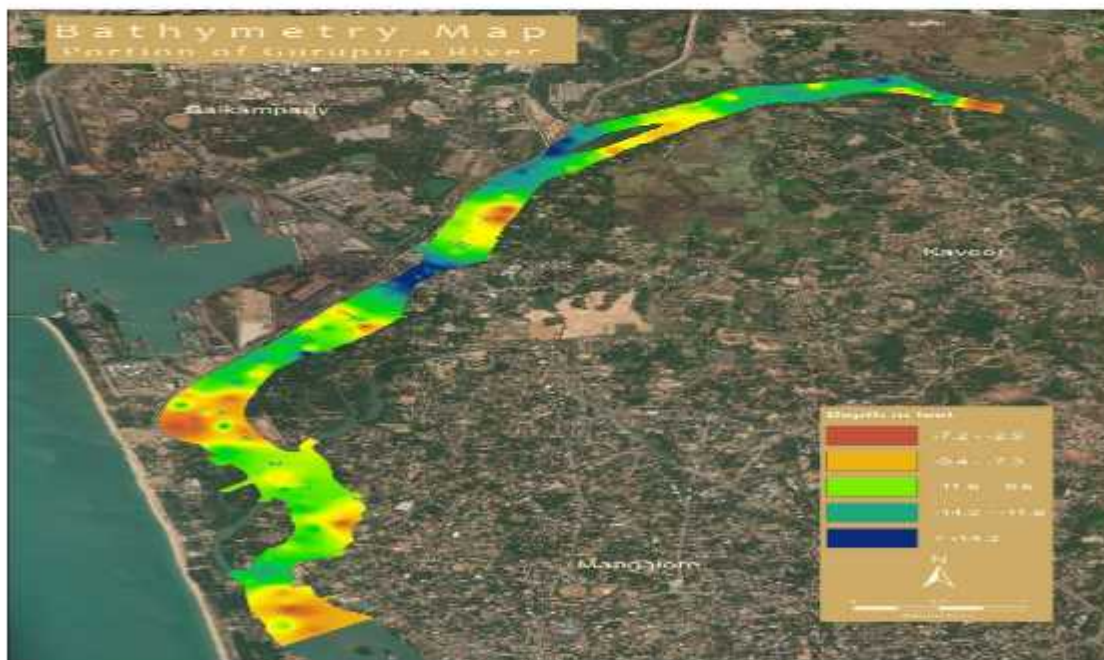


Fig-3



- vii. Pollution discharges of the industries such as Ruchigold Oil (Palmolein Oil refinery) Company located in Thokkur, and Sewage discharge in Koluru and Panchinagar by Mangalore Municipal Corporation are not only deteriorating water quality but also creating health hazards including skin

diseases to the fishing community. Women involved in clam (shell) collection for food also have informed the discharges of Mangalore Chemical and Fertilizer, Panambur have killed the clams in the creeks nearby. We have been informed there were boat-breaking industries near the river mouth areas of the Palguni and Netravathi rivers which are discarding toxic and non-degradable materials that spoil the water quality, environmental quality, and scenic beauty of the river. Scientific information on the water quality of the Palguni and Netravathi rivers is not readily available from the research organisations and also from open sources of information hence, it is very difficult to decide the various pollution complaints in the area.

- viii. Based on the NCSCM observations there is no need for Sand Bar (SB = Para 2 (iv) above) removal required at present in the Palguni and Netravathi rivers. If Sand Bar (SB = Para 2 (iv) above) removal is required in near future, Members of TRFA, DK may be permitted under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme. National Institutions shall conduct bathymetry, water quality, fishery, ecology, and socio-economics surveys to support governing the estuarine complex. Research studies that link rivers, estuaries and sea shall be encouraged in the local research organisations with the involvement of National Level Research Organisations to provide a basic understanding of the status of the Palguni and Netravathi rivers. Blue economic activities in Palguni and Netravathi rivers shall be initiated by replenishing the fishery stock using sea ranching using Mangalore Fisheries College in association with the National Level Organisations. Women empowerment to the Families and Members of TRFA, DK by skill development for generating income through oyster culture, crab fattening, algal culture, and cage culture of fisheries Palguni and Netravathi rivers shall reduce the fishing pressure in this area and enhance gender equality through Blue economy visions of the Government.

3. Recommendations

I - Sand Bar / Sand mining

- i. The Committee on Standardization of the Methodology for Demarcation of HTL/LTL and Coastal Zone Management Plan Preparation (CZMP) definition of Sand Bars (SB = (Para 2 (iv) above) shall be followed in SB removal policies and decisions
- ii. Unapproved sand mining in the Palguni and Netravathi rivers should be stopped

- iii. Activities in CRZ-IV areas, which are regulated or permissible, shall be dealt with by the Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change for CRZ clearance, based on the recommendation of the concerned Coastal Zone Management Authority. The Sand Bar (SB = (Para 2 (iv) above) removal activities are also under the purview of MoEF&CC hence, the above activity should be cleared by MoEF&CC
- iv. Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining (2021) issued by the Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change shall be followed to govern the sand mining issues

II - Pollution abatement and erosion prevention

- i. Industrial effluent discharge into the Palguni and Netravathi rivers should be stopped immediately. Industries bordering the Palguni and Netravathi rivers and Mangalore Municipal Corporation shall discharge the pollutants-free water after treatment. CPCB Guidelines for Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs)[2021] shall be followed to establish the same
- ii. Boat dismantling/breaking wastes should not be dumped into the Palguni and Netravathi rivers. The dismantling units should be developed skills in the circular economy to reduce, reuse and recycle the waste using green economy opportunities and supply chains for recycling
- iii. To stop erosion in the river banks, soft measures such as mangrove plantation in suitable areas shall be conducted along the estuarine banks involving the local communities

III - Alternative opportunities

- i. Avenues to enhance tourism activities in the water bodies homestay tourism shall be identified to increase the tourist flow and to generate income and alternative employment for the local communities to reduce fishing pressure in the Palguni and Netravathi rivers
- ii. Develop blue economy opportunities for the coastal communities including traditional fishing women in Palguni and Netravathi rivers to enhance gender equality

IV - Research and Development and Capacity building activities

- i. Fishery assessments in the Palguni and Netravathi rivers shall be conducted to support sea ranching activities to replenish the fin fish and shellfish stock that which population is disturbed and harvested. Train the Members of and TRFA, DK in sea ranching activities and involve them in fish stock monitoring and management activities to take responsibility to conserve the rare fishery resources
- ii. Capacity building to undertake sustainable aquaculture ensuring environmental safeguards with regard to discharge/ draining of effluents from the aquaculture farms
- iii. Conduct carrying capacity studies on Palguni and Netravathi rivers to limit and sustainable utilisation the natural resources using National level Institutes / Organisations
- iv. A detailed study on Palguni and Netravathi estuarine complex shall be conducted. National-level organisations shall execute the studies on sand bars, and bathymetry of the Palguni and Netravathi estuarine complex. In addition, the National level organisations conduct studies to generate baseline geological, physical, chemical, biological, and socio-economic data for sustainable management. Local research and academic organisations shall also be involved in practicing database generation and continuous monitoring of Palguni and Netravathi estuarine complex.

The College of Fisheries

Mangalore, India



Dr Shivakumar M., M.F.Sc., Ph.D.
Dean (Fisheries)

No: CoF/Dean/Compt.- 07/2022-23/Date: 28-10-2022

To,
The Deputy Director
Department of Mines and Geology
Mangalore

Dear Sir,

Sub: Request for Funding support for "River Mouth Project"-reg.

Ref.: 1. Orders of Hon'ble NGT, Principal Bench, New Delhi/219/2022 dt. 25.4.22
2. Govt. Order No. FEE 01EAA 2022 dt. 29.6.22

While drawing the attention of the above mentioned two references, the College of Fisheries, Mangalore was one of the committee members to review the status of sand removal in the rivers of Netravati and Gurupur and its impact on the fishermen communities. After a field visit and the interaction with the community and other stake holders, we feel that there must be a continuous study in the said area and initiate livelihood improvement activities while educating the primary stakeholders.

Hence, this service project "**Fishermen Community Development in the River Mouths of Netravati and Gurupur Rivers (Project River Mouth)**" is proposed for an year with estimated budget of **Rs. 11.50 lakhs**. This projects aims at development of scientific evidences and offer scientific management strategies which builds confidence among stakeholders and increased faith on the competent authorities. Kindly accept the proposal and oblige.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully

(Shivakumar M)
Dean (Fisheries)
College of Fisheries
Mangaluru - 575 002

CWC to:

1. The Principal Secretary to the Government, Dept. of Forest, Ecology and Environment, GoK
2. The Deputy Commissioner, Dakshina Kannada Welfare, KVAFSU, Bidar
3. The Regional Director (Environment), Dept. of Forest, Ecology and Environment, DK

Project on

**Fishermen Community Development
in the River Mouths of Netravati and Gurupur
Rivers**

-Project River Mouth-

Submitted to:

**Department of Mines and Geology
Mangalore for **funding support****



Dr Shivakumar Magada

The Dean, College of Fisheries, Mangalore, India
+91-99457 83906/deanfisheries@gmail.com

Executive Summary

- Aquatic ecosystems are facing severe threat than the ever, because of the changes in the demography, pollution, sand removal, over exploitation, dumping and such other anthropogenic activities are impacting the ecosystem. And if this continues, they reach the irreversible point and the entire ecosystem becomes barren and dead.
- Sand removal in the rivers and river mouth is one such activities which has affected the ecosystem, livelihood and the environment significantly. This calls for an immediate attention of all the stakeholders and draw a road map for judicious exploitation of resources.
- In spite of knowing the impacts of sand removal on fish and fisheries and its effect on livelihoods, it calls for a seasonal bathymetric observation, continuous study of physico-chemical parameters, fish breeding zones, population dynamics of intertidal organisms, mussels and oysters and draw scientific and evidence-based correlation to draw a management strategy.
- Department of Aquatic Environment Management in association with Department of Fisheries Resources Management and Department of Fisheries Economics, Statistics and Extension, College of Fisheries, Mangalore will take the sponsor from the Development and Management departments and run the service project on a revolving fund mode.
- This project aims to take the bench mark status of the said ecosystems, and bathymetric studies will be carried out to identify the sand deposition pattern, identification of ecological sensitive zones and advise the competent authorities and stakeholders on right sites for sand removal and advises on the quantity of the sand that can be harvested each year.
- Along with the above said activities, marking of river bends, shallow waters, river ranching with brackishwater fish and shrimp, and community training on alternative livelihoods. This informed handholding will not only resolve the conflicts, it also builds the trust among government bodies and among stakeholders.
- The present study focuses on the investigation of river bed characteristics and quantification of suspended sediment contrition by surveying the riverbed, bottom topography and collection of water sediment samples respectively. It also aims at study of shallow and deep areas of the rivers to protect, preserve and conserve the riverine ecosystem and save the life of riverbank dwellers and to minimize the property damage. This study also provides the recommendations for long-term management of sand extraction and emphasize on the monitoring plans on the riverbed profile changes and sediment transport capacity to evaluate the long-term effect of mining activities both up and down stream of sand mining areas of the rivers.

Fishermen Community Development in the River Mouths of Netravati and Gurupur Rivers

Rivers are vital part of the ecosystem and offers wide range of services to the mankind. Deforestation, construction of dams, anicuts, hydel projects, blocking of waterways, upstream pollution, sand mining, global warming, pollution and such other anthropogenic activities making the rivers vulnerable for death. Many rivers no longer reaches the sea.

The Netravati River or Netravathi Nadi has its origins at Bangrabalige valley, Yelaneeru Ghat in Kudremukh in Chikkamagalur district of Karnataka, India. This river flows through the famous pilgrimage place Dharmasthala and is considered one of the holy rivers of India. It merges with the Kumaradhara river at Uppinangadi before flowing to the Arabian Sea, south of Mangalore city. This river is the main source of water to Bantwal and Mangalore. The Netravati railway bridge is one of the known bridges which serve as the gateway to Mangalore.

Earlier in the last century it was known as the Bantwal River; the important town of Bantwal is seen on its banks. A reference to the river Netravati, as unfordable during the South-West Monsoon, can be seen in the *Gazetteer of Southern India*, published in 1855. It has an apparent breadth of about 200 yards with a bed encumbered by large rocky masses, chiefly of hornblende rock, containing spangles of mica and small garnets. Sienites also occur, as fragments of a beautiful pegmatite with flesh colored feldspar are seen in the beds of rivulets. The Netravati River is navigable by small country craft for many miles. The train Netravati Express, passing through Mangalore, is named after this river.

Often Bantwal has been submerged in bygone years during the monsoon by overflowing river Netravati. Many residents left the town, settled elsewhere, and prospered. The major floods remembered by the elders of the town occurred in 1928 and 1974.

Course

Netravati river originates in the Western Ghats in Bangrabalike forest Valley in Yellaner Ghats of Kudremukha range in Karnataka State. The river drains an area of about 1,353 square miles.^[1] The Kumaradhara River which originates in the Subramanya range of Western Ghats, meets the Netravati River at Uppinangadi. Every year nearly around more than 100 tmc of water flowing to Arabian sea.^[2]

Agriculture and fishing

The main occupations of the people who have settled on the bank of this river are agriculture and fishing. This river is the main source of water for agriculture during off monsoon. The river was rich in aquatic life. Majority of the people settling around the river have practiced fishing which provides sustenance to many families. People also trade fine sand which is used for construction. This sand is taken from the bed of the river by various means. The mechanised means of removal deepen the river up to 20 feet and destroyed the fauna and flora significantly.

Controversy

Many mini hydroelectric projects and diversion project have been set up on this river, causing damage to environment of this ecologically sensitive region; and more projects are in the planning stages and some are implemented. A recent controversy has arisen, from a proposal to change the path of the river so that the dry land areas above the Western Ghats can be irrigated.^[3] Changing the path of the river might lead to unforeseen environmental disasters according to some experts. For example, it might affect the marine life due to reduced outflow of freshwater and the subsequent decline of nutrients flowing into the sea. This apart from the loss in contiguity of rainforests in Western Ghats.^[4] Also some opposition has arisen to the proposed hydroelectric projects on Netravati river.^[5]

Gurupur River

The Gurupura River (also known as Pachamagaru River, Phalguni River or Kulur River^[1]) is a river in the Karnataka state of India.^[2] It originates in the Western Ghats and is a tributary of the Netravati River, which empties into the Arabian Sea, south of Mangalore. It gets its name from the town Gurupura, situated near Mangalore. The New Mangalore Port and Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers are situated on its northern banks. Once upon a time it formed northern boundary of Mangalore city along with Netravati River as southern boundary but currently it forms the boundary only for the central part of Mangalore due to the growth of the city beyond these river boundaries.

Confluence:

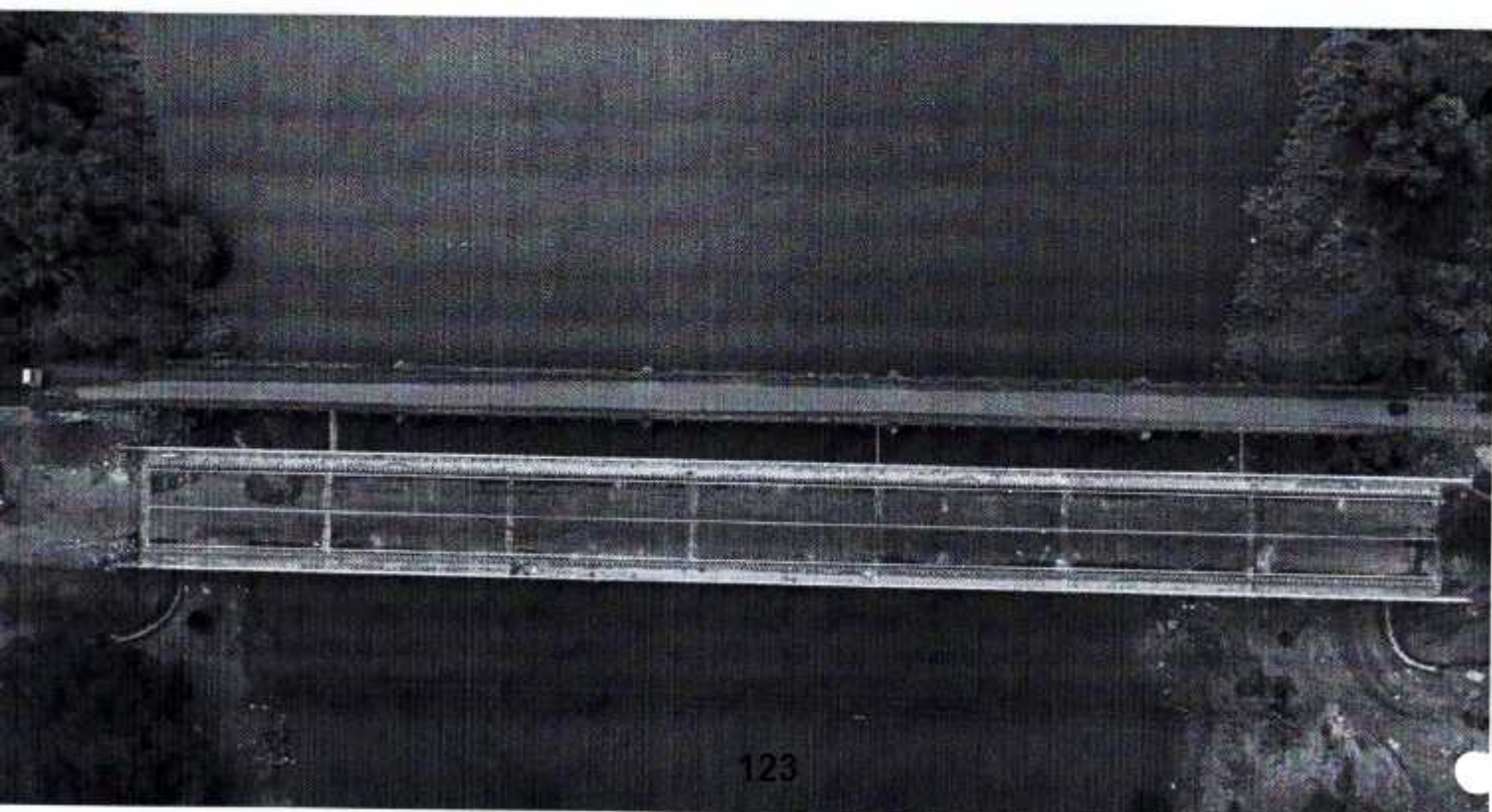
Both the rivers join the Arabian Sea at Bengre. Old Bunder-the fish landing centre is fully crowded with 1200+ boats. Up to Gurupur bridge along the Gurupur river and up to Tumbe dam in the Netravati River, there is an influence of sea water. Because of the compounding nutrient deposition at the tail end of the river, water is turbid, brackish and highly dynamic.

Importance of River Mouth:

River mouth are important parts from the point of fisheries, particularly, if they are connected with the harbors and fish landing centre. many artisanal fishermen go for fish. The fishing vessels take entry to the sea through the bar mouth. All along the river course, the fishermen make their livelihood by catching the fish using local gears, collect clams, oysters and mussels and use it for their consumption and sell the surplus. The slow changes in the demography, pollution, sand removal, over exploitation and such other anthropogenic activities are impacting the ecosystem. And if this continues, they reach the irreversible point and the entire ecosystem becomes barren and dead.

Facts:

- Based on the established knowledge base and the research evidences, it is a fact that sand removal and sand mining in any aquatic systems will have significant effect on aquatic organisms and water quality parameters.
- Removal of sand affects water quality, disturbs benthos, breeding grounds, feeding grounds and affects the settlement of mussel and oysters.
- Primarily, the removal of sand in the shallow waters of river bends and shores will affect the benthos which is the major source of nutrient for primary producers (Phytoplankton) and takes minimum of 2-3 years for re-establishment. When bottom of the food pyramid is affected, all trophic level will be affected and reduce the food production at all levels.
- However, some quantities of sand has to be removed judiciously, otherwise it will deposit at different points of river mouth and affect the movement of boats in the bar mouth.
- The community claim that the abundance of few fish species is reduced significantly.



The Present Community Issues:

In the recent past, there is a shortage of sand and created huge demand across the country including the coastal districts. The enterprising investors started removing sand in the rivers in the tail end. Looking at the lucrateness, many started involving in this activity that led to the loss of biodiversity. Though there are scientific evidences, there are no systematic studies in the sites which are at stake. In this context, in order to have a status report and surveillance on the dynamic system, the present project is proposed with the following objectives:

Objectives of the study:

- To have the bench mark study on the status of the selected river mouths
- Continuous monitoring of water quality, fauna and flora
- To promote management measures for rejuvenation of the sites
- Participatory livelihood promotion through ranching, training, alternative activities etc.

Proposed Management strategies:

1. Bathymetric studies and assessment of sand deposition (position, area, quantity, time and space)
2. Estimation of sand quantity that can remove in a season (Quantification of effort, time and area)
3. Ban period for redeposition and recovery of biological activity
4. Marking of river bends and shallow waters as "**Protected Areas**" using floating buoys

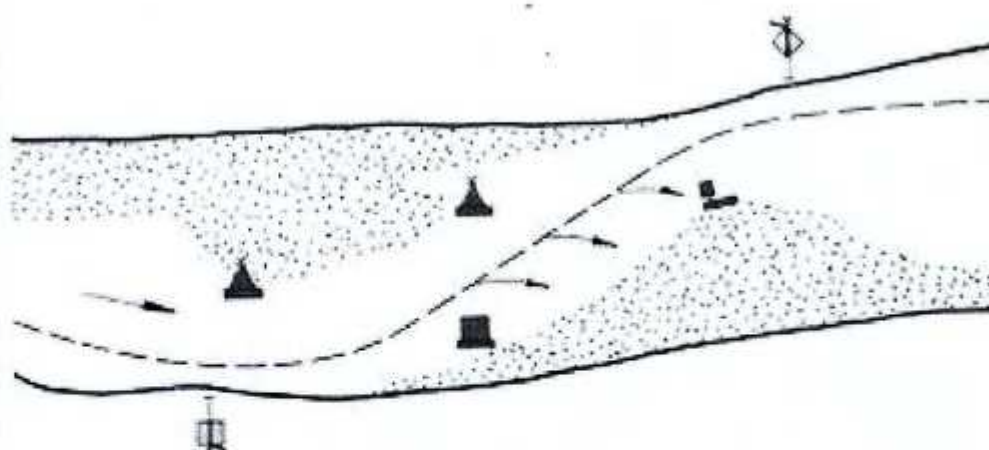
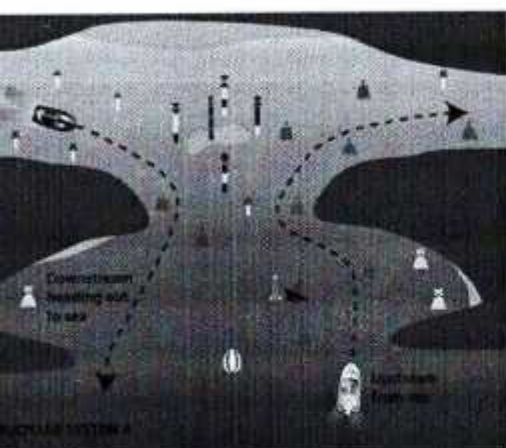


Fig. 1. Example of making by use of buoys

5. Ranching of brackishwater fishes like sea bass, Chanos, Etroplus, shrimp, spats mussel and oysters
6. Establishment of substrates like spat ladders, oyster web etc. in the protected areas.

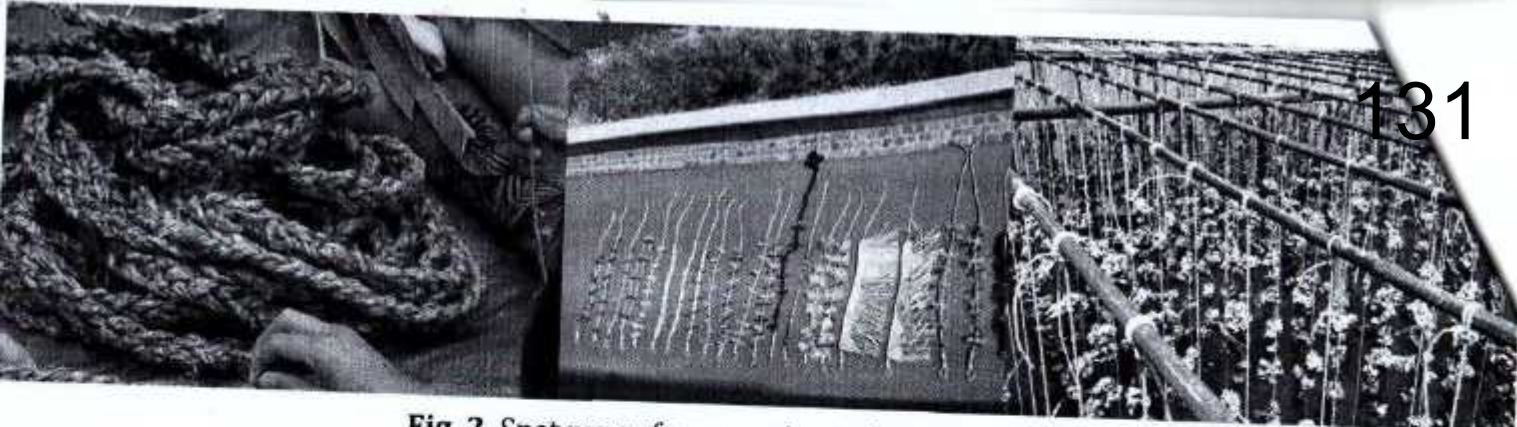


Fig. 2. Spat ropes for mussel attachment and oyster Ropes

7. Creating awareness among all stakeholders and promotion of community farming as an alternative livelihood



Fig. 3. A team of women involved in mussel farming at Kundapur, Karnataka in the river mouth of Seethanadi river

8. Bench mark study on socio-economic conditions of the community dependant on these resources and continuous monitoring of environment.
9. Imposing "**Environment Social Responsibility (ESR)**" fund to the sand removers and allocation of such funds for research and monitoring.
10. In order to magnitude and establish evidence based and empirical based data on the consequences of sand removal on the biodiversity, a systematic study has to be undertaken.

References:

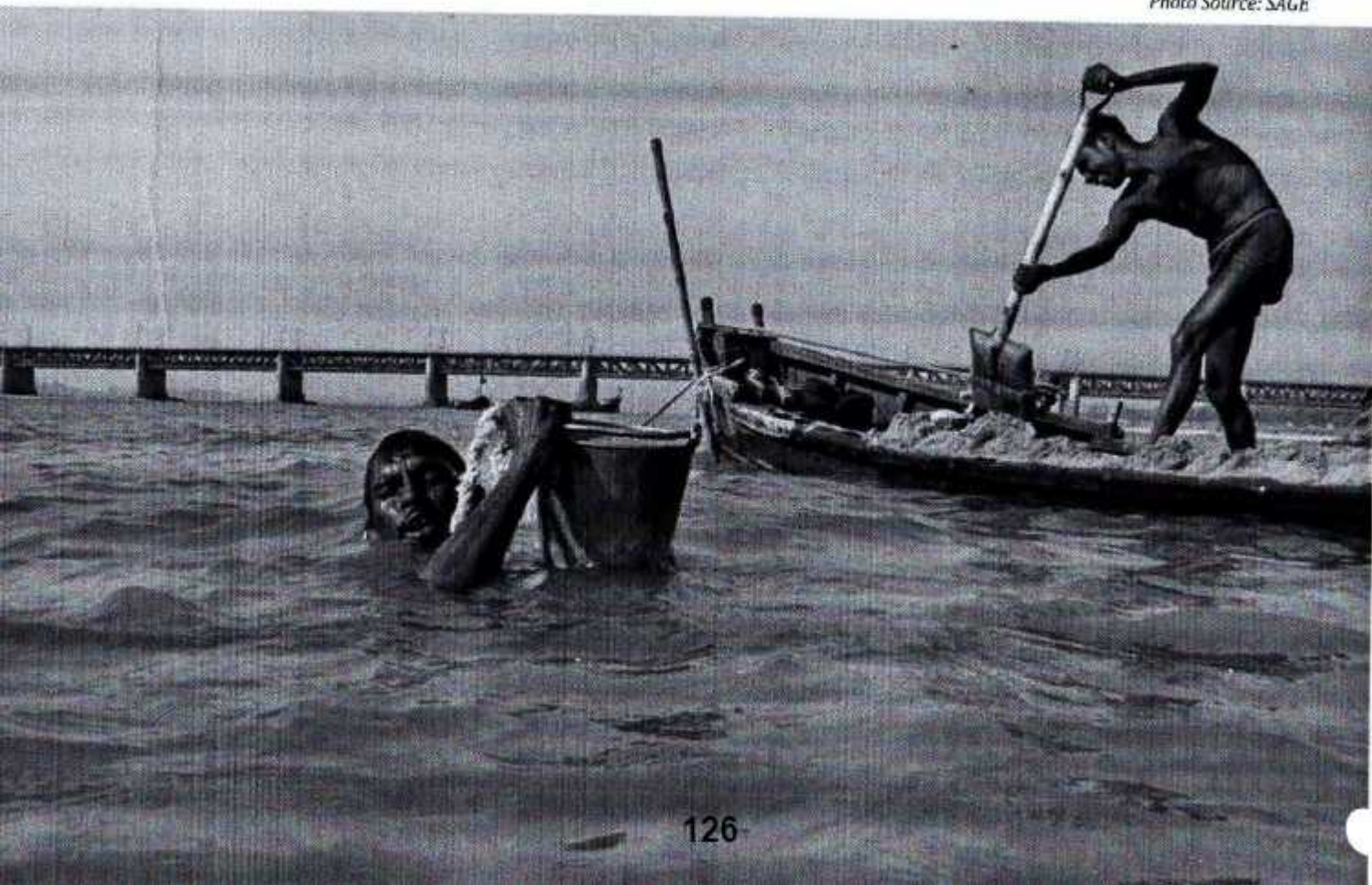
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Plan of Work

Deliverables	January 2023											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Socio-economic Survey, bathymetric studies												
Community training, marking of river bends and shallows, marking of ecologically micro sensitive areas												
community training on alternative livelihood activities (Monsoon)												
River ranching, installation of artificial substrates, second bathymetric studies												

- Monthly soil and water quality analysis from the selected stations will be carried out
- Fishing efforts and sand removal efforts will be documented.
- Fish catch composition of the artisanal fishermen will be documented

Photo Source: SAGE




Estimated Budget

Sl No.	Particulars	Unit cost (₹)	Total (₹)
1.	Travel (Vehicle hire charges and traveling allowance for the collection of primary and secondary data, sampling) Monthly X 12 months	15,000	1,80,000
2.	River ranching with seabass, Etroplus, shrimp etc. ropes for spats and marking buoys	3,00,000	3,00,000
3.	Bathymetric studies Boat hire and Fishing charges (Twice a year)	1,50,000	3,00,000
4.	Cost of fish samples and Chemicals	1,00,000	1,00,000
5.	Contingencies (Stationeries, Postages, telephone and internet services)	50,000	50,000
6.	Work contract for 12 months	10,000	1,20,000
7.	Community training, stakeholders meeting (3-4 No.)	1,00,000	1,00,000
Total (₹)		22,00,000	11,50,000

(Rupees Eleven Lakhs and Fifty Thousand only)

Date: 04.12.2022

Place: Mangalore



Dean (Fisheries)
Dean (Fisheries)
College of Fisheries
Mangaluru - 575 002

Annexure-14

CONCLUSIVE PART OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE REPORT WIT RESPECT TO THE ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO:219 OF 2022 (PB).IN THE MATTER OF: “COMPLAINT FILED BY NADI MEENUGARARA SANGHA AGAINST THE ILLIGAL SAND MINING DETERIOTING THE CAOSTAL ECOSYSYTEM ”

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

- There is prescribed policy and procedure followed for sand bar removal in CRZ areas of Dakshina Kannada District. Sand bars are identified based on Bathymetric Survey carried out by esteemed technical institute like National Institute of Technology Karnataka (NITK), Surathkal every year and there is also a 7 Membered Committee headed by Deputy Commissioner to look into the applications seeking temporary permits for sand bar removal. This 7 membered committee, based on Bathymetric studies and MOEF Guidelines permits sand bar removal specifically by non-mechanised boats through manual methods only.
- Committee observed that due diligence was exercised by District Committee while permitting sand bars. Not all sand bars were permitted for removal. Local objections from traditional fishermen, ecological considerations were also considered. In such instances, sand bar removal was not permitted.
- A detailed assessment of sand bars specific to this region may be done by any accredited agency. The study shall also focus on the impact of removal of sand bars on traditional fishing on a small stretch of the river on pilot basis. The findings of pilot study may be placed before the Hon'ble NGT within 6 months, i.e before Monsoon 2023.
- TORS in pilot study shall include
 - a. Establishment/ emerging of sand bards
 - b. Rates of replenishment
 - c. Water quality during period of studies as per CPCB standards
 - d. Impact on fish life
- Committee also felt the need for sand bar replenishment studies if not conducted so far recommended to be conducted by engaging institutes like NITK/MIT to take up the replenishment studies. This pilot study can also be further extended to other

west flowing rivers of the State. The time period for study to be carried out and cost estimate can be obtained from the institutes to whom studies are entrusted. The cost for the study can be met by District Administration through District Mineral Funds (DMF) of Department of Mines and Geology.

- Committee also looked into details of pattern of fish catch in the region. It was felt that a quick assessment with historical data of fish /marine catch including bivalves can be assessed in the estuarine ecosystem by College of Fisheries, Mangalore. The study can also suggest various means and methods to increase fish catch in that area- Time is 6 months. Study shall be funded either by District administration or by the KCZMA. In this regard, Dean, College of Fisheries has submitted a proposal which goes as part of this report.
- With respect to the ingress of industrial/sewage effluents in to Phalguni/Gurupura river, there is already an ongoing complaint in OA No. 307/2022 before Hon'ble NGT(PB) and the Joint Committee has submitted its report. Based on the recommendations of the Joint Committee Hon'ble Tribunal has Hon'ble NGT has passed its order for preparation of action plan for entry of sewage/industrial effluents in to the river. The Joint Committee is in the process of preparation of action plan as directed by the Hon'ble Tribunal.
- The Committee is of the opinion that traditional livelihood needs to be upheld and decision on sand bar removal have to be arrived only after scientific assessment of the sand bar removal and its impact on traditional livelihood and fishing, currently which is not available. Based on the outcome of the study the District Administration after careful consideration shall take decision keeping in view of matters on various sand policies, NGT Orders and CRZ Notification, Supreme Court Orders etc.,

Annexure-15

CONCLUSIVE PART OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE REPORT WIT RESPECT TO THE ORIGINAL APPLICATION No:577/2022 WITH RESPECT TO COMPLAINT FILED BY DAVIS KUMAR R S & Ors AGAINST THE ILLEGAL SAND MINING DETERIOTING THE COASTAL ECOSYSTEM”

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The committee is in opinion that, regarding illegal sand removal in the Dakshina Kannada District there is an already ongoing case in the Hon’ble National Green Tribunal (Original Application No 219 of 2022(PB)) in the matter of “**Complaint filed by Nadi Meenugarara Sangha Against the Illegal and Mining deteorating the coastal Ecosystem** ” and with respect to the case the joint Committee having same concerned departments had submitted the report to the Hon’ble NGT. **(The conclusive part of the Joint Committee report is attached as Annexure-14).** Hence the committee is in opinion that, The recommendations given in the NGT case by the Joint Committee in the above mentioned case may be included as applicable. The important recommendations are:

1. A detailed assessment of sand bars specific to this region may be done by any accredited agency. The study shall also focus on the impact of removal of sand bars on traditional fishing on a small stretch of the river on pilot basis. The findings of pilot study may be placed before the Hon’ble NGT within 6 months, i.e before Monsoon 2023.
2. TORS in pilot study shall include
 - a. Establishment/ emerging of sand bars
 - b. Rates of replenishment of sand bar
 - c. Water quality during period of studies as per CPCB standards
 - d. Impact on fish life
- Committee also felt the need for sand bar replenishment studies if not conducted so far recommended to be conducted by engaging institutes like NITK/MIT to take up the replenishment studies. This pilot study can also be further extended to other west flowing rivers of the State. The time period for study to be carried out and cost estimate can be obtained from the institutes to whom studies are entrusted. The

cost for the study can be met by District Administration through District Mineral Funds (DMF) of Department of Mines and Geology.

- Committee also looked into details of pattern of fish catch in the region. It was felt that a quick assessment with historical data of fish /marine catch including bivalves can be assessed in the estuarine ecosystem by College of Fisheries, Mangalore. The study can also suggest various means and methods to increase fish catch in that area- Time is 6 months. Study shall be funded either by District Administration or by the KCZMA. In this regard, Dean, College of Fisheries has submitted a proposal which goes as part of this report.
- With respect to the ingress of industrial/sewage effluents in to Phalguni/Gurupura river, there is already an ongoing complaint in OA No. 307/2022 before Hon'ble NGT(PB) and the Joint Committee has submitted its report. Based on the recommendations of the Joint Committee the Hon'ble Tribunal has passed its order for preparation of action plan for entry of sewage/industrial effluents in to the river. The Joint Committee is in the process of preparation of action plan as directed by the Hon'ble Tribunal.
- The Committee is of the opinion that traditional livelihood needs to be upheld and decision on sand bar removal have to be arrived only after scientific assessment of the sand bar removal and its impact on traditional livelihood and fishing, currently which is not available. Based on the outcome of the study the District Administration after careful consideration shall take decision keeping in view of matters on various sand policies, NGT Orders and CRZ Notification, Supreme Court Orders etc.

Additional Recommendations:

In addition to above the committee recommendations the Joint committee is in opinion that there must be comprehensive measures has to be taken to avoid the illegal sand removal which is being done in an unscientific way and also in some ecologically sensitive area. Further, it is observed that there is no data regarding the ecology/biodiversity of the area in order assess the damage done due to the sand bar removal.

Although the sand bar removal is basically done for the free navigation for fishing activities the Joint Committee opined that in case if there is an irreparable damage by removing sand bar then the sand bar must be intact with the river system considering

its ecological importance. In line with this opinion, the Joint committee recommends the following additional recommendations;

- **Sand bar removal Policy**

District should frame separate Sand bar removal plan or policy for the removal of sand bar in the CRZ area which should not be guided by the demand and supply of the market but should have the guiding principles of;

- Conservation of riverine Biodiversity
- Maintaining the intactness of the riverine system
- Protecting the livelihood of fishing communities

- **Study on sand replenishment**

It is observed that, no study is being conducted to check the rate of sand replenishment which is necessary to maintain the balance between deposition and extraction of sand.

- **Ecological Survey**

Joint committee observed that there is no proper base line data regarding the identifies potential fishing/ fish breeding and calm rearing area also there is no data regarding the ecological survey including the flora and fauna supporting the biodiversity of the area, hence a basic Biodiversity survey need to be done in order to estimate the quantity of damage done by the sand removal activities in future.

In parallel with Bathymetric survey which is done to quantify the sand, ecological survey identifying the stretches of flora and faunal species which are of significant importance to the river ecosystem has to be carried out. Especially in concern of Fishing zone, fish breeding zone, Faunal nesting zones calms habitat etc. The buffer distance must be determined by the committee and shall be declared as no-mining zone and no mining shall be permitted.

Also proper scientific ecological sampling method to be adapted in order to make quick assessment of damage happened after the sand removal season and before the allocation of fresh permit.

- **Fencing all along the river bank**

Fencing along the river bank by the Coastal Regulation Authority in association with City Corporation Mangaluru the funding may be one through the District Mineral Fund

and strict surveillance by installing CC TV Cameras at appropriate places has to be made. Which helps to restrict any illegal sand removal and also littering waste and construction demolition debris on the river bank.

- **Quantification of removed sand**

As of now quantification is done through the NITK which is before the sand extraction but there is no system in place to quantify the volume of the sand actually removed from the identified sand bar at the end of the EC validity period.

Hence it is recommended that,

The mineral concession holders shall maintain electronic weighbridges at the appropriate location identified by the district mining officer, in order to ensure that all mined minerals from that particular mine are accounted for before the material is dispatched from the mine

Or

system has to be developed for weight or approximation of weight of removed sand on the basis of volume of the trailer of vehicle used at mine lease site are available.

- **Transportation and Vehicle Movement**

Joint Committee observed that, the approach road through which sand is being transported from Dhakke to main road are narrow and running parallel to the river bank and the continuous movement of heavy vehicle may damage the river bank.

Hence, it is recommended that,

A study has to be conducted by the PWD or concerned transport department regarding the status of approach road with recommendation of type of vehicle to be used for transportation in in agreement with the IRC guidelines / carrying capacity of the road.

- **Annual Audit**

Annual audit of each mining lease shall be carried out wherein the independent members of reputed institution, nominated by District Administration shall also participate

- **IT/Satellite/Drone technology for effective monitoring**

Joint Committee observed that, there is no special vigilance force to check the illegal sand removal activities. District Administration has constituted a 24/7 Task force consisting of members from Revenue, Police, Forest, Fisheries Department, CRZ, Zilla Panchayath, Department of Mines and Geology which includes the regular officers which has the task to monitor along with their regular office work. Considering the official strength, work load and area of monitoring, it is a huge task for the officers.

Hence, it is recommended that, a special marshal team consisting of retired soldier may be constituted to check the illegal sand removal activities along with regular official monitoring to decrease the burden on the officials and to make the process effective.

Further, the District Administration can prepare an action plan to reduce the manual monitoring by increasing the use of IT/Satellite/Drone technology for effective monitoring of sand removal activities.

- The lease boundary should be demarcated with geo-coordinates or geo-fenced to ensure that sand extraction is carried out only within the permitted area
- CCTV with continuous data transmission at sand loading place (Dhakke)
- online data transmission for weighment bridge
- transport permit generated online along with bar code system on scanning the entire detail, such as volume, origin point (reach/ stockyard), destination, previous scan detail, etc., are displayed on the scanning device.
- Monitoring through *Unmanned Artificial Vehicles (UAVs)/Drone*. *The drone can also be used for reserves estimation, quantity estimation, land use monitoring.*