

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

SOUTHERN BENCH AT CHENNAI

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO: 91 OF 2020

IN THE MATTER OF:-

VENKATAPATHI RAJA YENUMULA

...APPLICANT

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA & ORS

...RESPONDENTS

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THROUGH



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DATE:9.6.2021

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
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ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 91 OF 2020

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REPLY TO THE JOINT INSPECTION COMMITTEE REPORT
ON BEHALF OF THE APPLICANT

1. That the present application has been filed on massive disaster caused due to illegal aqua culture and illegal beach sand mining in East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh. This Hon'ble Tribunal vide its order dated 1.7.2021 has appointed a six-member Joint Committee to conduct inspection on the allegations raised by the applicant. The Committee took its own time and conducted inspection between 8 to 12 of December, 2020, about five months after the direction of this Hon'ble Tribunal.
2. That the Applicant would like to place objections/observations on the Joint Inspection Committee as under:

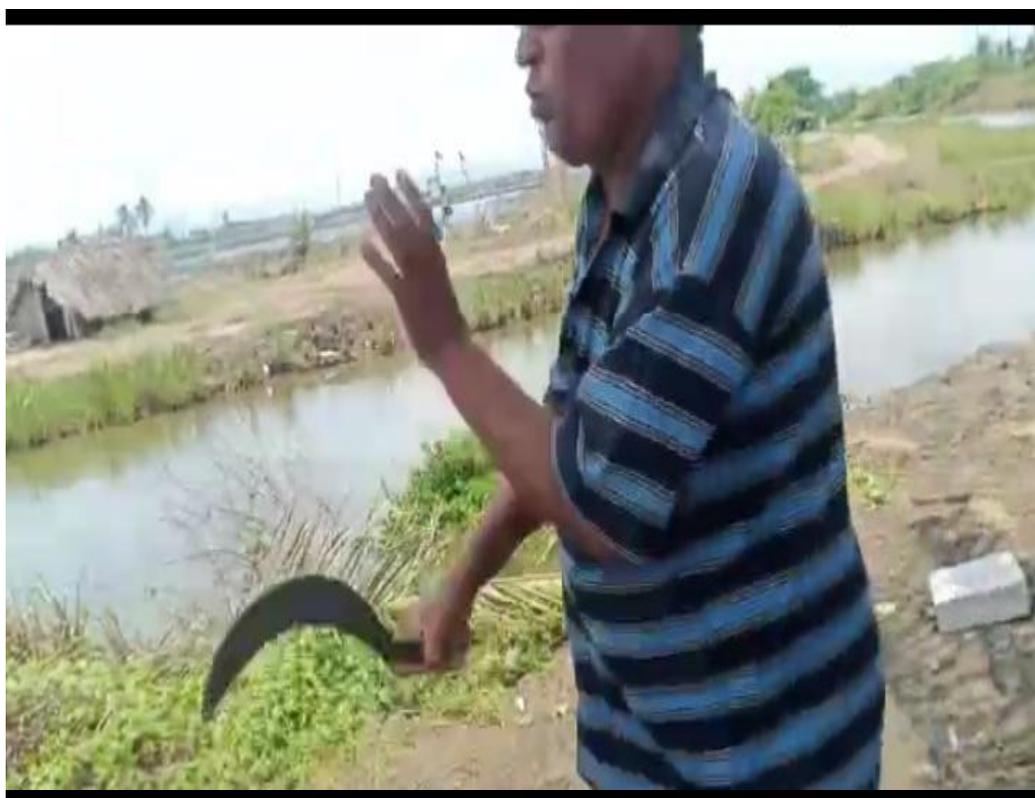
Joint Inspection Committee was not properly assisted by the local State government officials:

- i. That the Joint Inspection Committee in their report stated that the officials of Andhra Pradesh have not furnished details regarding illegal sand mining and action on the illegal aqua ponds.
- ii. That the Committee has confirmed in Para V of the report that Aqua culture is going on in 757.326 ha in ten villages with the permission of the Fisheries department of Andhra Pradesh. Further the Committee was informed by the fisheries department that action was taken by the department on the illegal aqua ponds. It is submitted that there has been no action on the illegal aqua ponds by the authorities even as on today. Show cause notices issued to

owners of the some of the ponds but by and large the illegal activity is continuing in East Godavari.

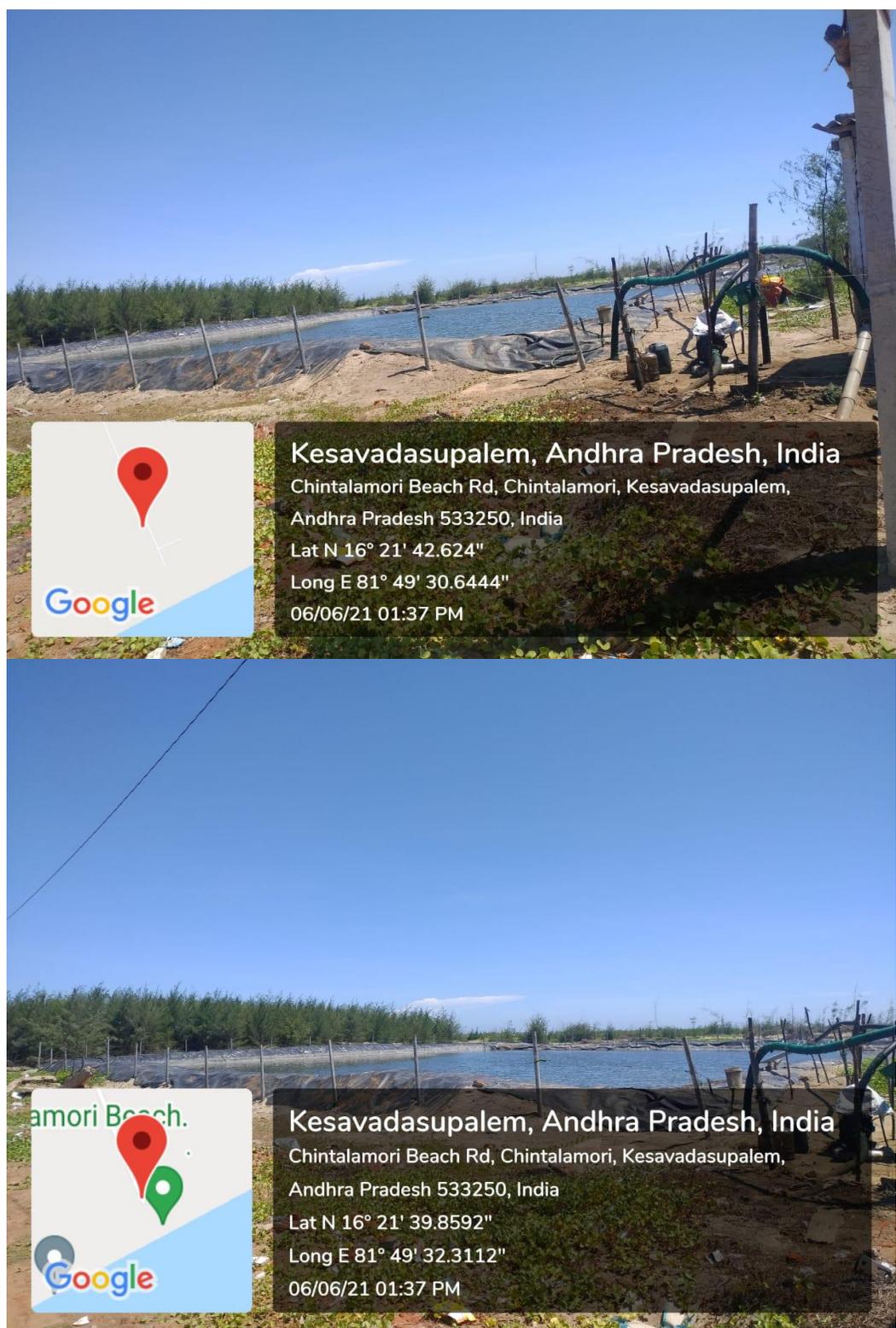
- iii. That the Joint Inspection Committee categorically stated in para VI of the report that registration/renewal certificates were not provided to the Committee. It was also mentioned in the report that the Fisheries department does not have the updated information on the registration/renewal of registration. This shows that the casual approach of the Fisheries department and regulating authorities of Andhra Pradesh. It is submitted that due to corruption/collusion of the official machinery of Andhra Pradesh, the illegal activities are continuing as on today after the Joint Inspection Committee inspection. The authorities are completely ignoring the rule of law and mandatory pollution control measures resulting complete damage to the fertile agriculture lands, water bodies and the polluted water is reaching the sea.
- iv. The committee observed that there was no spacing between each pond and no effluent treatment plant in the area. It shows that the regulating authorities are silent spectators to the illegality and damage caused to the environment. It was also mentioned that there was no demarcation of aqua ponds by fisheries department and Coastal Aquaculture Authority (CAA). The committee suggested that ETP must be established in the area and the enforcing authorities have to see that only treated water has to discharged. But that has recommendation is not implemented even after six months of inspection. This has resulted the continuous release of polluted water in the natural water bodies, canals and sea.
- v. The committee confirmed the contention of the Applicant that hundreds of illegal aqua ponds established in CRZ area at Antarvedi, Kesavadasupalem. But they are continuing even after the representative of District Collector/Sub Collector of Amalapuram and his colleagues of revenue department were personally witnessed the illegality. This shows the connivance of the Official machinery and influence of Owners of Aqua ponds.
- vi. Neither Coastal Aquaculture Authority nor the State Government authorities are acting on the illegalities committed by the owners of aqua ponds resulting massive damage to the environment. That the

soil of the land is completely damaged and the ground as well as surface water has become polluted which cannot be used for drinking as well as agriculture purpose. That the illegal aqua pond owners are indulging into physical attacks with weapons on the villages who oppose the illegal activity. The following photographs at Gondhi village of Sakinetipalli Mandal of East Godavari shows that the illegal aqua pond owners indulging into criminal acts.



The above pictures demonstrate that the illegal pond owner was furious on the villagers who opposed the occupation of grave yard for aqua pond.

- vii. That the Joint Committee confirmed the illegal aqua pond on sea shore at Chintalamori where public park was occupied by Pond mafia and conducting aqua culture from 2017-18. The committee further stated that the authorities have not fully destroyed the bunds of the ponds. This shows the connivance between the State government officials with the pond mafia. It is submitted that the ponds are continuing as on 6.6.2021 at Chintalamori sea shore. The applicant has taken following photographs from the spot on 6.6.2021 which shows the misleading acts of the officials of State government.



Some other photos on illegal Aqua ponds are attached as **Annexure A1.**

Inaction on Sand mining :

- viii. That the Joint Inspection Committee stated in the report that “The department has not given any permission for mining of beach sand **and has not taken any measures exclusively for regulating the beach sand mining activity.** During the visit, the committee did not observe any illegal beach mining activity. The committee humbly submits **to Hon’ble NGT to direct Department of Mines & Geology, Police Department and District Collectorate, East Godavari to devise a monitoring mechanism to check on illegal beach sand mining.**
- ix. That illegal sand mining has been continuing in Antarvedi, Chintalamori and other places has been continuing day and night. Sand mounds are vanishing due to the illegal mechanical sand mining. But the authorities have not evolved effective mechanism to control illegal sand mining. The Joint Inspection Committee has only referred the need of evolving monitoring mechanism. But it has not assessed the damage caused to the beaches and quantity of illegal sand mining. It is submitted that the soil/sand mining has been going on for filling and other infrastructure purposes resulting damage to the beach, agriculture lands and also formation new aqua ponds. The Special Enforcement Wing established by the State government to control illegal sand mining is silent on illegal extraction of soil in agriculture lands.
- x. That the Principal bench of this Hon’ble Tribunal took note of excessive beach sand mining in Kerala State vide O.A. No. 76 of 2019. After assessing the damage caused to sea and environment, environment compensation was assessed. That the Applicant prayed for similar kind of action in the Application. But the Joint Inspection Committee has not properly considered the illegal sand mining aspect and left to this Hon’ble NGT to issue direction to the State authorities. That the method adopted in Kerala case may be followed in the present case considering the massive damage caused to coast and the sea water entering into the

villages/agriculture lands. The relevant extracts of the orders are reproduced as under.

“Order in OA No. 76 of 2019 dated 19.7.2019

1. *The issue for consideration is the alleged unscientific mining by Centre Rare Earths Limited and Kerala Minerals and Metal Limited along the coastal area of Kollam in Kerala. Vide order dated 29.03.2019, a report was directed to be furnished on the factual aspects by the District Magistrate, Kollam and the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB).*

2. *Accordingly, such a report has been furnished vide e-mail dated 17.07.2019, though the report is of April 2019. Findings in the report are as follows:*

“7. Conclusions and Recommendations:

A preliminary study on the erosion along the Neendakara Kayamkulam coastal stretch and the contribution of beach sand extraction on the extent of vulnerability was carried out during February-March 2019. The present study, even though carried out within a short period has utilised all the relevant data needed for assessing the present status / stability of the coast. The field data collected as part of this study along with the archived data with CESSAICESS and other secondary data collected from various sources have been synthesized and integrated to have a comprehensive understanding of the present state. The salient conclusions are as below:

The long-term shoreline changes computed from the aerial photograph/satellite imageries for the period 1968-2019 shows severe erosion of the mining sites of IREL and KMML. The shoreline retreats are to the extent of 425 m, 382 m and 142 m respectively at Vellanathuruthu (IREL mining site), Ponmana (KMML mining site) and Kovilthottam (IREL mining site). During the period of 2000-2019 the shoreline has receded by 243 m, 227 m and 57 m respectively at Vellanathuruthu, Ponmana and Kovilthottam mining sites.

Critical examination of the shift in near shore depth contours during the 19 year period of 2000 to 2019 utilising bathymetric charts prepared by CESSAICESS in 2000, 2010 and 2019 has revealed that there has been a shoreward shift in isobaths particularly the shallow water isobaths of 2-10 m. The extent of deepening of the nearshore areas is more pronounced off Ponmana and Vellanathuruthu indicating severe erosion in the nearshore areas.

Perusal of the mining data provided by the two public sector companies M/s. IREL and KMML conclusively show that the mining volumes during the last two decades viz-2000 -2010 and 2010 -2019 have been considerably higher than the

sustainable mining quantity recommended by CESS/NCESS. The severe erosion is attributed to the unsustainable mining practices that have been going on along this coast."

(emphasis added)

3. Thus, the report shows that mining volumes have far exceeded the sustainable mining quantity proposed. The excess quantity is noted as follows:

Table...

4. In view of above, we constitute a joint Committee with representatives from the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) to determine the amount of compensation to be recovered for damage to the environment by unsustainable illegal mining. Such a report may be furnished within two months by e-mail at judicial-ngt@gov.in. It is open to the concerned regulatory authorities to recover the compensation by following due procedure of law.

Order in OA No. 76 of 2019 dated 25.2.2020

1. The issue for consideration is the alleged unscientific mining by Centre Rare Earths Limited and Kerala Minerals and Metal Limited along the coastal area of Kollam in Kerala. Vide order dated 29.03.2019, a report was directed to be furnished on the factual aspects by District Magistrate, Kollam and the State Pollution Control Board (PSCB).

2. This Tribunal vide order dated 19.07.2019 considered the report jointly submitted by the State PCB and District Magistrate showing illegal mining and directed as follows:

"4. In view of above, we constitute a joint Committee with representatives from the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) to determine the amount of compensation to be recovered for damage to the environment by two months by e-mail at judicial-ngt@gov.in. It is open to the concerned regulatory authorities to recover the compensation by following due procedure of law."

3. Accordingly, further report has been filed on 02.11.2019 by the joint Committee recommending recovery of compensation based on the damage to the environment and to enforce the Rule of Law as follows:

"Summary of damage assessment

(a) Interim damage assessment and compensation for temporary restoration activities calculated for IREL for the period 2001-19 is Rs.69,12,76,280 (69.12 Cr and the total value of excess mining 223,81,60,851 (223.81 Cr)

(b) Interim damage assessment and compensation for temporary restoration activities calculated for KMMML for the period 2001-19 is Rs.95,36,24,067 (95.36 Cr) and the total value of excess mining is 266,50,55,094 (266.51 Cr)."

4. In view of the above, the State PCB may take further action according with law, after giving hearing to the affected parties. Since the State PCB is to hear the affected parties, we do not consider it necessary to hear the said parties at this stage, in view of the fact that order of the State PCB is appealable to this Tribunal."

- xi.** It is humbly submitted that the Hon'ble Tribunal may direct the Joint Inspection Committee to assess the damage caused to the sand mounds in East Godavari district according to the above exercise and direct the committee to suggest remedial measures to avoid disaster in the neighboring villages.
- xii. Non implementation of Hon'ble Supreme court and NGT Judgments on illegal Aqua ponds**

That some of the farmers of Rajole constituency of East Godavari district have complained to the Hon'ble Tribunal Principle Bench regarding excessive digging of ponds in the area by way of letter petition. The villages mentioned by the Applicant are in the same region. Hon'ble Tribunal directed for joint inspection by APPCB and District Collector which have found the allegations are true. After intervention of the Tribunal it was submitted to the Tribunal that illegal ponds are removed. In the present circumstances also, Hon'ble Tribunal may direct authorities to remove illegal Aqua/fish ponds which are causing damage to the soil, ground water and sea. Applicant would like to place the extracts of the order as under:

"Farmer Community Kadali, AP Vs State of Andhra Pradesh, OA No. 23 of 2019 dated 15.1.2019

Allegation in this letter, which has been treated as an application, is that the paddy fields in survey nos. 569, 582, 583 at Kodali, Razole Mandal, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh are being converted to prawn culturing ponds to the extent of 30 acres. This is creating groundwater and other pollution as no precautionary steps are taken. Health of children and other inhabitants is affected.

Let the Andhra Pradesh State Pollution Control Board (APSPCB) look into the matter and take appropriate action in accordance with law within one month and furnish a factual and action taken report.

Report may be furnished by e-mail at ngt.filing@gmail.com within one month.

Copy of this order, along with complaint, be sent to the APSPCB by e-mail for compliance.

Needless to say that order of National Green Tribunal is binding as a decree of Court and noncompliance is actionable by way of 2 punitive action including prosecution, in terms of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

List for further consideration on 25.04.2019.

Final Order dated 13.9.2019

The question for consideration is the remedial action against illegal conversion of paddy fields into prawn culturing ponds.

Report of the Andhra Pradesh State PCB is that such illegal action was found to be happening but has now been closed.

In view of above, the concerned agriculturists affected by illegal activity need to be compensated and such compensation needs to be recovered from person committing illegality. Necessary remediation action may also need to be ensured by the Collector at the cost of the violators on the 'Polluter Pays' principle. Let necessary action be taken by the Collector within two months from today.

The application is disposed of."

Hon'ble Supreme Court directions on Aqua industry in Andhra Pradesh

That the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has dealt in S. Jagannath vs Union Of India & Ors (1997) 2 **SCC** 87 in detail regarding the Shrimp farming and Aqua industries issue and passed various directions to the State and Central governments. But the directions are not implemented in Andhra Pradesh and moreover they are blatantly violating the enforcing authorities under the influence of aqua industries. The directions passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in S. Jagannath vs Union Of India & Ors (1997) 2 **SCC** 87 are stated below:

"We, therefore, order and directed as under:

1. The Central Government shall constitute an authority under Section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and shall confer on the said authority all the powers necessary to protect the ecologically fragile coastal areas, sea shore, water front and other coastal areas and specially to deal with the situation created by the shrimp culture industry in the coastal States/Union Territories. The authority shall be headed by Judge of a High Court. Other members preferably with expertise in the field of aqua culture, pollution control and environment protection shall be appointed by the Central Government. The Central Government shall confer on the said authority the powers to issue directions

under section 5 of the Act and for taking measures with respect to the matters referred to in clauses (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), (ix), (x) and (xii) of sub-section (2) of Section 3. The Central Government shall constitute the authority before January 15, 1997.

2. The authority so constituted by the Central Government shall implement "the Precautionary Principle" and "the Polluter Pays" principles.

3. The shrimp culture industry/the shrimp ponds are covered by the prohibition contained in para 2(1) of the CRZ Notification. No shrimp culture pond can be constructed or set up within the coastal regulation zone as defined in the CRZ notification. This shall be applicable to all seas, bays, estuaries, creeks, rivers and backwaters. This direction shall not apply to traditional and improved traditional types of technologies far defined in Alagarwami report which are practiced in the coastal low lying areas.

4. All aquaculture industries/shrimp culture industries/shrimp culture ponds operating/set up in the coastal regulation zone as defined under the CRZ Notification shall be demolished and removed from the said area before March 31, 1997. We direct the Superintendent of Police/Deputy Commissioner of Police and the District Magistrate/Collector of the area to enforce this direction and close/demolish all aquaculture industries/shrimp culture industries, shrimp culture ponds on or before March 31, 1997. A compliance report in this respect shall be filed in this Court by these authorities before April 15, 1997.

5. The farmers who are operating traditional and improved traditional systems of aquaculture may adopt improved technology for increased production productivity and return with prior approval of the "authority" constituted by this order.

6. The agricultural lands, salt pan lands, mangroves, wet lands, forest lands, land for village common purpose and the land meant for public purposes shall not be used/converted for construction of shrimp culture ponds.

7. No aquaculture industry/shrimp culture industry/shrimp culture ponds shall be constructed/set up within 1000 meter of Chilka lake and Pulicat lake (including Bird Sanctuaries namely Yadurapattu and Nelapattu).

8. Aquaculture industry/shrimp culture industry/shrimp culture ponds already operating and functioning in the said area of 1000 meter shall be closed and demolished before March 31, 1997. We direct the Superintendent of Police/Deputy Commissioner of Police and the District Magistrate/Collector of the area to enforce this direction and close/demolish and aquaculture industries/shrimp culture industries, shrimp culture ponds on or before March 31, 1997. A compliance report in this respect shall be filled in this Court by these authorities before April 15, 1997.

9. Aquaculture industry/shrimp culture industry/shrimp culture ponds other than traditional and improved traditional may be set up/constructed outside the coastal regulation zone as defined by the CRZ notification and outside 1000 meter of Chilka and Pulicat lakes with the prior approval of the "authority" as constituted

by this Court. Such industries which are already operating in the said areas shall authorisation from the "Authority" before April 30, 1997 failing which the industry concerned shall stop functioning with effect from the said date. We further direct that any aquaculture activity including intensive and semi-intensive which has the effect of causing salinity of soil, of the drinking water or wells and/or by the use of chemical feeds increases shrimp or prawn production with consequent increase in sedimentation which, on putrefaction is a potential health hazard, apart from causing silication turbidity of water courses and estuaries with detrimental implication on local fauna and flora shall not be allowed by the aforesaid Authority.

10. Aquaculture industry/shrimp culture industry/shrimp culture ponds which have been functioning/operating within the coastal regulation zone as defined by the CRZ Notification and within 1000 meter from Chilka and Puliket Lakes shall be liable to compensate the affected persons on the basis of the "polluter pays" principle.

11. The authority shall, with the help of expert opinion and after giving opportunity to the concerned polluters assess the loss to the ecology/the affected areas and shall a individuals/families who have suffered because of the pollution and shall assess the compensation to be paid to the said individuals/families. The authority shall further determine the compensation to be recovered from the polluters as cost of reversing the damaged environment. The authority shall lay down just and fair procedure for completing the exercise.

12. The authority shall compute the compensation under two heads hardly, for reversing the ecology and for payment to individuals. A statement showing amount to be recovered, the names of the whom the amount is to be recovered, the amount to be recovered from each polluter, the persons to whom the compensation is to be paid and the amount payable to each of them shall be forwarded to the Collector/District Magistrate of the area concerned. The Collector/District Magistrate shall recover the amount from the polluters, if necessary, as arrears of land revenue. He shall disburse the compensation awarded by the authority to the affected persons/families.

13. We further direct that any violation or non-compliance of the directions of this Court shall attract the provisions of the Contempt of Courts Act in addition.

14. The compensation amount recovered from the polluters shall be deposited under a separate head called "Environment Protection Fund" and shall be utilised for compensating the affected persons as identified by the authority and also for restoring the damaged environment.

15. The authority, in consultation with expert bodies like NEERI, Central Pollution Control Board, respective State Pollution Control Boards shall frame scheme/schemes for reversing the damage cause to the ecology and environment by pollutions of the coastal States/Union Territories. The scheme/schemes so framed shall be executed by the respective State Governments/Union

Territory Governments under the supervision of the Central Government. The expenditure shall be met from the "Environment Protection Fund" and from other sources provided by the respective State Governments/Union Territory Governments and the Central Government.

16. The workmen employed in the shrimp culture industries which are to be closed in terms of this order, shall be deemed to have been retrenched with effect from April 30, 1997 provided they have been in continuous service (as defined in Section 258 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947) For not less than one year in the industry concerned before the said date. They shall be paid compensation in terms of Section 25 F(b) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. These workmen shall also be paid, in addition, six year's wages as additional compensation. The compensation shall be paid to the workmen before May 31, 1997. The gratuity amount payable to the women shall be paid in addition."

Though the judgment were passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India 24 years ago, and this Hon'ble Tribunal 2 years ago on the illegal aqua ponds issue, the authorities completely ignored the directions. Even after intervention of this Hon'ble Tribunal in the present case, no effective action was taken by the authorities even after the Joint Inspection Committee confirmed the grass illegality. In this connection it is prayed that;

- A. Direct the Chief Secretary of Andhra Pradesh to make the District Administration accountable for the implementation of the directions passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal in the present case as well as earlier judgments,
- B. Direct the Joint Inspection Committee to assess the damage caused to sand mounds in East Godavari district and its affects on coastal villages in the region.

Through

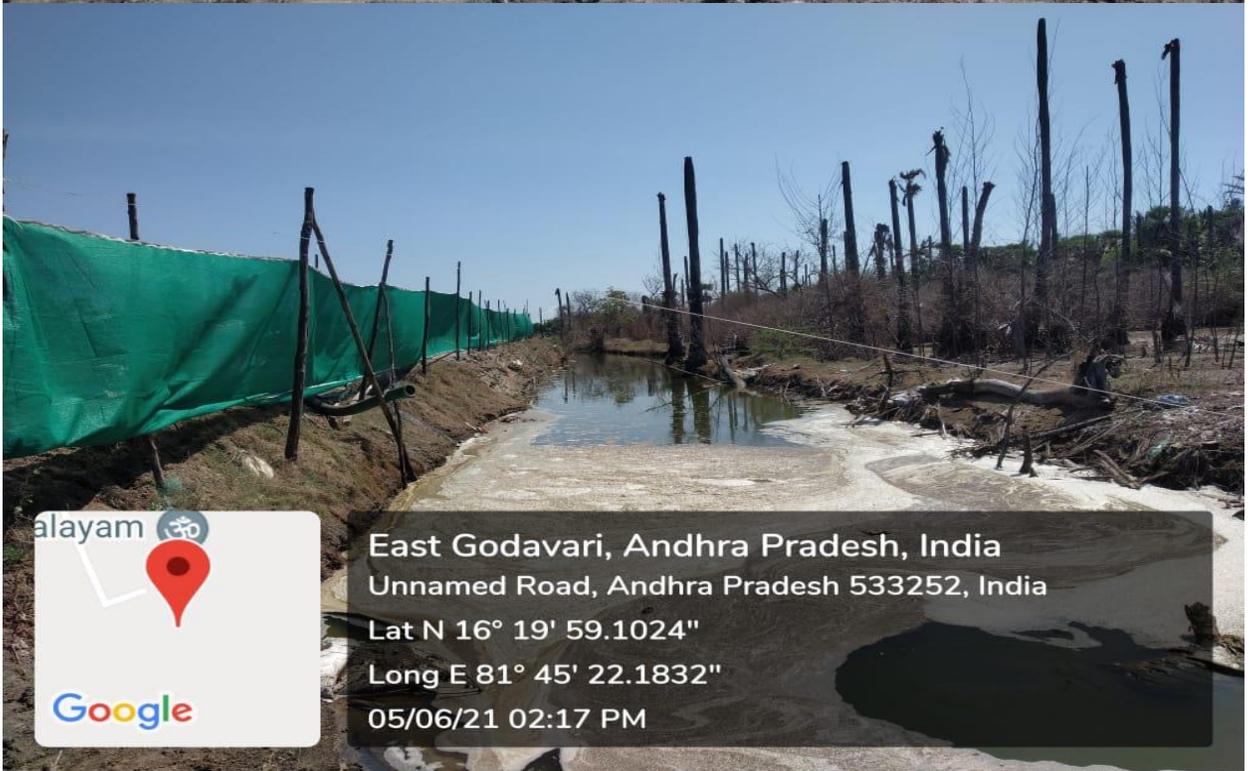


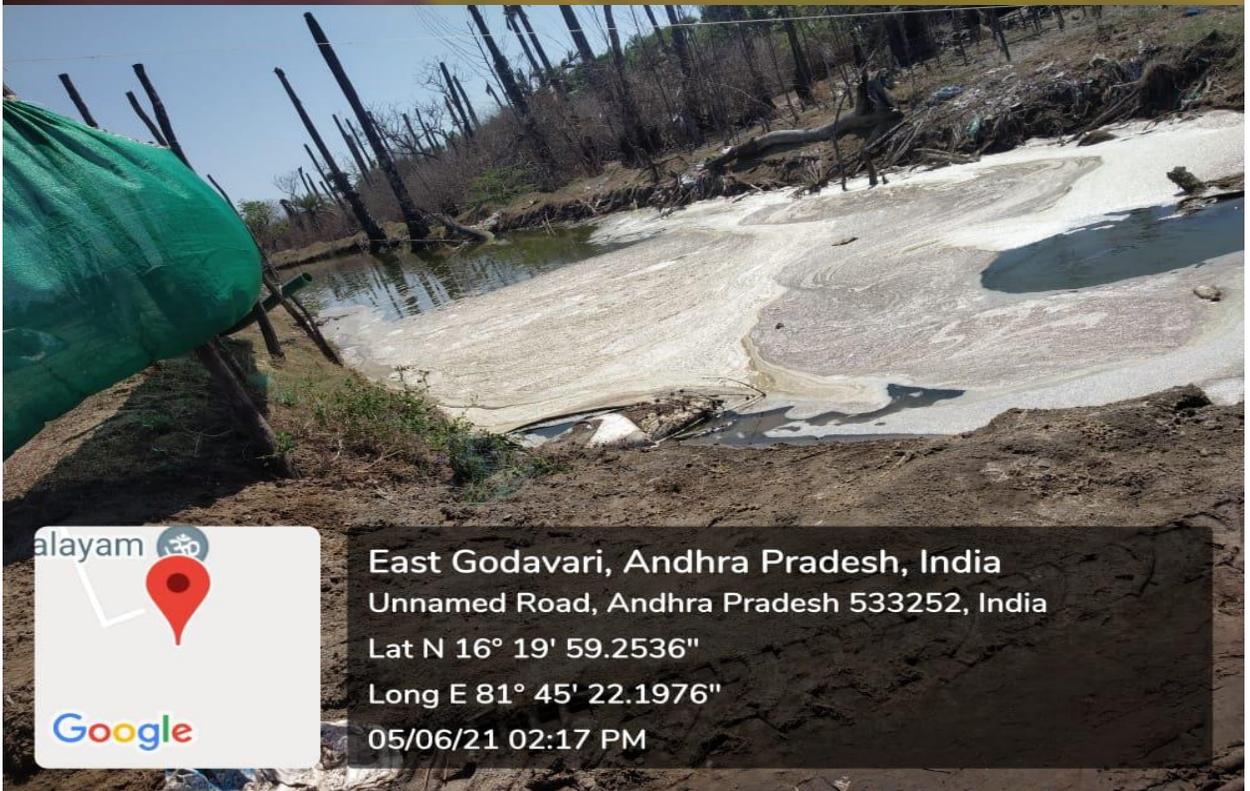
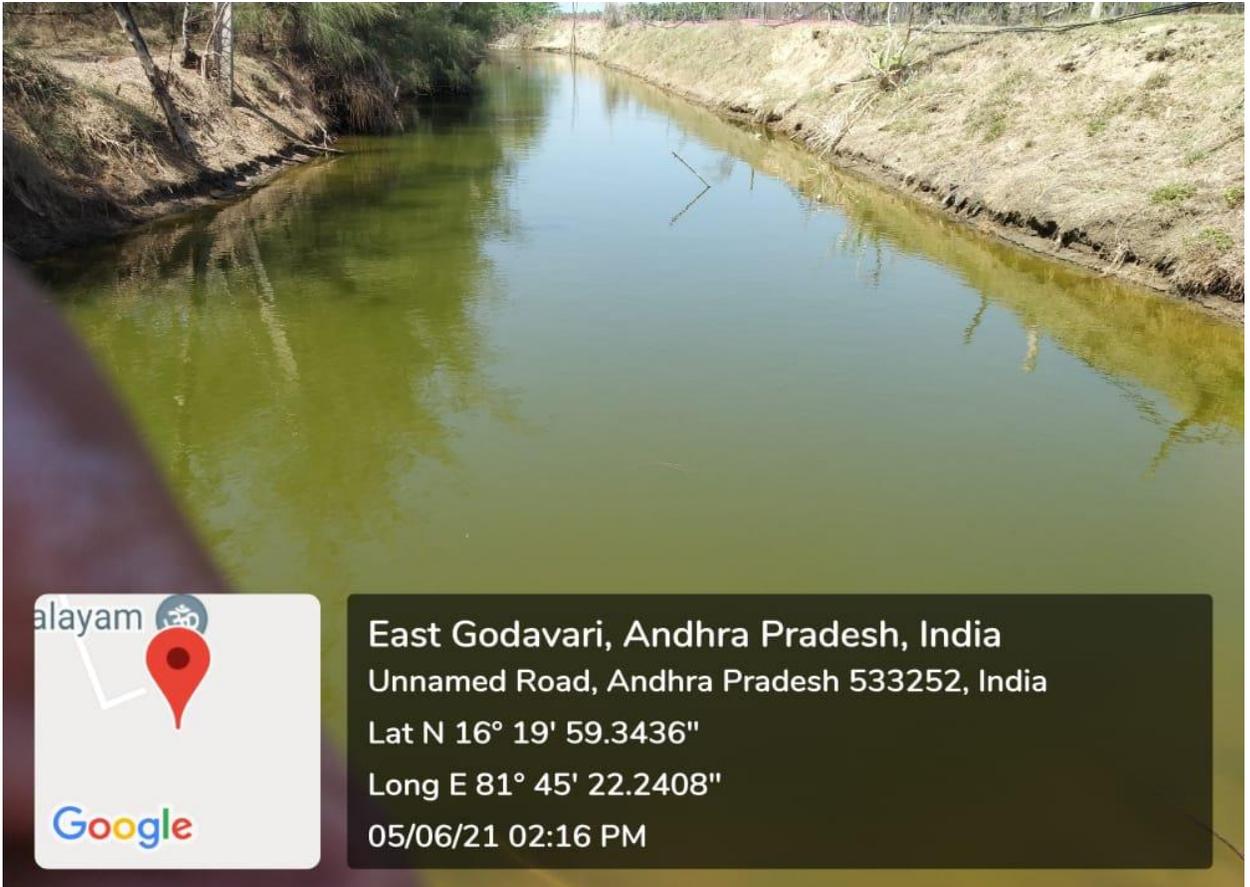
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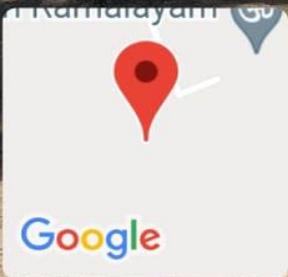
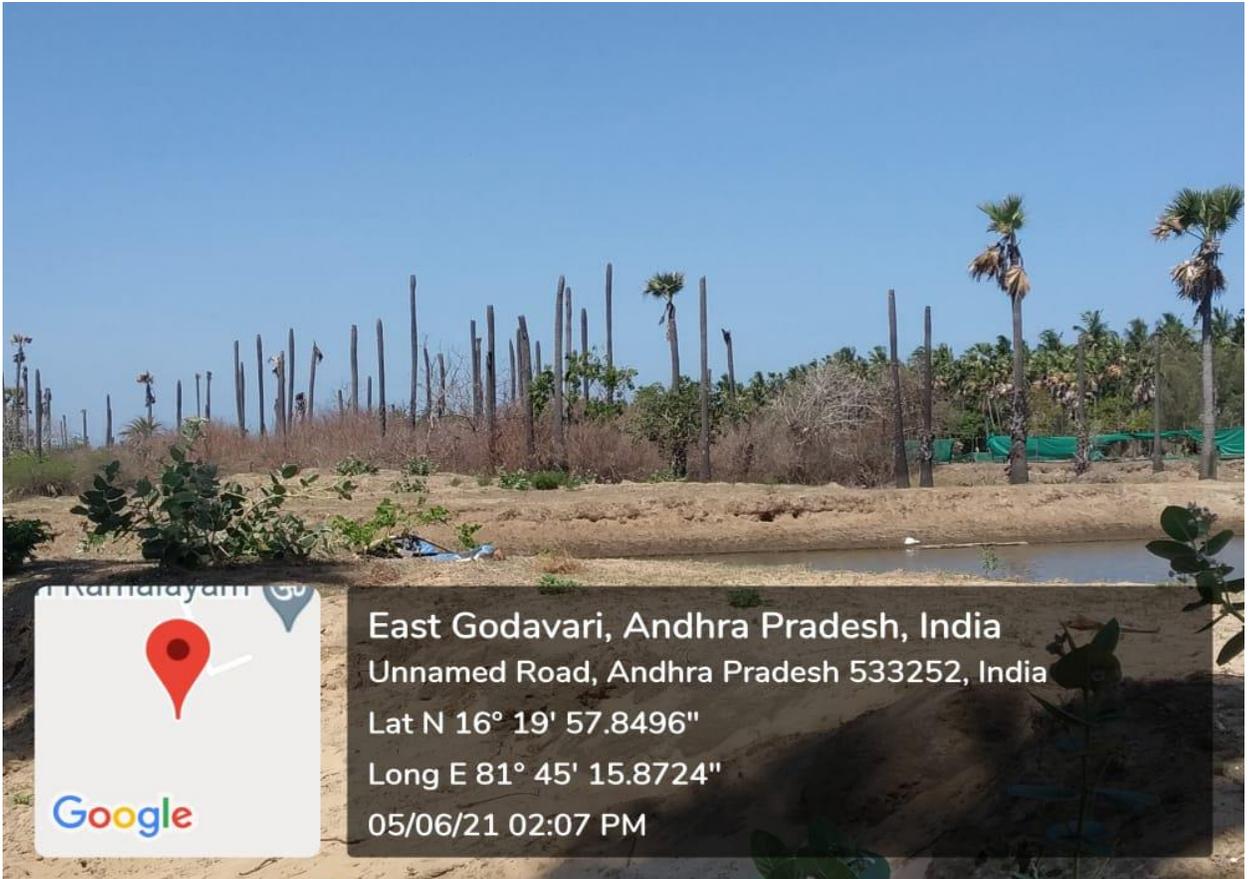
ANNEXURE A1

Photographs showcasing the illegal Aqua ponds digging after the visit of Joint Inspection Committee appointed by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and release of waste water into irrigation canal in Antavedi, Sakinetipalli area of East Godavari district in June, 2021 and Pictures showing disastrous effect of in Sakinetipalli village near Antarvedi of East Godavari district dated 21.1.2021

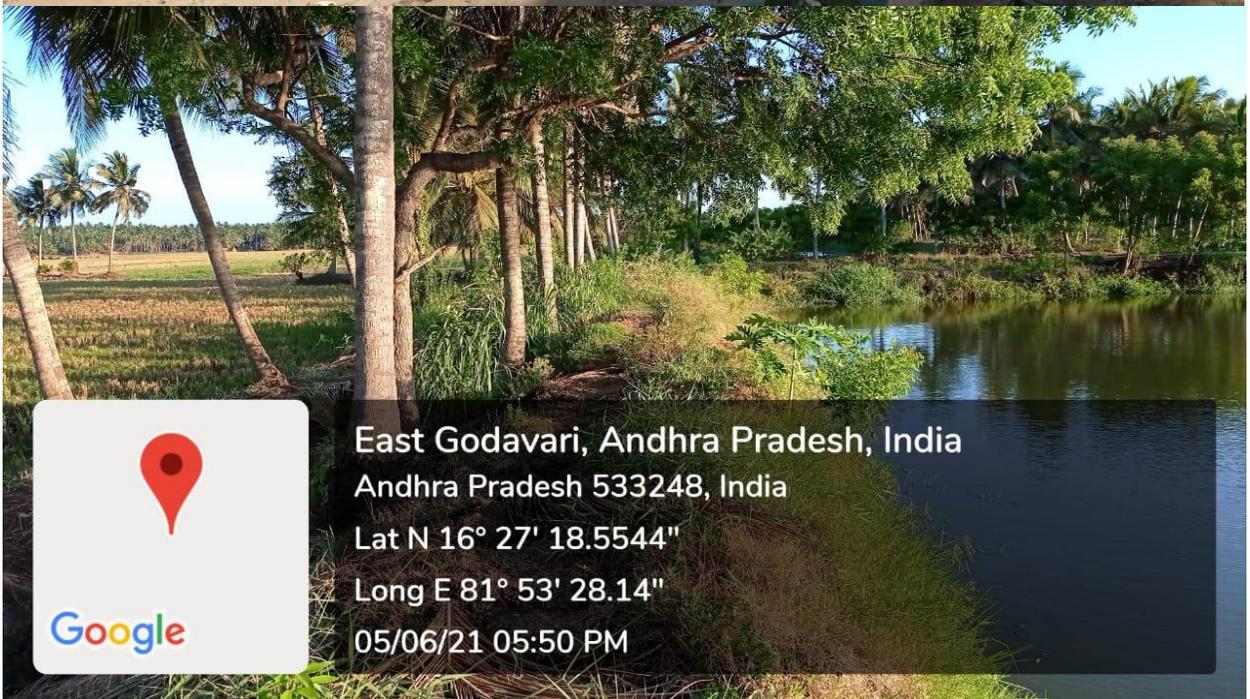




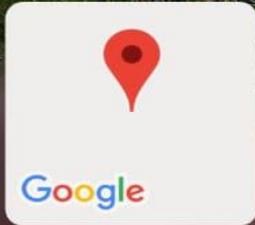




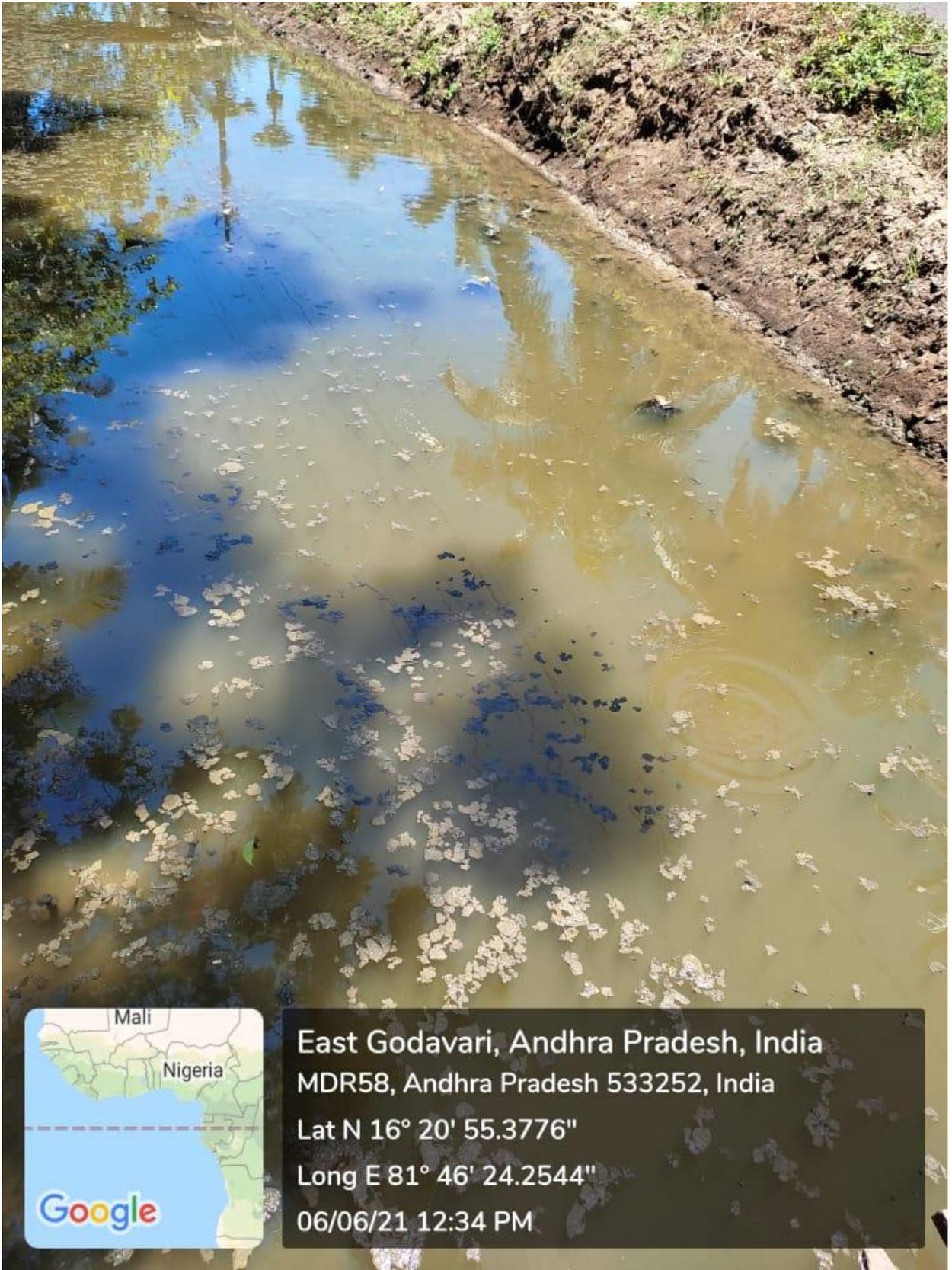
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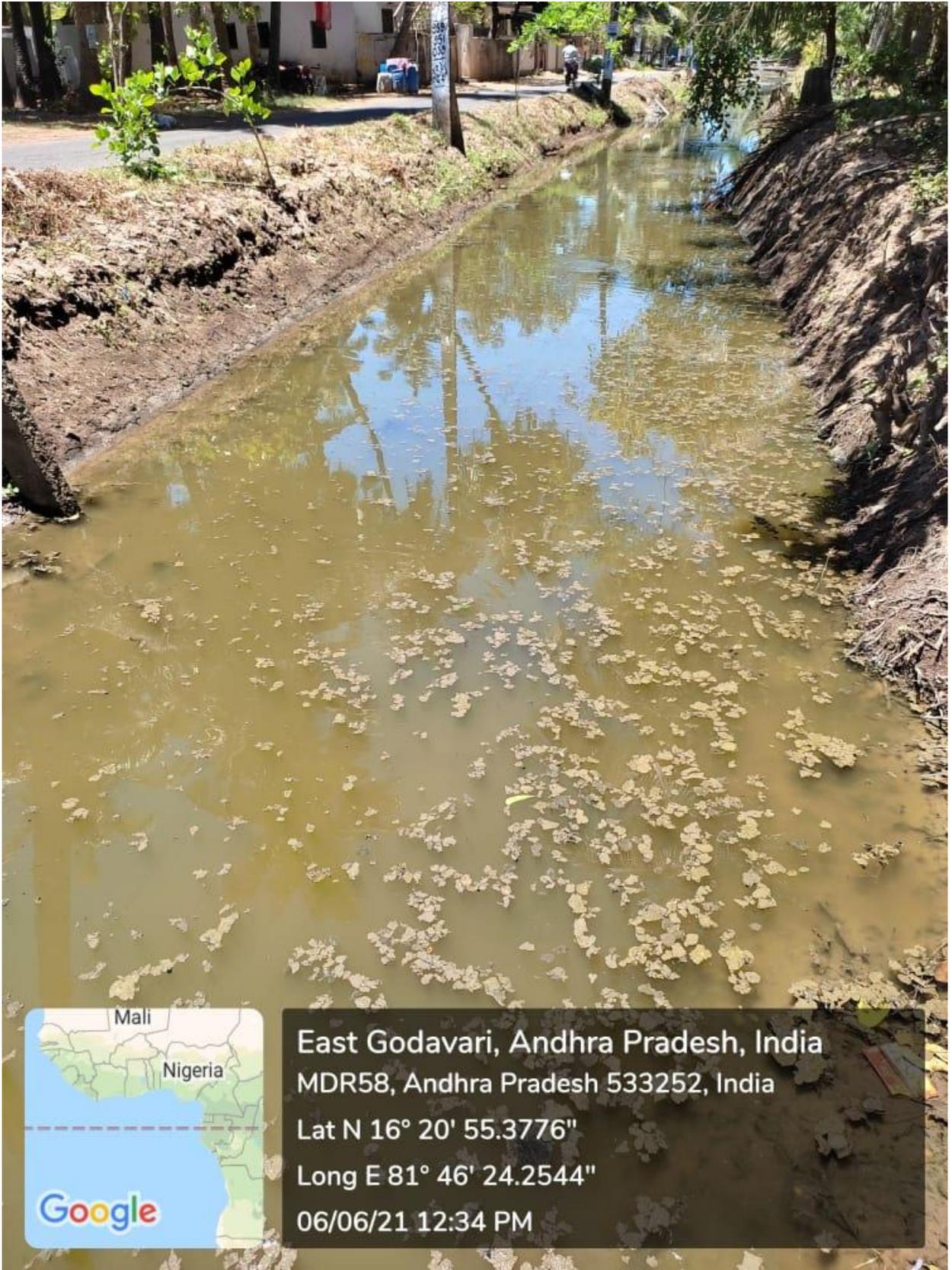
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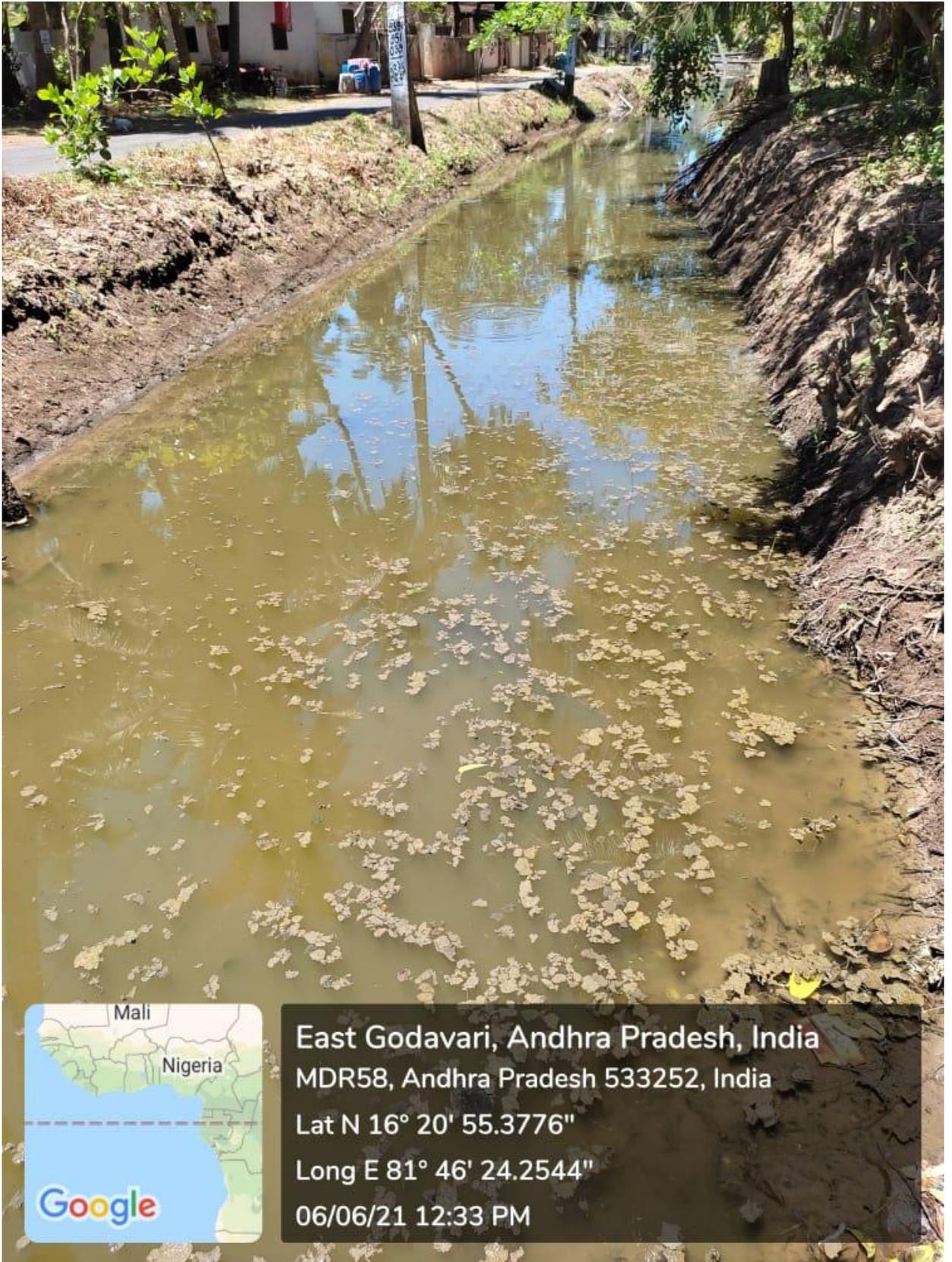
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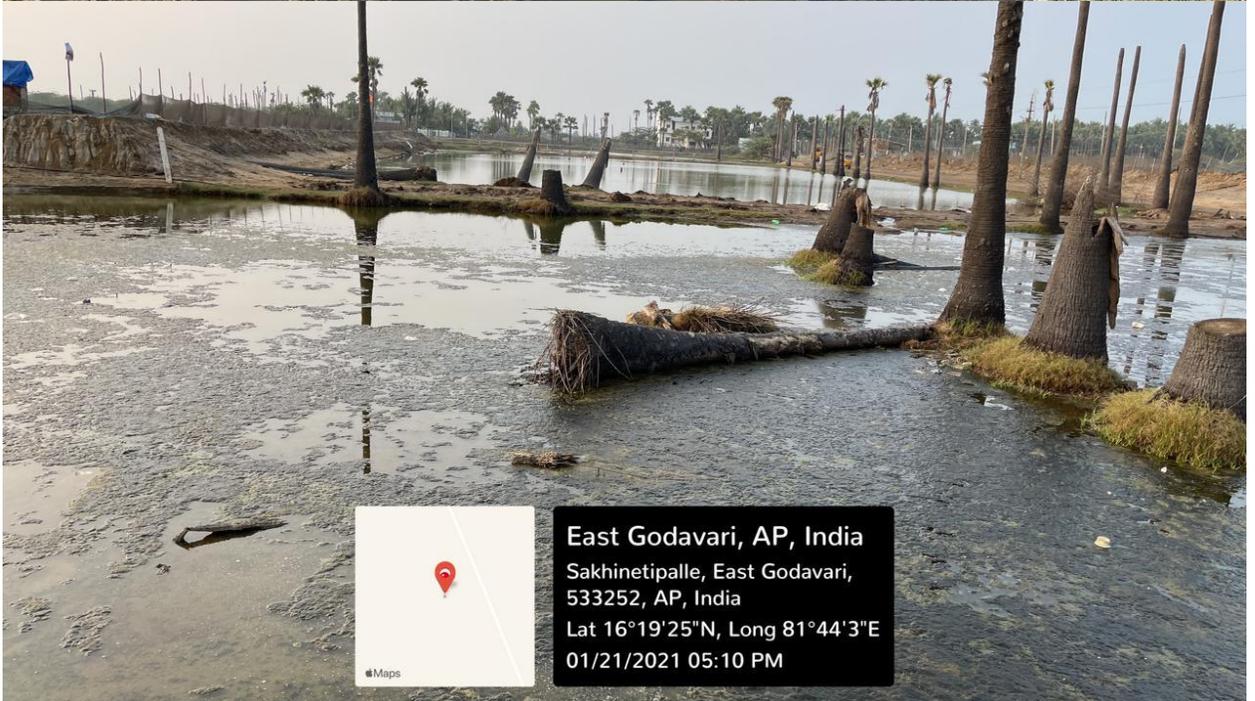
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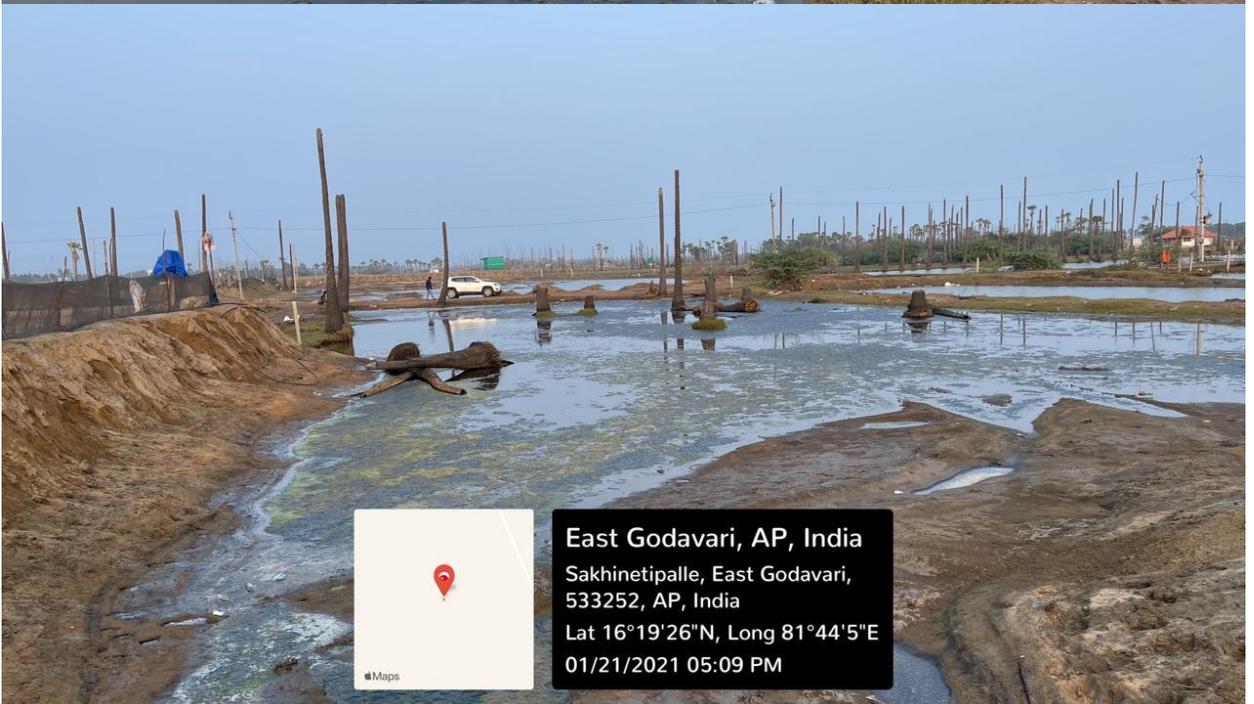


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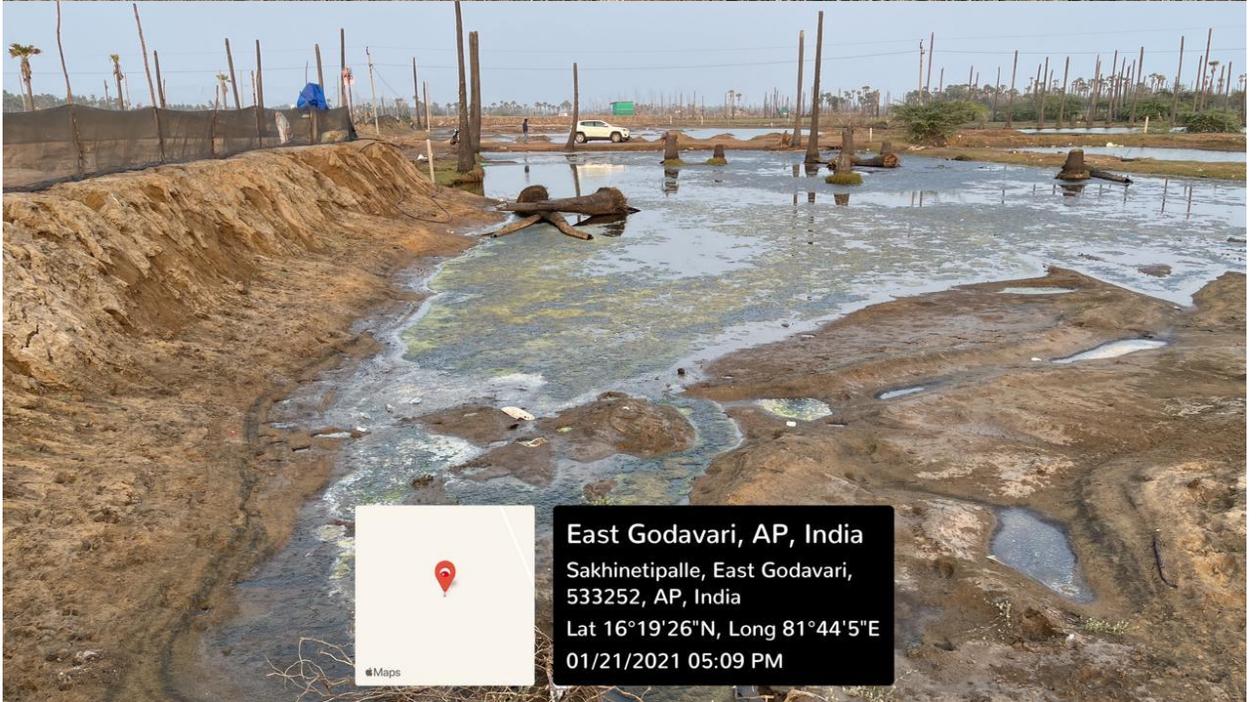








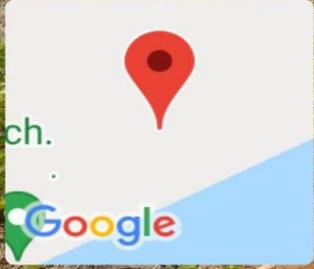
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533252, AP, India
Lat 16°19'25"N, Long 81°44'3"E
01/21/2021 05:10 PM



East Godavari, AP, India
Sakhinetipalle, East Godavari,
533252, AP, India
Lat 16°19'26"N, Long 81°44'5"E
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Aqua ponds continuing in Chintalamori as on 6.6.2021 in CRZ area after the inspection of Joint Committee and directions issued by the Hon'ble NGT in OA No. 91 of 2020



Kesavadasupalem, Andhra Pradesh, India
Unnamed Road, Kesavadasupalem, Andhra Pradesh 533250, India
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Long E 81° 49' 41.7864"
06/06/21 01:40 PM



Kesavadasupalem, Andhra Pradesh, India
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06/06/21 01:42 PM



Kesavadasupalem, Andhra Pradesh, India

Chintalamori Beach Rd, Chintalamori, Kesavadasupalem,
Andhra Pradesh 533250, India

Lat N 16° 21' 42.624"

Long E 81° 49' 30.6444"

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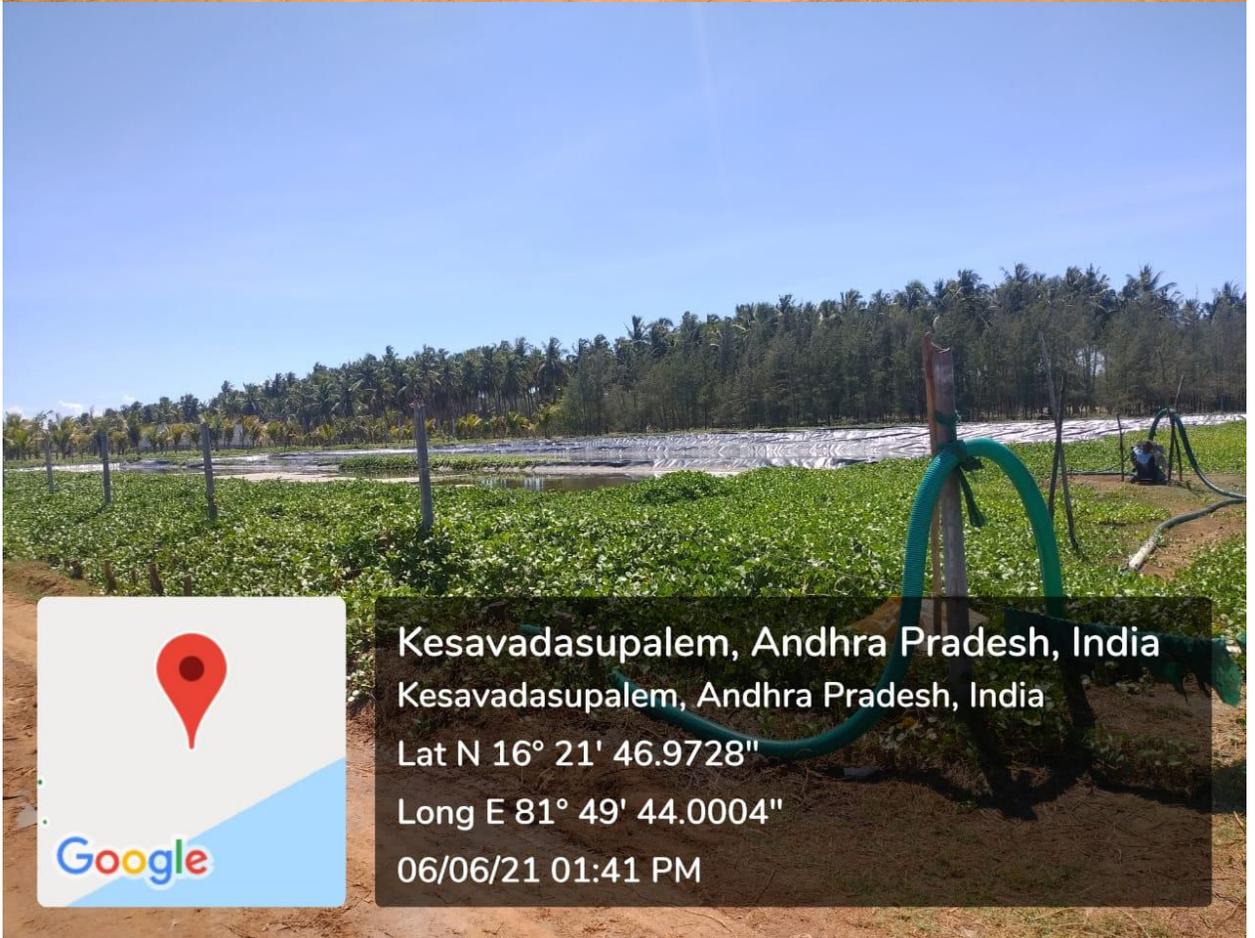
Kesavadasupalem, Andhra Pradesh, India

Chintalamori Beach Rd, Chintalamori, Kesavadasupalem,
Andhra Pradesh 533250, India

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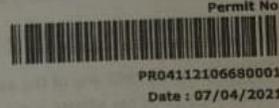
Illegal beach sand mining done by the contractor showing the Temporary lease granted for extraction of soil by AP Mines Department dt. 7.4.2021

4/7/2021



GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
DEPARTMENT OF MINES & GEOLOGY
PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASST. DIRECTOR OF MINES AND GEOLOGY - RAJAHMUNDRY
(Present : Sri D.V. Ranga Kumar ,ASST. DIRECTOR)

Proceedings No : **PR04112106680001**



Sub : Mines & Quarries – Temporary permit for Ordinary Earth Mineral for the quantity of 4000 Cubic Meter over an Extent of 0.445 Hect., in Sy.No 138-7 TO 14. of Sankaraguptham Village, MALIKIPURAM Mandal, EAST GODAVARI District in favour of PERABATTULA NAGESWARA RAO – Orders - Issued - Reg.

- Ref :** 1. Temporary permit Application of PERABATTULA NAGESWARA RAO, No FORMTP045801100002, Dated: 08/03/2021,
2. Lr No, B/509/2021 Dated: 05/03/2021 of the Tahsildar, Mallikipuram Mandal.
3. Memo No 377/tp/rmv/2021 , Dated: 31/03/2021 of the DDM&G, East Godavari
4. Permit Request No PR04112106680001 , Dated: 07/04/2021

ORDER :

In the reference 1st cited, Sri / Smt / M/s PERABATTULA NAGESWARA RAO has requested to Issue Temporary Permit for excavation and disposal of Ordinary Earth mineral ,from the Land over an extent of 0.445 Hect., located in Sy.No 138-7 TO 14. of Sankaraguptham Village MALIKIPURAM Mandal EAST GODAVARI District to remove the Ordinary Earth and level the land upto the level of surrounding fields. The applicant has informed that, the produced mineral will be supplied to various persons for various requirements.

Through the reference 2nd cited the Tahsildar, Mallikipuram Mandal has informed that the said land is a Private Land and has given No Objection Certificate for the above said land to Issue Temporary Permit.

Through the reference 3rd cited, the Deputy Director of Mines and Geology, East Godavari has given permission to Issue Temporary Permit for a total quantity of 4000.000 Cubic Meter of Ordinary Earth Mineral in favour of PERABATTULA NAGESWARA RAO

Through the reference 4th cited, M/s PERABATTULA NAGESWARA RAO applied for issue of Temporary permit for a quantity of 4000 Cubic Meter of Ordinary Earth Mineral in Sy.No 138-7 TO 14. ,of Sankaraguptham Village MALIKIPURAM Mandal EAST GODAVARI District and paid an amount of Rs. 237600.00 /- towards Seigniorage Fee and contribution towards DMF & MERIT and IT and requested to grant temporary permit for a quantity of 4000 Cubic Meter at present out of the total permitted/balance available quantity of 4000.000 Cubic Meter.

In view of the above circumstances and in exercise of the powers delegated under Rule 9 (iii) of A.P.M.C. Rules,1966,the Temporary Permit for the quantity of 4000 Cubic Meter of Ordinary Earth Mineral in the area over an extent of 0.445 Hect., in Sy.No 138-7 TO 14. ,of Sankaraguptham Village MALIKIPURAM Mandal EAST GODAVARI District is hereby sanctioned in favour of M/s PERABATTULA NAGESWARA RAO for a period of 16 days from 07/04/2021 to 22/04/2021 .

The Temporary Permit is hereby sanctioned subject to the following Conditions:

- 1.The Temporary Permit Holder shall excavate the mineral with the help of excavators only. No blasting operations shall be conducted.