

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
SOUTHERN ZONE, CHENNAI

Original Application No. 104 OF 2022 (SZ)

IN THE MATTER OF :

GIRISH.N.P

...Applicant

VERSUS

The State of Karnataka & Ors.

...Respondent(s)

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Place: Doddaballapur

DATE : 06/12/ 2023

Girish.N.P

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The State of Karnataka & Ors.

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AFFIDAVIT FILED BY THE APPLICANT (Party in Person)
(UNDER SECTION 19(4) of the NGT ACT, 2010)

I, Girish.N.P, son of Prabhakar.B.N, aged about 27 years, resident of #517, Tank Road, Doddaballapur, Bengaluru Rural, Karnataka - 561203, do hereby solemnly affirm and declare as under:-

1. I submit that this Hon'ble Tribunal in its Order dated 08/11/2023 directed as follows:

“The applicant Mr. N.P. Girish wants to go through the above reports and make his specific points with reference to his complaints.”

2. In abeyance with the aforesaid direction, this applicant wishes to place on record concerns related to mentioned lakes by way of this affidavit for due consideration.

BACKGROUND OF THE CASE

3. I submit that on 29/08/2022, the present Original Application was filed drawing the attention of this Hon'ble Tribunal on issues of lake & nearby **ground water pollution, encroachments and illegal waste dumping in Nagarakere and Majarahosahalli Lake**. Subsequently as per the directions of this Hon'ble Tribunal the respondents no.5, 6, 7 filed there reports. On 31/03/2023, this Hon'ble Tribunal allowed I.A. No 199/2022, I.A. No 200/2022 & I.A. No 07/2023 for impleadment of parties, amendment and placing additional documents respectively. Thus extending the scope of this petition to three more lakes namely **Chikkatumkur Lake**,

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Doddatumkur Lake and Veerapura Lake. Hence adding issues of **industrial pollution, contamination of drinking water, adverse public health, biodiversity loss, fish kill and death of livestock.**

4. I submit that this Hon'ble Tribunal in its Order dated 27/09/2023 directed as follows:

*“Let the further report be filed by the Deputy Commissioner Bangalore Rural after marking a **detailed study of all the lakes** involved in this application, the construction of the UGSS, the acquisition of land and **any other issue that may arise in this regard.**”*

Subsequently, the Deputy Commissioner filed report on 07/11/2023 stating -

*“19. It is submitted that the contamination in **Chikkatumkur lake, Majarahosahalli Lake and Veerapura Lake** will be resolved after the completion of the **new STP work**, since these three lakes are **contiguous** to each other.”*

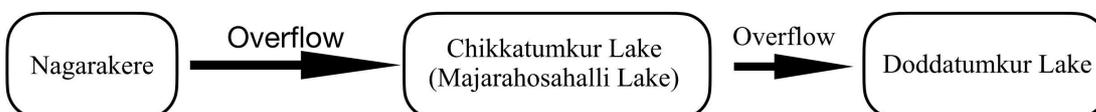
It is submitted that the aforementioned statement is *incorrect and misleading*. The sources of pollution and proposed action by respondents are listed as below:

Sl. No.	Lake Name	Sources of Pollution	Proposed action by Respondents
1	Nagarakere	1. Domestic Sewage from Doddaballapur Area	1. new STP
		2. Dyeing Units in Doddaballapur Area	2. No Action
		3. Slaughter Houses in Doddaballapur Area	3. No Action
		4. Health Care Establishments in Doddaballapur	4. No Action
2	Chikkatumkur (Majarahosahalli Lake)	1. Domestic Sewage from Doddaballapur and Bashettihalli Area	1. new STP

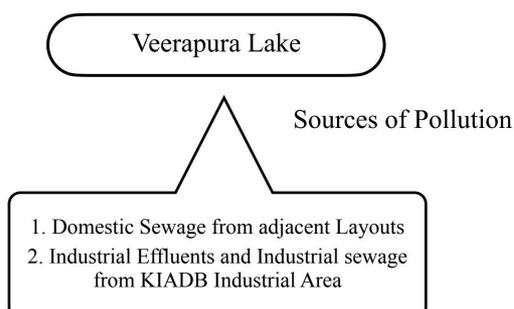
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Sl. No.	Lake Name	Sources of Pollution	Proposed action by Respondents
		2. Industrial Effluents and Industrial Sewage from Bashettihalli Area	2. No Action
		3. Slaughter Houses in Doddaballapur & Bashettihalli Area	3. No Action
		4. Health Care Establishments in Doddaballapur & Bashettihalli Area	4. No Action
		5. Hotels and other commercial establishments in Doddaballapur & Bashettihalli Area	5. No action
3	Doddatumkur Lake	Overflow from Chikkatumkur Lake	-
4	Veerapura Lake	1. Domestic Sewage from adjacent Layouts	1. No Action
		2. Industrial Effluents and Industrial sewage from KIADB Industrial Area	2. No Action

Flow Chart of the Contiguous Lakes



Flow Chart of the Non-Contiguous Lake



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The relevant photographs are annexed as **Annexure 1**. Thus, considering the above sources of pollution & growing population the proposed new STP which is of Secondary Treatment is inadequate. Hence, **Tertiary Treatment** is the need of the hour as per Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment systems (Nov 2013) by Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation, MoUD.

5. I submit that this Hon'ble Tribunal in its Order dated 03/07/2023 directed as follows:

*“The Karnataka State Pollution control board is also directed to file an additional report regarding the **industrial pollution** as well as the condition of the lakes which have been included by way of an amendment”*

Subsequently, the KSPCB filed report on 23/08/2023 stating -

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“...In so far as the industrial pollution is concerned, this office is continuously monitoring the entire industrial area and some of the industries have maintained zero discharge, and the other industries have provided Sewage Treatment Plant and Effluent Treatment Plant for treating the domestic and industrial effluents and in this regard, if this Hon'ble Tribunal issues any further directions, this office would comply with the same and render all assistance.”

It is submitted that the KSPCB **do not maintain inventory of polluting sources and loads to aid a comprehensive plan for prevention, control and abatement of pollution**. This is evident from the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (March 2017). The summary of the audit findings, reply by Member Secretary, KSPCB and Current Status are listed below:

Sl. No.	CAG Audit Findings (Mar 2017)	Reply by Member Secretary, KSPCB (Aug 2017)	Current Status
1	KSPCB did not have a comprehensive database of pollution loads and pollutant's source.	KSPCB had implemented online consent management mechanism wherein the data pertaining to pollution sources would be made available and kept in public domain.	(1) The data pertaining to pollution sources are not in public domain . (2) Despite CAG recommendation, KSPCB failed to maintain comprehensive database .

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Sl. No.	CAG Audit Findings (Mar 2017)	Reply by Member Secretary, KSPCB (Aug 2017)	Current Status
2	<p>There was no monitoring regarding expiry of validity period of the consents granted to various industrial units.</p> <p>Thus, the important regulatory control of authorising/barring establishment of potentially polluting operations was not exercised effectively by KSPCB, despite specific directions (June 2012) from the Dept. Of FE&E.</p> <p>Ineffective monitoring of the pollution sources enabled many polluting units to operate without obtaining the consent.</p>	KSPCB had taken steps to update the software for issue of online consent.	<p>KSPCB doesn't addressed the audit findings.</p> <p>Few instances:</p> <p>(1)As per KSPCB report dated 11/01/2023 it had identified 35 new industries operating without consent.</p> <p>(2) CMC, Doddaballapur operated STP without obtaining consent for about 15months.</p> <p>(3) Manju Process Technology, operated without obtaining consent for about 8months.</p>
3	KSPCB could not scrutinise all the applications in time and 37 percent of the consents were deemed to have been issued as of June 2017.	-	KSPCB hasn't submitted the report on deemed consent issued w.r.t. industries in Doddaballapur.
4	As per records of KSPCB, there were 8,038 water pollution prone industrial units in the state, as of Mar 2016. Of these, 1,165 industrial units had no effluent treatment facilities.	All new industrial areas are mandated to have common effluent treatment plants, beside clustering of industries in line with the nature of effluents generated.	<p>KSPCB hasn't addressed the issue till date.</p> <p>Few Instance :</p> <p>(1) Onium Life Science Pvt Ltd, found operating without primary treatment facility.</p> <p>(2) SB Industries found operating without primary treatment facility.</p>
5	Though monitoring of groundwater quality in and around significant waste water generating industrial units and important industrial areas was the responsibility of KSPCB, it didn't take effective measures for abating groundwater pollution.	-	<p>KSPCB hasn't took effective measures for abating groundwater pollution.</p> <p>One Instance : Water Analysis reports of two Borewells located in Doddatumkur Village dated 19/01/2023, shows the presence of Nitrate, Nickel & Chromium above permissible limits.</p>
6	KSPCB did not have a list of slaughter houses operating in the state, which also might have compromised the enforcement in this regard.	-	KSPCB don't have a list of Slaughter Houses, till date.

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Sl. No.	CAG Audit Findings (Mar 2017)	Reply by Member Secretary, KSPCB (Aug 2017)	Current Status
7	<p>Shortfall in the number of inspections ranged from 41.34 per cent to 49.10 per cent during 2012-13 to 2015-16.</p> <p>Scrutiny of Analysis reports in Central Environmental Laboratory, Bengaluru, revealed that out of 736 samples in respect of five test checked regional offices, 493 samples (66 per cent) did not conform to the prescribed standards.</p>	Mechanism would be evolved in getting authentic test reports from the industries.	<p>KSPCB hasn't addressed the issue till date.</p> <p>Few instances :</p> <p>(1) Analysis reports of Provimi Animal Nutrition (2017-2021) didn't confirm to the prescribed standards.</p> <p>(2)KSPCB is not regularly inspecting and scrutinising Analysis reports. (Eg., - Anugraha Chemicals)</p>
8	Audit Scrutiny revealed that more than 95 per cent of industrial units were not submitting Environmental Audit Reports (EAR) .	-	KSPCB hasn't addressed the issue till date.
9	Audit noticed that the industrial units were submitting test reports of various environmental related parameters through third party agencies (M/s Eco Green Solution Systems, Doddaballapur etc.,) whose accreditation has expired.	-	<p>KSPCB is not regularly scrutinising Analysis reports.</p> <p>Few Instance:</p> <p>(1) Eco Green Solutions CETP is self-analysing it's treated water & nearby groundwater.</p> <p>(2) Resonance Co. (17 Cat. Industry) submitting Analysis reports from Eco Green Solutions Lab.</p>

The relevant pages from the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (March 2017) are annexed as **Annexure 2**.

6. Further, I submit that there are other issues which needs to be addressed by KSPCB. Some of the issues are listed below:

Sl. No.	List of Issues to be addressed by KSPCB
1	Though Industrial Units are in existence in Doddaballapur for more than 4 decades , KSPCB - Regional Office is present 40km far away from the city. It is admitted fact that the officers arrived at the spot after 1-2 days of complaint.
2	Most of the industries are discharging their effluents during rain, night and holidays.
3	As per NGT (SZ) order dated 11/07/2022 in OA.NO.82/2021, OCEMS needs to be easily accessible to public, but KSPCB has not made OCEMS historic data available to public.

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Sl. No.	List of Issues to be addressed by KSPCB
	<p>One Instance : Eco Green Solutions and Govind Solvents CETPs' OCEMS data is not available in KSPCB website.</p>
	<p>As per CPCB guidelines pH, BOD, COD, TSS, Cr, As, Flow along with permissible limits are not present.</p>
	<p>Few Instance: Provimi animal nutrition, Hermes Laboratories and Stelis Biopharma (Pharmaceuticals)</p>
	<p>Most of the industries flow data shows zero.</p>
	<p>Protocol followed by KSPCB in case of OCEMS offline/ reporting exceedance is not available in public domain.</p>
	<p>KSPCB has not displayed the reasons for non-connection of OCEMS for CPCB mandated industries</p>
	<p>The amount of effluents treated by 17 Category industry and excess effluents sent to CETP are not available in public domain.</p>
4	<p>KSPCB has not displayed the historic GPS data of effluent carrying vehicle and e-manifests in public domain. Also, manifests are not regularly scrutinised.</p>
5	<p>As per CPCB norms, the Pharmaceutical industrial units in Doddaballapur area has not conducted continuous bio-monitoring and bio-assay tests regularly.</p>
6	<p>KSPCB has not submitted historical compliance status of the industries to this Hon'ble Tribunal. It has only submitted the latest inspection reports.</p>
7	<p>KSPCB has not levied any penalty to the industries even after several violations like discharge of untreated water,.</p> <p>Few REPEATED VIOLATORS :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Anugraha Chemicals (2) Himatsingka Seige (3) Rittal India Pvt Ltd (4) Jodhani Papers Pvt Ltd (5) Denim Works (6) SB Industries (7) Manju Process Technologies etc.,

7. I submit that the respondent authorities have failed to take a comprehensive action plan to mitigate pollution of the concerned lakes. Till date the issue of illegal waste dumping is not addressed effectively. This is very evident from the articles published in Vijaya Karnataka on 27/01/2023 and Vijaya Vani on 05/12/2023. The true copies of the articles are annexed as **Annexure 3**.

8. I submit that KIADB in reply (July 2017) to CAG report (Mar 2017) agreed to submit the Environment Statement in Form-V (as per MoEF Circular dated

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30/06/2009) and to set-up an Environment Monitoring Cell. However, Form-V is not available on their official website and they failed to setup full-fledged Environment Monitoring Cell with appropriate laboratory facility. The relevant page from the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (March 2017) & Screenshot of their official website is annexed as **Annexure 4**.

9. I submit that, Deputy Commissioner filed report on 07/11/2023 stating -

*“24. It is humbly submitted that, once the issue of sewage is resolved, restoration and rejuvenation works and creation of green belts and **buffer zone** will be immediately undertaken by the respondent authorities having jurisdiction over the said lakes.”*

However, the respondent authorities have permitted establishment of industries, houses, commercial establishments, petrol pump etc., within the buffer zone of the said lakes and it's rajakaluves. The encroachment details are listed below:

Sl. No.	Lake Name	Survey No.	Total Area	Encroached Area
1	Nagarakere	Rojipura Sy. No.53, 49	176 Acres 5 Gunta	11 Acres 16.5 Gunta
		Siddenayakanahalli Sy No. 6		
		Kasbhag Sy No.16		
		Thigalebhagaythi Sy No. 62		
		Muttur Sy No. 56, 61,62,		
2	Chikkatumkur Lake (Majarahosahalli Lake)	Chikkatumkur Sy No. 28	113 Acres 31 Gunta	8 Acres 31.5 Gunta
		Majarahosahalli Sy. No. 35		
		Veerapura Sy. No. 4		
3	Veerapura Lake	Veerapura Sy. No. 76	11 Acres 12 Gunta	13.25 Gunta
4	Doddatumkur Lake	Sy. No. 40, 232	312 Acres 33 Gunta	35 Acres

The Lake Survey Records, Google earth imagery & photographs showing the encroachment and buffer zone of the above lakes are annexed as **Annexure 5**.

Hence, to ensure proper inflow to the lakes the respondent authorities have to take a comprehensive action plan by removing encroachment in rajakaluves, lakes and it's buffer zones throughout it's catchment area.

This applicant respectfully submits these documents and prays that the Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to take note of the above and issue appropriate directions.

VERIFICATION

I, Girish.N.P, son of Prabhakar.B.N, aged about 27 years, the applicant herein, do hereby verify that the contents of my above affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.



DEPONENT

Date : 06/12/2023

Place : Doddaballapur, Bengaluru Rural

Annexure 1



Industrial Effluents entering into Chikkatumkur Lake



**Industrial Effluents at Culvert Near JP Place Hotel
(entering into Chikkatumkur Lake)**

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**View of Sewage from Bhagyashree Akshaya Layout
(entering into Veerapura Lake)**



**View of discharge of effluents from Acsen Agriscience Pvt Ltd
(entering into Veerapura Lake)**

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View of discharge of effluents from Rittal dated 14 Sep 2023



View of discharge of effluents from Rittal dated 30 Nov 2023

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View of discharge of effluents from Himatsingka Company dated 11 Oct 2023



View of discharge of effluents from Nongwoo Seed Pvt Ltd dated 14 Aug 2023

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Fish Kill in Doddatumkur Lake dated 06 Nov 2023

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- ❖ The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, (hereinafter referred to as Water Act) and the Rules framed thereunder;
- ❖ The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, (hereinafter referred to as Air Act) and the Rules framed thereunder;
- ❖ The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and the Rules framed thereunder;
- ❖ Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016; and
- ❖ The National Water Policy, 2002.

The Audit was conducted between February and June 2017 covering the period 2012-13 to 2016-17. A sample of 13 Regional Offices (ROs)³⁵ out of 44 ROs of KSPCB was selected by simple random sampling for test-check of records. An Exit Meeting was also held on 23 August 2017.

Audit findings

3.3.2 Absence of a comprehensive database and its consequences

Section 17 of the Water Act and the Air Act mandated KSPCB to formulate a comprehensive programme for the prevention, control and abatement of pollution of streams, wells as well as air pollution, and securing the execution thereof. The National Water Policy (2002), also envisaged development of an information system for water related data at the State level for resource planning. In order to formulate the plan and to implement the programme, KSPCB should have a detailed database of the pollutant's sources and pollution loads.

Audit observed that KSPCB did not have a comprehensive database of pollution loads and pollutant's source. The data relating to category of industries were maintained in the form of "F" Register at Regional Offices' level, which comprised of only the names, consent validity periods and category of industries *i.e.* Red³⁶, Orange³⁷ or Green³⁸ category. Apart from having these details in individual files, none of the Regional Office had a comprehensive database of the extent of water being used, the effluents so generated and being discharged by the industries in their jurisdiction. Though KSPCB was in existence for more than four decades, it did not prepare and collate the database, which was of vital importance for undertaking effective pollution control measures.

Thus, it was not possible for KSPCB to exercise effective control over consent management for industries, pollution load assessment, planning for pollution abatement measures and its statutory function of dissemination of information

³⁵ Mahadevapura, Hoskote, Kolar, Chikkaballapura, Dasarahalli, Nelamangala, Yelahanka, Doddaballapura, Belagavi, Bagalkot, Vijayapura, Mangaluru and Karwar.

³⁶ Highly Polluting.

³⁷ Moderately Polluting.

³⁸ Least Polluting.

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to other agencies. As a result, risks to the environment and health caused by water and air pollution could not be assessed independently by KSPCB.

In the Exit Meeting, the Member Secretary stated (August 2017) that the KSPCB had implemented online consent management mechanism wherein the data pertaining to pollution sources would be made available and kept in public domain.

It is recommended that Board should maintain comprehensive database of sources of pollution and assess pollution loads, which would aid in formulating effective plans for implementing pollution controlling measures.

3.3.2.1 Consent to industrial units

Section 21(1) of the Air Act and Section 25(3) of the Water Act authorise KSPCB to grant consent for operation of an industrial unit in an air pollution control area or for units, which are likely to discharge sewage or trade effluent into a stream or well or sewer or on land. The consent was issued in two stages, *i.e.*, Consent for Establishment (CFE) followed by Consent for Operation (CFO) after successful compliance of CFE stage. Under Section 25 (4) (iii) of the Water Act, the consent granted shall be valid only for such period as may be specified in the Order. As per general condition appended to the consent order, the occupier shall make an application for consent at least 45 days before expiry of the consent.

It was however, observed that:

- ❖ There was no monitoring regarding expiry of validity period of the consents granted to various industrial units. Scrutiny of the records of 13 test-checked Regional Offices revealed that consent for operation in 2,836 cases were not renewed for a period ranging between one year and 12 years, as shown in **Table 3.2:**

Table 3.2: Non-renewal of consents

Sl No	Period of non-renewal	No. of cases (<i>per cent</i>)
1	Between 1-2 years	1,198 (42)
2	Between 2-5 years	972 (34)
3	Between 5-10 years	502 (18)
4	More than 10 years	164 (06)

(Source: Information compiled during Audit)

Though KSPCB issued directions to the defaulting industrial units, no legal action was taken as required under the Section 33(1)³⁹ of the Water Act;

³⁹ To make application to courts for restraining apprehended pollution of water in streams or wells.

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- ❖ Absence of a comprehensive database made the work of monitoring more difficult. Thus, the important regulatory control of authorising/barring establishment of potentially polluting operations was not exercised effectively by KSPCB, despite specific directions (June 2012) from the Department of Forest, Ecology and Environment that inventorisation of industrial units can be outsourced to reputed institutions.
- ❖ Ineffective monitoring of the polluting sources enabled many polluting units to operate without obtaining the consent. According to information furnished by KSPCB itself in respect of 31 Regional Offices, 392 industrial units spread over the State were operating without consent as of March 2017.

In the Exit Meeting, the Member Secretary stated (August 2017) that KSPCB had taken steps to update the software for issue of online consent. However, the online consent approval would monitor non-renewal cases only and not be able to detect units operating without any consent.

3.3.2.2 Absence of scrutiny of consent applications

Applications for consents, both Consent for Establishment and Consent for Operation, were to be processed within four months from the date of application {Section 25(7) of Water Act}. If not refused or returned within this period, consent was deemed to have been issued in consonance with the policy of Ease of Doing Business. KSPCB could not scrutinise all the applications in time and 37 per cent of the consents were deemed to have been issued as of June 2017. The number of applications remaining un-processed *i.e.*, for beyond four months and consequently deemed to have received consent are shown in **Table 3.3**:

Table 3.3: Details of deemed consents

SI No.	No. of applications received for consent (January 2016 to June 2017)	Consent granted within four months (percentage)	Deemed consent (percentage)
1	3,314	2,103 (63)	1,211 (37)

(Source: Information furnished by KSPCB)

Automatic grant of consent from the perspective of Ease of Doing Business was no doubt a reasonable measure to ensure that operations were not stopped for want of approvals. However, it was imperative on the part of KSPCB to inspect the establishments, which were granted deemed consents to ensure that all prerequisites or conditions which were required to be satisfied were in place and functional. Audit scrutiny revealed that KSPCB did not take up inspections of establishments where deemed consent was granted even though some Red category industrial units were also involved, to check whether the facts stated in the applications were correct and necessary infrastructure like Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) were in place to ensure control of pollutants.

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3.3.2.3 Irregular consents

According to Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, of Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF), Environmental Clearance (EC) is mandatory for eight categories⁴⁰ of projects/activities. These projects/activities are further grouped into two categories⁴¹: Category 'A' and Category 'B' based on the spatial extent of potential impacts on human health and natural/man-made resources. While MoEF was to issue EC for category 'A' projects, the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) was responsible for issue of EC for category 'B' projects at the State level. Proposals for EC are to be submitted by the entrepreneurs to the MoEF/SEIAA and work on the project was to commence only after EC was issued.

It was observed that:

- ❖ KSPCB was issuing Consent for Establishment without insisting upon EC required under EIA Notification, 2006. In a meeting (November 2015), SEIAA observed that Consent for Establishments were issued by KSPCB without the Environmental Clearance required under EIA Notification 2006 and directed (December 2015) KSPCB to issue Consent for Establishment only after the applicant had submitted the EC issued in accordance with law.
- ❖ As per the records relating to issue of Environmental Clearance for construction projects during 2012-13 to 2016-17, the SEIAA had either rejected or closed the file without issuing Environmental Clearance in 28 cases. However, in two cases (**Table 3.4**) in which the SEIAA had closed the file without issuing Environmental Clearance, KSPCB issued Consent for Establishment without insisting on Environmental Clearance and works on the projects commenced based on such Consent for Establishments.

Table 3.4: Issue of Consent for Establishment without Environmental Clearance

Sl. No.	SEIAA file No.	Name of the proponent	CFE issued on	EC status
1	89 CON 2016	M/s Krishna Constructions C/o Residential apartments	15.12.2016	Not issued
2	207 CON 2015	M/s Puravankara Projects Ltd C/o Residential apartments	24.02.2016	Not issued

(Source: Information furnished by KSPCB)

⁴⁰ 1) Mining and Power generation 2) Primary Processing – Coal washeries and Mineral beneficiation 3) Materials Production – Metallurgical industries and Cement Plants 4) Materials Processing – Petroleum refining, Coke oven plants, etc. 5) Manufacturing/Fabrication – Chemical fertilizers, Pesticides industry, etc. 6) Service Sectors – Oil and Gas transportation pipe line and Handling of Hazardous chemicals 7) Physical Infrastructure – Air Ports, Industrial Estates, Common hazardous waste treatment, Ports, Harbours, Highways, Common Effluent Treatment Plants, etc. and 8) Building and Construction projects and Township and Area Development Projects.

⁴¹ Based on the threshold limits which are specified in Schedule to Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006.

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- ❖ A joint inspection conducted (April 2017) by Audit along with KSPCB team of the units/industrial units falling under the jurisdiction of the Regional Officers, Hoskote and Kolar revealed that KSPCB issued Consent for Establishment to two hospitals (Red category) without insisting upon Environmental Clearance which was mandatory for these hospitals as per EIA Notification, 2006. The details are shown in **Table 3.5:**

Table 3.5: Institutions operating without Environmental Clearance

Sl No.	Name of the hospital	Built-up area in Sqm	Functioning since	Remarks
1	M/s Akash Institute of Medical Science and Research Centre, Devanahalli Taluk, Bengaluru Rural District	92,296	September 2013	Environmental Clearance not obtained
2	M/s Sambram Charitable Trust, Bangarpet Taluk, Kolar District	63,483	December 2014	

(Source: Information furnished by KSPCB)

However, KSPCB did not take any action to withdraw the consents as prescribed under the Act.

- ❖ Similarly, during joint inspection of a construction project, namely 'M/s Sowparnika Projects Limited (Phase-II)' located in Survey No.13/2a under Regional Office, Mahadevapura, Bengaluru, Audit observed that the construction commenced (30 January 2014) without obtaining the necessary Environmental Clearance from SEIAA. It was further noticed that the project situated in Survey No. 13/2b (Phase I) was completed (2014) and handed over without applying and obtaining the Consent for Operation from KSPCB.

Section 15 of the Environment (Protection) Act, prescribes imprisonment extending to five years or levy of a fine extending to one lakh rupees or both for contravention of the provisions of the Act. However, no penalty was levied in any of the above cases.

Environmental Clearance is a regulatory mechanism to ensure admissibility of a particular activity with remedial measures for the expected environmental impact. The action of issuing Consent for Establishment without Environmental Clearance showed that the controls prescribed to ensure balance between development and environmental concerns were not exercised as evidenced.

Audit further observed a case where KSPCB issued "consent to operate" despite non-compliance in the past and simultaneously filed a criminal case. The details are given in **Box 3.1.**

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Box 3.1

Irregular issue of Consent for Operation

Consent for Operations to M/s Nirani Sugars Limited (Distillery), Bagalkot, (Large-Red category) was not renewed from July 2015 for violation of pollution norms on multiple counts. Despite non-renewal of Consent for Operation, the Company continued to function in violation of Rules. KSPCB issued show-cause notices in this regard. Central Pollution Control Board also issued (August 2016) a closure order for non-installation of online monitoring equipment, which was revoked (January 2017) as the Company complied with the requirement by then, by installing the online monitoring system. Based on the report of Regional Office, the Consent for Operations for a further period of five years (2016-21) was granted (16 February 2017) by the Consent Committee of KSPCB subject to several conditions. Audit scrutiny revealed that on the same day of granting consent by the Committee, KSPCB filed a criminal case against the Company in the Court of Hon'ble Judicial Magistrate First Class at Mudhol for offence under Section 25, 26 of the Water Act, 1974, for discharging of trade effluents into agricultural lands without treatment in excess of the standards stipulated by KSPCB. It was also noticed that KSPCB did not take action as contemplated under Section 33A of the Water Act, 1974, *i.e.*, stoppage of operations or closure. Thus, the grant of Consent for Operations was irregular.

Thus, consents were issued without the necessary environmental clearance.

In the Exit Meeting, the Member Secretary stated (August 2017) that at present, Consent for Establishments are issued only after issue of Environmental Clearance.

3.3.3 Non-installation of Effluent Treatment Plant

Section 25 of the Water Act, envisage that every person, to whom consent is granted by State Pollution Control Boards, has to install a treatment plant in the premises where the industry is carrying on its operations and keep it in good running condition. Water pollution caused by major industrial units can be controlled at the point of generation by installing Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) for individual industrial units. Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) are established for clusters of medium and small-scale industrial units where the characteristics of industrial waste water would not differ considerably.

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Scrutiny of records revealed that:

- ❖ As per records of KSPCB, there were 8,038 water pollution prone industrial units in the State, as of March 2016⁴². Of these, 1,165 industrial units had no effluent treatment facilities;
- ❖ As per Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board (KIADB) records, there were 162 Industrial Areas in the State comprising of 18,578 industrial units. The State had 11 CETPs, of which, nine were functioning and two were under construction. Out of 18,578 industrial units, only 7,451 industrial units were covered by CETPs and remaining 11,127 industrial units were operating without CETPs.
- ❖ KSPCB was allotted (October/November 2012) nine *acres* of industrial land by KIADB for establishment of CETP at Raichur (five *acres*) and Mundaragi (four *acres*). As per KIADB records, 23 fly-ash brick units, 22 bulk drug/pharmaceutical units and two fertilizer units were operating in Raichur Growth Centre Industrial Area, while at Mundaragi 4th Phase Apparel Park Industrial Area, 80 industrial units were operating. However, as of August 2017, construction of CETP was not started in Raichur and Mundaragi by the Regional Offices of KSPCB. This resulted in letting out of industrial effluents and sewage water in open drains. An illustrative image of industrial effluents being discharged in the open drainages and water bodies noticed during inspection in Mundaragi 4th Phase Apparel Park Industrial Area is shown in **Photograph 3.1**:

**Photograph 3.1: Effluents being discharged into water bodies
- Mundaragi 4th Phase Apparel Park Industrial area**



(Source: Photograph taken by Audit party during field visit)

⁴² While audit enquiries were issued in April 2017 seeking details as of March 2017 and KSPCB also issued directions in April 2017 for furnishing relevant data/information from the 44 ROs, the necessary information was not furnished till date (11 December 2017). The non-availability of data for period 2016-17 even at the end of November 2017 indicated that updation of data was not a priority.

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Due to insufficiency of Common Effluent Treatment Plants/non-installation of Effluent Treatment Plants, untreated trade effluents were discharged through Under Ground Drainage which flow directly into nearby water bodies causing water pollution. In the absence of any effective action, these industrial units continued to contravene the provisions of the Water Act with impunity and with no monitoring of any kind. The fact that KSPCB issued consents to such industrial units without ensuring compliance was evidence of its failure in discharge of its duties as an enforcer.

In the Exit Meeting, the Member Secretary stated (August 2017) that all new Industrial Areas are mandated to have Common Effluent Treatment Plants, besides clustering of industries in line with the nature of effluents generated.

3.3.4 Deficiencies in Water Quality Monitoring and Management

The National Water Policy (2002) envisaged regular monitoring of both surface water and groundwater quality. The policy specified a phased programme for improvement in water quality, treatment of effluents to acceptable levels and standards before discharging them into natural streams, adoption of the principle of 'Polluter Pays' in management of polluted water and formulation of necessary legislation for preservation of existing water bodies. The policy also indicated that the research efforts in various areas, including water quality needed to be intensified for effective and economical management of water resources.

The Water Act, empowered KSPCB to make any order for the prevention, control or abatement of discharge of waste into streams or wells. The Act, also mandated KSPCB to order any person or agency to construct new systems for the disposal of sewage and trade effluents or to modify, alter or extend any such existing system or to adopt such remedial measures as were necessary to prevent, control or abate water pollution. Failures noticed are discussed below:

3.3.4.1 Insufficient capacity of Sewage Treatment Plants in Bengaluru Metropolitan Region

Bengaluru generates 1,440 MLD (Million Litres per Day) of waste water. Bengaluru Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) established 14 Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) with a total capacity of 721 MLD. It was reported that 600 MLD were being treated in these STPs as per Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) Study Report (March 2017). Thus, only 42 per cent of the sewage generated was being treated and the remaining 840 MLD of untreated waste water were disposed in lakes in Bengaluru Metropolitan Region through storm water drains.

3.3.4.2 Sub-par efficiency of Sewage Treatment Plants

Study conducted by Central Pollution Control Board in respect of all the 14 Sewage Treatment Plants in Bengaluru Metropolitan Region indicated that in all the Sewage Treatment Plants, total coliform and faecal coliform count of

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3.3.6 Issues relating to Groundwater Pollution

The Department of Mines and Geology (DMG) monitors the quality of groundwater by testing samples of water collected from dug wells and bore wells, while KSPCB is tasked with the responsibility for the prevention, control or abatement of discharges of waste into streams or wells. Groundwater quality comprises of the physical, chemical and biological qualities of groundwater.

Scrutiny of records revealed that:

- ❖ Water results obtained from analysis of 1,167 groundwater samples from observation wells of DMG in the State during 2014-15 showed excessive fluoride in 93 samples (8 per cent) and excessive nitrate in 271 samples (23.2 per cent). Hardness was found in 111 samples (9.5 per cent) and iron in 136 samples (11.6 per cent) above the permissible limits specified in 'Indian Standard Drinking Water Specification IS 10500:2012'. As per specification, nitrate concentration greater than 45 ppm is unfit for domestic purposes, and hardness in groundwater causes encrustation⁴⁸ in water supply system and has adverse effect on domestic use. The excess iron in the water favours the growth of iron bacteria such as *crenotherix*, supports rusting and its consumption for long duration may lead to *haemochromotosis*⁴⁹. Thus, groundwater quality remained adversely affected in the State due to presence of pollutants in excess of permissible limits.
- ❖ The study by DMG (2010) under 'World Bank Aid to evaluate the groundwater quality in and around Bengaluru city' revealed that 31 per cent of groundwater in the study area was polluted by various constituents and was not fit for human consumption. The constituents in 60 per cent of groundwater were within the permissible limits though not in the desirable limits and the remaining nine per cent only was safe for drinking. The study attributed the pollution to anthropological activities.

The study underlined the need for taking up detailed study to find out the source of contamination and advised for steps to be taken to control the contamination by restricting the entry itself.

- ❖ In one instance, Audit observed that M/s Pepsico India Limited (industry), under the Jurisdiction of Regional Office, Nelamangala, Bengaluru Rural District, was engaged in the production (since June 1997) of bottled drinking water in addition to the soft drinks (beverages). The industry approximately consumes 17.95 lakh KL of water per day sourced from six bore wells located within its premises. The Regional Officer,

⁴⁸ A crust or hard coating on the surface of something.

⁴⁹ Increase of iron levels in the body.

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Nelamangala, reported (September 2016) to the Groundwater Authority that the industry was located in Tippa Gondanahalli Reservoir Catchment Area where over-exploitation of the groundwater was restricted. Further, it was reported that the industry did not explore the alternative measures for groundwater recharge. Despite the adverse report the Consent for Operation was renewed (September 2016) by KSPCB.

Though monitoring of groundwater quality in and around significant waste water generating industrial units and important industrial areas was the responsibility of KSPCB, it did not take effective measures for abating groundwater pollution.

3.3.7 Non-utilisation of treated water

In order to conserve fresh water and to reduce the demand for potable water, Bengaluru Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) set up (2003-05) four Tertiary Treated Sewage Plants with an installed capacity of 73 MLD of treated water. BWSSB was to identify potential buyers for use of treated water in the industrial units, garden irrigation *etc.*, to reduce overall water consumption and to recover the cost of operating the plants.

However, only 10 MLD out of 19 MLD of the treated water was being utilised for industrial use, horticulture and construction activities, while the remaining nine MLD was discharged directly to lakes or to the drains. There was no enforcement by KSPCB to ensure use of treated water, which was otherwise a scarce resource.

3.3.8 Continuation of unauthorised Slaughter Houses

Slaughter houses and meat producing units consume huge quantity of water for their operation. Due to high potential of contamination of groundwater on account of release of pollutants, they are classified under Red category units. Standards for discharge of effluents from slaughter houses were notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and it is mandatory to obtain license for their operation. The license is valid for a one-year period and is renewed every year subject to fulfilling certain conditions. The slaughter houses are also governed by Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter Houses) Rules, 2001. Central Pollution Control Board has framed guidelines for slaughter houses and also its location.

Slaughter house at Tannery Road, Bengaluru, was established in 1920 and operated by Bruhath Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike, which is situated in the core residential area. On an average, about 800 small animals⁵⁰ and 200 large animals are being slaughtered on normal day and goes upto 5,000 small animals and 800-1,000 large animals during festival seasons/holidays. Since

⁵⁰ Hens, Sheep and Goat.

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the slaughter house was not maintaining the Effluent Treatment Plant and was discharging the trade effluents to Under Ground Drainage and adjacent storm water drain, KSPCB did not renew consent for operation from July 2009. Despite denial of consent by KSPCB, the slaughter house continued to function polluting the environment and KSPCB issued periodical notices listing out the violations. Though Section 33A of Water Act, empowers KSPCB to issue closure order, the same was not exercised, indicating leniency in enforcing its statutory duties.

Audit scrutiny also revealed that KSPCB did not have a list of slaughter houses operating in the State, which also might have compromised the enforcement in this regard.

3.3.9 Air Pollution

Substances that are generally recognised as air pollutants include Suspended Particulate Matters (SPM), Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM), Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Nitric Oxide (NO₂), Carbon Monoxide (CO) and Dioxide (CO₂), Methane (NH₃) and Ozone (O₃) depleting substances such as Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC). Increase in the incidence of respiratory illness including *asthma*, *bronchitis* and *emphysema* and possible cancer of the respiratory organs can be attributed to high air pollution. KSPCB is the designated authority for enforcement of the provisions of the Air Act by making comprehensive programme for prevention and control of air pollution in the State and to advise the State Government on any matter pertaining thereof.

KSPCB, however, did not prepare a comprehensive plan as of November 2017 for improving air quality in the State and especially in Bengaluru Metropolitan Region (BMR).

3.3.9.1 Air quality below the National Ambient Air Quality Standard

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) mandated (November 2009) State Pollution Control Boards to follow National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)⁵¹. RSPM level is the indicator of air pollution. KSPCB installed air quality monitors at 34 locations {including two Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations in Bengaluru Metropolitan Region} in 19 Districts of Karnataka.

⁵¹ The Air Act identifies two types of national ambient air quality standards. *Primary standards* provide public health protection, including protecting the health of "sensitive" populations such as asthmatics, children, and the elderly. *Secondary standards* provide public welfare protection, including protection against decreased visibility and damage to animals, crops, vegetation, and buildings.

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- ❖ The staff composition of Regional Offices showed that each Regional Office had only one Environmental Officer (EO), one Deputy Environmental Officer (DEO), 1-2 Assistant Environmental Officers (AEO) and meager support staff. KSPCB had not undertaken any scientific assessment of the requirements of technical and scientific staff, as the allocation of staff *vis-a-vis* industrial units among the Regional Offices, was uneven.

A table showing the zone-wise number of Industrial units, Red category industrial units among them and monitoring officers assigned thereto illustrating the discrepancy in allocation is shown in **Table 3.9**:

Table 3.9: Discrepancy in allocation of technical staff

Sl No.	Zonal Office	Total number of units	Red Category units	Staff Strength			
				EO	DEO	AEO	Total
1	Bengaluru East	1,007	400	4	3	9	16
2	Bengaluru City	747	259	4	4	12	20
3	Ballari	924	566	6	6	18	30
4	Dharwad	1,673	1,155	7	5	19	31

(Source: Information furnished by KSPCB)

As depicted above, Zonal Office, Bengaluru East, had 16 Officers for 400 Red category industrial units while Bengaluru City had 20 officers for 259 such industrial units. Similarly, Ballari had 30 officers for 566 Red category industrial units whereas Dharwad had only 31 officers for 1,155 such industrial units.

The Member Secretary in the Exit Meeting acknowledged (August 2017) that huge vacancies existed and that improvement in the staff strength would lead to better functioning of KSPCB.

It is recommended that the Government should strengthen the institutional capacity of KSPCB by providing adequate technical and scientific staff to fulfill its mandate.

3.3.14 Shortfall in inspections of industrial units/organisation

The industrial units are classified into Red, Orange and Green categories, based on the degree of pollution they create. The frequency of inspection of industrial units prescribed (December 1999) by MoEF in Red (highly polluting), Orange (moderately polluting) and Green (least polluting) category is shown in **Table 3.10**:

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Table 3.10: Frequency of inspections

SI No.	Category	Small Scale Industry	Large and Medium Industry
1	Red	Once in a year	At least once in three months
2	Orange	Once in three years	At least once in six months
3	Green	Once in three years	At least once in one year

(Source: Schedule IV of Notification dated December 1999)

- ❖ While prescribing the frequency, Ministry of Environment and Forests, also permitted the State Pollution Control Boards to improve upon the frequency as deemed necessary. However, on account of the shortage of manpower, KSPCB reduced (November 2002) the frequency of inspections for Orange and Green category industrial units as shown in **Table 3.11:**

Table 3.11: Reduction in number of inspections

SI No.	Category	Small Scale Industry	Large and Medium Industry
1	Orange	Once in three years	Once in a year
2	Green	Once in five years	Once in two years (random check)

(Source: Information furnished by KSPCB)

The frequency of inspections was not revised despite recruitment of staff done during October 2010, as pointed out in **Paragraph 3.3.13.**

- ❖ KSPCB's inventory of Red, Orange and Green categories of industrial units/organisations did not have information on the number of small, medium and large industrial units/organisations. Hence, the shortfall, if any, in the number of inspections to be undertaken by KSPCB for each category could not be assessed in audit. On a conservative basis, even if the units were considered as small category (*i.e.*, with lesser frequency of inspection), there was a shortfall in inspections stated to have been conducted during the period 2012-13 to 2016-17 as detailed in **Table 3.12:**

Table 3.12: Shortfall in inspection of industrial units/organisations

SI No.	Year	Number of organisations				Expected number of inspections at reduced rate for small scale industrial units				Actual number of inspections	Shortfall (per cent)
		Red	Orange	Green	Total	Red	Orange	Green	Total		
1	2012-13	25458	3724	24064	53246	25458	1241	4813	31512	17986	13526 (42.92)
2	2013-14	28233	5071	29391	62695	28233	1690	5878	35801	20268	15533 (43.39)
3	2014-15	29744	7990	27109	64843	29744	2663	5422	37829	22192	15637 (41.34)
4	2015-16	38083	8259	28452	74794	38083	2753	5690	46526	23680	22846 (49.10)
5	2016-17	Figures not made available till November 2017									
Total		121518	25044	109016	255578	121518	8347	21803	151668	84126	67542 (44.53)

(Source: Annual Reports of KSPCB)

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The shortfall in the number of inspections ranged from 41.34 *per cent* to 49.10 *per cent* during 2012-13 to 2015-16. Any shortfall in assessing compliance dilutes enforcement for ensuring compliance by the industrial units with the standards prescribed. Scrutiny of Analysis Reports in Central Environmental Laboratory, Bengaluru, revealed that out of 736 samples in respect of five test-checked Regional Offices, 493 samples (66 *per cent*) did not conform to the prescribed standards. Thus, the shortfall in inspections of industrial units assumes significance.

In the Exit Meeting, the Member Secretary assured (August 2017) that mechanism would be evolved in getting authentic test reports from the industries. The reply does not address to the issue highlighted in audit *i.e.*, about inadequate inspections and non-scrutiny of the analysis reports by KSPCB.

3.3.15 Inadequate monitoring

As per Rule 14 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, every person carrying on an industry, operation or process and has obtained consent under respective Acts should submit annually an Environmental Audit Report (EAR) in prescribed form, which gives the status of compliance level by the industrial units/organisations and is thus, an invaluable document for State Pollution Control Boards for checking compliance level and taking appropriate action.

Audit scrutiny revealed that more than 95 *per cent* of industrial units were not submitting EARs. Details are shown in **Table 3.13**:

Table 3.13: Shortfall in submission of Environmental Audit Report by Industrial units

Sl No.	Year	Number of industrial units	EARs actually submitted	Percentage of non-compliance
1	2012-13	53,246	2,232	96
2	2013-14	62,695	2,400	96
3	2014-15	64,843	2,505	96
4	2015-16	74,794	2,445	97
5	2016-17	Figures not made available till November 2017		

(Source: Annual Reports of KSPCB)

KSPCB did not pursue submission of Environmental Audit Reports despite large number of industrial units not complying with the norms. Failure to pursue submission of EAR indicated laxity in monitoring and weak internal control as intended mechanism for ensuring better compliance levels was not ensured.

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3.3.16 Submission of reports by industrial units from non-accredited laboratories

Under Section 12 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Central Government shall establish or recognise one or more environmental laboratories to carry out the functions entrusted to an environmental laboratory under the said Act.

Further, as per Paragraph 4.1 of the guidelines for recognition of Environmental laboratories under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, prepared by Central Pollution Control Board in consultation with the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, an industry may hire agencies accredited by National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) for test-check of environmental parameters.

Audit noticed that the industrial units were submitting test reports of various environment related parameters through third party agencies (laboratories⁵⁵), whose accreditation had expired. Acceptance of the test reports from these laboratories by KSPCB without verifying their authenticity was irregular.

3.3.17 Conclusion

Karnataka State Pollution Control Board did not maintain inventory of polluting sources and loads to aid a comprehensive plan for prevention, control and abatement of pollution. There was inadequate mechanism in place to track renewal or expiry of consents granted to industrial units. Consent for establishment and operations to Red and Orange industrial units were granted without mandatory inspections. Frequency of inspections in respect of Orange and Green category of industrial units were less due to shortage of manpower. Requirement of Sewage Treatment Plants in the State was not assessed by KSPCB. Action to prevent entry of untreated sewage to lakes was not taken. Ambient air quality checks in five districts showed presence of particulates/noxious gases above the prescribed safe standards. Possibility of unscientific method of disposal of bio-medical waste cannot be ruled out as 899 Health Care Establishments were not utilising designated Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facility notified by KSPCB.

The matter was referred to the Government in August 2017; their reply was awaited (November 2017).

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⁵⁵ M/s Eco Green Solution Systems, Doddaballapura, M/s Prasad Enviro Labs Private Limited, Bengaluru and M/s Geological and Metallurgical Laboratories, Goreguntapalya, Bengaluru.

TRANSLATED COPY OF ANNEXURE 3

Article published in Vijaya Karnataka Daily Newspaper on 27/01/2023

**MUNICIPAL COUNCIL DON'T CARE FOR GREEN
TRIBUNAL!**

(Even after the visit of DC, the condition of Doddaballapur Nagar Lake has **not changed**.)

There is a pile of garbage near the municipal notice board)

Garbage dumped inside the lake (**Figure-1**). Polluted Water in Nagar Kere (**Figure-2**).

Pile of garbage at the back of the board installed by the Municipal Council (**Figure-3**).

Lake Walking Path Gill infested with Vines (**Figure-4**)

Municipal Council Don't Care for Green Tribunal Orders Regarding Conservation of Doddabalapur Nagarakere, an Important Lake of Arkavati River in the District. Court ordered the Officials to strictly comply it's direction, to the Petition submitted by Local resident - Girish. On Nov. 1, DC R.Latha and the officials of Pollution Control Board inspected the Lake. Also, the DC warned the officials to maintain the cleanliness of Nagar Kere. But, except a Notice Board on the Lake Bund, nothing much has happened with respect to Cleanliness.

DIVINE NEGLIGENCE! : The irony is, daily there is dumping of solid wastes near to the same Notice Board. C&D waste, wastes from Chicken Shops are being dumped without any fear, in the evening. Even though the local public sent the video of illegal dumping with the car number, the concerned officials are neglecting to take any actions. Inevitably, Environmentalists are again preparing to submit the complaint to NGT.

Cursing of locals: Historically decades old Nagarakere is now filled with water. There is huge crowd who visits in morning and evening to take fresh air. But the embedded grill along the path way is fully covered with green vines. Even after several warnings from the higher authorities, the local body is continuing to neglect the lake, Hence the locals are cursing the government officials.

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Polluted Water: Because of unscientific installation of manhole lines inside the Nagara kere, the sewage is directly entering the lake. Additionally, Officials have not taken any measures to stop the entire sewage of city entering via Raja Canals to Nagara kere. Moreover the water is fully polluted due to Wastes from Chicken Shops, Kalyan Mantap,.

The water in the kodi at the entrance to the lake has turned to Black color and plastic waste from the city can be seen floating. Local Kemparaju said that despite this situation, the neglectful attitude of the authorities for not taking action is condemnable.

Silence of people's representatives: 31 ward members and MLAs of the city council who have to deal with the plight of Nagar Kere, which is the heart of Doddaballapur city, are being silent. People's representatives have been fooled by the officials who do not respond to the complaints of the public in time and show negligence. Despite that they are not questioning. Diwakar Nag of Samashti Team said that even after the court's order the people representatives are not questioning the concerned officials, they have forgotten their duties

Boards have already been put up in some places to prevent public from throwing garbage in Nagar Lake, and action will be taken if any rule violation is found.

-Shivashankar | Municipal Commissioner, Doddaballapur Municipality

Regarding the situation in Nagar Kere, after the court notice, DC herself visited to the Lake and instructed the Municipality to maintain cleanliness. But no action is being taken for the protection of Nagarkere except putting up the board. A complaint will be made again to the Green Tribunal in this regard.

- Chidananda, President, Yuva Sanchalana

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Srinivas, A.T.*

TRANSLATED COPY OF ANNEXURE 3

Article published in Vijaya Vani Daily Newspaper on 05/12/2023

PLASTIC WASTE IS A PROBLEM FOR LAKE HEALTH

Poisonous water in lakes near industrial areas. Management is a challenge in Doddaballapur

Waste dumped in **Nagarakere**, Doddaballapur (**Figure-1**)

Plastic Waste dumped in Muttur Lake (**Figure-2**)

Venkataraju S, Doddaballapur

The lakes of taluk are being haunted by the ghost of plastic. Due to the plastic waste thrown away by the locals and the lack of will power of the local administrations, not only the beauty of the lakes but also the health is getting damaged.

Most of the lakes of the taluk has piles of plastic and its management is becoming big challenge.

Most of the groundwater sources are lakes. However, its preservation is not effective. Most of the lakes in the village area and the lakes in the city area are covered with plastic. Especially in the lakes near Bashettihalli industrial area, the amount of plastic has increased. Some have turned the lakes into cesspools. If the local bodies are not active, the health and beauty of the lakes will also deteriorate.

PLASTIC WASTE IN LAKE: Central, State Govts. have restricted the use of plastic. However, plastic continues to grow in lakes. People dump their used plastics into nearby lakes, industries dump plastic waste. Plastics are entering the lake yard in a considerable manner, including waste from commercial outlets. In addition, hair and chicken waste from salons are also added to Lakes. Hence, the lake is getting more dangerous.

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More Plastic is being disposed to Lake. This is also due to the negligence of the authorities. Moreover, the decision to not use plastic should start with us, and then others should also be made aware of this.

- Venkataraju Ekashipura, Member, Doddaballapur Abhivruddi Samiti

More Plastic is being disposed to Lakes in Urban Areas. In addition, hair and chicken waste are also entering the lake, thus polluting the lake, it is also a problem for aquatic life. Personnel should be appointed for the management of the lakes and the lake should be protected.

- Chidananda Murthy, President, Yuva Sanchalana

Every chicken shop is contracted to collect chicken waste. People have been sufficiently convinced to segregate plastic waste. Even though, the public is not paying attention to this. A fine will be imposed for littering in the lake.

- Eranna AEE, Department of Environment, Municipal Council

NEGLECT ATTITUDE- Lakes are the source of water for the Drought Prone districts. However, it has turned blind eye for many years in terms of conservation. On the one hand encroachment of the lakes is a problem, on the other hand there is a problem of waste, but the neglectful attitude of the local administration in this regard is ruining the lakes. Almost all the local bodies including Municipal Council, Town Panchayat, Grama Panchayats are not doing any work in proper time including preventing waste dumping and it's waste management. However, the local authorities need to pay attention to this.

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ANNEXURE 4

Out of 162 Industrial Areas, KIADB had developed 62 IAs subsequent to EIA Notification, 2006. Audit observed that out of these 62 IAs, KIADB did not apply for EC in respect of 31 IAs and obtained EC for 20 IAs as of 31 March 2017; for 11 IAs, EC was yet to be obtained, though allotment was made in respect of all the 62 IAs as detailed in **Appendix 2.2**.

As would be evident from the above, as well as detailed discussion below, KIADB did not enforce the requirement/condition of environmental clearances as a prerequisite for establishment of Industrial Areas.

The Government stated (December 2017) that EC was obtained only from 2012 onwards by engaging consultants. However, the reply did not specify the reasons for not obtaining EC in respect of 31 IAs developed between 2006 and 2012.

2.1.8.2 Non-submission of Environment Statements

As per Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change (MoEF) Circular dated 30 June 2009, Environmental Statement for each financial year ending 31 March, in Form-V, was to be submitted to Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB) by the Project Proponent as prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986. This was to be put on the website along with the status of compliance of EC conditions and the same was also to be sent to the Regional Office, MoEF.

The Environmental Statements were neither furnished to MoEF nor hosted on the website of KIADB. In the absence of Environmental Statements, compliance to various aspects of the construction/operation of the projects like probable compromise in the quality of environmental parameters, discharge of pollutants, management of hazardous as well as solid wastes, consumption of water, raw material, *etc* was not ascertainable.

Further, EIA/Environment Management Plan (EMP) reports provided for a full-fledged Environment Monitoring Cell with appropriate laboratory facility. KIADB did not have a full-fledged Environment Monitoring Cell or well laid down Environmental Policy.

KIADB in reply (July 2017) agreed to submit the Statements to MoEF and to set-up an Environment Monitoring Cell.

2.1.8.3 Non-development of parks in earmarked areas

The approved layout plan of an Industrial Area includes formation of parks. The total extent of land earmarked for parks (green areas) by the KIADB in 59 IAs developed across the State was 1,716.20 acres as of March 2017. Land was not earmarked for parks in the remaining 103 IAs.

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Screenshot of KIADB official website showing absence of Monitoring Report & Form-V

Select Districts BENGALURU RURAL DI

Industrial Area	Approved Layout Dates	Environment Clearance	Consent for Establishment	Compliance Reports	Monitoring Report and Form V
Avverahalli (Dobaspet IV Phase)	01-10-2013	Dobaspet 4th Phase	Dobaspet (CFE)	Ist Report IInd Report	
Bengaluru Aerospace - SEZ	05-10-2009	Aerospace and Hardware Park (EC)	Aerospace Park (CFE) Hardware Park (CFE)		
Doddaballapura	27-06-1983	Doddaballapura (EC)	Doddaballapura (CFE)		
Hi-tech, Defence and Aerospace Park	05-10-2009	Hi-tech, Defence and Aerospace Park (EC)	Hi-tech, Defence and Aerospace Park (CFE)		
Doddaballapura III Phase, Obhadenahally Village	27-12-2012	Doddaballapura III Phase, Obhadenahally Village (EC)	Doddaballapura III Phase, Obhadenahally Village (CFE)	Ist Report IInd Report	
Doddaballapur 4 phase - Adinarayana Hosahalli		Doddaballapura IV Phase, Adinarayana Hosahalli (EC)			
Sompura I & II Phases	30-01-2009 07-11-2012	Sompura I & II Phase (EC)	Sompura I Phase (CFE) Sompura II Phase (CFE)	Ist Report	

kiadb.in/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Doddaballapura-3rd-phase.pdf

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Girish NP*

ANNEXURE 5

ಸವನ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸೂಚನೆಯಂತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ, 2005 ನಿಯಮಾನುಸಾರ ಕಂದಾಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂದಾಖಲೆಗಳ

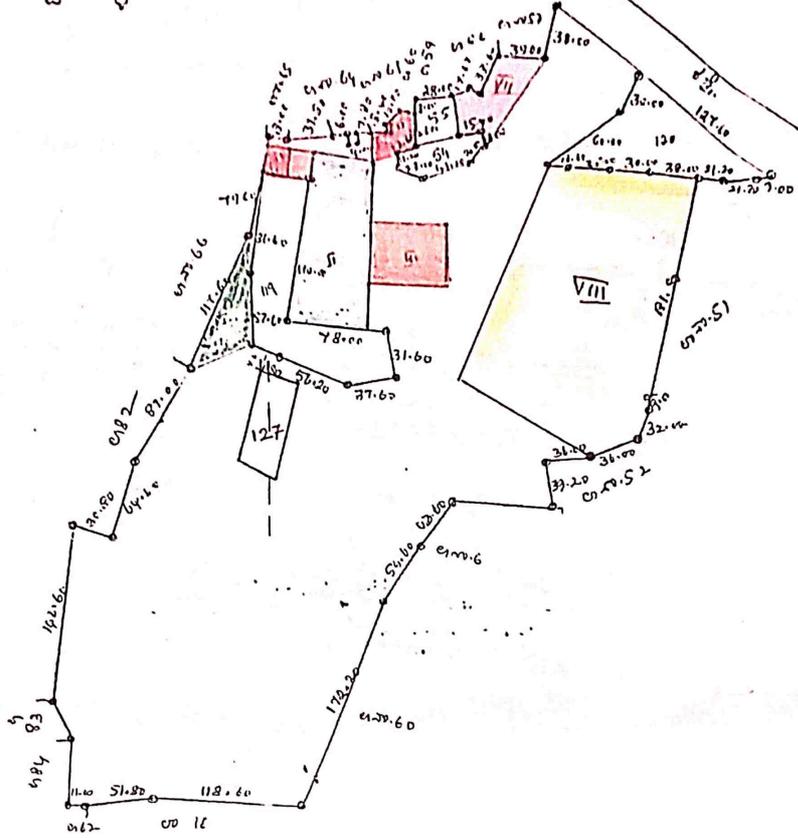
ಇಲಾಖೆರವರ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ SSLR/TNL/ಕೆ ಅಳತೆ/001/2015-16 ರಂತೆ ರಿ.ಸ.ನಂ. 53 ರ

ಕೆರೆ/ಕಟ್ಟೆಬಾಬ್ಬು ಅಳತೆಯಿಂದ ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ ನಕ್ಷೆ

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕ್ : ನೊಡ್ಡಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ ,

ಹೋಬಳಿ : ಕಡಬ

ಗ್ರಾಮ : ಲೋಚನುರೆ



↑
1 cm = 40 mts

1. ಆಕಾರಬಂದಿನಂತೆ ರಿ.ಸ.ನಂ. 53 ರ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ 39 ಎಕರೆ 22 ಗುಂಟೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ, ಪಪನೆಯಂತೆ ಹಸರು ಕೆರೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕ
2. ಆಕಾರಬಂದಿನಂತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಪಪನೆಯಂತೆ ರಿ.ಸ.ನಂ. 53 ರ ಕಲಂ 3 & 9 ರ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ತಾಳೆ ಇದೆ/ಇಲ್ಲ
3. ಅಳತೆಯಂತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಬ್ಬು ವಿವರ :-

	ಎಕರೆ	ಗುಂಟೆ
ಆಕಾರಬಂದಿನಂತೆ ಸ.ನಂ.ನ ಒಟ್ಟು ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	39	22
ಒಟ್ಟು ಮತ್ತುವರಿವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	9	03
ಅಳತೆಯಂತೆ ಸ.ನಂ.ನ ಬಾಕಿ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	30	19

ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಸಂ	ಮತ್ತುವರಿದಾರರ ಹೆಸರು	ಮತ್ತುವರಿದಾರರು ಲಾಗು ಸ.ನಂ.ನಿಂದ ಮಳಿದಾರರು/ ಇಲ್ಲ	ಮತ್ತುವರಿ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ಎಕರೆ-ಗುಂಟೆ	ಮತ್ತುವರಿ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಕೃಷಿ/ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ/ಬೀಟು	ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತುವರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆದ ಬೆಳೆ	ಷರಾ
I	ಸುಕಾಸಿ	-	0-30	ಕೃಷಿ	-	
II	ಕುಲಕರ್ಣಿ ಕೊಂ ಆಗೊಮ್ಮರುತ್ತ	-	1-25	2499	-	
III	ಕುಲಕಾಸಿ	-	0-30	-	-	
IV	ಮೊಗಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ	-	0-04	2099	-	

V	ವೋಟಿಂಗ್ ಪಟ್ಟಿ	ಪಟ್ಟಿ	0-04	2017	-	
VI	ಶಾಖೆಯು	ಪಟ್ಟಿ	0-10	2017	-	
VII	ಸಿ.ಸಿ. 55 ಮತ್ತು 56 ರ ಹಿರಿಯರ ಪಟ್ಟಿ	ಪಟ್ಟಿ	0-20	2017	-	
VIII	ಶುಭಕಾರಿಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ	ಪಟ್ಟಿ	5-00	2017	-	

9-03

ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯು, ಸಿ.ಸಿ. 55 ಮತ್ತು 56 ರ ಹಿರಿಯರ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಶುಭಕಾರಿಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ.

ಬಿ.ಬಿ. ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್
ಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು

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ಪ್ರಜಾಪೀಠ
ಶಾಖಾಧಿಕಾರಿ
ಶಾಖಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಭೂಮಾಪನ ಕಛೇರಿ
ಮೈಸೂರು

D. Jay
ಭೂಮಾಪನ ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು (ಶಾಖಾಧಿಕಾರಿ)
ಶಾಖಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಕಛೇರಿ
ಮೈಸೂರು

ದೃಢೀಕರಣ

ಪ್ರಜಾಪೀಠ
ಭೂಮಾಪನ ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು
ಮೈಸೂರು

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As per the directions of the House Committee and the Commissioner, Land Survey Revenue and Land Records Department vide Order No. SSLR/TNL/Lake Measure/001/2015-16 **R.Sy.No. 53** of Map prepared from Kere/Katebaltu scale

Taluk : Doddaballapur, Hobli : Kasaba, Grama : Rojipura

SKETCH

	Acre	Gunta
As per Akarbandi Total Area	39	22
Total Encroached Area	9	03
Balance Area	30	19

1. As per Akarbandi area of R.Sy. no. 53 is 39 Acre 22 Gunta. As per Pahani named as Nagarakere.
2. As Akarbandi and Pahani, R.S.No. 53, Column 3 & 9 is tallied Yes / No.
3. Details of Encroachment as measured :-

Block No.	Encroacher Name	Encroacher Tenant Yes/No	Encroached Area Acres Gunta	Encroachment Form Agriculture / Commercial/Beelu	Crop grown in case of Agriculture	Share
1	crematorium	-	0-30	Beelu	-	
2	Eramma % Tilyarappa	-	1-25	Beelu	-	
3	crematorium	-	0-30	-	-	
4	No information	-	0-04	Beelu	-	

5	No information	No	0-04	Beelu	-	
6	Ramayya	Yes	0-10	Beelu	-	
7	Tenant of Sy no. 55 and 56	Yes	0-20	Beelu	-	
8	Rumale	No	5-00	Beelu	-	

Sd/-

Assistant Director of Land Records, Office of Assistant Commissioner, Bengaluru Rural

Sd/-

Auditor, Taluk Land Records Office, Doddaballapur

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As per the directions of the House Committee and the Commissioner, Land Survey Revenue and Land Records Department vide Order No. SSLR/TNL/Lake Measure/001/2015-16 **R.Sy.No. 6** of Map prepared from Kere/Katebaltu scale

Taluk : Doddaballapur, Hobli : Kasaba, Grama : Siddenayakanhalli

SKETCH

	Acre	Gunta
As per Akarbandi Total Area	19	33
Total Encroached Area	0	11.5
Balance Area	19	21.5

1. As per Akarbandi area of R.Sy. no. 6 is 19 Acre 33 Gunta. As per Pahani named as .
2. As Akarbandi and Pahani, R.S.No. 6, Column 3 & 9 is tallied Yes / No.
3. Details of Encroachment as measured :-

Block No.	Encroacher Name	Encrocher Tenant Yes/No	Encroched Area Acres Gunta	Encroachment Form Agriculture / Commercial	Crop grown in case of Agriculture	Shara
1	DV Lakshminarayana	Tenant of Sy. No. 68	0-04	Beelu	Beelu	
2	DV Lakshminarayana	Tenant of Sy. No. 67/1	0-02.5	Beelu	Beelu	
3	Nijalingappa	Tenant of Sy. No. 67/2	0-01	Beelu	Beelu	
4	AS Lakshminarayana	Tenant of Sy. No. 52/2	0-04	Beelu	Beelu	

Sd/-

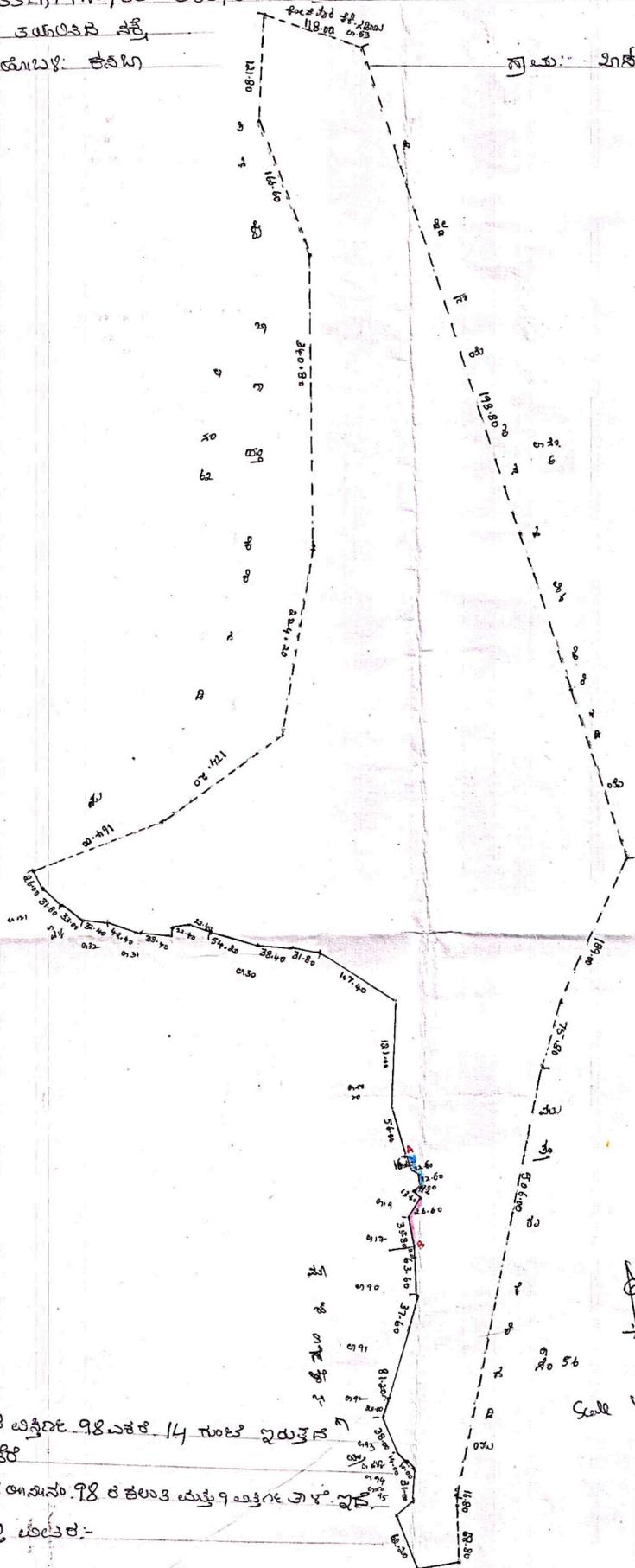
Assistant Director of Land Records, Office of Assistant Commissioner, Bengaluru Rural

Sd/-

Auditor, Taluk Land Records Office, Doddaballapur

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Gimish.N.J*

ಸೆಡ್ ನ ವಲಯ ನೂತನವೆಂದು ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಕ್ರಮ ಭೂಮಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂಮಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ -
 - ಭೂಮಿಗಳ ಅಳತೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ SSLR/TNL/ಕೆಆರ್ ಅಂತರ/001/2015-16 ರಂತೆ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 16 ರ
 - ಕೆಆರ್/ಕೆಆರ್ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಅಳತೆಯಾದ ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ಸೆಡ್
 ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು: ಯಂತ್ರಬಿಟ್ಟು ಯೋಜನೆ: ಕೆಆರ್



- 1 ಅಂತರಬಂಧನಂತ್ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 16 ರ ಅನ್ವಯ 98 ಎಕರೆ 14 ಗುಂಟ್ ಭೂಮಿಗಳ
 ಅಳತೆಯುಂತ್ ಹೆಸರು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿ
- 2 ಅಂತರಬಂಧನಂತ್ ಕಾನೂನುಬಾಹಿಯುಂತ್ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 98 ರ ಕುರಿತು ಮತ್ತು 9 ಅನ್ವಯ 14 ಗುಂಟ್
 ಭೂಮಿಗಳ ಅಳತೆಯುಂತ್ ಹೆಸರು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿ
- 3 ಅಳತೆಯುಂತ್ ಎತ್ತುವಂ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಅಳತೆ:-

ಅಂತರಬಂಧನಂತ್	ಎಕರೆ	ಗುಂಟ್
ಅಂತರಬಂಧನಂತ್	98	14
ಅಳತೆಯುಂತ್	0	14
ಅಳತೆಯುಂತ್	98	10

ಬ್ಲಕ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಎತ್ತುವಂಧನಂತ್ ಹೆಸರು	ಎತ್ತುವಂಧನಂತ್ ಹೆಸರು (ಅನುಕ್ರಮ ಅನುಕ್ರಮ)	ಎತ್ತುವಂಧನಂತ್ ಅಳತೆ	ಎತ್ತುವಂಧನಂತ್ ಅಳತೆ	ಎತ್ತುವಂಧನಂತ್ ಅಳತೆ	ಎತ್ತುವಂಧನಂತ್ ಅಳತೆ
1	ಸೂರಪಟ್ಟಿ	ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಟ್ಟು	0.02	ಕುಂಟೆ	ಕುಂಟೆ	1
2	ಸೂರಪಟ್ಟಿ	ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಟ್ಟು	0.01	ಕುಂಟೆ	ಕುಂಟೆ	1

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 43
 W. K. K. K.
 ಭೂಮಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂಮಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ

TRANSLATED COPY

As per the directions of the House Committee and the Commissioner, Land Survey Revenue and Land Records Department vide Order No. SSLR/TNL/Lake Measure/001/2015-16 **R.Sy.No. 16** of Map prepared from Kere/Katebattu scale

Taluk : Doddaballapur, Hobli : Kasaba, Grama : Kasbhag

SKETCH

	Acre	Gunta
As per Akarbani Total Area	98	14
Total Encroached Area	0	04
Balance Area	98	10

1. As per Akarbani area of R.Sy. no. 16 is 98 Acre 14 Gunta. As per Pahani named as Govt Lake.
2. As Akarbani and Pahani, R.S.No. 16, Column 3 & 9 is tallied Yes / No.
3. Details of Encroachment as measured :-

Block No.	Encroacher Name	Encrocher Tenant Yes/No	Encroched Area Acres Gunta	Encroachment Form Agriculture / Commercial	Crop grown in case of Agriculture	Shar a
1	Gowamma	Tenant	0-02.5	Agriculture	Leaves	
2	Gowamma	Tenant	0-01.5	Agriculture	Leaves	

Sd/-

Assistant Director of Land Records, Office of Assistant Commissioner, Bengaluru Rural

Sd/-

Auditor, Taluk Land Records Office, Doddaballapur

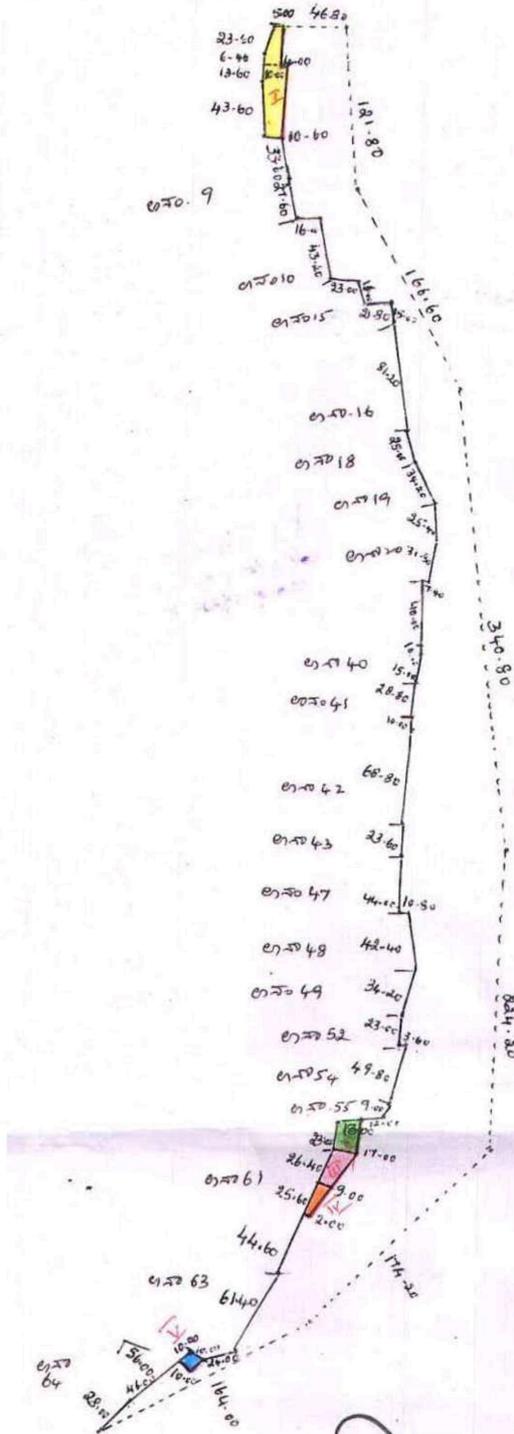
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Sinh.NP

ಸದನ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸೂಚನೆಯಂತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ಭೂಮಾಪನ ಕಂದಾಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂದಾಖಲೆಗಳ
 ಇಲಾಖೆರವರ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ SSLR/TNL/ಕೆ ಅಳತೆ/001/2015-16 ರಂತೆ ರಿಸ.ನಂ. 62 ರ
 ಕೆರೆ/ಕಟ್ಟೆಬಾಬ್ತು ಅಳತೆಯಿಂದ ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ ನಕ್ಷೆ

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕ್ : ದೊಡ್ಡಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ ,

ಹೋಬಳಿ : ಕ್ರಿಸೆಟಾ

, ಗ್ರಾಮ : 3ನೇ ಬಿಡಿಯು



Scale 1cm = 40m

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 Original

ಜಿ.ಎಂ.ಎಸ್.
 ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ
 ಕಸಬಾ ಹೋಬಳಿ
 ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯ

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ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ
 ಸಹಾಯಕ
 ಇನ್‌ಚಾರ್ಜ್
 ಭೂಮಾಪನ
 ಇಲಾಖೆ
 ದೊಡ್ಡಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ
 ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು

ಎಕರೆ ಗುಂಟೆ

ಆಕಾರಬಂದಿನಂತೆ ಸ.ನಂ.ನ ಒಟ್ಟು ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	13	04
ಒಟ್ಟು ವತ್ತುವರಿವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	0	18
ಅಳತೆಯಂತೆ ಸ.ನಂ.ನ ಬಾಕಿ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	13	04

1. ಆಕಾರಬಂದಿನಂತೆ ರ.ಸ.ನಂ. 62ರ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ 13 ಎಕರೆ 24 ಗುಂಟೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಪಹಣಿಯಂತೆ ಹೆಸರು ವಾಗರಕೆರೆ ಅಂಗಳ
2. ಆಕಾರಬಂದಿನಂತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಪಹಣಿಯಂತೆ ರ.ಸ.ನಂ. 62ರ ಕಲಂ 3 & 9 ರ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ತಾಳೆ ಇದೆ/ಇಲ್ಲ
3. ಅಳತೆಯಂತೆ ವತ್ತುವರಿ ಬಾಬಿ ವಿವರ :-

ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಸಂ	ವತ್ತುವರಿದಾರರ ಹೆಸರು	ವತ್ತುವರಿದಾರರು ಲಾಗು ಸ.ನಂ.ಹಿಡುವಳಿದಾರರು/ ಇಲ್ಲ	ವತ್ತುವರಿ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ಎಕರೆ-ಗುಂಟೆ	ವತ್ತುವರಿ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಕೃಷಿ/ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ/ಬೀಟು	ಕೃಷಿ ವತ್ತುವರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆದ ಬೆಳೆ	ಪಂಚಾಯತ್
I	ಶಿಂಶಿಪ್ಪೆ, ಶಿಂಶಿಪ್ಪೆ	ಲಾ.ನಂ. ಹಿಡುವಳಿದಾರರು	0-03	ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ, ಕೃಷಿ	-	-
II	ಸುಸಂಜೆ ಕೊಂ ತೆವೆಕೊ ಮೊಗ	ಲಾ.ನಂ. ಹಿಡುವಳಿದಾರರು	0-04	ಕೃಷಿ, ಮೊಗ	-	-
III	ಸುಸಂಜೆ ಕೊಂ ತೆವೆಕೊ ಮೊಗ	ಲಾ.ನಂ. ಹಿಡುವಳಿದಾರರು	0-03	ಕೃಷಿ	-	-
IV	ಸುಸಂಜೆ ಕೊಂ ತೆವೆಕೊ ಮೊಗ	ಲಾ.ನಂ. ಹಿಡುವಳಿದಾರರು	0-01	ಕೃಷಿ	-	-
V	ಸುಸಂಜೆ ಕೊಂ ತೆವೆಕೊ ಮೊಗ	ಲಾ.ನಂ. ಹಿಡುವಳಿದಾರರು	0-01	-	-	-

ತಾ.ನಂ. 62ರ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ

ಶಿಂಶಿಪ್ಪೆ

ವತ್ತುವರಿ

ಶಿಂಶಿಪ್ಪೆ
ಲಾ.ನಂ. ಹಿಡುವಳಿದಾರರು
ಸುಸಂಜೆ ಕೊಂ ತೆವೆಕೊ ಮೊಗ

ಶಿಂಶಿಪ್ಪೆ
ಲಾ.ನಂ. ಹಿಡುವಳಿದಾರರು
ಸುಸಂಜೆ ಕೊಂ ತೆವೆಕೊ ಮೊಗ

W. Key

ಜೂರಿಯವರ ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು (ತಾ.ನಂ.)
ದೊಡ್ಡಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ ಉಪ ವಿಭಾಗ,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ.

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Girish/ATP

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As per the directions of the House Committee and the Commissioner, Land Survey Revenue and Land Records Department vide Order No. SSLR/TNL/Lake Measure/001/2015-16 **R.Sy.No. 62** of Map prepared from Kere/Katebaltu scale

Taluk : Doddaballapur, Hobli : Kasaba, Grama : Tigalebagayti

SKETCH

	Acre	Gunta
As per Akarbani Total Area	13	22
Total Encroached Area		18
Balance Area	13	04

1. As per Akarbani area of R.Sy. no. 62 is 13 Acre 22 Gunta. As per Pahani named as Nagarakere.

2. As Akarbani and Pahani, R.S.No. 62, Column 3 & 9 is tallied Yes / No.

3. Details of Encroachment as measured :-

Block No.	Encroacher Name	Encrocher Tenant Yes/No	Encroched Area Acres Gunta	Encroachment Form Agriculture / Commercial	Crop grown in case of Agriculture	Shara
1	Anjanappa, Anjaneya Temple	Yes	0-09	Commercial, Beelu	-	
2	Sunanda % Shivakumar	Yes	0-04	Beelu, Trees	-	
3	Sushilamma % Pillappa	Yes	0-03	Beelu	-	
4	Hanumantarayappa Narayanappa	Yes	0-01	Beelu	-	
5	Subramanyaswami Temple	No	0-01	-	-	

Sd/-

Assistant Director of Land Records, Office of Assistant Commissioner, Bengaluru Rural

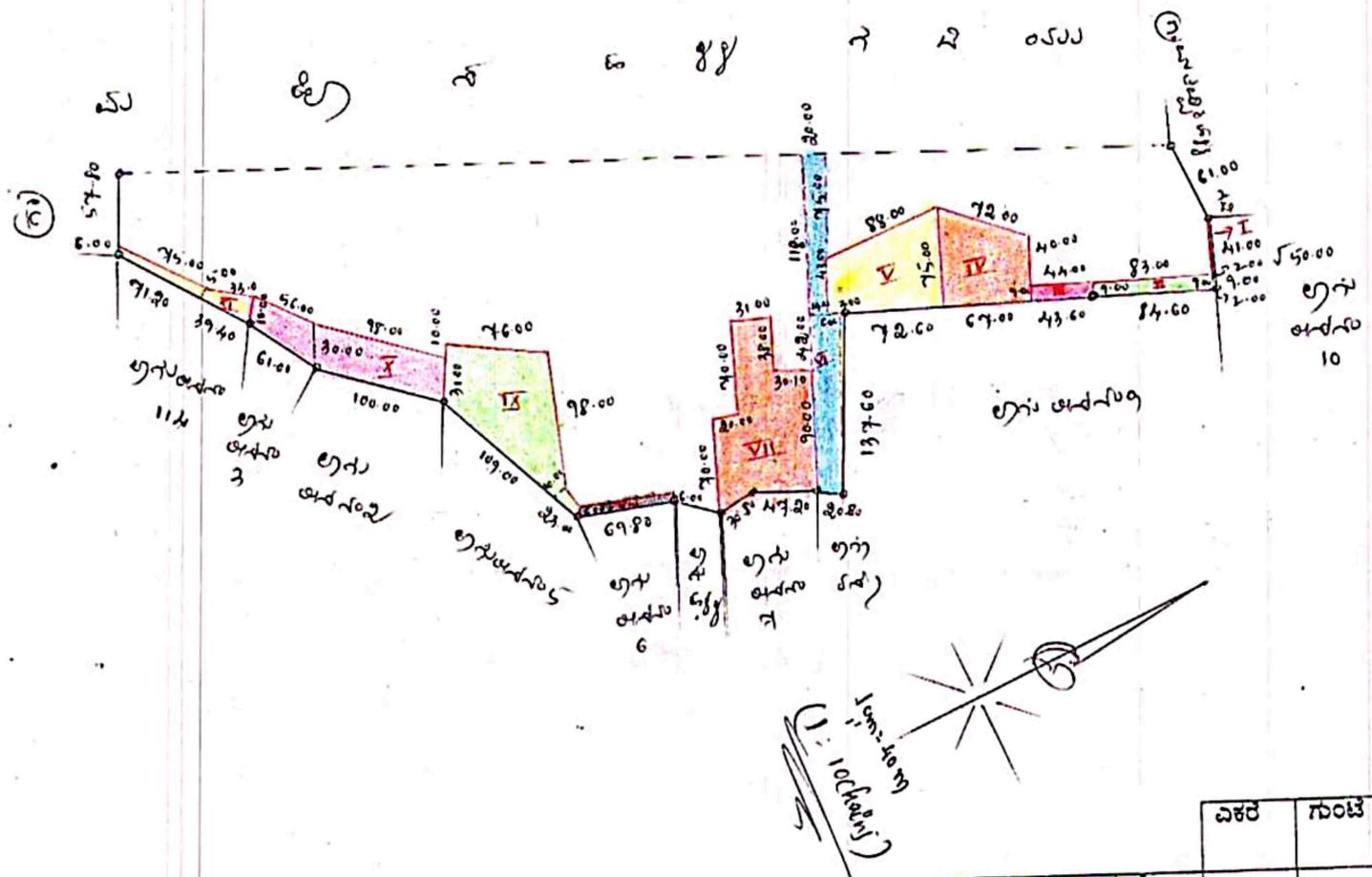
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Auditor, Taluk Land Records Office, Doddaballapur

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ಕೆರೆ/ಕಟ್ಟೆಬಾಬ್ಬು ಅಳತೆಯಿಂದ ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ ನಕ್ಷೆ

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕ್ : ದೊಡ್ಡಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ , ಹೋಬಳಿ : ಕೆನಬಿ , ಗ್ರಾಮ : ಎಲಿವುರು



	ಎಕರೆ	ಗುಂಟೆ
ಆಕಾರಬಂದಿನಂತೆ ಸ.ನಂ.ನ ಒಟ್ಟು ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	31	35
ಒಟ್ಟು ವತ್ತುವರಿವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	08	31 1/2
ಅಳತೆಯಂತೆ ಸ.ನಂ.ನ ಬಾಕಿ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	23	03 1/2

1. ಆಕಾರಬಂದಿನಂತೆ ರಿಸ.ನಂ. 4 ರ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ 31 ಎಕರೆ 35 ಗುಂಟೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಪಹಣಿಯಂತೆ ಹೆಸರು ನೀರಿನ ಕೆರೆ
2. ಆಕಾರಬಂದಿನಂತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಪಹಣಿಯಂತೆ ರಿಸ.ನಂ. 4 ರ ಕಲಂ 3 & 9 ರ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ತಾಳೆ ಇದೆ/ಇಲ್ಲ
3. ಅಳತೆಯಂತೆ ವತ್ತುವರಿ ಬಾಬ್ಬು ವಿವರ :-

ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಸಂ	ವತ್ತುವರಿದಾರರ ಹೆಸರು	ವತ್ತುವರಿದಾರರು ಲಾಗು ಸ.ನಂ.ಹಿಡುವಳಿದಾರರು/ ಇಲ್ಲ	ವತ್ತುವರಿ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ಎಕರೆ-ಗುಂಟೆ	ವತ್ತುವರಿ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಕೃಷಿ/ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ/ಬೀಟು	ಕೃಷಿ ವತ್ತುವರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆದ ಬೆಳೆ	ಷರಾ
I	C ನಾಗರಾಜು ಸರ್ವೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಲಾಗು ಆದನಂ 10, ಬಿಸಿ	00.00 3/4	ಕೃಷಿ ನೀಲಗಿರಿ	ನೀಲಗಿರಿ	
II	ಕೆ.ಕೆ. ಗುರುಸಂಪತ್ ಸರ್ವೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಲಾಗು ಆದನಂ 9/1, ಬಿಸಿ	0.08	ಕೃಷಿ ನೀಲಗಿರಿ	ನೀಲಗಿರಿ	
III	ಮುನಿಯಪ್ಪ ಸರ್ವೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಲಾಗು ಆದನಂ 9/2, ಬಿಸಿ	0.04	ಕೃಷಿ ನೀಲಗಿರಿ	ನೀಲಗಿರಿ	
IV	ಮುನಿಯಪ್ಪ ಸರ್ವೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಲಾಗು ಆದನಂ 9/3, ಬಿಸಿ	01.01	ಕೃಷಿ, ಸ್ವೀಕೃತಿ	ಸ್ವೀಕೃತಿ	

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ	ವತ್ತುವರಿದಾರರ ಹೆಸರು	ವತ್ತುವರಿದಾರರು ಲಾಸಿ ಸ.ನಂ.ಹದುವಾರದಾರರು ಇಲ್ಲ	ವತ್ತುವರಿದಾರರ ವಾರ್ಡ್-ನಂ	ವತ್ತುವರಿದಾರರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವಾರ್ಡ್-ನಂ	ವತ್ತುವರಿದಾರರ ಪಾಲಿಕೆ	ಮಾ
V	ಎನ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಸಿ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.	ಲಾಸಿ ಸ.ನಂ. ೧/೨	೦೧-೧೦	೧	೧	
VI	ನಗರಸಭೆಯವರ ಹೆಸರು	ಇಲ್ಲ	೦೧-೧೧	೧	-	
VII	ನಗರಸಭೆಯವರ ಹೆಸರು	ಲಾಸಿ ಸ.ನಂ. ೧/೧	೦೧-೩೬/೨	೧	೧	
VIII	T. ಗೋಪಾಲಪ್ಪ ಸಿ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.	ಲಾಸಿ ಸ.ನಂ. ೧/೧	೦-೦೨	೨	-	
IX	ಸಿ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.	ಲಾಸಿ ಸ.ನಂ. ೧/೧	೦೧-೨೧/೨	೧	೧	
X	ಸಿ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.	ಇಲ್ಲ	೦೧-೦೬	೨	೧	
XI	ಲಾಸಿ ಸ.ನಂ. ೧/೧	ಲಾಸಿ ಸ.ನಂ. ೧/೧	೦-೦೨	೨	೧	
		5	೦೮-೩೧/೨			

ಪ್ರಯೋಗದ ವಿವರ:

(Signature)
B. *(Signature)*

(Signature)
ಗೌರವ ರಾಜಕೀಯ
ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

(Signature)
ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ

(Signature)
ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು
ಸರ್ಕಾರ

"ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ"
(Signature)
ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ

(Signature)
ಭೂ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ (ಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯ)
ಲಾಸಿ ಸ.ನಂ. ೧/೧
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ.

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As per the directions of the House Committee and the Commissioner, Land Survey Revenue and Land Records Department vide Order No. SSLR/TNL/Lake Measure/001/2015-16 **R.Sy.No. 4** of Map prepared from Kere/Katebaltu scale

Taluk : Doddaballapur, Hobli : Kasaba, Grama : Veerapura

SKETCH

	Acre	Gunta
As per Akarbani Total Area	31	35
Total Encroached Area	8	31.5
Balance Area	23	3.5

1. As per Akarbandi area of R.Sy. no. 4 is 31 Acre 35 Gunta. As per Pahani named as Govt. Lake.
2. As Akarbandi and Pahani, R.S.No. 4, Column 3 & 9 is tallied Yes / No.
3. Details of Encroachment as measured :-

Block No.	Encroacher Name	Encrocher Tenant Yes/No	Encroched Area Acres Gunta	Encroachment Form Agriculture / Commercial	Crop grown in case of Agriculture	Shar a
1	C Nagaraj b Chikanna	Yes	00-00.75	Agriculture, Neelagiri	Neelagiri	
2	SA Gangadarappa b Anjaneyappa	Yes	0-08	Agriculture, Neelagiri	Neelagiri	
3	Muniyappa b	Yes	0-04	Agriculture,	Neelagiri	

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	Late Basappa			Neelagiri		
4	Munishamaya and Belappaya	Yes	01-01	Agriculture, Corn	Corn	
5	Maranna b Mukanna	Yes	01-10	Agriculture, Corn	Corn	
6	CMC Road	No	01-11	Road		
7	Gangamma % Sidappa & Co	Yes	01-36.5	Agriculture, Corn	Corn	
8	T Govindappa b Chenamma & others	Yes	0.04	Beelu		
9	Chikanna Late Appaya	Yes	01-21.25	Agriculture	Coconut, Areca, Mango, Beelu	
10	Crematorium	No	01-06	Beelu, Crematorium		
11	Ramanjanappa b Huchappa	Yes	0-09	Beelu		

Sd/-

Assistant Director of Land Records, Office of Assistant Commissioner, Bengaluru Rural

Sd/-

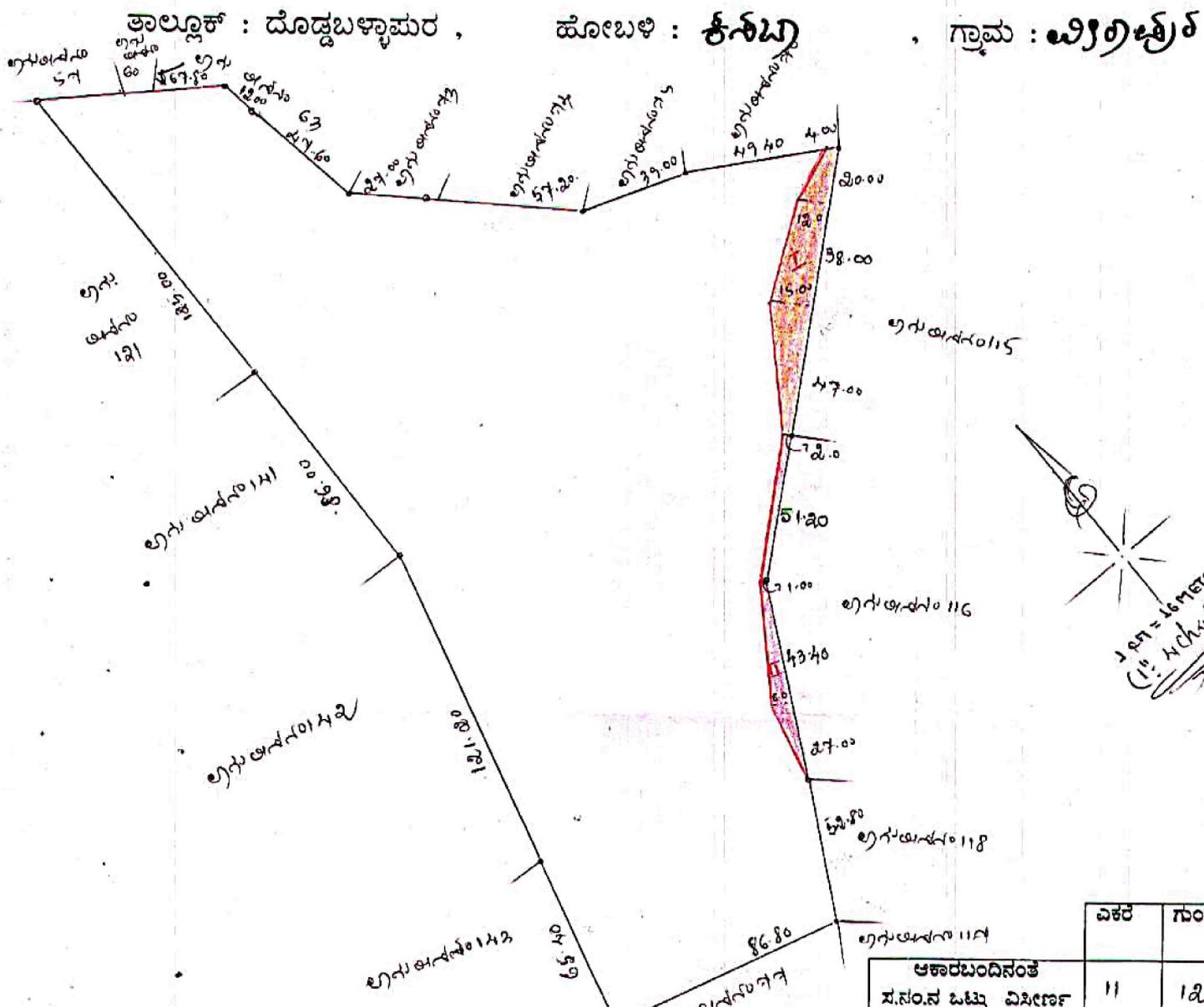
Auditor, Taluk Land Records Office, Doddaballapur

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Girish NTP

ಸದನ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸೂಚನೆಯಂತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ಭೂಮಾಪನ ಕಂದಾಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂದಾಖಲೆಗಳ

ಇಲಾಖೆರವರ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ SSLR/TNL/ಕೆರೆ ಅಳತೆ/001/2015-16 ರಂತೆ ರಿ.ಸ.ನಂ. 76 ರ

ಕೆರೆ/ಕಟ್ಟೆಬಾಬ್ತು ಅಳತೆಯಿಂದ ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ ನಕ್ಷೆ



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As per the directions of the House Committee and the Commissioner, Land Survey Revenue and Land Records Department vide Order No. SSLR/TNL/Lake Measure/001/2015-16 **R.Sy.No. 76** of Map prepared from Kere/Katebaltu scale

Taluk : Doddaballapur, Hobli : Kasaba, Grama : Veerapura

SKETCH

	Acre	Gunta
As per Akarbani Total Area	11	12
Total Encroached Area	0	13.25
Balance Area	10	38.75

1. As per Akarbani area of R.Sy. no. 76 is 11 Acre 12 Gunta. As per Pahani named as Lake.
2. As Akarbani and Pahani, R.S.No. 76, Column 3 & 9 is tallied Yes / No.
3. Details of Encroachment as measured :-

Block No.	Encroacher Name	Encrocher Tenant Yes/No	Encroched Area Acres Gunta	Encroachment Form Agriculture / Commercial	Crop grown in case of Agriculture	Shar a
1	Sy no. 115/2 Tenant	Yes	0-10.25	Beelu		
2	Sy No. 116 Tenant	Yes	0-03	Beelu		

Sd/-

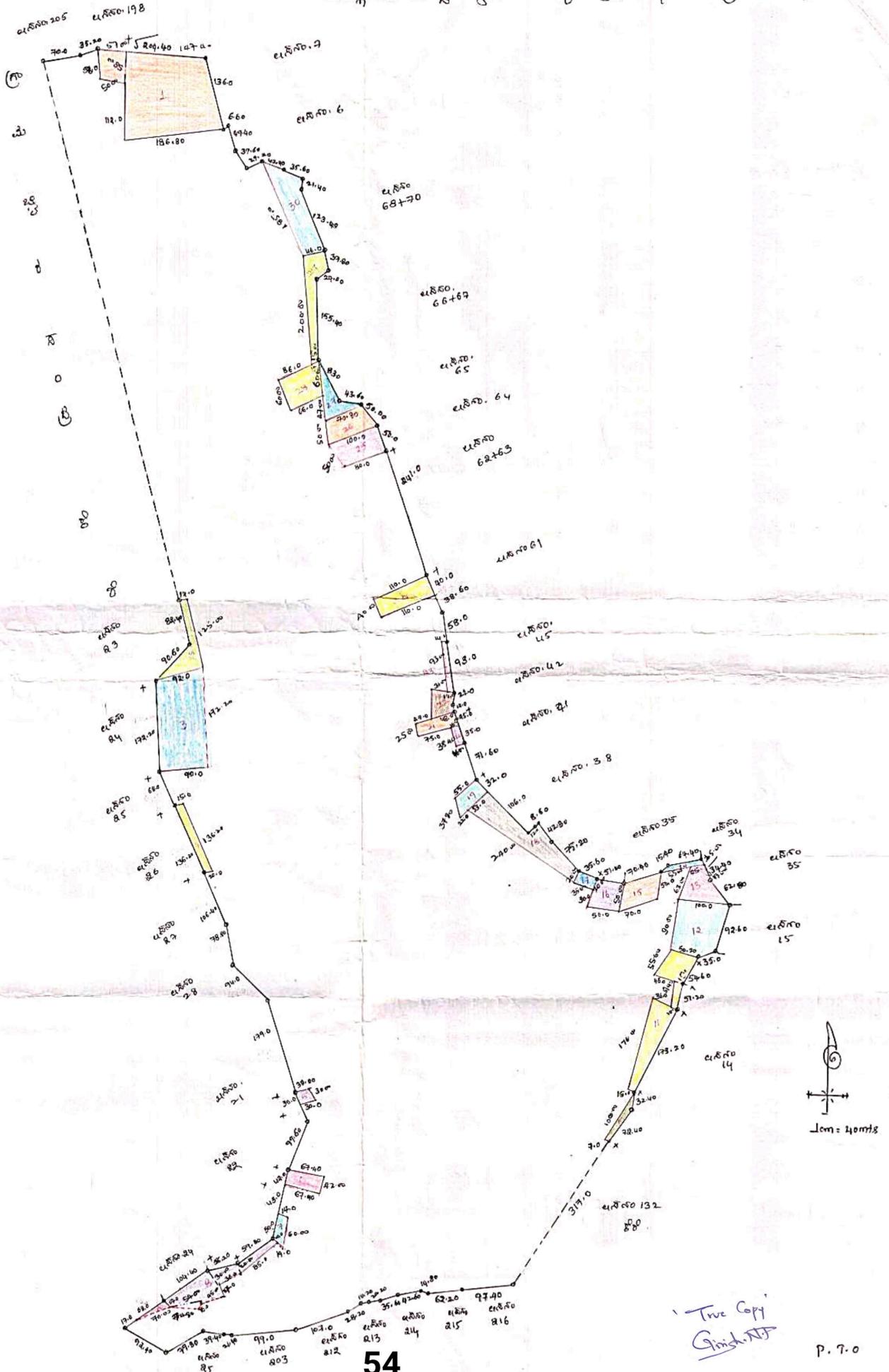
Assistant Director of Land Records, Office of Assistant Commissioner, Bengaluru Rural

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Auditor, Taluk Land Records Office, Doddaballapur

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Gmich.NTP

ಅಂಚೂಣಿ: ಸೂಚ್ಯ ಚಿತ್ರಣ ಕ್ರಮ: ಮೆಟ್ಟು (ಉತ್ತರ: ಸೂಚ್ಯ ಚಿತ್ರಣ)



1. ಲೆಕಾರಬಂಧನಂತೆ ಲ. ಸ. ಸಂ. 40 ರ ಖಜಾನಾ 295 ಎಕರೆ 23 ಗುಂಪಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಪದನಿಯಂತೆ ನೆಮು: ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕೆಲೆ. ಅಂತ್ಯ.
2. ಲೆಕಾರಬಂಧನಂತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಪದನಿಯಂತೆ ಲ. ಸ. ಸಂ. 40 ರ ಕೆಲಂ 3 4 9 ರ ಖಜಾನಾ ತ್ಯಾಂತ್ಯ/ಇಲ್ಲ.
3. ಲ್ಲಾಭಿಯಂತೆ ವತ್ತುವರಿ ಬಾಬು ವಿವರ :-

	ಎಕರೆ	ಗುಂಪಿ
ಲೆಕಾರಬಂಧನಂತೆ ಸ. ಸಂ. 40 ರ ಖಜಾನಾ	295	23
ಸಿಂಚು ವತ್ತುವರಿ ಖಜಾನಾ	35	00
ಲ್ಲಾಭಿಯಂತೆ ಸ. ಸಂ. 40 ಬಾಬು ವಿವರ	260	23

ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ನಂಬರ್	ವತ್ತುವರಿ ಬಾಬು ವಿವರ	ವತ್ತುವರಿ ಬಾಬು ವಿವರ	ವತ್ತುವರಿ ಖಜಾನಾ ಎಕರೆ - ಗುಂಪಿ	ವತ್ತುವರಿ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಕೃಷಿ/ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ/ಇಲ್ಲ	ಕೃಷಿ ವತ್ತುವರಿಯಾಗ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ ಖಜಾನಾ ಖಜಾನಾ	ಶ್ರವಣ
1	ಕೊಮ್ಬು, ಕೃಷಿ	ಹೊಸ	6-00	ಕೃಷಿ	ಖಜಾನಾ	-
2	ಕೊಮ್ಬು	ಹೊಸ	0-30	ಕೃಷಿ	ಖಜಾನಾ	-
3	ಮೆಂಟೇನನ್ಸ್, ತಮ್ಮಯ್ಯ ಕೊಮ್ಬು, ಕೊಮ್ಬು	—	4-03	ಕೃಷಿ	ಕೊಮ್ಬು, ಬದನೆಕಾಯ	-
4	ಕೊಮ್ಬು	—	0-23	ಕೃಷಿ	ಖಜಾನಾ	-
5	ಬಿಸ್ಕು	—	0-09	ಕೃಷಿ	ಕೊಮ್ಬು	-
6	ಕೃಷಿ	—	0-29	ಕೃಷಿ	ಖಜಾನಾ	-
7	ಕೊಮ್ಬು	—	0-10	ಕೃಷಿ	ಖಜಾನಾ	-
8	ಕೊಮ್ಬು	—	1-26	ಖಜಾನಾ	ಖಜಾನಾ	-
9	ತಾಯಮ್ಮ	—	0-06	ಕೃಷಿ	ಖಜಾನಾ	-
10	ಯೋಗೇಶ್ವರಿ, ಕೊಮ್ಬು	—	0-05	ಖಜಾನಾ	ಖಜಾನಾ	-
11	ಕೃಷಿ	ಹೊಸ	2-02	ಕೃಷಿ	ಖಜಾನಾ	-
12	ಕೊಮ್ಬು	—	2-02	ಕೃಷಿ	ಖಜಾನಾ	-
13	ಕೊಮ್ಬು	—	1-08	ಕೃಷಿ	ಖಜಾನಾ	-
14	ಕೊಮ್ಬು	—	0-10	ಖಜಾನಾ	ಖಜಾನಾ	-
15	ಕೊಮ್ಬು	—	0-35	ಕೃಷಿ	ಖಜಾನಾ	-
16	ಕೊಮ್ಬು	—	0-25	ಕೃಷಿ	ಖಜಾನಾ	-
17	ಕೊಮ್ಬು	—	0-07	ಕೃಷಿ	ಖಜಾನಾ	-
18	ಕೊಮ್ಬು, ಬಿಸ್ಕು ಕೊಮ್ಬು	—	2-07	ಕೃಷಿ	ಖಜಾನಾ	-
19	ಕೊಮ್ಬು	—	0-27	ಕೃಷಿ	ಖಜಾನಾ	-
20	ಕೊಮ್ಬು	—	0-06	ಕೃಷಿ	ಖಜಾನಾ	-
21	ಕೊಮ್ಬು	—	0-20	ಖಜಾನಾ	ಖಜಾನಾ	-
22	ಕೊಮ್ಬು	—	0-13	ಕೃಷಿ	ಖಜಾನಾ	-
23	ಕೊಮ್ಬು	—	0-14	ಕೃಷಿ	ಖಜಾನಾ	-
24	ಕೊಮ್ಬು	—	1-04	ಖಜಾನಾ	ಖಜಾನಾ	-
25	ಕೊಮ್ಬು	—	1-05	ಖಜಾನಾ	ಖಜಾನಾ	-
26	B. C. ಕೊಮ್ಬು	—	1-02	ಖಜಾನಾ	ಖಜಾನಾ	-
27	ಕೊಮ್ಬು	—	1-05	ಕೃಷಿ	ಖಜಾನಾ	-
28	ಕೊಮ್ಬು	—	1-03	ಖಜಾನಾ	ಖಜಾನಾ	-
29	ಕೊಮ್ಬು, ಕೊಮ್ಬು ಕೊಮ್ಬು	—	1-09	ಕೃಷಿ	ಖಜಾನಾ	-
30	ಕೊಮ್ಬು	—	2-12	ಕೃಷಿ	ಖಜಾನಾ	-

ತಯಾರಿಸಿದರು
 K. M. Srinivas
 20/07/2018
 Uppur t. Srinivas

(Signatures)
 ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಾರ್ಥಿ
 ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಾರ್ಥಿ
 ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಾರ್ಥಿ
 ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಾರ್ಥಿ

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 Srinivas

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As per the directions of the House Committee and the Commissioner, Land Survey Revenue and Land Records Department vide Order No. SSLR/TNL/Lake Measure/001/2015-16 **R.Sy.No. 40** of Map prepared from Kere/Katebattu scale

Taluk : Doddaballapur, Hobli : Madhure, Grama : Doddatumkur

SKETCH

	Acre	Gunta
As per Akarbani Total Area	295	23
Total Encroached Area	35	
Balance Area	260	23

1. As per Akarbani area of R.Sy. no. 40 is 295 Acre 23 Gunta. As per Pahani named as Lake.
2. As Akarbani and Pahani, R.S.No. 40, Column 3 & 9 is tallied Yes / No.
3. Details of Encroachment as measured :-

Block No.	Encroacher Name	Encrocher Tenant Yes/No	Encroched Area Acres Gunta	Encroachment Form Agriculture / Commercial	Crop grown in case of Agriculture	Shara
1	Shamanna, Krishnappa	Yes	6-00	Agriculture	Corn	
2	Ramakrishnayya	Yes	0-30	Agriculture	Neelagiri	
3	Venkateshappa, Timmayya, Ramanjinappa, Rajanna	Yes	4-03	Agriculture	Raagi, Brinjal	
4	Keshavamurthy	Yes	0-23	Agriculture	Neelagiri	
5	Basappa	Yes	0-09	Agriculture	Leaves	
6	Krishnappa	Yes	0-28	Agriculture	Dal	
7	Ashwatappa	Yes	0-10	Agriculture	Corn	
8	Puttatayamma	Yes	1-26	Beelu	Beelu	

10	Munirajappa, Tamanna	Yes	0-05	Beelu	Beelu	
11	Krishnappa	Yes	2-02	Agriculture	Neelagiri	
12	Ravikumar	Yes	2-02	Agriculture	Neelagiri	
13	Parvatamma	Yes	1-08	Agriculture	Neelagiri	
14	Parvatamma, Appayanna	Yes	0-10	Beelu	Beelu	
15	Patalappa	Yes	0-35	Agriculture	Corn	
16	Patalappa	Yes	0-25	Agriculture	Corn	
17	Ramanna Manjanna	Yes	0-07	Agriculture	Corn	
18	Rajamma, Basappa, Ratnamma	Yes	2-07	Agriculture	Corn	
19	Ratnamma	Yes	0-27	Agriculture	Gourd	
20	Muniyappa	Yes	0-06	Agriculture	Corn	
21	Govindaraju	Yes	0-20	Beelu	Beelu	
22	Appayanna	Yes	0-18	Agriculture	Corn	
23	Kempegowda	Yes	0-14	Agriculture	Corn	
24	Bailappa	Yes	1-04	Beelu	Beelu	
25	Hanumategowda	Yes	1-05	Beelu	Beelu	
26	BC Anandkumar	Yes	1-02	Beelu	Beelu	
27	Huchappa	Yes	1-05	Agriculture	Areca	
28	Huchappa	Yes	1-03	Beelu	Beelu	
29	Patalappa, Chikkanna, Hanumantappa	Yes	1-08	Agriculture	Corn	
30	Chikka Kempanna	Yes	2-12	Agriculture	Areca	

Sd/-

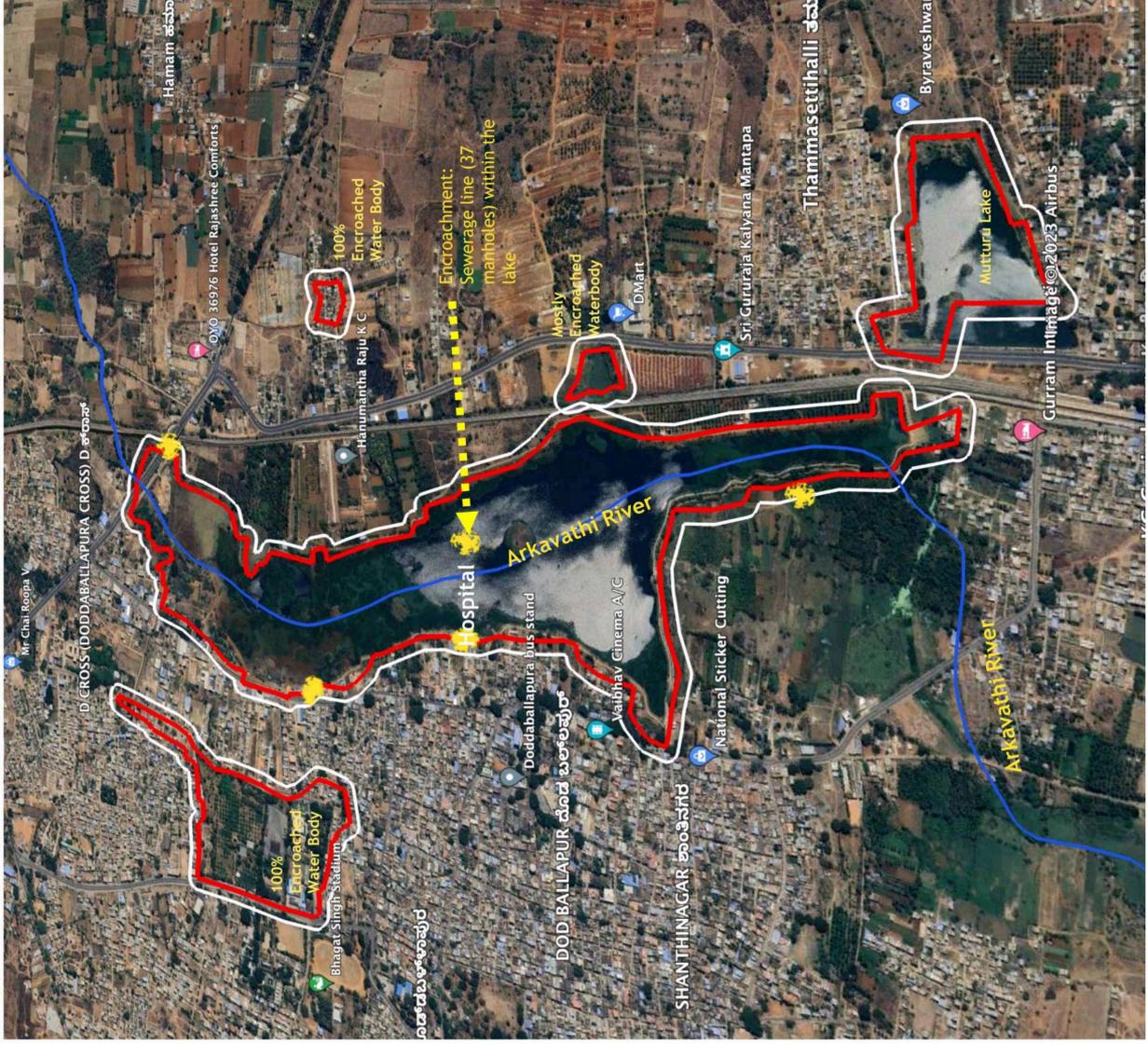
Assistant Director of Land Records, Office of Assistant Commissioner, Bengaluru Rural

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Auditor, Taluk Land Records Office, Doddaballapur

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Srinivas, ATP

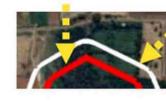
ENCROACHMENT DETAILS OF DODDABALLAPURA NAGARAKERE



The current encroachment seems to be much more than what is being stated in Koliwada Committee 2014-15 report

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Gmish.NTP

LEGEND



Red Boundary is the lake boundary as per the KGIS cadastral Maps

White Boundary is the 30 m buffer boundary based on the Lake Boundary referencing KGIS Cadastral Maps

Encroachments as per the buffer zone marked based on KGIS Cadastral Boundary

Note: The background satellite imagery is based on the April 2023 Google Earth Pro Imagery

Lake Boundary is as per KGIS Cadastral Maps

Area Details & Encroachment as per Koliwada Committee Report (2014-15)

Area of the Lake : 176 acres 5 Guntas *

Total Encroachment by Private Parties & Govt of the lake bed - 2 acres 13 Guntas

* Area details vary from the Village revenue records



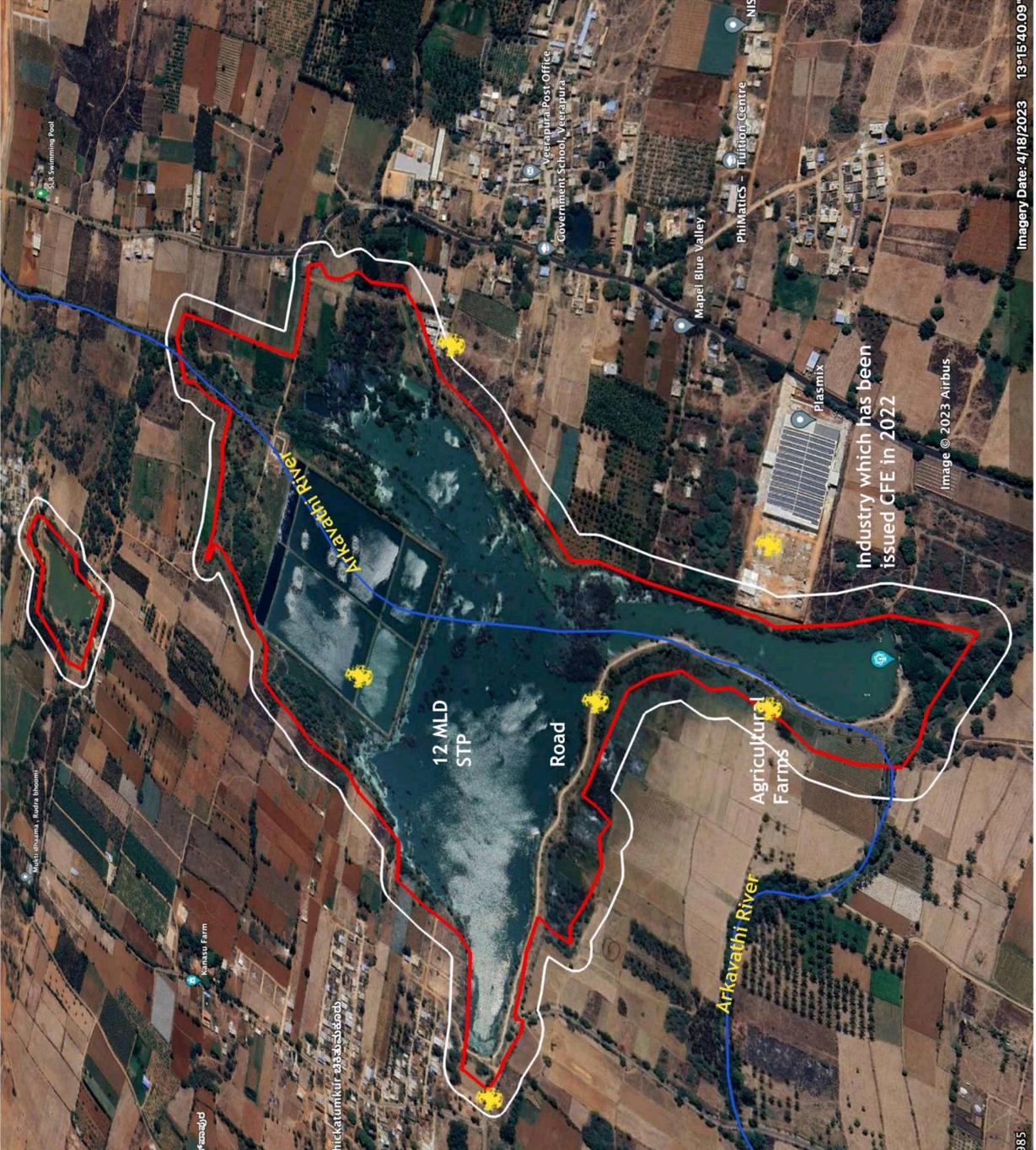
Front View of the Commercial Establishments within Buffer Zone of 30m around Nagarakere



Front View of the Petrol Pump within Buffer Zone of 30m in Nagarakere

*'True Copy'
Srinivas*

ENCROACHMENT DETAILS OF CHIKKATUMKURU LAKE



LEGEND



Red Boundary is the lake boundary as per the KGIS cadastral Maps

White Boundary is the 30 m buffer boundary based on the Lake Boundary referencing KGIS Cadastral Maps

Encroachments as per the buffer zone marked based on KGIS Cadastral Boundary



Note: The background satellite imagery is based on the April 2023 Google Earth Pro Imagery

Lake Boundary is as per KGIS Cadastral Maps

Area Details & Encroachment as per Koliwada Committee Report (2014-15)

Area of the Lake : 112 acres 31 Guntas

Total Encroachment by Private Parties & Govt of the lake bed - 35 acres and 19 Guntas

*'True Gopy'
Srinivasan*



Front View of the PlasMix Industry within Buffer Zone of 30m in Chikkatumkur Lake



**Backside View of the PlasMix Industry within Buffer Zone of 30m in Chikkatumkur Lake
(Showing traces of discharge of sewage directly into Chikkatumkur Lake)**

*'True Copy'
Girish NT*

ENCROACHMENT DETAILS OF VEERAPURA LAKE



17 Category highly polluting industries and red industries located in this industrial area

Image © 2023 Airbus

True Copy
Ginsburg

LEGEND

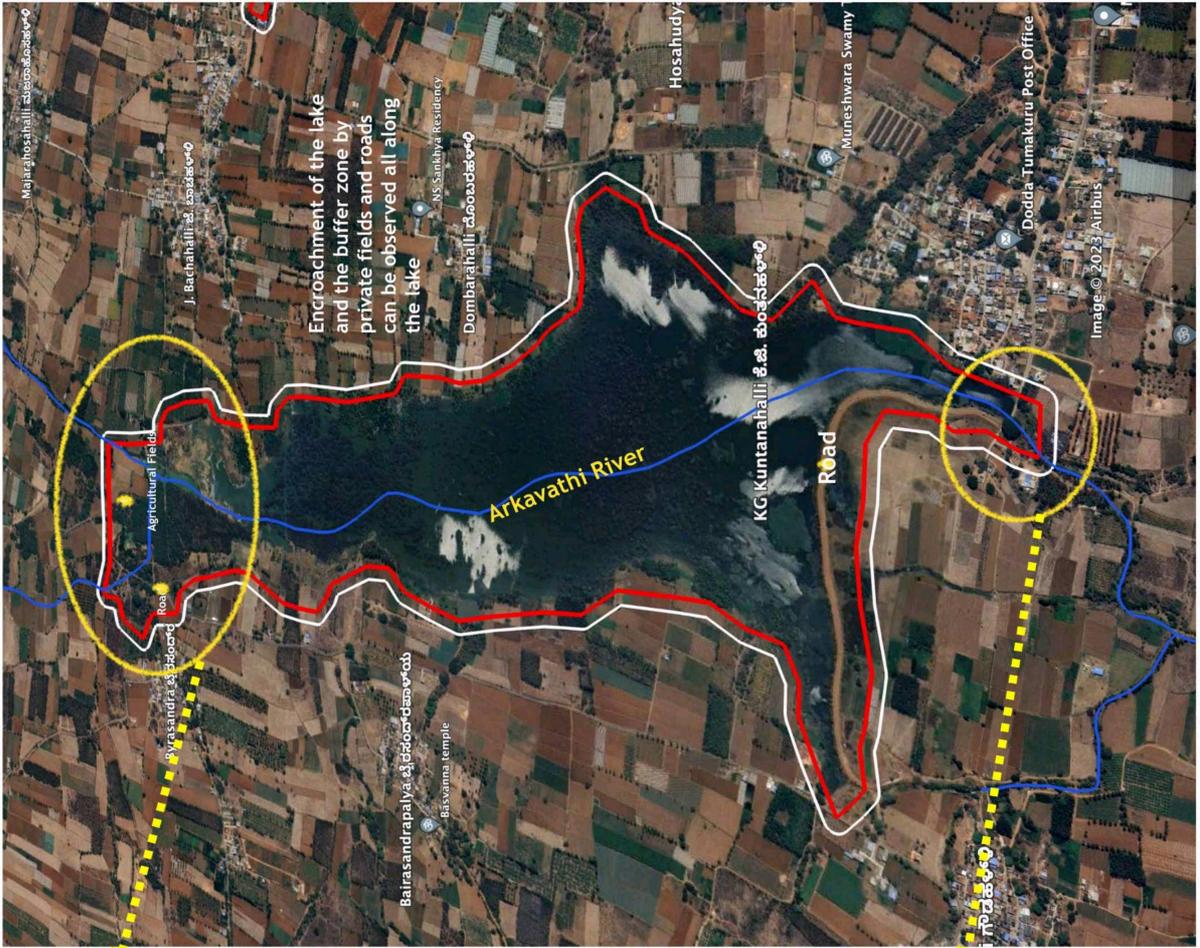
- Red Boundary** is the lake boundary as per the KGIS cadastral Maps
- White Boundary** is the 30 m buffer boundary based on the Lake Boundary referencing KGIS Cadastral Maps
- Encroachments** as per the buffer zone marked based on KGIS Cadastral Boundary
- Note:** The background satellite imagery is based on the April 2023 Google Earth Pro Imagery
- Lake Boundary** is as per KGIS Cadastral Maps

Area Details & Encroachment as per Koliwada Committee Report (2014-15)

Area of the Lake : 11 acres 12 Guntas

Total Encroachment by Private Parties & Govt of the lake bed - 14 Guntas

ENCROACHMENT DETAILS OF DODDATUMKURU LAKE



'True Gpy'
Gmish.ATP

LEGEND



Red Boundary is the lake boundary as per the KGIS cadastral Maps

White Boundary is the 30 m buffer boundary based on the Lake Boundary referencing KGIS Cadastral Maps

Encroachments as per the buffer zone marked based on KGIS Cadastral Boundary



Note: The background satellite imagery is based on the April 2023 Google Earth Pro Imagery

Lake Boundary is as per KGIS Cadastral Maps

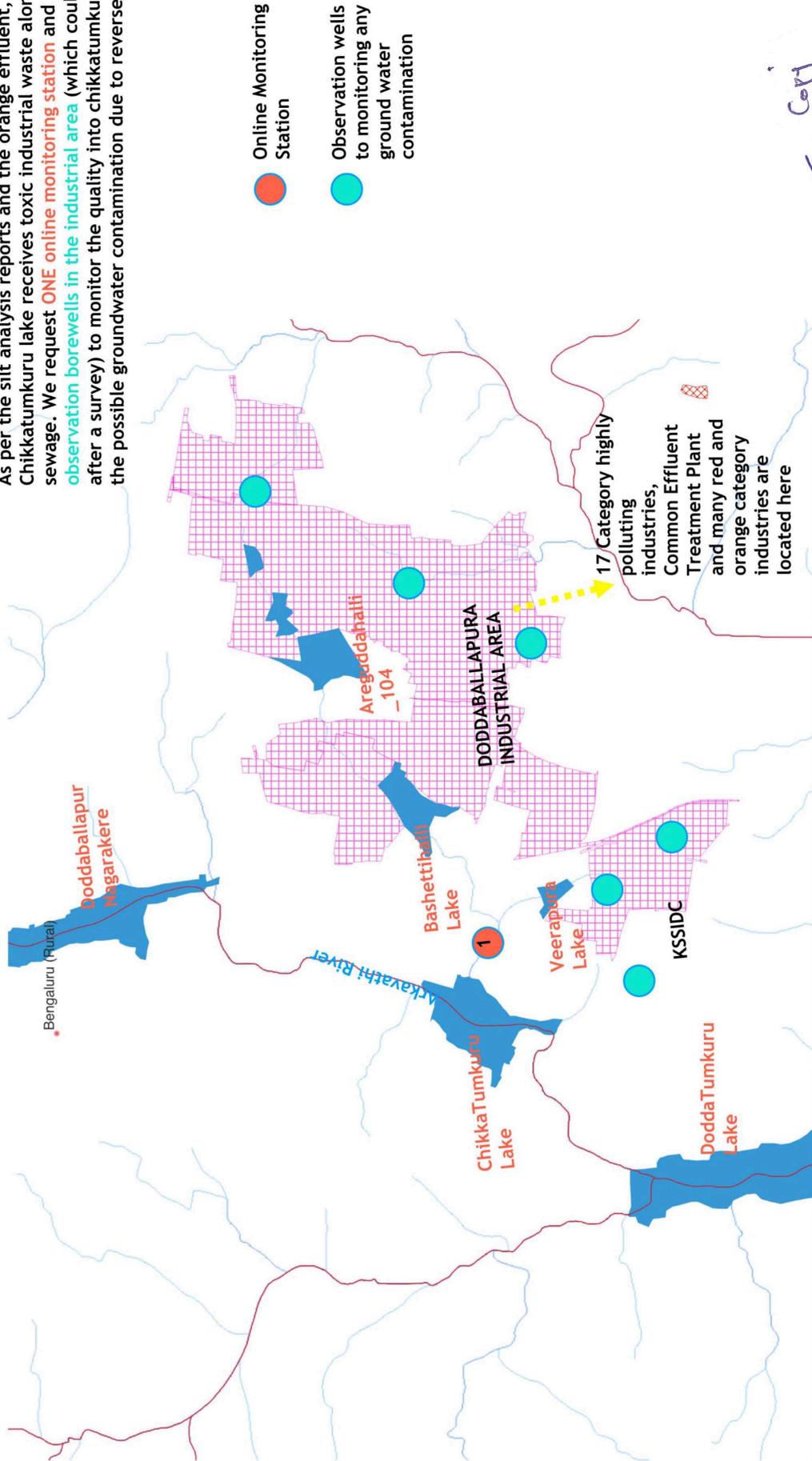
Area Details & Encroachment as per Koliwada Committee Report (2014-15)

Area of the Lake : 339 acres 4 Guntas

Total Encroachment by Private Parties & Govt of the lake bed - 45 acres and 12 Guntas

Citizen Requests:

As per the silt analysis reports and the orange effluent, it is evident that Chikkatumkuru lake receives toxic industrial waste along with domestic sewage. We request **ONE online monitoring station** and at **least 5 to 6 observation borewells in the industrial area** (which could be established after a survey) to monitor the quality into chikkatumkuru lake and also the possible groundwater contamination due to reverse boring



Handwritten signature: Dr. N. Srinivasan
Handwritten text: Tur Govt