IN THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL,

PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 210 OF 2025

IN THE MATTER OF:

Abdul Kalam — Applicant

Versus

Secretary, Department of Environment & Forest — Respondent(s)

AFFIDAVIT ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT NO.2,

UNION TERRITORY OF LAKSHADWEEP

I, Rajthilak S, son of Sh. Selvaraj G, Aged 39 years, presently holding the charge of Secretary, Department of Environment & Forest, U.T. of Lakshadweep Administration, Kavaratti – 682 555 do hereby solemnly affirm and state as under :

1. That I am the Secretary, Department of Environment & Forest, U.T. of Lakshadweep, Kavaratti competent to file this affidavit on behalf of U.T. of Lakshadweep Administration and in my official capacity. I am well acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the present matter and competent to swear the present affidavit.

2. That the Present Affidavit is being filed in compliance with order dated 15.05.2025 passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal in Original Application No. 210 of 2025, instituted on the basis of a letter petition dated 29.01.2025 filed by Mr. Abdul Kalam.

3. The Applicant has alleged violations of various environmental and wildlife laws including the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011& 2019, and NCZMA Guidelines.

NOTARY ... GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Secretary (Environment & Forests)
U.T. of Lakshadweep
Kavaratti-682 555

4. It is respectfully submitted that, the allegation raised by the applicant pertains to the construction of resort facilities in Thinnakara and Bangaram Islands under the concept of tent tourism projects. In this regard, the answering respondent respectfully submits that the said projects have been duly examined and considered strictly in accordance with the applicable statutory provisions, environmental policies, and permissions issued by the Competent Authorities from time to time. All clearances and approvals required under the relevant laws were obtained prior to the initiation of the project activities. It is further submitted that no construction or developmental activity has been undertaken in contravention of any prevailing legal or regulatory framework. The answering respondent therefore denies the allegation of illegal or unauthorized construction. True copy of documents which shows all clearances and approvals in this regard is herewith produced and marked as **Annexure R2(1)**

5. It is respectfully submitted that, the Original Application does not disclose any prima facie evidence of violation of Environmental norms. The answering respondent reiterates that the projects are being developed strictly in conformity with applicable statutory provisions, after due consideration of environmental sustainability and community interest.

6. It is respectfully submitted that, the averments made by the applicant alleging violation of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, CRZ Notification, 2011& 2019, and NCZMA Guidelines are denied. It is respectfully submitted that no incidents of man-animal conflict have been recorded or reported in relation to the establishment of the Tent City Resort at Thinnakara and Bangaram Islands. With respect to the issue of turtle nesting, it is submitted that no material evidence has been brought forth to establish any recent nesting disruptions attributable to the said

NOTARY
C.N.Noorul Hidaya
Advocate Lakshadweep
Reg.No 17155
Expiry Date
22/10/2025
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

C.N. NOORUL HIDAYA
ADVOCATE & NOTARY
GOVT. OF U.T. OF Lakshadweep
Reg.No:17155, Expiry Date:22/10/2025

Secretary (Environment & Forests)
U.T. of Lakshadweep
Kavaratti-682 555

project. On the contrary, the Lakshadweep Administration has been continuously imparting necessary awareness and guidance to the project proponents to ensure the adoption of appropriate mitigation measures so as to prevent any such conflicts in future. Hence, the allegation that the project has resulted in the destruction of sea turtle nesting grounds is wholly unsubstantiated, devoid of merit, and liable to be rejected. True copy of documents which shows Administration is taking measures for awareness and guidance in this regard is herewith produced and marked as **Annexure R2(2)**

7. It is respectfully submitted that, the project in question does not, in any manner, violate the rights or livelihood of the local fishing community. No grievance, objection, or complaint has been received from the local fishing community of Agatti Island in this regard. Accordingly, the allegation of violation of traditional fishing rights is baseless, misconceived, and devoid of merit. It is further submitted that fishing continues to remain the principal source of livelihood for the islanders, and the traditional rights of the farmers and fishermen are fully safeguarded in accordance with the provisions of the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011.

8. It is respectfully submitted that, all requisite statutory approvals, including but not limited to the Consent to Establish and the Consent to Operate for the Resorts, have been duly obtained from the Statutory Authority after due consideration and application of mind to all relevant factors, including environmental safeguards and livelihood concerns. True copy of Consent to Establish and Consent to Operate for the Resorts in this regard is herewith produced and marked as **Annexure R2(3)**. The provisions of the Integrated Island Management Plan (IIMP), 2011, as well as the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2019, are being strictly complied with in both letter and spirit. It is further submitted that adequate directions, stipulations, and regulatory conditions have been

NOTARY ... GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Secretary (Environment & Forests)
U.T. of Lakshadweep
Kavaratti-682 555

expressly incorporated in the approvals granted, encompassing both the construction phase as well as the operational phase of the project. The project proponents are under a continuing obligation to adhere to such conditions, and the Administration is monitoring compliance to ensure that there is no deviation. Therefore, the allegations of non-compliance or violation are unfounded, misleading, and devoid of merit, and the approvals granted stand on firm legal and regulatory footing.

9. Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that, the project is being executed in full compliance with the applicable provisions of the Wildlife Protection Act 1972, Environment (Protection) Act 1986, CRZ Notification, 2011& 2019, and NCZMA/LCZMA Guidelines. Continuous monitoring is being carried out by the competent authorities to ensure adherence to environmental safeguards.

DEPONENT

VERIFICATION:

Secretary (Environment & Forests)
U.T. of Lakshadweep
Kavaratti-682 555

Verified that the contents of above affidavit paragraph 1 to 9 are true and correct to the best of my knowledge as drawn from the records of the case, no part of it is wrong and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

Verified at Kavaratti, U.T of Lakshadweep on this ...18th..... Day of September, 2025

DEPONENT

NOTARIAL

Secretary (Environment & Forests)
U.T. of Lakshadweep
Kavaratti-682 555

EXECUTED & SIGNED IN MY PRESENCE
ON 18/09/25 AT LAKSHADWEEP
ATTESTED

C.N. [illegible]
ADVOCATE & NOTARY
GOVT. OF INDIA, Area: Lakshadweep
Reg.No.1/155, Expiry Date:22/10/2029

Annexure R2 (1)

लक्षद्वीप संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन /U.T OF LAKSHADWEEP ADMINISTRATION
(पर्यावरण एवं वनविभाग/ Department of Environment & Forest)
Agatti Island – 682553
E-mail: agattiforestrange@gmail.com Ph: 04894 242510

F.No.EIA-2/2018-E&F (Agt) Dated: 10.05.2024

To,

M/s Praveg Ltd.
214, Athena Avenue,
Behind Jaguar Showroom, S.G.Highway,
Gota, Ahmedabad - 382481

Sub: Issuing No Objection Certificate to Praveg's Atoll's Bangaram at Bangaram Island - Department of Environment & Forest –Reg.

Ref: 1. Your Application for NOC dated 29.04.2024
2.This office letter dated 03.05.2024.
3. Undertaking from M/S Praveg ltd, Ahamedabad dated 07.05.2024

Sir,

Please refer to the correspondences at reference cited on above subject. In consideration of your application dated 29.04.2024 and undertaking dated 07.05.2024, the Department of Environment & forest, Agatti hereby issues no objection certificate to **Praveg's Atoll's Bangaram (Survey No. 16A/3,10A/3,10A/2,16A/2)** at Bangaram Island, with the following conditions.

Terms & Conditions:

1. The entrepreneur should have his/her own solid waste disposal system.
2. Plastic/Pickup/Carry bags should not be used/provided to the consumers for carrying the articles as per the Lakshadweep Sanitation Conservation bye laws notification vides F.No. 17/2/96-ST&E dated 17.07.1998.
3. No plastics should be used other than polythene and plastic material used for packing. packed commodities by the producers.
4. Use only high quality plastic packing materials for protective packing of goods Bringing form mainland and make sure that the same is used again and again.

8. Should not deal any hazardous substances as per the provisions in the Environmental Protection Act.

9. Any breach of above conditions, Office in charge, Department of E&F will recommend to cancel the license/ permission to the appropriate authority.

10. Any other time to time rules/regulations imposed by the Lakshadweep Administration for improving the quality of Environment should abide by the party.

Yours faithfully,

(MOHAMMED SINAN YAFUS N.P)
FORESTER & OFFICER IN CHARGE
AGATTI FOREST RANGE

Copy to

1. The Deputy Conservator of Forests, Department of Environment & Forest for his kind information.
2. The Director of Tourism, UTLA, Kavaratti for kind information.

लक्षद्वीप संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन /U.T OF LAKSHADWEEP ADMINISTRATION
(पर्यावरण एवं वनविभाग/ Department of Environment & Forest)
Agatti Island – 682553
E-mail: agattiforestrange@gmail.com Ph: 04894 242510

F.No.EIA-2/2018-E&F (Agt) **Dated: 10.05.2024**

To,

M/s Praveg Ltd.
214, Athena Avenue,
Behind Jaguar Showroom, S.G.Highway,
Gota, Ahmedabad - 382481

Sub: Issuing No Objection Certificate to Praveg's Atoll's Thinnakara at Thinnakara Island - Department of Environment & Forest –Reg.

Ref: 1. Your Application for NOC dated 29.04.2024
2.This office letter dated 03.05.2024.
3. Undertaking from M/S Praveg ltd, Ahamedabad dated 07.05.2024

Sir,

Please refer to the correspondences at reference cited on above subject. In consideration of your application dated 29.04.2024 and undertaking dated 07.05.2024, the Department of Environment & forest, Agatti hereby issues no objection certificate to **Praveg's Atoll's Thinnakara North (Survey No. 33A/1,32A/1,30A/1)** at Thinnakara Island, with the following conditions.

Terms & Conditions:

1. The entrepreneur should have his/her own solid waste disposal system.
2. Plastic/Pickup/Carry bags should not be used/provided to the consumers for carrying the articles as per the Lakshadweep Sanitation Conservation bye laws notification vides F.No. 17/2/96-ST&E dated 17.07.1998.
3. No plastics should be used other than polythene and plastic material used for packing, packed commodities by the producers.
4. Use only high quality plastic packing materials for protective packing of goods Bringing form mainland and make sure that the same is used again and again.
5. Should not dispose non biodegradable wastes in any place or manner except into the garbage bins provided for the purpose.

6. All the biodegradable wastes generates should be disposed by own manner daily without littering in surroundings.
7. Keep the premises neat and tidy to avoid any environmental pollution.
8. Should not deal any hazardous substances as per the provisions in the Environmental Protection Act.

9. Any breach of above conditions, Office in charge, Department of E&F will recommend to cancel the license/ permission to the appropriate authority.

10. Any other time to time rules/regulations imposed by the Lakshadweep Administration for improving the quality of Environment should abide by the party.

Yours faithfully,

10/05/24

(MOHAMMED SINAN YAFUS N.P)
FORESTER & OFFICER IN CHARGE
AGATTI FOREST RANGE

Copy to
1. The Deputy Conservator of Forests, Department of Environment & Forest for his kind information.
2. The Director of Tourism, UTLA, Kavaratti for kind information.

लक्षद्वीप संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन /U.T OF LAKSHADWEEP ADMINISTRATION
(पर्यावरण एवं वनविभाग/ Department of Environment & Forest)
Agatti Island - 682553
E-mail: agattiforestrange@gmail.com Ph: 04894 242510

F.No.EIA-2/2018-E&F (Agt) Dated: 10.05.2024

To,

M/s Praveg Ltd.
214, Athena Avenue,
Behind Jaguar Showroom, S.G.Highway,
Gota, Ahmedabad - 382481

Sub: Issuing No Objection Certificate to Praveg's Atoll's Thinnakara at Thinnakara Island - Department of Environment & Forest –Reg.

Ref: 1. Your Application for NOC dated 29.04.2024
2.This office letter dated 03.05.2024.
3. Undertaking from M/S Praveg ltd, Ahamedabad dated 07.05.2024

Sir,

Please refer to the correspondences at reference cited on above subject. In consideration of your application dated 29.04.2024 and undertaking dated 07.05.2024, the Department of Environment & forest, Agatti hereby issues no objection certificate to **Praveg's Atoll's Thinnakara South (Survey No. 1A,3A,7A,11A,10A,9A & 8A)** at Thinnakara Island, with the following conditions.

Terms & Conditions:

1. The entrepreneur should have his/her own solid waste disposal system.
2. Plastic/Pickup/Carry bags should not be used/provided to the consumers for carrying the articles as per the Lakshadweep Sanitation Conservation bye laws notification vides F.No. 17/2/96-ST&E dated 17.07.1998.
3. No plastics should be used other than polythene and plastic material used for packing, packed commodities by the producers.
4. Use only high quality plastic packing materials for protective packing of goods Bringing form mainland and make sure that the same is used again and again.
5. Should not dispose non biodegradable wastes in any place or manner except into the garbage bins provided for the purpose.

7. Keep the premises neat and tidy to avoid any environmental pollution.
8. Should not deal any hazardous substances as per the provisions in the Environmental Protection Act.

9. Any breach of above conditions, Office in charge, Department of E&F will recommend to cancel the license/ permission to the appropriate authority.

10. Any other time to time rules/regulations imposed by the Lakshadweep Administration for improving the quality of Environment should abide by the party.

Yours faithfully,

10/05/24

(MOHAMMED SINAN YAFUS N.P)
FORESTER & OFFICER IN CHARGE
AGATTI FOREST RANGE

Copy to

1. The Deputy Conservator of Forests, Department of Environment & Forest for his kind information.
2. The Director of Tourism, UTLA, Kavaratti for kind information.

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UNION TERRITORY OF LAKSHADWEEP ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
COLLECTORATE
KAVARATTI - 682555

F.No.F/13/1/2024-COL(2)/1126 **Dated.27.10.2024**

LICENCE

In exercise of powers conferred under regulation 19 (1) (b) of Lakshadweep Prohibition of Regulation 1979, Licence is issued to General Manager, PRAVEG LIMITED to possess liquor and issue it to persons who hold valid permit issued under the Regulation, for Praveg Atoll's Thinnakara-1 (South) comprising in survey No. 3A1, 7A, 8A & 9A of Thinnakara Island as licensed premise subject to the following conditions.

i) Issue and possession of liquor would be carried out in the area comprising in survey No. 3A1, 7A, 8A & 9A of Thinnakara Island.
j) Liquor will be issued only to valid permit holders.
k) Any change in the details of application shall be intimated to the undersigned without any delay.
l) Separate stock register to be maintained regarding details of liquor possessed and issued including type and unit.
m) Permission to be taken separately for transportation of liquor specifying the quantity and other details.
n) Details of permit holders who have consumed liquor shall be maintained at the licensed premise and submitted to the undersigned on monthly basis without fail.
o) In case of any violation of above terms and conditions the licence shall be liable to be cancelled and punishment as per the relevant provisions of Lakshadweep Prohibition Regulation, 1979 and Rule made there under shall be imposed.
p) The above licence is valid only for a period of 01(one) year with effect from the date of notification of this order.

R. G. 27/10.

(Dr. R. Giri Sankar IAS.,)
District Collector, Lakshadweep

To

The General Manager, Praveg Limited, Praveg Atoll's Thinnakara-1, Thinnakara Island.

Copy to

1. PA to the Hon'ble Administrator, UT of Lakshadweep.
2. PA to the Advisor to the Hon'ble Administrator, UT of Lakshadweep
3. The Senior Superintendent of Police, UT of Lakshadweep, Kavaratti.
4. The Director (Tourism), UT of Lakshadweep, Kavaratti.
5. The DC, Agatti for strict compliance.
6. The SHO, Agatti for strict compliance.

Sl No: 17 (i)

Lakshadweep Administration/लक्षद्वीपप्रशासन
Department of Tourism/पर्यटनविकासविभाग
Kavaratti/कवरत्ती – 682 555
E-mail:td-dir-lak@gov.in

F.No: 20/04/2022-TD **Dated: 01.07.2024**

To,

M/s Praveg Ltd
214, Athena venue,
Behind Jaguar Showroom, S.G Highway,
Gota, Ahmedabad, Gujarat- 382481

Sub: Handing over the possession of the land for the development of Tent City - Regarding

Sir,

We have issued Letter of Award for the following projects in favor of M/s Praveg Ltd on 13.03.2024.

a. 100 tents at Thinnakara (North)
b. 100 tents at Thinnakara (South)
c. 50 Tents at Bangaram

Subsequently we had shared the details of land as well. Now based on a actual field survey conducted, we had received the actual land details from Revenue Department.

The land details for the said projects are given below:

Thinnakara

Location	Survey No	Area in Sqm
North/West Side	33 A/1	14880
	32 A/1	10240
	30 A/1	4880
	TOTAL	**30000**

Location	Survey No	Area in Sqm
Southern Side	3A1	2120
	7A	9640
	9A	1440
	8A	16800
	TOTAL	**30000**

Bangaram

Location	Survey No	Area in Sqm
Eastern Side of BSNL (CLS)	10A/2	3260
	16A/2	6080
	16A/5	550
	10A/3	90
	16A/4	1000
	10A/4	540
	16A/3	940
	TOTAL	**12460**

The revised subdivision sketches are also enclosed. You are also requested to complete the work on time as per the conditions stipulated in the Letter of Award. Further you are requested to send a representative for taking over the possession of the land.

Yours faithfully.

1/7/24

Arjun Mohan, IAS
Director (Tourism), UTLA

Copy to: 1. PA to Advisor to the Hon'ble Administrator, UTLA, for kind information.

2. PA to the Secretary (Tourism), UTLA for information.

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UPDATED ACCRETED LAND
THINNAKARA SOUTHERN SIDE

Survey No.

3A1:-2120 Sqm

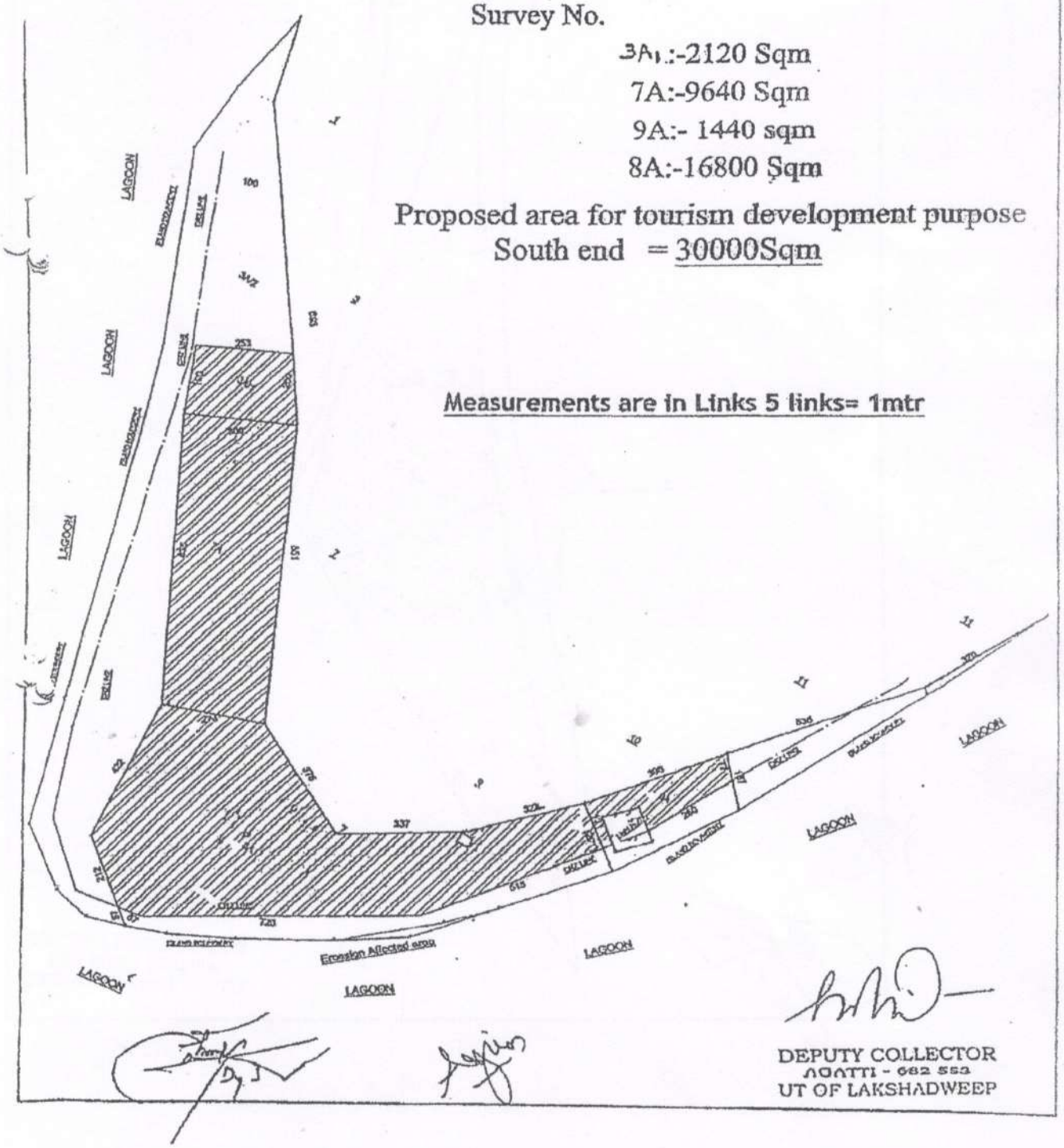
7A:-9640 Sqm

9A:- 1440 sqm

8A:-16800 Sqm

Proposed area for tourism development purpose
South end = 30000Sqm

Measurements are in Links 5 links= 1mtr



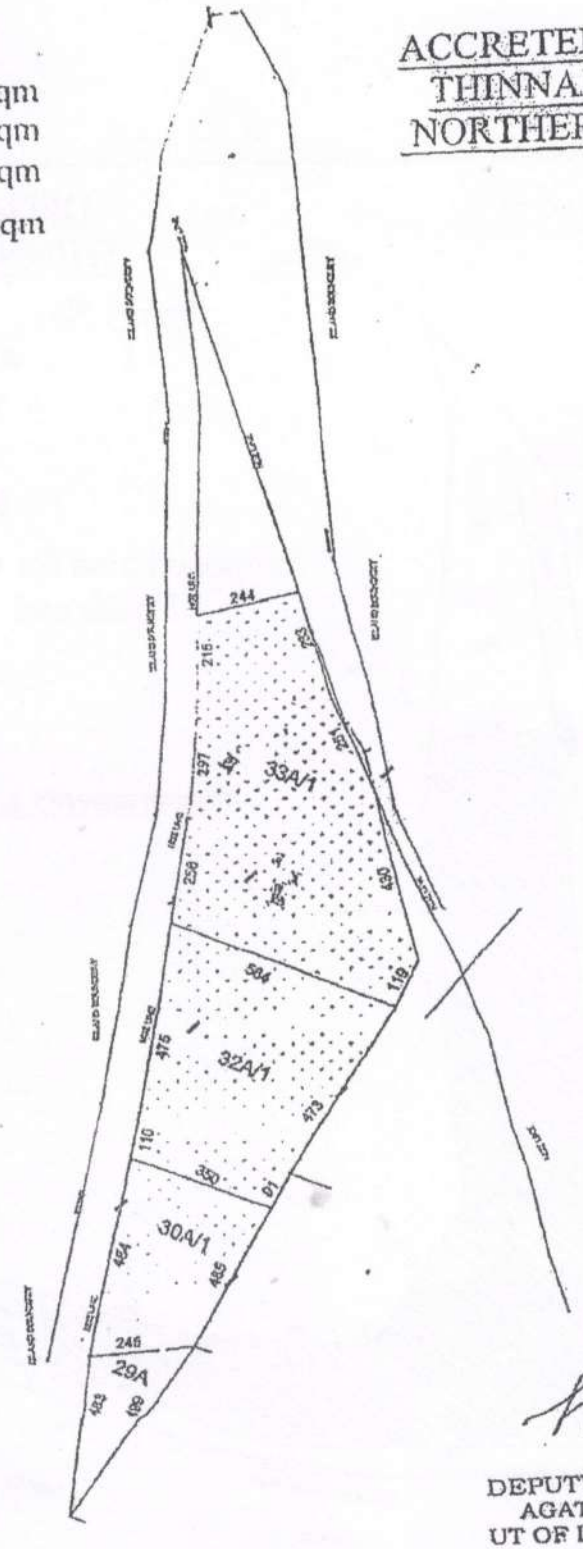
DEPUTY COLLECTOR
UT OF LAKSHADWEEP

Survey No.

33A/1 :-14880 Sqm
32A/1 :-10240 Sqm
30A/1 :- 4880 Sqm

30.000 sqm

ACCRETED LAND
THINNAKARA
NORTHERN SIDE



DEPUTY COLLECTOR
AGATTI - 682 553
UT OF LAKSHADWEEP

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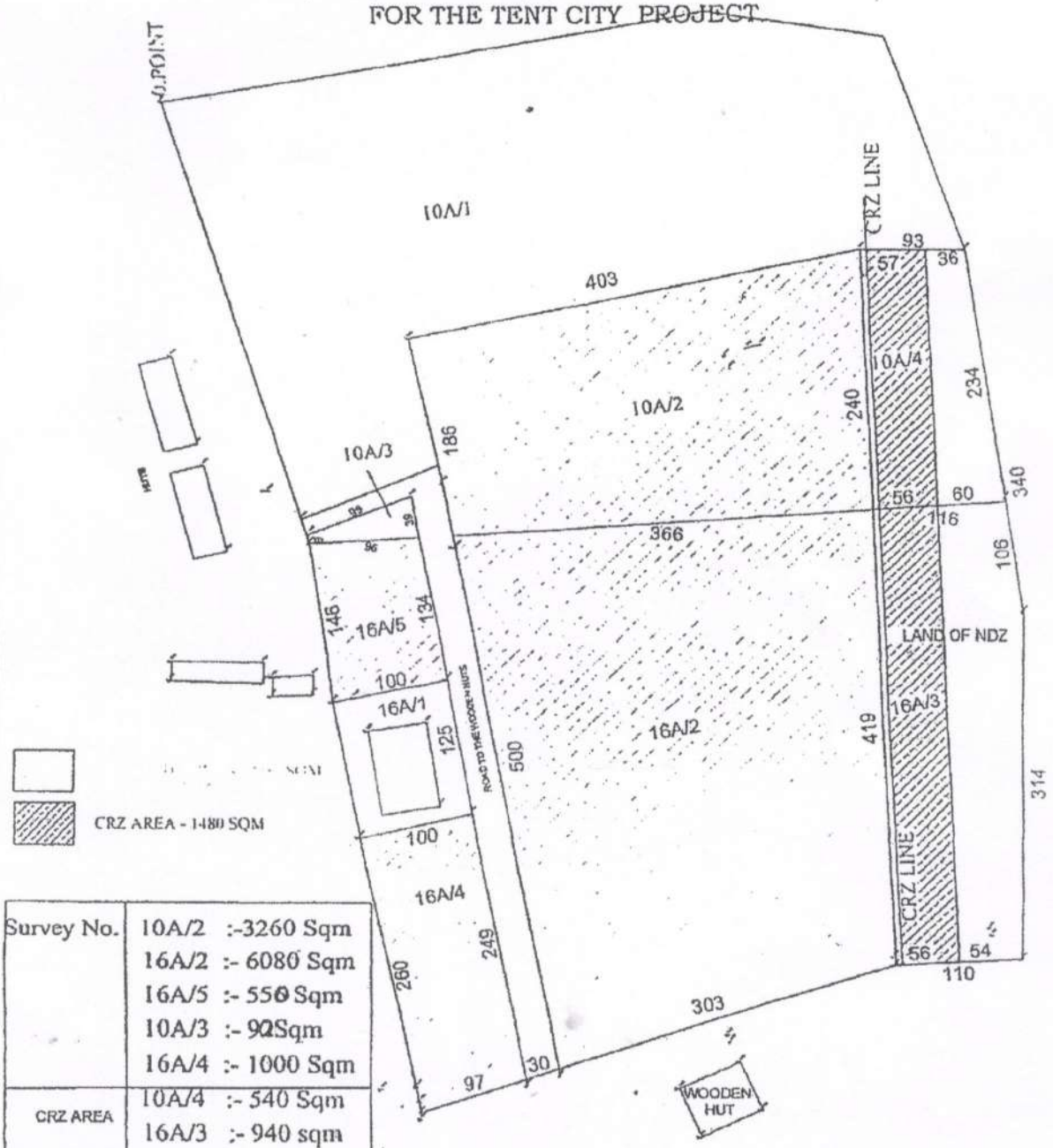
REVISED LAND FOR TENT CITY LAND AT BANGARAM AS PER THE DEMAND OF TOURISM OFFICER BANGARAM .

ACCRETED LAND IN SURVEY NUMBER **10A/2, 10A/3; 16A/2, 16A/4,16A/5 AND 10A/4,16A/3 *(SEA SHORE LAND)*,**

FOR THE TENT CITY PROJECT



Survey No.	10A/2 :-3260 Sqm 16A/2 :- 6080 Sqm 16A/5 :- 550 Sqm 10A/3 :- 90Sqm 16A/4 :- 1000 Sqm
CRZ AREA	10A/4 :- 540 Sqm 16A/3 :- 940 sqm
	12,460 SQ.MT

DEPUTY COLLECTOR
AGATTI - 682 553
UT OF LAKSHADWEEP

ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNION TERRITORY OF LAKSHADWEEP
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COLLECTOR
AGATTI ISLAND- 682553

Dated, 25/02/2025.

F. No. 35/07/2024-DCA(3)

PERMISSION FOR DIVERSION OF USE OF LAND FROM ONE PURPOSE TO ANOTHER (Provisional)

(See section 20 of the LM&A Island, Land Revenue and Tenancy Regulation, 1965 and rule 23 of the LM&A Island, Land Revenue and Tenancy Rule 1968)

With reference to the application dated: **31.01.2025**, permission is hereby granted to **M/s Praveg Limited, 214 Athena Avenue, Gota Ahamadabad, Gujarat, C/o Director (Tourism), UTLA** for diversion of the use of accreted land in **Survey/subdivision No. 33A/1, 32A/1 and 30A/1** at Thinnakara Island (North) as per details and subject to the conditions mentioned below:

1. Survey/Subdivision No. and Island in which the land is situated : **33A/1, 32A/1 and 30A/1**
2. Area permitted to be diverted *(As shown in the certified plan issued)* : **8532.00 Sq. m**
3. Present use of the land : **Government Land (Accreted Land)**
4. Purpose of diversion permitted *(for agricultural/* Industrial or /commercial/site for dwelling house or any other purpose to be specified by the office) : **Commercial Purpose.**

5. **Diversion is permitted subject to the following conditions:-**

i) No permanent structure of any kind be it a compound wall or the main wall of a building or any other permanent portion of any other type of building shall be constructed at distance within 5 meters of central line of a public road.

ii) Type of structure mentioned at (i) above shall also not fall within the No Development Zone or CRZ area and shall be further subject to the other Provision of the Coastal Zone Management plan/ Coastal area classification in respect of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep vide Notification F.No.10/3/90 ST&E dated. 20.11.1996.

iii) Height of the structure propose to be constructed should not be normally Exceed 9 meters. In respect of compound walls, the height to be restricted to one foot high masonry work from the ground level with link mesh or lattice work wall up to height of three feet. The Diversion should not affect the public/ common pathway. Applicant should ensure that dimension, arrangement and accessibility are adequate for the health and convenience of occupied and locality. The dwelling should adhere to the other building law if any applicable to Lakshadweep. No further extension is permitted without prior permission.

6. This permission shall be kept with the applicant carefully and produced before the competent authorities as and when required.
7. Competent authority shall proceed to take action as per the rules, if the condition prescribed in this order are not complied with after issue of this permission for diversion.

This permission is issued in accordance with the allotment order F.No.34/76/2023-LR/311 dated 13.03.2024, and letter F.No.34/76/2023-LR dated 24.06.2024, the letter of Award F.No.20/02/2024-TD dated 13.03.2024; and letter F.No.20/04/2024-TD dated 01.07.2024 from Director (Tourism), UTLA; the request of M/s Praveg Limited, 214 Athena Avenue, Gota, Ahamedabad, Gujarat; and the inspection/ verification conducted by the Assistant Engineer (Civil) , LPWD Agatti. This permission is valid for six month from the date of issuance, subject to adherence to the aforementioned condition (points).

DEPUTY COLLECTOR, AGATTI
Email: dcagatti@gmail.com

DEPUTY COLLECTOR
AGATTI-682 553
UT OF LAKSHADWEEP

Signature the applicant(Licenses)
Name & Address: To M/s Praveg Limited, 214 Athena Avenue, Gota Ahamadabad, Gujarat, C/o Director (Tourism), UTLA

Witness: - : 1. Abdul Kader.
2. Thajudheen. AC

Copy to: - 1. The Assistant Engineer, (LPWD), Agatti for information.
2. PA to District Collector/ Director Tourism/ ADM,UTL,KVT

ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNION TERRITORY OF LAKSHADWEEP
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COLLECTOR
AGATTI ISLAND- 682553

L.No.35/07/2024-DCA(2) Dated: 25/02/2025.

PERMISSION FOR DIVERSION OF USE OF LAND FROM ONE PURPOSE TO ANOTHER (Provisional)

(See section 20 of the LM&A Island, Land Revenue and Tenancy Regulation, 1965 and rule 23 of the LM&A Island, Land Revenue and Tenancy Rule 1968)

With reference to the application dated: **31.01.2025**, permission is hereby granted to **M/s Praveg Limited, 214 Athena Avenue, Gota Ahamadabad, Gujarat, C/o Director (Tourism), UTLA** for diversion of the use of accreted land in **Survey/subdivision No. 3A/1, 7A, 8A, and 9A** at Thinnakara Island (South) as per details and subject to the conditions mentioned below:

1. Survey/Subdivision No. and Island in which the land is situated : **3A/1, 7A, 8A, and 9A**
2. Area permitted to be diverted *(As shown in the certified plan issued)* : **9597.05 Sq. m**
3. Present use of the land : **Government Land (Accreted Land)**
4. Purpose of diversion permitted *(for agricultural/ Industrial or /commercial/site for dwelling house or any other purpose to be specified by the office)* : **Commercial Purpose.**

5. **Diversion is permitted subject to the following conditions:-**

i) No permanent structure of any kind be it a compound wall or the main wall of a building or any other permanent portion of any other type of building shall be constructed at distance within 5 meters of central line of a public road.

ii) Type of structure mentioned at (i) above shall also not fall within the No Development Zone or CRZ area and shall be further subject to the other Provision of the Coastal Zone Management plan/ Coastal area classification in respect of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep vide Notification F.No.10/3/90 ST&E dated. 20.11.1996.

iii) Height of the structure propose to be constructed should not be normally Exceed 9 meters. In respect of compound walls, the height to be restricted to one foot high masonry work from the ground level with link mesh or lattice work wall up to height of three feet. The Diversion should not affect the public/ common pathway. Applicant should ensure that dimension, arrangement and accessibility are adequate for the health and convenience of occupied and locality. The dwelling should adhere to the other building law if any applicable to Lakshadweep. No further extension is permitted without prior permission.

6. This permission shall be kept with the applicant carefully and produced before the competent authorities as and when required.
7. Competent authority shall proceed to take action as per the rules, if the condition prescribed in this order are not complied with after issue of this permission for diversion.

This permission is issued in accordance with the allotment order F.No.34/76/2023-LR/311 dated 13.03.2024, and letter F.No.34/76/2023-LR dated 24.06.2024, the letter of Award F.No.20/02/2024-TD dated 13.03.2024; and letter F.No.20/04/2024-TD dated 01.07.2024 from Director (Tourism), UTLA; the request of M/s Praveg Limited, 214 Athena Avenue, Gota, Ahamedabad, Gujarat; and the inspection/ verification conducted by the Assistant Engineer (Civil), LPWD Agatti. This permission is valid for six month from the date of issuance, subject to adherence to the aforementioned condition (point 5).

DEPUTY COLLECTOR, AGATTI
Email: dcagatti@gmail.com
DEPUTY COLLECTOR
AGATTI, 682 553
UT OF LAKSHADWEEP

Signature the applicant (Licenses)
Name & Address: To **M/s Praveg Limited, 214 Athena Avenue, Gota Ahamedabad, Gujarat, C/o Director (Tourism), UTLA**

Witness: - : 1. Abdul Kader
2. Bgnalhen. AC

Copy to: - 1. The Assistant Engineer, (LPWD), Agatti for information.
2. PA to District Collector/ Director Tourism/ ADM,UTL,KVT

ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNION TERRITORY OF LAKSHADWEEP
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COLLECTOR
AGATTI ISLAND- 682553

F. No. 35/07/2024-DCA(1) Dated 25/02/2025.

PERMISSION FOR DIVERSION OF USE OF LAND FROM ONE PURPOSE TO ANOTHER (Provisional)

(See section 20 of the LM&A Island, Land Revenue and Tenancy Regulation, 1965 and rule 23 of the LM&A Island, Land Revenue and Tenancy Rule 1968)

With reference to the application dated: **31.01.2025**, permission is hereby granted to **M/s Praveg Limited, 214 Athena Avenue, Gota Ahamadabad, Gujarat, C/o Director (Tourism), UTLA** for diversion of the use of accreted land in **Survey/subdivision No. 10A/2,10A/3,16A/2,16A/4 and 16A/5** at Bangaram Island as per details and subject to the conditions mentioned below:

1. Survey/Subdivision No. and Island in which the land is situated : **10A/2,10A/3,16A/2,16A/4 and 16A/5**
2. Area permitted to be diverted *(As shown in the certified plan issued)* : **3687.91 Sq. m**
3. Present use of the land : **Government Land (Accreted Land)**
4. Purpose of diversion permitted *(for agricultural/ Industrial or /commercial/site for dwelling house or any other purpose to be specified by the office)* : **Commercial Purpose.**

5. **Diversion is permitted subject to the following conditions:-**

i) No permanent structure of any kind be it a compound wall or the main wall of a building or any other permanent portion of any other type of building shall be constructed at distance within 5 meters of central line of a public road.

ii) Type of structure mentioned at (i) above shall also not fall within the No Development Zone or CRZ area and shall be further subject to the other Provision of the Coastal Zone Management plan/ Coastal area classification in respect of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep vide Notification F.No.10/3/90 ST&E dated. 20.11.1996.

iii) Height of the structure propose to be constructed should not be normally Exceed 9 meters. In respect of compound walls, the height to be restricted to one foot high masonry work from the ground level with link mash or lattice work wall up to height of three feet. The Diversion should not affect the public/ common pathway. Applicant should ensure that dimension, arrangement and accessibility are adequate for the health and convenience of occupied and locality. The dwelling should adhere to the other building law if any applicable to Lakshadweep. No further extension is permitted without prior permission.

6. This permission shall be kept with the applicant carefully and produced before the competent authorities as and when required.
7. Competent authority shall proceed to take action as per the rules, if the condition prescribed in this order are not complied with after issue of this permission for diversion.

This permission is issued in accordance with the allotment order F.No.34/76/2023-LR/311 dated 13.03.2024, and letter F.No.34/76/2023-LR dated 24.06.2024, the letter of Award F.No.20/02/2024-TD dated 13.03.2024; and letter F.No.20/04/2024-TD dated 01.07.2024 from Director (Tourism), UTLA; the request of M/s Praveg Limited, 214 Athena Avenue, Gota, Ahamedabad, Gujarat; and the inspection/ verification conducted by the Assistant Engineer (Civil) , LPWD Agatti. This permission is valid for six month from the date of issuance, subject to adherence to the aforementioned condition (point 5).

DEPUTY COLLECTOR, AGATTI
Email: dcagatti@gmail.com
DEPUTY COLLECTOR
AGATTI-682 553
UT OF LAKSHADWEEP

Signature of the applicant (Licenses)
Name & Address: To M/s Praveg Limited, 214 Athena Avenue, Gota Ahamadabad, Gujarat, C/o Director (Tourism), UTLA

Witness: - : 1. Abdul Kader.
2. Thangalkoya AC

Copy to: - 1. The Assistant Engineer, (LPWD), Agatti for information.
2. PA to District Collector/ Director Tourism/ ADM,UTL,KVT

FORM A
LICENSE NO. 114/2023 (AGT)

GOVT. OF INDIA
LAKSHADWEEP ADMINISTRATION
[OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COLLECTOR CUM-CEO (KILTAN-CHETLAT)]
KILTAN ISLAND - 682 558

F. No.55/1/2022-DC (AGT) Dated. 16.01.2025

LICENSE TO TRADE/DEALERSHIP/BUSINESS/SHOP ETC

License is hereby granted to **Praveg Limitted (Praveg Attoll's Bangaram)** for making use of premises at **Bangaram** Island comprising in Survey numbers 10A/2, 10A/3, 16A/2, 16A/4 and 16A/5 of **Bangaram Island**, U.T. of Lakshadweep for the purpose of **Operation of Tent City** on payment of a fee of **50/-** per annum. The license shall follow and fulfil the conditions given in the guidelines. This license shall be produced for inspection to any authorized Officer on demand.

License is valid up to **31.12.2025** and subject to further renewal as per the Rules.

Seal

(DR. RAHUL RATHOD, DANICS)
DEPUTY COLLECTOR
AGATTI-682 553
U.T OF LAKSHADWEEP

If the license is to be renewed the application for such renewal the application for such renewal shall be made before the end of February of the year in which it is due to expire.

Renewal

1. Year 20.....to 20..... Receipt No.....Date.....
2. Year 20.....to 20..... Receipt No.....Date.....
3. Year 20.....to 20..... Receipt No.....Date.....
4. Year 20.....to 20..... Receipt No.....Date.....
5. Year 20.....to 20..... Receipt No.....Date.....

Condition of License

1. The License fee is non-refundable and it is valid only for the premises specified in the License. It shall be exhibited at a conspicuous place of the premises
2. This License does not absolve the license from the obligations arising out of any other provisions of the laws for the time being in force.
3. The License shall follow the conditions specified in the Rules.

Form C
UT Administration of Lakshadweep
Department Of Health Services
Food Safety and Standards Authority of India
License under FSS Act, 2006

सत्यमेव जयते

अनुज्ञप्ति संख्या / License Number: **13424046000007**

1.	Name & Registered Office address of Licensee / अनुज्ञप्तिधारी के पंजीकृत कार्यालय का नाम और पता:	M/S PRAVEG LIMITED (M/S PRAVEG ATTOL'S BANGARAM) 10A/2, 16A/2, 16A/3, 16A/4, 10A/4, AGATTI ISLAND, UT OF LAKSHADWEEP ,BANGARAM ISLAND, Agatti, Lakshadweep-682553
2.	Address of Authorized Premises / प्राधिकृत परिसरो का पता:	10A/2, 16A/2, 16A/3, 16A/4, 10A/4, AGATTI ISLAND, UT OF LAKSHADWEEP ,BANGARAM ISLAND, Agatti, Agatti, Lakshadweep-682553
3.	Kind of Business / कारोबार का प्रकार:	Food Services - Hotel Food Services - Restaurants
4.	Dairy Business Details / डेयरी कारोबार विवरण हेतु :	No
5.	Category of License / अनुज्ञप्ति का वर्ग:	**State License**

This license is granted under and is subject to the provisions of FSS Act, 2006 all of which must be complied with by the licensee. / यह अनुज्ञप्ति खाद्य संरक्षा और मानक अधिनियम, 2006 के अधीन अनुदत्त की गई और वह अधिनियम के उपबंधो के अध्यादीन है जिनका अनुज्ञप्तिधारी द्वारा अवश्य पालन किया जाना चाहिए.

Place / स्थान: Agatti
Issued On / दिनांक: 17-12-2024 (New License)
Valid Upto: / वैधता: 16-12-2029 (For details, refer Annexure)

Designated Officer

Date : 17-12-2024 16:28:20
User Id : 110686
Verified th[illegible]obile : 94XXXXXX25
License Grant on : 17-12-2024 15:56:44
License Issued On : 17-12-2024 16:28:20

Annexures:
1. Product Annexure
2. Validity Annexure
3. Non-Form C Annexure
4. Conditions Of License

Note:

1. **Application for renewal of License can be filed as early as 180 days prior to expiry date of License. You can file application for renewal or modification of License by login into FSSAI's Food Safety Compliance System(https://foscos.fssai.gov.in) with your user id and password or call us at 1800112100 for any clarification.**
2. **This License is only to commence or carry on food businesses and not for any other purpose.**

3. **This is computer generated license and doesn't require any signature or stamp by authority.**

4. **Communications from FoSCoS are being sent to utxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxcom , jixxxxxxxxxxxxxxxcom and 63xxxxx851 , 78xxxxx552.To update these details, visit FoSCoS portal.**

Product Annexure

Form C
UT Administration of Lakshadweep
Department Of Health Services
Food Safety and Standards Authority of India
License under FSS Act, 2006

सत्यमेव जयते

अनुज्ञप्ति संख्या / License Number: **13424046000007**

Kind Of Business: Food Services - Hotel

Sl.No.	Food Product Category
1	01 - Dairy products and analogues, excluding products of food category 2.0
2	03 - Edible ices, including sherbet and sorbe
3	04 - Fruits and vegetables (including mushrooms and fungi, roots and tubers, fresh pulses and legumes, and aloe vera), seaweeds, and nuts and seeds
4	05 - Confectionery
5	07 - Bakery products
6	14 - Beverages, excluding dairy products
7	15 - Ready-to-eat savouries
8	16 - Prepared Foods
9	18- Indian Sweets and Indian Snacks & Savouries products

Kind Of Business: Food Services - Restaurants

Sl.No.	Food Product Category
1	01 - Dairy products and analogues, excluding products of food category 2.0
2	04 - Fruits and vegetables (including mushrooms and fungi, roots and tubers, fresh pulses and legumes, and aloe vera), seaweeds, and nuts and seeds
3	05 - Confectionery
4	03 - Edible ices, including sherbet and sorbe
5	07 - Bakery products
6	14 - Beverages, excluding dairy products
7	15 - Ready-to-eat savouries
8	16 - Prepared Foods
9	18- Indian Sweets and Indian Snacks & Savouries products
10	100 - Standardised Food Product excluding those covered under category 1-14

Validation And Renewal Annexure

Form C
UT Administration of Lakshadweep
Department Of Health Services
Food Safety and Standards Authority of India
License under FSS Act, 2006

सत्यमेव जयते

अनुज्ञप्ति संख्या / License Number: **13424046000007**

Validity From	Validity Upto	Issued On	Fee Paid	Type	Issuing Authority
17-12-2024	16-12-2029	17-12-2024	10000 INR	New	State Licensing Authority

Suspension History

S.No	History	Date
N/A		

Current Status of License: License Issued

Note:

1. **Application for renewal of License can be filed as early as 180 days prior to expiry date of License. You can file application for renewal or modification of License by login into FSSAI's Food Safety Compliance System(https://foscos.fssai.gov.in) with your user id and password or call us at 1800112100 for any clarification.**
2. **FSSAI vide order number 15(31)2020/FoSCoS/RCD/FSSAIpt1-Part(4) dated 11th January 2023 allowed Instant Renewal of License / Registration.**
3. **FSSAI vide order number 15(31)2020/FoSCoS/RCD/FSSAI dated 29th October 2021 has allowed the renewal of Licenses / Registration till 180 days of the expiry date subject to payment of penalty.**
4. **Modification* (if any) denotes the change in the Authority. Issuing Authority mentioned along with Modification* is the Jurisdictional Authority with effect from the date of issuance of modified license.**

Non-Form C Annexure

UT Administration of Lakshadweep
Department Of Health Services
Food Safety and Standards Authority of India
License under FSS Act, 2006

सत्यमेव जयते

अनुज्ञप्ति संख्या / License Number: **13424046000007**

Person in charge of operations

Name:	PRABIR KUMAR MOHANTA	Qualification:	HOTEL MANAGMENT
Contact No:	N/A	Mobile No:	7861882552
Email-ID:	jigarpatel@praveg.com		
Address :	10A/2, 16A/2, 16A/3, 16A/4, 10A/4, 16A/3 AGATTI ISLAND, UT OF LAKSHADWEEP BANGARAM ISLAND		
State:	Lakshadweep	District:	Agatti
Pin Code:	682553	Photo Id Card:	Aadhar Card
Photo Id No:	6870 4944 2897	Photo Id Expiry Date:	N/A
FoSTaC No:	Not Provided		

Person responsible for complying with conditions of license(The person must be same as mentioned in Form IX, as per FSS Regulations, 2011)

Name:	PATEL BHUMIT	Qualification:	POST GRADUATE
Contact No:	N/A	Mobile No:	7861882552
Email-ID:	jigarpatel@praveg.com		
Address :	10A/2, 16A/2, 16A/3, 16A/4, 10A/4, 16A/3 AGATTI ISLAND, UT OF LAKSHADWEEP, BANGARAM ISLAND		
State:	Lakshadweep	District:	Agatti
Pin Code:	682553	Photo Id Card:	Aadhar Card
Photo Id No:	6437 5921 2137	Photo Id Expiry Date:	N/A

Place / स्थान: Agatti

Issued On / दिनांक: 17-12-2024 (New License)

Designated Officer

Date : 17-12-2024 16:28:20

User Id : 110686

Verified through Mobile : 94XXXXXX25

License Grant on : 17-12-2024 15:56:44

License Issued On : 17-12-2024 16:28:20

Note: Any change in above details shall be immediately communicated to authorities. You can apply for modification of license for updation of details without any cost through Food Safety Compliance

INTRODUCTION

Sea turtles are some of the most ancient creatures on earth, existing for more than 100 million years and even surviving the extinction of the dinosaurs 65 million years ago. Sea turtles are marine reptiles, which breathe air to survive and are found in tropical and subtropical seas around the world. Their protective shells are made up of an upper/dorsal section, called the carapace, and a lower/ventral section called the plastron. Sea turtles do not have teeth, but instead have a modified "beak" suited for their particular diet.

There are seven different species of sea turtles that live in our oceans: Hawksbill Turtle, Kemp's Ridley Turtle, Leatherback Turtle, Loggerhead Turtle, Olive Ridley Turtle, Flatback Sea Turtle, and the Green Turtle.

Sea turtles range in size, shape, and color. The smallest species of sea turtle is the Kemp's Ridley and the largest species of sea turtle is the Leatherback. Each species has its unique diet. The Green sea turtle feeds on sea grasses, Leatherbacks feed on jellyfish and other soft-bodied animals, while Loggerheads feed on crabs, clams, and other heavy shelled animals.

All the species of sea turtles occurring in Indian waters are listed as endangered and included in schedule I of the India Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

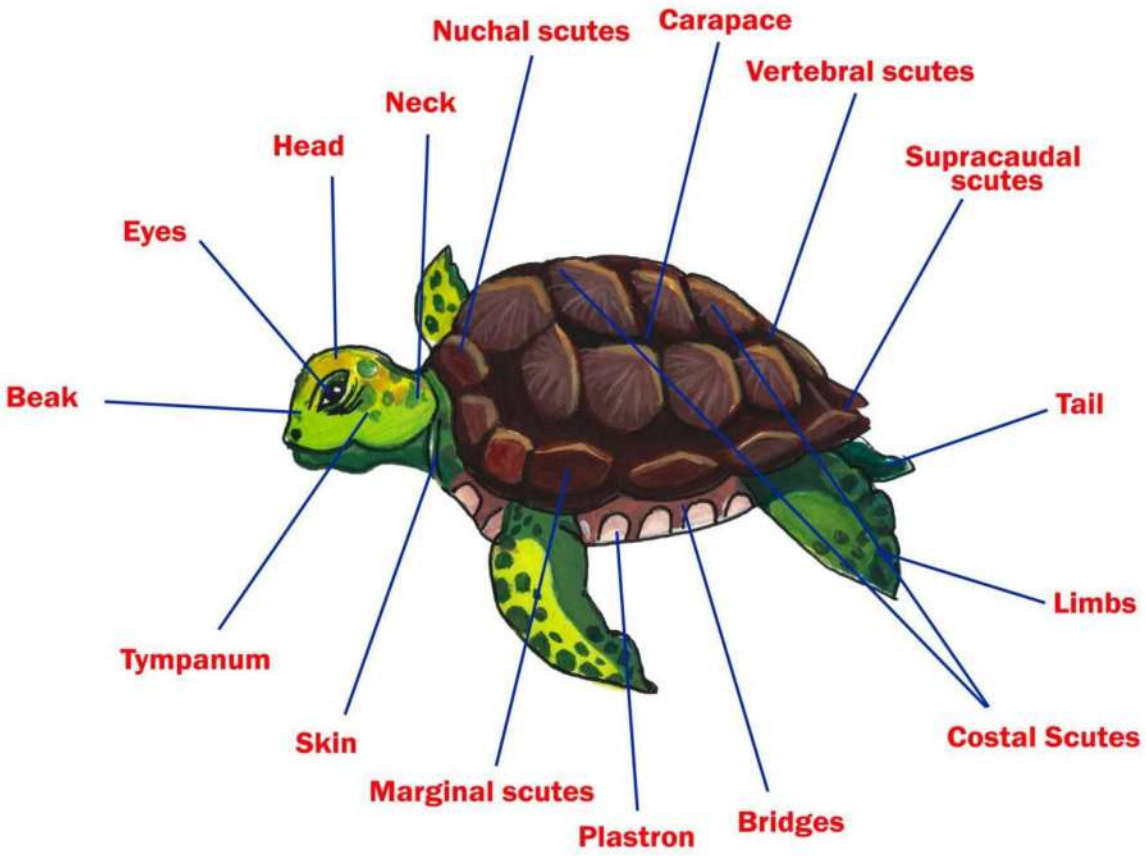


Fig 1.1 schematic view of a sea turtle

Sea Turtles found in Lakshadweep

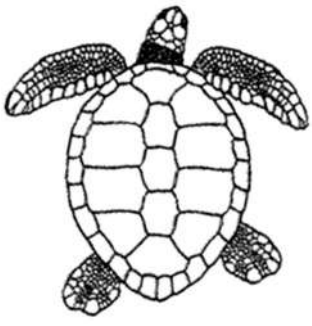
Four species of sea turtles, namely green turtles (*Chelonia mydas*), hawksbills (*Eretmochely simbricata*), olive ridleys (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) and leatherbacks (*Dermochelys coriacea*) have been reported from the Lakshadweep Islands (Bhaskar 1978, 1979, Silas 1984, Lal Mohan 1989). These sea turtle species can be identified as detailed below

Green Turtle

Green turtles are the largest of all the hard-shelled sea turtles. The carapace of the adult is mottled grey, green, brown and black. They have green fat beneath its carapace. The plastron is pale yellow in colour with radiating streaks in juveniles. The hatchlings have a black carapace and white plastron.

Green turtles have four scutes on the each sides of the carapace and middle shells have five scutes. Green turtles have anteriorly round shaped head. They have one pair of prefrontal scales between the eyes. The adults usually inhabit shallow lagoons.

Diet: - Green turtle usually changes diet significantly during its life. When less than 8 to 10 inches in length eat worms, young crustaceans, aquatic insects, grasses and algae. Once green turtles reach 8 to 10 inches in length, they mostly eat sea grass and algae, the only sea turtle that is strictly herbivorous as an adult. Their jaws are finely serrated which aids them in tearing vegetation.



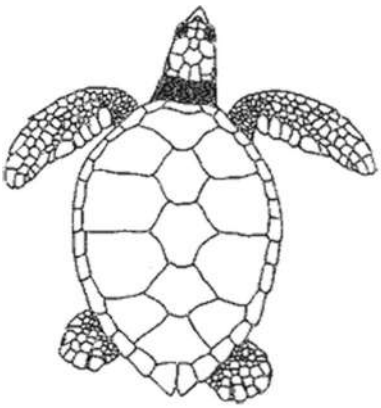
Carapace

Nesting: - Green turtles nest at intervals of about every 2 years, with wide year-to-year fluctuations in numbers of nesting females. Nests between 3 to 5 times per season. Lays an average of 115 eggs in each nest, with the eggs incubating for about 60 days.

Hawksbill Turtle

Hawksbill turtles get their name from their unique hawk-like beak. They are endangered because they are hunted for their colourful and beautiful shells. They have golden brown with streaks of orange, red, and black coloured overlapping scutes. The hatchlings are mostly brown in color. The plastron is light yellow to white in colour. They have two pairs of prefrontal scales between the eyes.

Diet: - The hawksbill's narrow head and jaws shaped like a beak allow it to get food from crevices in coral reefs. They eat sponges, anemones, squid and shrimp. **Nesting: -** The clutch size of the green turtle is 120-150 numbers. Hawksbill turtles Nest at intervals of 2 to 4 years. Nests between 3 to 6 times per season. Lays an average 160 eggs in each nest. Eggs incubate for about 60 days.



Carapace

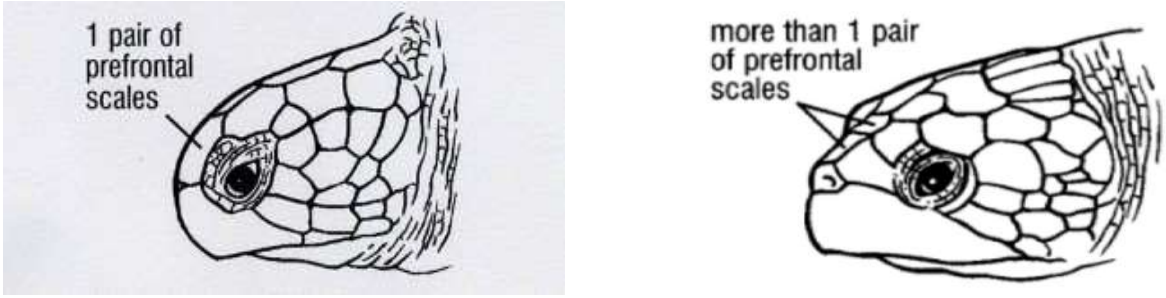


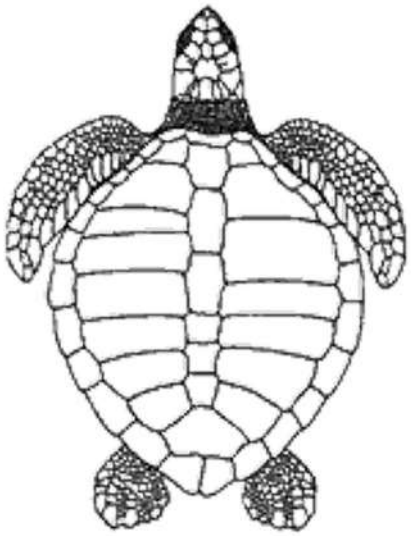
Fig. 1.2 Illustration showing 1 pair of prefrontal scale (left) and more than 1 pair (right)

Olive Ridley Turtle

Olive ridley turtle get their name from the olive green colour of its heart shaped carapace. Head is quite small. Carapace is bony without ridges and has large scutes (scales) present. Both the front and rear flippers have 1 or 2 visible claws. There is sometimes an extra claw on the front flippers. The carapace is dark grey/ olive green and the plastron is yellowish white in colour. They have more than one pair of prefrontal scales between the eyes. Hatchlings are dark charcoal gray/green with a pale yolk scar but appear all black when wet.

Diet:- Olive ridley have powerful jaws that allow for an omnivore diet of crustaceans (such as shrimp & crabs), mollusks, tunicates, fish, crabs, and shrimp.

Nesting: - Olive ridley nest every year in mass synchronized nesting called arribadas. Nests 2 times each season. An average clutch size is over 110 eggs which require a 52 to 58 day incubation period.



Carapace

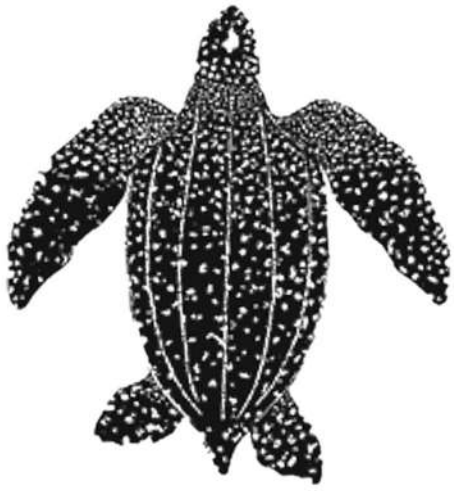
Leatherback Turtle

The leatherback is the largest, deepest diving, and most migratory and wide ranging of all sea turtles. The leatherback is the only sea turtle that lacks a hard shell. Its carapace is large, elongated with 7 distinct ridges running the length of the turtle. Composed of a layer of thin, tough, rubbery skin, strengthened by thousands of tiny bone plates, the carapace does not have scales.

The carapace is dark grey or black with white or pale spots, while the plastron is whitish to black and marked by 5 ridges. Head has a deeply notched upper jaw with 2 cusps. Hatchlings have white blotches on carapace.

Diet: - Leatherbacks have delicate, scissor-like jaws. They feed almost exclusively on jellyfish. Nest at intervals of 2 to 3 years.

Nesting: - Nests between 4 to 7 times per season, with an average of 10 days between nesting. Eggs incubate for about 65 days.



Carapace

MONITORING ACTIVITIES

As part of the scheme, the following activities of sea turtles can be monitored and kept on record (photos, videos with GPS location).

- Sea turtle nesting sites in Islands.
- Report of live stranded sea turtles (including rescue operations)
- Reports of dead sea turtles.
- Reports of sea turtle hatchlings.

1. Sea turtle nesting monitoring

Once they mature, female adults return to land for nesting. Green turtle nesting peaks in July, and from October to January. Olive ridley nesting peaks from October to January. Hawksbill nests are encountered mostly in December and January. This is according to Tripathy et al, 2004, the last nesting survey of marine turtles in 24 islands of Lakshadweep.

- Monitor nesting activities during peak nesting periods identified by Tripathy et al, 2004
- If the monitoring is carried out every few days, mark or erase old tracks so only fresh tracks are recorded on the next survey.

1.1. Identification of turtle tracks/crawls.

- Sea turtles can be identified by their tracks. Important features of a track are its width, body pit and symmetry. Hawksbills and Olive ridleys make shallow body pits, while green and leatherback turtles make large deep body pits.
- If a turtle track is found, choose the best part of the track for a clear photograph.
- Place the ruler and take necessary measurements of the turtle track.
- Observe the path/entire crawl carefully to determine either it's a successful nesting or a false crawl.

Green turtle

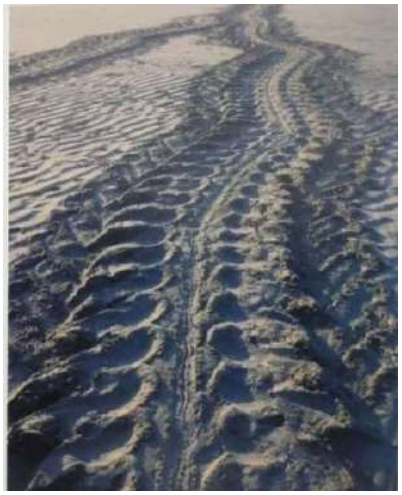
- 100-130 cm wide, deep with symmetrical diagonal marks made by forelimbs.
- Tail drag solid or broken line

Hawksbill turtle

- 70-85 cm wide, shallow, with asymmetrical (alternating) oblique marks made by forelimbs.
- Tail mark present or absent.

Olive ridley turtle

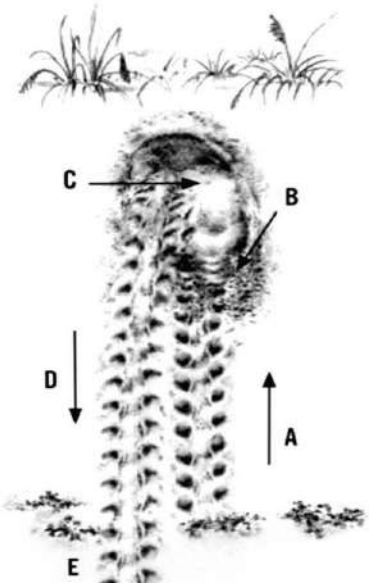
- 70-80 cm wide, light, with asymmetrical, oblique marks made by forelimbs.
- Tail drag mark lacing or inconspicuous.



Leatherback turtle

- 150-200 cm wide, deep and broad, with symmetrical diagonal marks made by forelimbs, usually with a deep median groove from the long tail.

Sea Turtle Nesting Track/crawl



Stages of Successful nesting

A. Emerging crawl
B. Sand misted/thrown back over the emerging track
C. Secondary body pit
D. Returning crawl
E. High tide line

Nesting field signs – nesting is indicated by evidence of:

- Front flippers throwing sand back over emerging track
- A nest mound and an escarpment (rim around the nest mound)
- Primary body pit having been filled in or covered with sand from the secondary body pit.

Fig. 1.3 Illustration showing successful nesting

False crawl/track

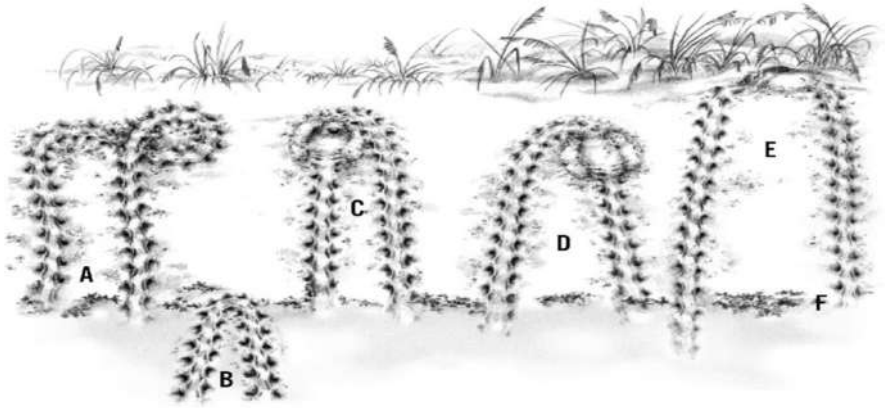


Fig. 1.4 Illustration showing false crawl/track of sea

Signs of False crawl

A. Extensive wandering with no body pit or digging.
B. U-shaped crawl to high tide line.
C. Considerable sand disturbance, evidence of body pit and digging with a smooth-walled egg chamber but no evidence of covering.
D. Considerable sand disturbance, evidence of body pit and digging but no evidence of covering.
E. Similar relative lengths of emerging and returning crawls.
F. High tide line

1.2. Successful nesting.

- If it is a successful nesting, make sure the turtle has nested in a safe place (above high tide line).
- If a live turtle is observed nesting, make sure all flashlights are off.
- For marking/identifying the nesting site, a coloured ribbon/rope should be placed in the pit (as shown in fig. 1.5).
- Stay at least 15 meter away from the turtle nesting site till the nesting process ends. The nesting process can take up to 2 hours.
- Sea turtles lay some yolkless eggs (which are smaller than usual) in the upper part of nest (as shown in Fig 1.6). Yolkless eggs are not counted.
- Record necessary information with photographs of turtle species, number of eggs laid and take measurements of curved carapace length and curved carapace width of the turtle (as shown in fig.1.8).

Fig 1.5

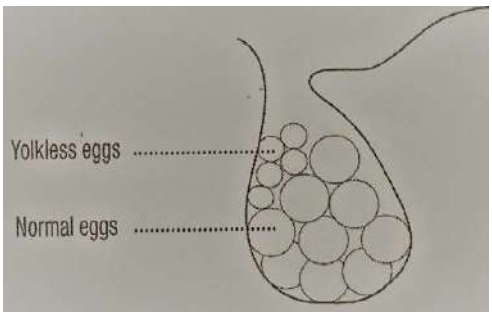


Fig. 1.6

1.3. Collection and translocation.

- If nesting is in unfavourable conditions (below high tide line, erosion prone areas or with other beach development) eggs should be collected and relocated into a safe place.
  i. Once egg laying (oviposition) begins, the turtle goes into a 'nesting trance' (state of unconsciousness). During oviposition, the turtle will usually not react even if she is handled gently. Collection of eggs, tissue sample collection can be carried out during this time or if possible after turtle has finished laying eggs.
  ii. Eggs can be collected in a basket or cloth bag. The bags or baskets need to be clean and not contaminated.
  iii. Eggs need to be collected and relocated within 4 hours of oviposition.
  iv. If eggs are transported and relocated more than 10 hours after laying, they should be handled very carefully and should not be rotated or jarred.
  v. To get the exact position of laid eggs, place the eggs in a rigid surface (ie. bucket or tray, not a bag) fill it with moist sand from the nest and mark the top of the egg with a pencil. Ensure that they do not move during transport.
  vi. As far as possible, the relocation site should have a similar environment as the beach where the eggs were laid.
  vii. Take measurements of the pit and make relocation pit is of same depth as natural pit.
  viii. The nest should be constructed in the shape of the natural nest i.e. with a narrow neck and a flask shaped bottom (as shown in fig.1.6).
  ix. The eggs should be carefully placed in the nest and then covered first with moist and dry sand on the top.
  x. Protect the nests from poaching and predation by providing fencing around the nest.
  xi. Record data such as clutch size (number of eggs laid in a nest), GPS coordinates of the nesting site, date, and time of collection.
  xii. Regular monitoring of relocated nest should be done until hatchlings emerge.

1.4. Excavation data collection:

Collecting data on nest contents can help in identifying problems during incubation either in the hatchery or in situ

S = Shells = Number of hatched out empty shells
E = Emerged = Hatchlings that have emerged from the nest
LIN = Live in Nest = Live Hatchlings still within the nest
DIN = Dead in Nest = Dead Hatchlings within the nest
DPE = Dead hatchling in pipped egg
LPE = Live hatchling in pipped egg

P = Predated = Open, partial / nearly complete shell with egg residue / dead embryo

*Pipping: The breaking / opening of the shell by the hatchling

Unhatched eggs

UD = Unhatched, undeveloped eggs with no obvious embryo

UH = Unhatched egg with obvious small embryo

UHT = Unhatched egg with full term embryo

Shells: - The number of hatched shells (shells are also left from predation) is difficult to count, and the accuracy often depends on the skill and experience of the worker. Only shells that are > 50% of the egg should be counted; small fragments must not be counted. All workers (both new and experienced) should calibrate their error by comparing egg shell counts in nests where the clutch size is known (though this may be affected if there is predation inside the hatchery).

Undeveloped eggs: - Some of these may be infertile, but others may have a very small indiscernible embryo, which cannot be discerned without careful, detailed examination, and adequate equipment and training.

Calculating clutch size

Estimated total clutch = components without shells + components with shells
CS (Clutch size) = **(E + LIN + DIN) + (UD + UH + UHT + DPE + LPE) + P**

Where components without shells = Number of hatched shells (S) = Emerged (E) + Live in Nest (LIN) + Dead in Nest (DIN)

If the total number of hatchlings emerged is not known (i.e. if a few escaped and were not counted), **E = S – (LIN + DIN)**.

Calculating hatching and emergence success

If clutch size determined by counting hatchlings, then

Emergence success (%) = **(E / CS) x 100**

Hatching success (%) = **[(E + LIN + DIN) / CS] x 100**

If clutch size is determined by counting egg shells, then

Emergence success (%) = **[S – (LIN + DIN) / CS] × 100**

Hatching success (%) = **(S / CS) x 100**

Total clutch size must include eggs that were lost between collection and relocation due to breakage or predation inside the hatchery.

1.5. Hatchling release

- Expected dates of hatchling emergence can be estimated from date of collection (usually hatching period is 40-80 days) and can also be predicted by the 'caving in' of sand surface above the nest when hatching begins.
- Hatchlings should be released into the sea in groups immediately after emergence.
- When immediate release is not possible, hatchlings should be kept in a soft, damp cloth or sack in a cool and dark place. They should not be placed in a bucket of water as they will engage in swim frenzy behaviour in the bucket and exhaust their yolk reserves (as shown in fig.1.7).

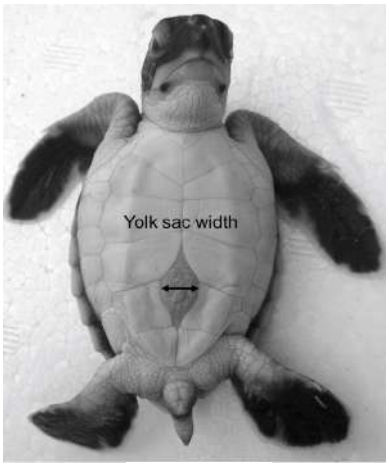


Fig 1.7

- They need both the yolk reserves and swim frenzy behaviour to help them to swim past the breakers.

1.6. Procedures for dealing with dead stranding turtle

- Record the time, date and GPS coordinates of the location of stranding. If GPS is not available, note down the nearest landmark.
- Take photographs that capture the turtle from all sides and angles.
- Take measurements of carapace length and width.
- **Measure tail length: -** Total tail length (TTL) is the distance from the midline of the posterior edge of the plastron to the tip of the tail following the curvature of the tail. Post cloacal tail length (PTL) is the distance from the mid cloacal opening to the tip of the tail. Both measurements are taken using a flexible tape measure. Since tail length is a secondary sexual characteristic in turtles, the ratio of TTL to PTL is greater in mature males than in mature females, and can also be greater in immature males that are beginning to show sexual characteristics.

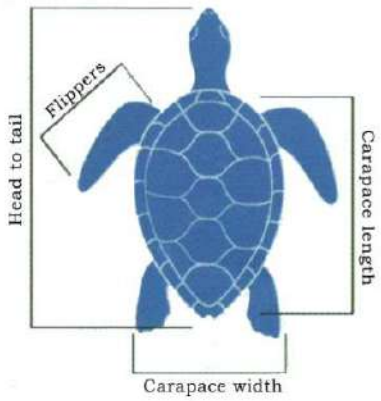


Fig 1.8

- Take tissue sample and preserve for further research.
- Necropsy of dead turtle could be carried out by a qualified veterinary surgeon.
- Carcass should be buried after necropsy at a site at or above high tide line.
- Forward the death report within 24 hours to the headquarters.

1.7. Procedure for dealing live stranding

Fig 1.9

- Provide shade to the animal from direct sunlight to minimize dehydration.
- Cover eyes with a damp cloth to prevent the animal from moving forward (as shown in Fig 1.9).
- While carrying an injured turtle, hold front and back carapace of turtle (as shown in Fig 1.10).
- Use turtle stretchers when the carapace/shell of the turtle is damaged (e.g. from a boat strike) or the turtle is severely debilitated with soft, unstable shells (as shown in Fig 1.10).
- If it is injured, transfer the turtle to a rescue centre and get proper treatment from a qualified veterinary surgeon.
- Release turtle after proper treatment to a safe shore (avoid rocky places and hard structures in shore) or into the open sea.
- Take photographs of live stranded green and hawksbill turtles to contribute to the photo repository of individuals inhabiting the islands.
    - Take clear photographs of the left and right facial profiles of the green turtle.
    - Take clear photographs of the whole body, this will also document any identifiable scars or wounds on the body.
    - Avoid using flash to take photographs at night, take photographs only in the day.

Fig 1.10 Method of holding sea turtle using hand (left) and turtle stretchers (right).

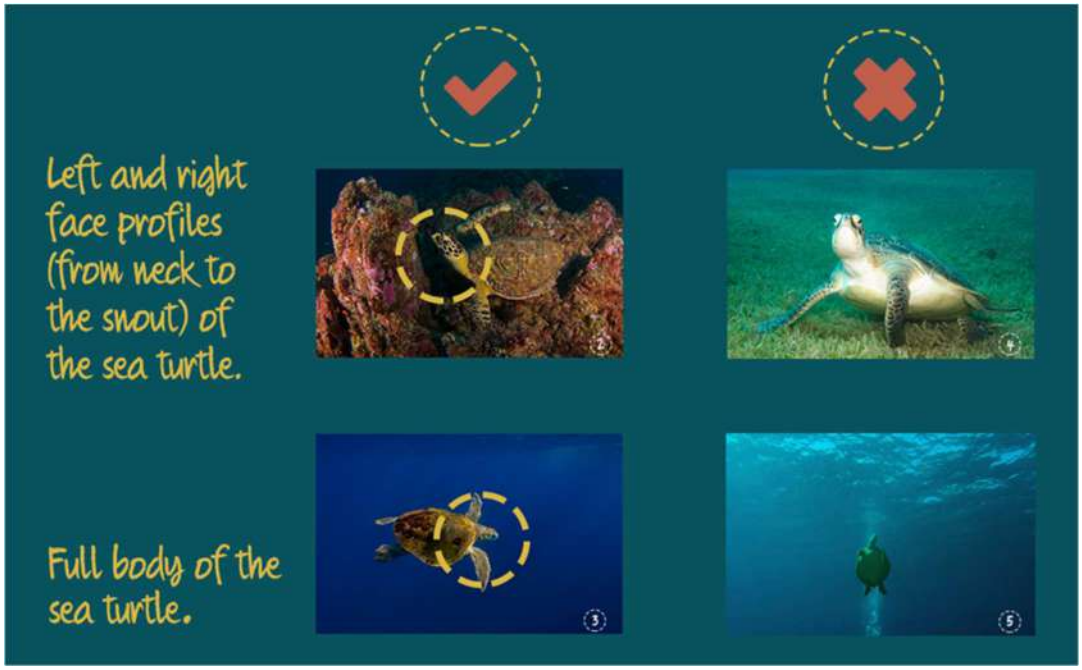


Fig 1.11 Method of photographing green and hawksbill turtle

The photo ID method

Photo identification method is based on the use of facial profile photographs of marine turtles. As each individual does not display the same scute pattern in the right and left facial profiles, both sides are used to characterise each individual whenever possible. Photo ID based on a non–subjective and computer assisted process using the coding of the facial profiles according to the position and the shape of the scutes using photographs. The analysis is widely done for green and hawksbill turtles.

MARINE TURTLES

-Life in the Sand and Sea-

सत्यमेव जयते

LAKSHADWEEP ENVIRONMENT & FOREST

REEF FOR LIFE

CONTENT

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PREFACE

Sea turtles are some of the most ancient creatures in earth's existing for more than 100 million years. Sea turtles are large, air-breathing reptiles that inhabit tropical and subtropical seas throughout the world. There are seven known species of sea turtles that inhibit the world oceans. Turtles are the only reptiles that migrate long distances that they can travel up to thousands of kilometers.

Over the last 200 years, human activities have tipped the scales against the survival of these ancient mariners. They also face habitat destruction and accidental bycatch in fishing gear. Climate change has an impact on turtle nesting sites; it alters sand temperatures, which then affects the sex of hatchlings. Nearly all species of sea turtle are now classified as endangered, with three of the seven existing species being critically endangered.

Females must come ashore to lay their eggs in the sand; therefore, all sea turtles begin their lives as tiny hatchlings on land. The first few years of a marine turtle's life are known as the 'lost years". Nobody know how long baby turtles spend in the open sea, or exactly where they go. Once turtles emerges to desirable size, they appear at feeding grounds in nearshore waters. They grow slowly and take between 15 and 50 years to reach reproductive maturity, depending on the species

The Lakshadweep Islands are enclosed within coral reef, lagoon and surrounded with white coral sandy beach. The lagoons and surrounded seascape harbor many number of turtles. All the beaches of Lakshadweep islands are the ideal location for turtle nesting and large amount of turtles prefer these areas for nesting. Among the world population of turtles, four species viz green, hawksbill, leatherback, and olive ridley are recorded from Lakshadweep islands.

The presented book provide you the identification pattern of each turtle found in Lakshadweep waters along with, it emphasis on nesting behaviors. This book provides comprehensive information about journey of marine turtles.

SEA TURTLES OF LAKSHADWEEP

The Lakshadweep Islands are scattered in the Arabian Sea, which includes submerged banks, inhabited and uninhabited islands. The islands are identical in their topography, completely enclosed within coral and surrounded with white coral sand. Most of the coastal parts of the uninhabited islands are covered with vegetative bushes and the turtles prefer these areas for nesting.

Four species of sea turtles are known to occur in the Lakshadweep waters; the Green, Hawksbill, Olive Ridley and Leatherback turtle. Of the inhabited islands Kadmat, Androth, Agatti and Minicoy appear to be the most favored nesting site. Suheli Valiyakara Island is evidently the most important uninhabited Island for turtle nesting.

Identification Key For Adult & Sub-adult Marine Turtles

Carapace
-without scales
-7 distinct ridges

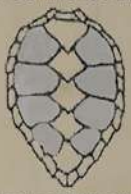
Leatherback turtle
(Dermochelys coriacea)

Carapace with
-large scales or scutes
-no continuous ridges

4 pairs costal scales
-5 central scales

Green turtle
(Chelonia mydas)

4 pairs costal scales
-5 central scales



Hawksbill turtle
(Eretmochelys imbricata)

1 pair pre-frontal scale
no thick overlapping
carapace scales

6-9 pairs or more costal scales
-carapace approximately circular
- color : grey green
- pores in scales or bridge

Olive ridley turtle
(Lepidochelys olivacea)

2 pairs pre-frontal scales
thick overlapping
carapace scales

GREEN TURTLE

(Chelonia mydas)

APPEARANCE

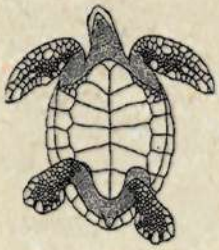
- They are the largest of all the hard-shelled sea turtle.
- They are herbivores.
- Comparatively small head.
- Carapace is mottled gray, green, brown and black; plastron (belly) is pale yellow in color.
- Hatchling Color: black carapace, white plastron.
- Four scutes on the each sides of the carapace.
- They have two large scales located between the eyes.
- Their middle shells have five scutes (Bony plates).
- They are unique among sea turtles.

TRACK

- 100-130cm wide, deep, with symmetrical diagonal mark made by forelimbs, tail drag solid or broken line.

- Lifespan : 60 Years or more
- Weight : 130 -250 Kg
- Length : 3-4 Feet
- Nesting Time : Night
- Re-nesting : 10-14 days
- Clutch size : 100 -120 Eggs
- Diet : Algae, Seagrass, Sponges
- Track : 100-130 cm wide, deep tail drag solid or broken line
- Nesting period : December to March
- Hatchling period : 40-90 days

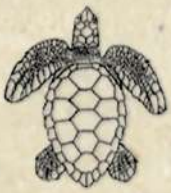
Adult (top)



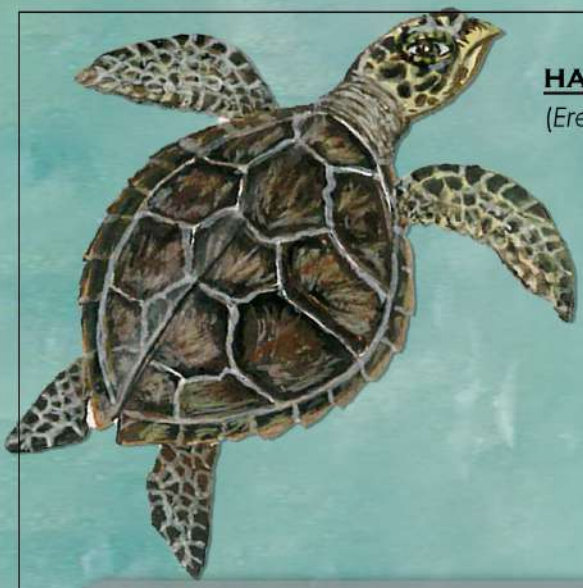
Adult (bottom)

Head

Track



Hatchling



HAWKSBILL TURTLE

(Eretmochelys imbricata)

APPEARANCE

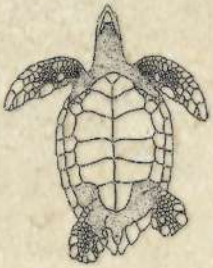
- They are endangered because they are hunted for their beautiful shells.
- They get their name from their unique beak-like mouth.
- They are omnivorous.
- They are small to medium sized sea turtle with beautiful amber colored, pattern shell.
- Their shells are serrated with overlapping scutes(thick bony plates).
- The scutes are usually golden brown with streaks of orange, red, and black.

TRACK

- 120-150cm wide, shallow, with asymmetrical oblique marks made by forelimbs.
- Tail mark present or absent.

- Weight : 70 -150 Kg
- Length : 2.5 – 3 feet
- Nesting Time : Night/Day
- Re-nesting : 12-14 days
- Clutch size : 120 -150 Eggs
- Diet : Algae, mollusks, smallfish, Sponges, jellyfish, sea urchins
- Track : 70-85 cm wide, shallow tail mark
- Nesting period : April to November
- Hatchling period : 40-90 days

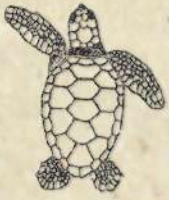
Adult (top)



Adult (bottom)

Head

Track



Hatchling

OLIVE RIDLEY TURTLE

(Lepidochelys olivacea)

APPEARANCE

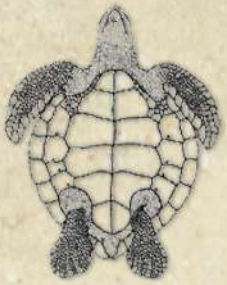
- They get its name from the olive green color of its heart-shaped carapace(top shell)
- They have one of the most extraordinary 'arribada'(mass) nesting habits in the natural world.
- They are omnivorous.
- They have one or two claws on their flippers.
- The carapace of olive ridley is greater in height than other sea turtles.
- They can remain underwater for much longer periods of time while they are resting.
- Carapace is dark grey/green, plastron (belly) is yellowish-white.

TRACK

- 70-80cm wide, light, with asymmetrical oblique marks made by forelimbs.
- Tail drag mark lacking or inconspicuous.

- Weight : Up to50 Kg
- Length : 2-2.5 Feet
- Nesting Time : Night
- Re-nesting : 20-28 days
- Clutch size : 100 -120 Eggs
- Diet : Algae, lobster, mollusks,crabs, Fish, tunicates, shrimp
- Track : 70-80 cm wide, light
- Nesting period : April to August
- Hatchling period : 40-90 days

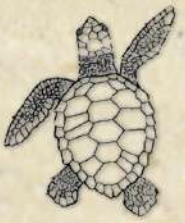
Adult (top)



Adult (bottom)

Head

Track



Hatchling

LEATHERBACK TURTLE

(Dermochelys coriacea)

APPEARANCE

- They belong to a different taxonomic family from the other six sea turtle species found in the world.
- They are highly migratory and excellent swimmers.
- They are omnivores.
- A leatherback's top shell (carapace) is about 1.5 inches thick and consists of leathery, oil–saturated connective tissue overlaying loosely interlocking dermal bones.
- Their carapace has seven ridges along its length and tapers to a blunt point.
- Their front flippers lack claws and scales and are proportionally longer than other sea turtles.
- They lack the crushing and chewing plates of other sea turtles that feed on hard-bodied prey.

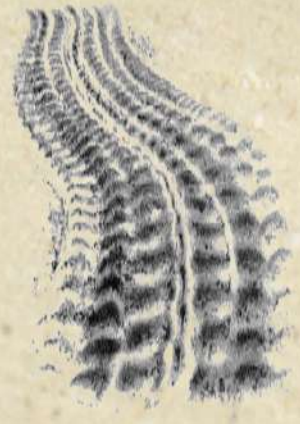
TRACK

- 150-200cm wide, deep and broad, with asymmetrical diagonal marks made by forelimbs.
- Deep median groove from the lovng tail.

- Weight : 500 to 1000 Kg
- Length : 4.05 to 5.5 Feet
- Nesting Time : Night
- Re-nesting : 9-10 days
- Clutch size : 100 -250 Eggs
- Diet : Jellyfish, salps
- Track : 150-200 cm wide, deep
- Nesting period : March to July
- Hatchling period : 40-90 days

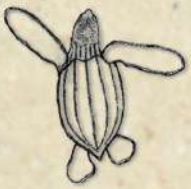
Adult (top)

Adult (bottom)



Track

Head



Hatchling

NESTING

Once the hatchlings mature, the adults return to land for nesting. The female leaves the water and crawls up the beach to a point well above the high tide line. Turtle uses front flippers to create a primary body pit. Then, using their rear flippers, turtle digs an egg chamber 2-5 feet deep.

After resting briefly, turtles then fill the hole with about 80-120 eggs, then gently covers the eggs with sand and spreads sand over a wide area with front flippers to camouflage the location of the chamber. Turtles then leave the nest site and return to the water.

RELOCATION

Relocation of eggs only occurs when the eggs are deposited in an area that compromises the success of egg development (below the high tide line, where the nest will be washed away, etc).

Ideally, eggs should be collected, transported and placed in the hatchery within 2 hours of egg deposition. Eggs collected within 8-10 hours generally have a good chance of survival, if handled carefully.

HATCHLINGS

Hatchlings are the baby turtles that has freshly emerged from its egg.

Incubation of turtle eggs takes about 45-55 days. After this period, the hatchlings emerge from the shells. The hatchlings quickly emerges to sea due to influence of various environmental and instinctual cues. The artificial lights in the beach leads to disorientation of the hatchlings ,i.e. to crawl in the wrong direction and possibly never make it to the sea water.

The hatchlings swim directly out to sea and it faces various uncertain struggles to attain adulthood. The best scientific estimates available indicate that, only one in 10,000 hatchlings will survive (anywhere from 20-50 years) to become an adult sea turtle.

LIFET CYCLE
Laying eggs
Hatching (45-90 days)
Baby turtles run towards the sea
Juvenile (in migration)
Sub-Adult
Sub-Adult migrates to mature
Adult (Migrates to foraging area until mating season)
10-20 years to mature
Adult in mating season
Adult return to orgina birth site to breed
16
Marine Turtles -Life in the Sand and Sea-

THREATS

- The waste generated from anthropogenic activities will cause injury, illness and even death of sea turtles.
- Beach erosion reduces the nesting area of the turtles.

- Turtles accidently entangle in fishing nets leads to injury and even they lose their flippers.
- Sea turtles puts them directly in the path of boats while they ascent to the surface for breathing.
- Poaching of turtles to consume turtle meat and eggs leads to decrease in their number.

- Artificial lighting fropvm areas around the beach disorients turtle hatchlings and they move towards the light source instead of the sea water after hatching.

- The sex of sea turtle hatchlings is influenced by the temperature of the sand in which the eggs develop. Higher temperature due to climate change cause the sand to heat up and lead to a higher proportion of female to male hatchlings.

- Predation of sea turtle eggs and hatchlings is a common threat in nesting beaches. Eggs or hatchlings are eaten by predators like crabs, birds, ants etc.

- Beach armouring built around the beaches take up the sandy nesting sites of the turtle.

TURTLE FACTS

Marine turtle are legally protected under Schedule-1 of The Wildlife (Protection) Act

Marine turtle walk slowly on the ground because their flippers are adapted for swimming and not for walking.

Male sea turtle spend their entire lives in the sea after leaving the beach as hatchlings.

They have an excellent sense of direction: Marine turtles can detect the earth's magnetic field and they use it as a compass.

Turtles are 'amniotes'-they breath air and lay their eggs on land, although many species live in or around water.

Turtles can grow to be super heavy: Leatherback sea turtles can weigh up to 1000 kilograms.

They can hold their breath for a very long time: green turtles can stay underwater for up to five hours. To accomplish this, they slow their heart rate up to nine minutes in between heart beats in order to conserve oxygen but their feeding dives usually only last five minutes or less.

Sometime they cry, but not because they're sad: marine turtles have glands that help to empty salt from their eyes, making it appear as they're crying.

Turtles love to travel: Leatherback sea turtles can travel more than 10,000 miles every year.

sea turtles of the world

Sea Turtles have been around since the time of the dinosaurs for 100 million years. Seven species of these sea turtles are still found in almost every ocean basin throughout the world. They spend their entire lives at sea, except when as adults, female turtles come ashore to lay eggs.

Green sea turtles are mainly carnivorous until their juvenile stage and as they age they become herbivorous.

Around 50-100 species of plant and invertebrates are known to hitch a ride on loggerhead turtles backs.

Hawksbill turtles are known for their hawk-like beak and their colourful carapace. Their shell was used to make ornaments like combs and earrings until they were protected under the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972.

Leatherbacks can consume twice their body weight per day, feeding exclusively on softbodied invertebrates like jellyfish.

Flatback turtles are endemic only to Australia, where they breed and nest.

The ridleys are the smallest among all the turtle species of the world but congregate in large numbers during their nesting period in certain parts of the world.

Department of Environment & Forest

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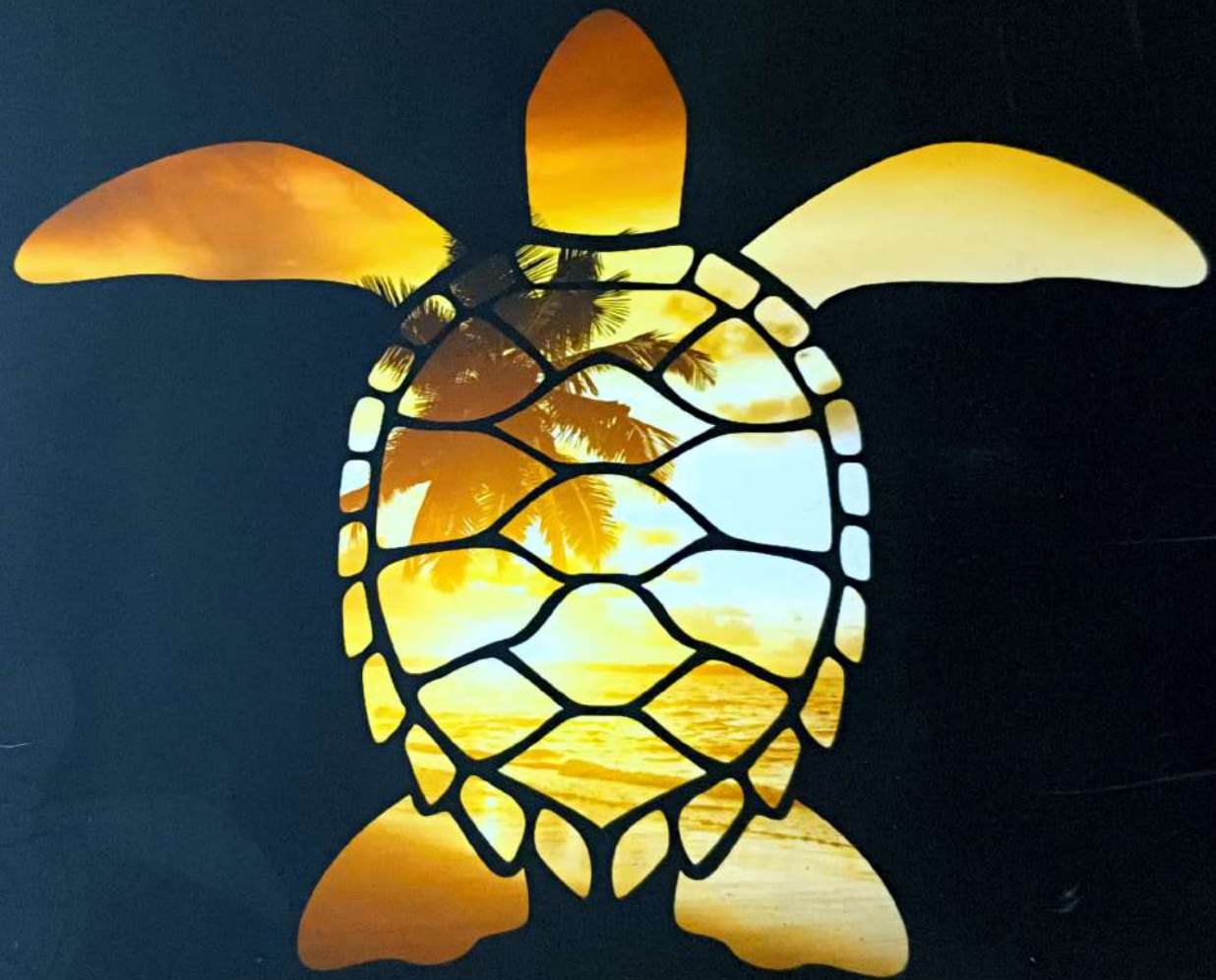
MARINE TURTLES

THE FLAGSHIP ANIMALS OF THE SEAS



Department of Environment & Forest, Union Territory of Lakshadweep Administration

Life-Cycle of Marine Turtles

LOW SURVIVORSHIP
90% of hatchlings do not servive for more than a year. many become prey providing food for other animals on shore and at sea.

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS
Increase in sand temperature could skew sex ratios,resulting in more females.

NUTRIENT CYCLING FROM WATER TO LAND
Sea turtles improve their nesting beaches by supplying a concentrated source of high-quality nutrients.

Hatchlings emerge from nest and race towards the sea

Nesting on beach

Females return to original birth site to breed

Adults breeding migration to mating areas

Developmental migration

Lost years(5-20 years)

Adults return to forage shallow areas until ready to breed again

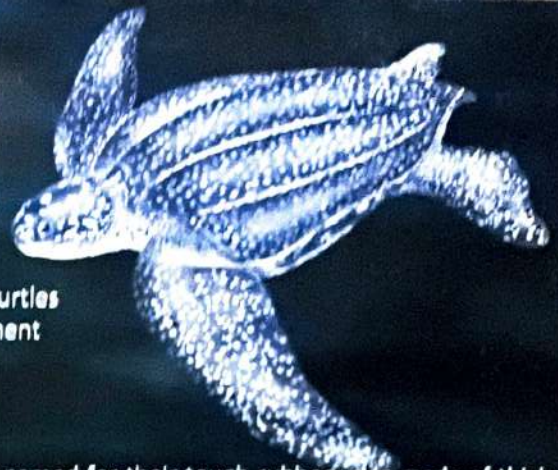
PROVIDE HABITAT
Sea turtles offer an oasis to fish, sea birds,and epibionts in the open ocean. More than 100 different species have been identified on loggerhead shells.

Return to near shore waters to mature and feed

MAINTAIN HEALTHY AND PRODUCTIVE HABITATS
Hawksbills allow corals to colonize and grow by removing sponges from reefs.

Leatherbacks are top jellyfish predators.

1 Leatherback Turtle *Dermochelys coriacea*



Quick Facts

WEIGHT	LIFESPAN	LENGTH	THREATS
Up to 1000 Kgs.	Unknown but long-lived	4.5 to 5.5 feet (shell length)	Bycatch in fishing gear, Harvest of eggs and killing of turtles Habitat loss, Nest predation, Vessel strikes, Entanglement Ingestion of marine debris

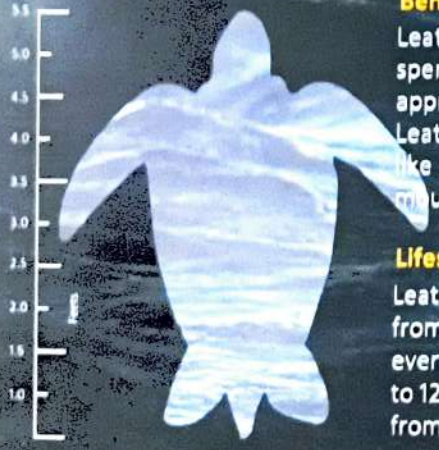
About The Species

The leatherback is the largest turtle in the world. They are the only species of sea turtle that lack scales and a hard shell and are named for their tough rubbery skin made of thick plates called scutes. Leatherbacks belong to a different taxonomic family than the six other sea turtle species found in the world. They have existed in their current form since the age of the dinosaurs. Leatherbacks are highly migratory and excellent swimmers. They can travel large distances more than 10,000 miles every year between nesting and foraging grounds. Leatherback turtle can travel 12,000 miles from Indonesia to Oregon. They feed on jellyfish and keep their populations in check. The leatherback is the largest sea turtle and can weigh a whopping 1000kgs. They are also accomplished divers with the deepest recorded dive reaching nearly 4,000 feet - deeper than most marine mammals.

Appearance

The leatherback is the largest turtle in the world, and has a primarily black rubbery skin with pinkish-white coloring on its underside. They are the only species of sea turtle that lack scales and a hard shell and are named for their tough rubbery skin. Hatchlings have white dotting along the ridges of their backs and on the margins of the flippers.

A leatherback's top shell (carapace) is about 1.5 inches thick and consists of leathery, oil-saturated connective tissue overlaying loosely interlocking dermal bones. Their carapace has seven ridges along its length and tapers to a blunt point, which helps the leatherback move more effectively in water. Their front flippers lack claws and scales and are proportionally longer than in other sea turtles. Their back flippers are paddle-shaped. Both their ridged carapace and their large flippers make the leatherback uniquely equipped for long distance foraging migrations.



Behavior & Diet

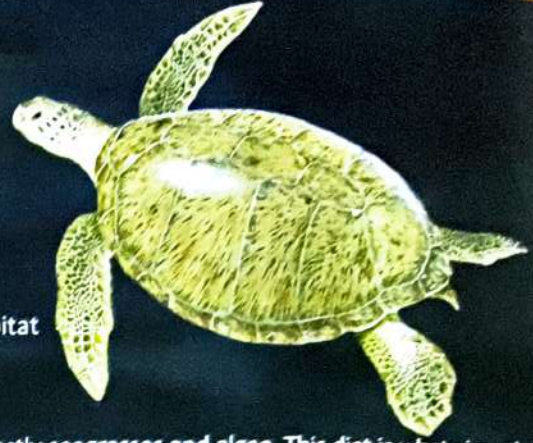
Leatherbacks undertake the longest migrations between breeding and feeding areas of any sea turtle, some averaging 3,700 miles each way. They spend most of their lives in the ocean, but females leave the water to lay eggs. Leatherbacks are strong swimmers and can dive to depths of approximately 4,000 feet - deeper than any other turtle - and can stay down for up to 85 minutes.

Leatherbacks lack the crushing chewing plates characteristic of other sea turtles that feed on hard-bodied prey. Instead, they have pointed tooth-like cusps and sharp-edged jaws that are perfectly adapted for a diet of soft-bodied open ocean prey, such as jellyfish and salps. A leatherback's mouth and throat also have backward-pointing spines that help retain gelatinous prey.

Lifespan & Reproduction

Leatherback turtles grow faster than hard-shelled turtles. However, there is uncertainty in the age that they reach sexual maturity. Estimates range from 9 to 29 years of age. Likewise, little is known about their life expectancy, but they are likely long-lived. Female leatherbacks return to nest every 2 to 3 years. They nest at night in tropical and subtropical beaches. Leatherbacks nest several times during a nesting season, typically at 8- to 12-day intervals and lay clutches of approximately 100 eggs. The eggs incubate approximately two months before leatherback hatchlings emerge from the nest.

2 Green Turtle *Chelonia mydas*



Quick Facts

WEIGHT	LIFESPAN	LENGTH	THREATS
130 to 160 kgs.	Unknown but estimated to be 60 years or more	3 to 4 feet	Bycatch in fishing gear, Direct killing of turtles and harvest of eggs, Degredation and loss of foraging habitat Loss and alteration of nesting habitat, Entanglement Ingestion of marine debris, Disease, Vessel strikes.

About The Species

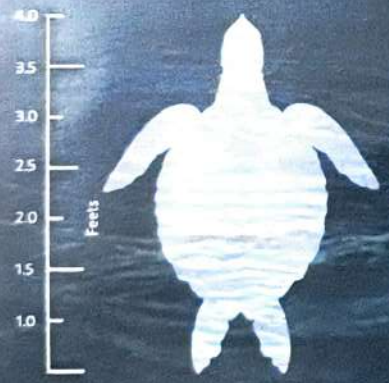
The green turtle is one of the largest hard-shelled sea turtles. They are unique among sea turtles in that they are herbivores, eating mostly seagrasses and algae. This diet is what gives their cartilage and fat a greenish color (not their shells), which is where their name comes from. Green turtles live all over the world, nest in over 80 countries, and live in the coastal areas of more than 140 countries. Today, all green turtle populations are listed as either endangered or threatened under the Schedule 1 of Wildlife Protection Act 1972 in India and Endangered Species Act in US. The primary threats facing green turtles are bycatch in commercial and recreational fishing gear, direct killing of turtles and harvest of eggs, vessel strikes, loss and alteration of nesting habitat, degradation and loss of foraging habitat, and entanglement in or ingestion of marine debris. While many countries prohibit the killing of green sea turtles (including India, Australia & United States), in other areas, the killing of turtles for their meat and collection of eggs continues today. Illegal fisheries also operate to supply shells to the wildlife trafficking trade. In addition, rising sea levels and an increase in the frequency and severity of storm events are likely to inundate some nesting beaches.

Appearance

Green turtles are the largest of all the hard-shelled sea turtles, but have a comparatively small head. A typical adult is 3 to 4 feet long and weighs 130 to 160 kgs.They have dark brown or black shells and a much lighter, yellow underside. Their shells have five scutes (bony plates) running down the middle and four scutes on each side. Another distinct characteristic of the green turtle is their two large scales located between the eyes.

Behavior & Diet

Like other sea turtles, green turtles make long-distance migrations from their feeding areas to nesting beaches in the tropics and sub-tropics. After settling from their pelagic developmental phase (lasting about 5 to 7 years), into their coastal habitats, green turtles shift to being primarily herbivores. Their diet mainly consists of algae and seagrasses, though they may also forage on sponges and other invertebrates. The East Pacific green turtle tends to eat more animal prey than other populations.



Lifespan & Reproduction

The lifespan for green turtles is currently unknown but thought to be at least 60 to 70 years. Green turtles become sexually mature at 25 to 35 years, and some may be as old as 40 before they reproduce. Their reproductive lifespan is uncertain, but some individuals have been observed nesting for at least 38 years. We have not been studying green turtles long enough to know how long individuals remain reproductively active. Female green sea turtles lay about 100 eggs per nest and will nest every two weeks over several months before leaving the nesting area and returning to their foraging grounds. After about 2 months, the eggs hatch and the hatchlings make their way to the water. The newly hatched green sea turtles are susceptible to nighttime predators; however, hatchlings emerge at night when fewer predators are active. They are particularly threatened by artificial beachfront lighting which can disorient them and prevent them from finding the sea. Hatchlings orient themselves towards the brightest horizon. On undeveloped beaches, this is toward the open horizon over the ocean. However, in areas with artificial lighting hatchlings crawl towards bright lights instead of the ocean.

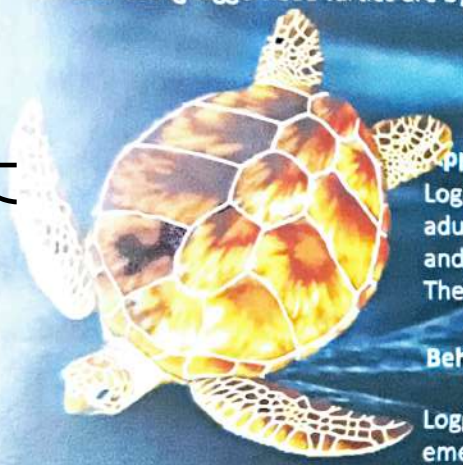
3 Loggerhead Turtle *Caretta caretta*

Quick Facts

WEIGHT	LIFESPAN	LENGTH	THREATS
Up to 110 kg.	Unknown but long-lived	3 feet	Harvest, Entanglement, Marine debris Disease, Chemical pollution, Noise Habitat degradation and loss

About The Species

Loggerheads are the most abundant species of sea turtle found in U.S. Atlantic coastal waters. The species is named for its relatively large head, which support powerful jaw musculature and enables them to feed on hard-shelled prey, such as whelks and conch. All loggerhead turtle populations are listed as endangered or threatened in India. The biggest threats facing loggerhead turtles are bycatch in fishing gear, loss and degradation of nesting habitat, vessel strikes, and entanglement in marine debris.



ppearance

Loggerhead turtles have large heads with powerful jaws. The top shell (carapace) is slightly heart shaped and reddish-brown in adults and sub-adults, while the bottom shell (plastron) is generally a pale yellowish color. The neck and flippers are usually dull brown to reddish brown on top and medium to pale yellow on the sides and bottom.Hatchlings are dark in color but lack the reddish brown coloration of adults and juveniles. Their flippers are dark gray to brown above with white to white-gray margins. The coloration of the bottom shell is generally yellowish to tan.

Behavior & Diet

Loggerheads generally prefer high energy, relatively narrow, steeply sloped, coarse-grained beaches for nesting. Immediately after hatchlings emerge from the nest, they begin a period of high activity and continue swimming away from land for up to several days. Post-hatchling loggerheads take up residence in areas where surface waters converge to form local downwellings. These areas are often characterized by accumulations of floating material, such as algae/seaweed. Post-hatchlings within this habitat are low-energy float-and-wait foragers that feed on a wide variety of floating items, which unfortunately includes plastic. Once individuals get transported by ocean currents farther offshore, they have entered the oceanic zone. Loggerheads spend the first 7 to 15 years (average 12 years) of their lives in the open ocean and then migrate to nearshore coastal areas.In addition to providing critically important habitat for juveniles, the coastal areas also provide foraging habitat, inter-nesting habitat, and migratory habitat for adult loggerheads.

Lifespan & Reproduction

Loggerhead sea turtles are long-lived and could live to 70-80 years or more. Female loggerheads reach maturity at about 35 years of age. Every 2 to 3 years they mate in coastal waters and then return to nest on their natal beach (where they hatched). In the northern hemisphere mating occurs in late March to early June and females lay eggs between late April and early September. Females lay three to five nests, sometimes more, during a single nesting season. The eggs incubate approximately two months and hatch between late June and mid-November.

4 Flatback Turtle *Natator depressus*

Quick Facts

WEIGHT	LIFESPAN	LENGTH	THREATS
70 to 100 kg	Unknown but long-lived	2.5 - 3.2 Feets	Harvest, Entanglement, Marine debris Disease, Chemical pollution, Noise Habitat degradation and loss.

About The Species

Flatback turtles live primarily on the continental shelf of Australia and nest only on Australian beaches. Despite their limited range, probably less is known about this sea turtle species than the other six sea turtle species, which are more wide-ranging. Initial classification of flatback turtles led scientists to think they were related to Kemp's ridley or green sea turtles, but evidence in the 1980s led scientists to determine that they were a separate, genetically distinct species.

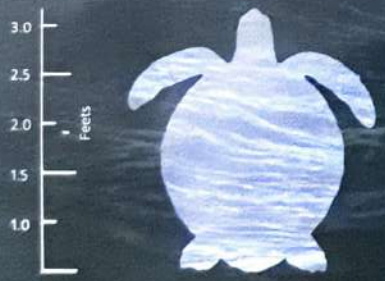
Appearance

The flatback turtle (also called the Australian flatback) grows to about 3 feet in length and weighs about 90kgs. These turtles have an olive-colored or gray carapace and pale yellow plastron (bottom shell). Their carapace is soft and often turns up at its edge.

Behavior & Diet

Flatback turtles are omnivores that feed on invertebrates such as jellyfish, sea pens, sea cucumbers, crustaceans and mollusks, and seaweed.

Lifespan & Reproduction



Males and females mate offshore. Mating often results in bites and scratches in the females' soft skin, which later heal. Females come ashore to lay their eggs. They dig a nest that is about 2 feet deep and lay a clutch of 50-70 eggs at one time. They may lay eggs every 2 weeks during the nesting season and return every 2-3 years to nest.

Although the egg clutch size of flatback turtles is relatively small, flatbacks lay unusually large eggs - even though they are a medium-sized turtle, their eggs are almost as big as those of the leatherback - a much larger species.The eggs incubate for 48-66 days. The length of time depends on how warm the nest is, with warmer nests hatching sooner. The baby turtles weigh 1.5 ounces when they hatch and carry undigested yolk, which will nourish them during their initial time at sea.

Flatback turtle nest and hatchling predators include saltwater crocodiles, lizards, birds, and crabs. Once they reach the ocean, hatchlings do not go into deeper waters like other sea turtle species but stay in shallow waters along the coast.

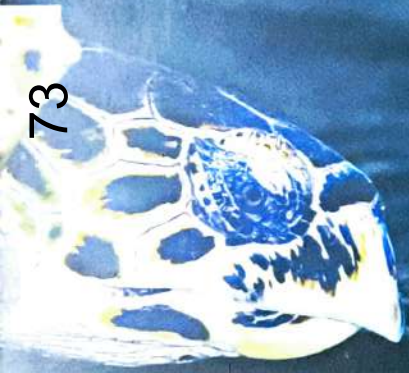
5 Hawksbill Turtle *Eretmochelys imbricate*

Quick Facts

WEIGHT	LIFESPAN	LENGTH	THREATS
45-70 kg	Unknown but long-lived	2 to 3 Feets	Entanglement, Marine debris, Disease Chemical pollution, Noise Habitat degradation and loss, Harvest

About The Species

Hawksbill turtles are found throughout the tropical waters of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans. Their diet consists mainly of sponges that live on coral reefs. Today, loss of coral reef habitat around the world is the primary threat to hawksbill turtles. Hawksbill turtles are endangered because of their beautiful shell. They were hunted for hundreds of years in huge numbers for the "tortoise shell" that was used in many types of jewelry and trinkets. Harvesting hawksbill turtles for their shell nearly drove the population to extinction. Hawksbills usually nest in small numbers, and often on remote beaches, so it is difficult to estimate population trends. The largest populations of hawksbills are found in the Caribbean, the Republic of Seychelles, Indonesia, and Australia.

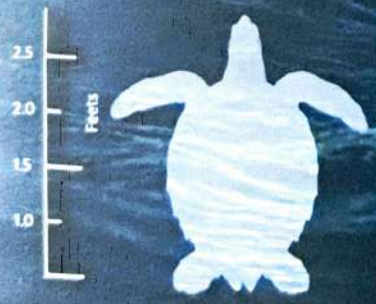


Appearance

Hawksbills get their name from their unique beak-like mouths.A hawksbill's head comes to a point, and its lower jaw is V-shaped, giving it a hawk-like appearance. They are small to medium-sized sea turtles with beautiful amber-colored, patterned shells. Their shells are serrated with overlapping scutes (thick bony plates). The scutes are usually golden brown with streaks of orange, red, and black. The bottom of the shell is a light yellow. Hatchlings are only 1 to 2 inches long and mostly brown in color. Unique to hawksbill sea turtles is a pair of claws on each flipper. Hawksbills also have four (or 2 pairs) of scales between their eyes compared to green turtles with two (or 1 pair) scales.

Behavior & Diet

Hawksbills have a mixed migratory strategy. Some will migrate long distances between nesting beaches and foraging areas, which is similar to green and loggerhead turtles. Hawksbill turtles are often found near coral reefs which are home to their preferred food sea sponges. However, in the Eastern Pacific, they are found in mangrove estuaries. They are omnivorous (feeding on both plants and other animals) and will eat mollusks, marine algae, crustaceans, sea urchins, small fish, and jellyfish. The shape of their mouth and their sharp beaks enable them to reach into small holes and crevices in coral reefs to find food. In Hawaii they tend to be opportunistic given the lack of sponges.



Lifespan & Reproduction

Hawksbills reach sexual maturity between 20-35 years of age, depending upon nesting population. Little is known about their life expectancy, but they are likely long-lived. Female hawksbill turtles return to the beaches where they were born every two to five years to nest. They usually nest high up on the beach under or in the vegetation. They commonly nest at night on "pocket" beaches, with little or no sand. The nesting season varies by location, but in most places nesting occurs sometime between April and November. Female hawksbill turtles first clear away dry sand with their front flippers and then dig a hole in the sand with their rear flippers and lay a clutch of eggs. After covering the nest, the turtle returns to the sea. Hawksbills generally lay three to five nests per season, which each contain an average of 130 to 160 eggs.Eggs incubate for about two months. Hatchlings emerge at night and make their way to the sea, if undisturbed by artificial beachfront lighting.

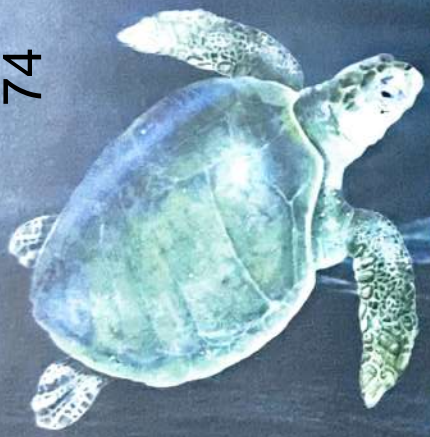
6 Olive Ridley Turtle *Lepidochelys olivacea*

Quick Facts

WEIGHT	LIFESPAN	LENGTH	THREATS
Up to 45 kg.	Unknown but long-lived	2 - 2.5 feets	Harvest, Entanglement, Marine debris Disease, Chemical pollution, Noise Habitat degradation and loss

About The Species

The olive ridley gets its name from the olive green color of its heart-shaped carapace (top shell). The species is among the smallest of the world's sea turtles and is found primarily in the tropical regions of the Pacific, Indian, and Atlantic Oceans. The olive ridley is considered the most abundant sea turtle in the world, with an estimated 800,000 nesting females every year. The species is greatly reduced from historical estimates (for example, 10 million olive ridleys in the Pacific Ocean), prior to overexploitation for turtle meat, eggs, and leather. The olive ridley is one of two species of sea turtles that engage in "arribada" nesting, where large groups of females gather offshore and come onto the beach to nest all at once. Nesting in large groups may be a defense against predators, or a result of environmental factors influencing nesting. With many turtles coming ashore together and many nests subsequently hatching at the same time, it may help to reduce predation. The other species of sea turtle that nests en masse is the Kemp's ridley.



Appearance

Olive ridleys look very similar to the Kemp's ridley sea turtles. The two species are the smallest of all sea turtles. Olive ridley turtles are an olive/grayish-green (darker in the Atlantic than in the Pacific) with a heartshaped carapace (top shell) and 5 to 9 pairs of costal "scutes." Western Atlantic olive ridleys usually have a darker coloration than eastern Pacific olive ridleys. Each of the four flippers of an olive ridley has one or two claws. The size and form of the olive ridley varies from region to region, with the largest animals observed in West Africa. Also, the carapace of eastern Pacific olive ridleys is greater in height than in other populations.

Behavior & Diet

Olive ridley turtles spend most of their lives in the ocean, but females leave the water to lay eggs. When they are active, olive ridley turtles must swim to the ocean surface to breathe every few minutes. When they are resting, they can remain underwater for much longer periods of time. The olive ridley is omnivorous, meaning it feeds on a wide variety of food items, including algae, lobster, crabs, tunicates, mollusks, shrimp, and fish. Olive ridleys can dive to depths of 500 feet to forage on benthic invertebrates (those that live at the bottom of a body of water).

Lifespan & Reproduction

No one knows exactly how long olive ridleys live, but like other sea turtles, they are likely long-lived. Olive ridleys reach sexual maturity around 14 years with a range of 7 to 17 years. The olive ridley sea turtle has one of the most extraordinary nesting habits in the natural world. Similar to Kemp's ridleys, large groups of turtles gather offshore of nesting beaches. Then, all at once, vast numbers of turtles come ashore and nest in what is known as an "arribada" which means "arrival" in Spanish. During these arribadas, hundreds to thousands of females come ashore to lay their eggs. At many nesting beaches, the nesting density is so high that previously laid egg clutches are dug up by other females while excavating the nest chamber to lay their own eggs.

Females nest every year, one to three times a season, laying clutches of approximately 100 eggs. Incubation takes about 2 months. When finished laying, most sea turtles cover their eggs with sand using their rear flippers to pack it in firmly on top of their clutch. However, since the olive ridley is so small and relatively light, they do not have the power to use their rear flippers in this way - instead, they use their whole bodies, beating the sand down with their lower shells after covering the eggs.

7 Kemp's Ridley Turtle *Lepidochelys kempii*

Quick Facts

WEIGHT	LIFESPAN	LENGTH	THREATS
45 - 50 kgs.	Unknown	2 to 2.3 feet	Entanglement, Marine debris Disease, Chemical pollution, Noise Habitat degradation and loss

ut The Species

's ridley turtles are the smallest marine turtle in the world. The species is named after Richard M. Kemp, a fisherman from Key West, Florida, who first submitted the species for tification in 1906. The Kemp's ridley is one of two species of sea turtles that engage in "arribada" nesting, where large groups of females gather offshore and come onto the beach st all at once. Nesting in large groups may be a defense against predators or a result of environmental factors influencing nesting. With many turtles coming ashore together and nests subsequently hatching at the same time, it may help to reduce predation. The other species of sea turtle that nests en mass is the olive ridley.

Appearance

The Kemp's ridley turtle has a triangular-shaped head with a slightly hooked beak. Hatchlings are darkly colored on both sides. Adults are generally a grayish-green color on top with a pale yellowish bottom shell. The top shell (carapace) is often as wide as it is long and contains five pairs of costal "scutes" that overlay the bony carapace. Each of the front flippers has one claw while the back flippers may have one or two.

Behavior & Diet

Sea turtles spend most of their lives in the ocean, but females leave the water to lay eggs. Air breathers, they must come to the surface regularly to breathe. Kemp's ridleys are the only sea turtles that routinely nests during the day. Kemp's ridley turtles spend their first years of life primarily in deep oceanic waters of the Gulf of Mexico, where they feed on small animals and plants they find in the mats of floating algae. After recruiting to shallow coastal areas, crabs are their preferred food; however, they have been documented to also scavenge on dead fish and discarded bycatch.

Lifespan & Reproduction

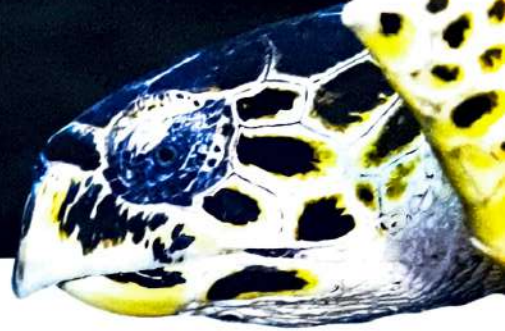
No one knows exactly how long Kemp's ridleys live, but like other sea turtles, they are likely longlived, estimates of lifespan are on the order of 30 years minimally. Scientists have estimated that Kemp's ridleys reach sexual maturity at about 13 years of age. Similar to olive ridleys, Kemp's ridleys display one of the most unique synchronized nesting habits in the natural world. Large groups of Kemp's ridleys gather off nesting beaches in northeastern Mexico and come ashore in large groups, called arribadas, which means "arrival" in Spanish. Females nest from May to July during daylight hours. They lay an average of two to three clutches per season and return to the beach to nest every 1 to 3 years. The females dig an egg chamber in the sand where they lay approximately 100 eggs, which incubate for 50 to 60 days.

Turtle Facts

1. Marine Turtles are legally protected under Schedule-1 of Wildlife Protection Act 1972 in India.
2. They've been around for a very, very long time: The oldest known sea turtle fossils date back about 150 million years, making them some of the oldest creatures on Earth. Just for some context, dinosaurs became extinct 65 million years ago.
3. Marine turtles are group of reptiles that can be found in all oceans of the world except in the polar area. Out of 7 known species of sea turtles, 6 are critically endangered. Main factors that decrease number of sea turtles are: poaching, loss of nesting or feeding areas, accidental catch (called bycatch), ocean pollution and weather changes (global warming).
4. Some turtles are carnivores (meat eaters), others are herbivores (plant eaters) and some are omnivores (a mixture of the two!). Many baby turtles start life as carnivores but grow to eat more plants as they mature.
5. They really love to travel: Leatherback sea turtles can travel more than 10,000 miles every year.
6. They can grow to be super heavy: Leatherback sea turtles can weigh up to 1000 kilograms.
7. Male sea turtles spend their entire lives at sea: Since they don't have to return to land to lay eggs, males almost never leave the ocean. This can make it difficult to keep track of population numbers. When it's time to lay their eggs, female sea turtles return to the same nesting grounds where they were born:
8. Their "nests" can't be recognized easily because turtle covers them with additional layer of sand.
9. Their eggs look amazingly like Ping-Pong Balls: But they're not, so don't try to play with them!
10. Their gender depends on how hot or cold their environment was while they were in their eggs. During incubation, warmer nests lead to more females and cooler ones lead to more males which is why climate change could drastically affect their populations by creating too many females and too few males to match them for reproduction.
11. Young turtles hatch during night and they use moonlight to find their way to the sea. Too many lights that are coming from the beach or from a nearby road can disorient and confuse young turtles.
12. And for the new hatchlings, it really is survival of the fittest: It is estimated that only one hatchling in a thousand will make it to adulthood. Whether it's the treacherous journey from nest to ocean or the predatory dangers of the open sea, it's a cruel, cruel world out there for these youngsters.
13. Another threat comes from coastal development. Natural light at the horizon guides the hatchings to the ocean. Lights from hotels, homes, and other buildings can confuse the turtles into heading the wrong way.
14. Marine turtles walk slowly on the ground because their flippers are adapted for swimming and not walking.
15. Marine turtles will grab and eat plastic bag from the water because it looks like a jellyfish. This could kill marine turtle.

Data Source: NOAA Fisheries, National Geographic, WWF India

Turtle Facts



16. Sometimes they Cry, but not because they're sad: marine turtleshave glands that help to empty excess salt from their eyes, making it appear as though they're crying, but not to worry, they're just doing some spring cleaning.
17. They think jellyfish are delicious: Leatherbacks and hawkbill turtles feed on jellyfish and keep their populations in check.
18. Plastic looks like jellyfish when it's floating in the water and that's why so many turtles die from ingesting plastic they were going for a tasty snack.
19. They're the oceans' lawnmowers. Green sea turtles have a more plant-based diet and eat seagrass By keeping seagrass short, they prevent it from getting tall and harming other marine creatures.
20. They can hold their breath for a very (very, very) long time: Green sea turtles can stay underwater for up to five hours, to accomplish this mighty feat they slow their heart rate to up to nine minutes in between heart beats in order to conserve oxygen. But their feeding dives usually only last five minutes or less.
21. They cannot retract into their shell like other turtles: Since they don't have to protect themselves from predators for most of their life on water, marine turtles cannot retract their flippers and head into their shells. Their anatomy makes them more agile when under the sea but highly vulnerable when nesting and hatching.
22. Dogs are not a sea turtle's best friend: Even though they're marine animals, some of their natural predators include dogs who dig up their eggs buried in the sand.
23. They have an excellent sense of direction: Marine turtlescan detect the Earth's magnetic field and they use it as a compass.
24. Just like your bones, a turtle's shell is actually part of its skeleton. It's made up of over 50 bones which include the turtle's rib cage and spine.
25. Turtles are 'amniotes' – they breathe air and lay their eggs on land, although many species live in or around water.
26. These cold-blooded creatures have an incredibly long life span ranges between 100 to 150 years. The oldest ever recorded, named Tu"i Malila, of Tonga Island, passed away at the grand old age of 188!
27. Four species of marine turtles are usually found in Lakshadweep Waters; namely Green Turtles, Hawksbill, Olive Ridley & Leatherback.
28. They nest in almost all Lakshadweep islands including both inhabited and un-inhabited islands.
29. The nesting density is found high in sandy beaches of Agatti, Kadamat and Minicoy in the case of inhabited islands.
30. The un-inhabited islands like Suheli Valiyakara, Suheli Cheriyakara, Cheriyam, Bangaram, Thinnakara & Parali are found with good density of turtle nesting.

Concept & Compilation: Department of Environment & Forest, UT of Lakshadweep Administration | Designing & Printing: Adya Flex Mall, Mannuthy, Thrissur, Kerala

Department of Environment & Forest
UT of Lakshadweep Administration
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myenvironment11@gmail.com | lak-dcf@nic.in | www.lakshadweep.gov.in

Annexure R2 (3)

FILE NO: F.No. Praveg/Bang/CTO/2024-LPCC
Date of issue: 17/01/2025

LAKSHADWEEP POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE

CONSENT TO OPERATE

ISSUED UNDER

The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974

The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

As per Application Dated: 25.11.2024 & 10.01.2025

TO

M/s. Praveg Limited,
18th Floor, West Fort,
Opp. Montecristo Banquet, Sindhu Bhawan,
Thaltej, Ahmedabad- 380 058

Consent No: J25UTL00001/Resort/2025
Valid Up to: 16/01/2028

1. GENERAL

1.1 This consent is granted subject to the powers of the Lakshadweep Pollution Control Committee under Water Act, Air Act and Environment (Protection) Act and to withdraw consent, review and make variation in or revoke all or any of the conditions as the Committee deems fit.

1	**VALIDITY**	**16/01/2028**
2	Name and Address of the establishment	M/s Praveg Limited (M/s Praveg Atoll's Bangaram), Bangaram Island, Lakshadweep- 682 553
3	Communication	M/s Praveg Limited 18th Floor, West Fort, Opp. Montecristo Banquet, Sindhu Bhawan, Thaltej, Ahmedabad- 380 058 Phone: 7486055494 E-mail: bd@praveg.com
4	Occupier details	M/s Praveg Limited, C-102, Sagar Sangit Complex-1, Sola Gam, Behind Fun Point Club, Sola-Ahmedabad- 380 058 Phone: 9925171061 E-mail: kalpesh@praveg.com
5	Local Body	Village (Dweep) Panchayat, Agatti
6	Survey No.	10A/2,16A/2,16A/5,10A/3,16A/4,10A/4, 16A/3
7	Village	Bangaram
8	Taluk	Agatti
9	District	LAKSHADWEEP
10	Capital Investment (Rs in Lakhs)	1800 Lakhs
11	Category	ORANGE
12	Annual fee (Rs) Total Fee remitted (Rs)	3,30,000/-(For 3 years)
13	Total number of Rooms	50 Tents

2. CONDITIONS AS PER THE WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1974

2.1 Source of water: At present M/s Praveg Atoll's Bangaram is utilizing the water from RO plant operated by Department of Tourism on consent/agreement with Tourism Department, UT of Lakshadweep till the operation of own RO plant.

2.1.1 Project Proponent shall complete the establishment of Reverse Osmosis Plant (sea water based) of capacity 75 KLD (1No) within 3 months. The concentrate rejects (brine) shall be diluted with sea water itself rather than the dilution with treated wastewater.

2.1.2 The diluted reject (brine) water shall be disposed of at a location 500 meters away from the shore, as recommended by the National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR).

2.2 Water consumption: 65 KLD

2.3 Waste water generation: 60 KLD

2.4 Praveg Atoll's Bangaram has established a 60 KLD capacity Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) with MBBR Technology comprising the following units i.e., (i) Collection Tank along with Aeration Tank (2 nos.), (ii) MBBR Unit, (iii) Settling Tank, (iv) Pressure Sand Filter, (v) Activated Carbon Filter, (vi) Disinfection System, (vii) Treated Water Storage tank (2 Nos.)

2.4.1 Access to the MBBR Unit by providing ladder and pathway handrails shall be provided within a month.

2.4.2 Tertiary treatment System (ultra filtration etc.) shall be provided within three months to achieve the treated water standard as per Consent to Establish issued on 06.08.2024.

2.4.3 Oduor control measures such as adsorption techniques, chemical scrubbing and/or bio-filtration shall be adopted in the STP as mentioned in the Consent to Establish.

2.4.4 Sludge drying bed for the removal of sludge settled in the settling tank shall be provided within three months.

2.4.5 Time of Day (ToD) meter shall be installed in the STP.

2.4.6 Additional flushing pipeline to reuse the treated water in the toilet shall be provided within a month.

2.4.7 The samples of treated effluent shall be analyzed in the NABL Accredited Lab and the report of the same shall be submitted quarterly to LPCC.

2.4.8 The characteristics of effluent after treatment shall confirm to the following tolerance limits:

Sl. No.	Characteristics	Unit	Tolerance Limit (Flushing/gardening/reuse)
1	pH		5.5 - 9.0
2	BOD	mg/l	<3
3	Total Suspended Solid (TSS)	mg/l	<20
4	COD	mg/l	<50
5	Total Phosphorus	mg/l	1
6	Total Nitrogen	mg/l	<10
7	Fecal Coliforms	MPN	Upto100
8	Bio assay		90% survival of fish in 100% treated effluent.

3. CONDITIONS AS PER THE AIR (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1981

3.1 Three (3) numbers of DG Sets having the capacity of 160 KVA each with acoustic enclosure are installed.

3.2 The required Stack Height for the DG Sets shall be provided to achieve the standards within one month. The stack height of the DG sets shall be 3 meter above the roof level of the nearest building i.e., KLI Submarine Cable Landing Station.

3.3 Additional acoustic enclosure of the DG Sets shall be provided within one month to achieve the noise level within ambient standard.

3.4 Dyke wall shall be provided within one month to prevent the leakage of oil into the ground from the diesel storage.

3.5 Adequate air pollution control measures shall be operational during the functioning of the DG sets. Additional facilities required, if any, to achieve the standards laid down by the CPCB shall also be made along with.

4. CONDITIONS AS PER THE ENVIRONMENT (PROTECTION) ACT, 1986

4.1 Disposal of garbage including kitchen waste using composting machine. Additional platform shall be provided in the mechanical composter to dry the compost. The compost generated shall be used as manure for gardening and green area.

4.2 STP sludge shall be dried/ dewatered and used as manure for gardening and green area.

4.3 Generation of plastic wastes approx. 1.5 MT/ Year. The same shall be collected, stored in separated designated area provided with mesh fencing and roof and sent to Green Recycling Waste Management Pvt. Ltd. Or Eco Friendly Solutions, Melampara P.O, Thalappalam Kottayam, Kerala- 686 578. Project Proponent shall submit the copy of agreement with the above-mentioned recyclers to LPCC within 15 days.

4.4 E-Waste generation is approx. 0.200 MT/ Year. This shall be collected, stored in separated designated area provided with mesh fencing and roof and sent to Eco Friendly Solutions, Melampara P.O, Thalappalam Kottayam, Kerala -

686 578. Project Proponent shall submit the copy of agreement with the above-mentioned recyclers to LPCC within 15 days.

4.5 Generation of Used Oil 1800 litre/year. The same will be collected, stored in a proper area with roof and concrete platform and sent to CEE Jee Lubricants Edayar, Aluva. Project Proponent shall submit the copy of agreement with the above-mentioned recyclers to LPCC within 15 days.

4.6 Bio-Medical waste shall be handled, stored and disposed off as per the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016.Project proponent shall purchase such as needle burner, autoclave and hypo solution container within a month.

4.7 Used Batteries shall be collected and stored separately in designated areas provided with mesh fencing, roof and shall be marked clearly. The collected material shall be handed over to authorized recyclers periodically.

4.8 Used lead acid batteries shall be disposed off as per the Battery Waste Management Rules, 2022.

4.9 Glass waste shall be collected and stored separately in designated areas provided with mesh fencing, roof and shall be marked clearly. The collected material shall be handed over to authorized recyclers periodically.

4.10 The unit shall have its own facility for disposal of sanitary napkins, diapers etc. by installing incinerators of sufficient capacities and having sufficient stack heights.

5. SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

5.1 This consent is granted based on the details submitted by the applicant and subject to the power of the LPCC to review and make variations in all or any of the conditions.

5.2 No change or alteration or expansion of the unit is to be made without the prior permission of the LPCC. Any change in the particulars furnished in the application and/or in the identity of the occupier/authorized agent is to be intimated to the Committee forthwith.

5.3 In case of discharge/apprehended discharge of any water/air pollutant or hazardous waste to the nearby environment due to any accident or other unforeseen act or event, it shall be immediately intimated to the LPCC and the consentee shall make all possible efforts to mitigate/prevent/remediate to contain within the premises.

5.4 The applicant shall comply with the instructions that the LPCC may issue from time to time regarding prevention and control air, water, land and to protect the environment.

5.5 For renewal of the consent, application in the prescribed form shall be submitted to the LPCC between 1 and 2 months in advance of the date of expiry of the consent.

5.6 Use of one time used plastic items completely banned in the islands of Lakshadweep and compliance the order in the premises of Praveg Atoll's Bangaram.

5.7 As per CSR activity one drinking water tap shall be set up for the public outside the premises of the RO Plant/ Praveg Atoll's Bangaram.

5.8 Adequate fire safety equipment shall be provided in accordance with norms of fire safety regulation.

5.9 Project Proponent shall ensure that the incoming tourists to Praveg Atoll's Bangaram pay the heritage fee prescribed as per the Notification F.No. 5/9/2008-TD dated 1st January 2009.

5.10 This consent should not be construed as exemption from obtaining necessary NOC/ permission from any other Government agencies.

5.11 The Project Proponent shall ensure that the conditions mentioned above are complied as per the timelines failing which the Consent to Operate shall be cancelled.

6. This Consent to Operate is issued up to 16/01/2028 with subject to the condition to submit a bank guarantee from a nationalized bank of Rs.15 Lakhs to LPCC within 15 days (Valid upto 31st July 2025) from the date of issuance of this consent for compliance of above condition or otherwise this consent will be automatically cancelled from 31.01.2025.

7. This is issued with the approval of Chairman, Lakshadweep Pollution Control Committee.

DATE: 17/01/2025

(RAJTHILAK. S)
MEMBER SECRETARY
LAKSHADWEEP POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE

To

M/s Praveg Limited,
18th Floor, West Fort, Opp.
Montecristo Banquet, Sindhu Bhawan,
Thaltej, Ahmedabad- 380 058
E-Mail: bd@praveg.com

Copy to:

1. Account Section of LPCC
   Received Consent Fee of: -

Sl No	Amount	UTR No	Bank Name
1	3,30,000/-	RTGS 25.11.2024	

2. Guard File.

FILE NO: Praveg/Bang/2024-LPCC
Date of issue: 06 /08/2024

ANNEXURE-VIII

LAKSHADWEEP POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE

CONSENT TO ESTABLISH

ISSUED UNDER

The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974

The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

As per Application Dated: 01.05.2024 and 10.07.2024

TO

M/S. Praveg Limited,
16 Swastik Bunglows-2,
Opp.New High Court,
Ghatlodiya, Ahmedabad City,
Ahmedabad, Gujarat- 380 061

Consent No: A24UTL00001/Resort/2024
Valid Up to: 06/08/2027

1. GENERAL

1.1 This consent is granted subject to the powers of the Lakshadweep Pollution Control Committee under Water Act, Air Act and Environment (Protection) Act and to withdraw consent, review and make variation in or revoke all or any of the conditions as the Committee deems fit.

1	**VALIDITY**	**06/08/2027**
2	Name and Address of the establishment	M/S. Praveg Limited (M/S Praveg Attol's, Bangaram), Bangaram Island UT of Lakshadweep
3	Communication	B.Venkateshwarlu, Manager-Tender, Praveg Limited, 18th Floor, Westport, Sindhu Bhavan Road, Shilaj, Ahmedabad- 380 058 Tel: +91-9712922627 Fax: e-Mail: venkateswarlu@praveg.com
4	Occupier details	16 Swastik Bunglows-2, Opp.New High Court, Ghatlodiya, Ahmedabad City, Ahmedabad, Gujarat- 380 061 Tel: 7861882552 Fax: e-mail: bhumit@praveg.com
5	Local Body	Village (Dweep) Panchayth, Agatti
6	Survey No.	10A/2,16A/2,16A/5,10A/3,16A/4.10A/4, 16A/3
7	Village	Bangaram
8	Taluk	Agatti
9	District	LAKSHADWEEP
10	Capital Investment (Rs in Lakhs)	1800 Lakhs
11	Category	Orange
12	Annual fee (Rs) Total Fee remitted (Rs)	3,30,000 /- (For 3 years)
13	No. of Rooms	50

2. CONDITIONS AS PER THE WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1974

2.1 Source of water: Reverse Osmosis Plant (sea water based) of capacity 75 KLD - 1 No. : The location of intake of sea water and that of discharge of reject (brine) shall be fixed in consultation with a national research institute having expertise in similar areas. The fixed locations shall be marked clearly in the site plan along with their coordinates.

2.2 Water consumption: 65 KLD

2.3 Waste water generation: 60 KLD

2.4 Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) consisting of treatment units having adequate capacity shall be made functional/ arrangements for sewage treatment shall be provided, as per the proposal submitted along with the application before commissioning the establishments. Additional facilities required, if any, to achieve the standards laid down by the LPCC u/s 17(1) (g) of the Water Act shall also be made along with.

2.4.1 STP capacity: 60 KLD

2.4.2 STP Technology: MBBR

2.4.3 The locations of the STPs shall be marked clearly in the site plan along with their coordinates

2.4.4 The STP project proposal shall be modified to accommodate the requirement of peak and off season so that efficient functioning of the STP can be ensured throughout.

2.4.5 Disposal of treated water: Used for flushing, green area and HVAC cooling. The treated water shall be reused for the maximum extent for cistern flushing, vehicle wash, cooling purposes and for gardening.

2.4.6 The project report shall be modified with addition of suitable technology such as ultra-filtration to achieve the reuse standards. Zero liquid discharge policy shall be adopted.

2.4.7 The characteristics of effluent after treatment shall confirm to the following tolerance limits:

Sl. NO	Characteristics	Unit	Tolerance Limit (Flushing/gardening/reuse)
1	pH		5.5 - 9.0
2	BOD	mg/l	< 3
3	Total Suspended Solid (TSS)	mg/l	< 20
4	COD	mg/l	< 50
5	Total Phosphorus	mg/l	1
6	Total Nitrogen	mg/l	< 10
7	Fecal Coliforms	MPN	Upto100
8	Bio assay		90% survival of fish in 100% treated effluent.

2.4.8 Mode of disposal of treated effluent: Treated water will be reused for flushing; cooling tower and balance will be disposed for gardening after achieving above standards.

3. CONDITIONS AS PER THE AIR (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1981

3.1 Adequate air pollution control measures shall be operational at all times during the functioning of the DG sets. Additional facilities required, if any, to achieve the standards laid down by the CPCB shall also be made along with.

Source of Emission	Capacity	Stack Height	Remarks
DG Set	160 KV (4 nos.)	9mtr.	The DG sets should have acoustic enclosures as per CPCB norms. The stack heights should be 9m from ground level. The stack height of the DG sets shall be 3m above the roof of the nearest building if the height of the nearest building is more than 9 m. Emission control measures shall be provided to achieve the prevalent standards. The locations of the DG sets shall be marked clearly in the site plan along with their coordinates.

4. CONDITIONS AS PER THE ENVIRONMENT (PROTECTION) ACT, 1986

4.1 The construction activities shall be carried out strictly in compliance with the provisions of the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules 2000.

4.2 Provide own facility for disposal of garbage including kitchen waste using composting or bio methanation. The compost generated shall be used as manure for gardening and green area.

4.3 STP sludge shall be dried/ dewatered and used as manure for gardening and green area.

4.4 Plastic waste shall be collected and stored separately in designated areas provided with mesh fencing, roof and shall be marked clearly. The collected material shall be handed over to authorized recyclers periodically.

4.5 The project proponent shall devise a system to collect deposit of any plastic bottle, cover etc. brought to the islands and ensure their removal in compliance with Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and amendments thereafter.

4.6 Bio-Medical waste shall be handled, stored and disposed off as per the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016.

4.7 E- waste shall be collected and stored separately in designated areas provided with mesh fencing, roof and shall be marked clearly. The collected material shall be handed over to authorized recyclers periodically.

4.8 E-waste shall be disposed off safely as per the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022

4.9 Used Batteries waste shall be collected and stored separately in designated areas provided with mesh fencing, roof and shall be marked clearly. The collected material shall be handed over to authorized recyclers periodically.

4.10 Used lead acid batteries shall be disposed off as per the Battery Waste Management Rules, 2022.

4.11 Glass waste shall be collected and stored separately in designated areas provided with mesh fencing, roof and shall be marked clearly. The collected material shall be handed over to authorized recyclers periodically.

4.12 Metal waste shall be collected and stored separately in designated areas provided with mesh fencing, roof and shall be marked clearly. The collected material shall be handed over to authorized recyclers periodically.

4.13 Tiles, ceramics etc. waste shall be collected and stored separately in designated areas provided with mesh fencing, roof and shall be marked clearly. The collected material shall be handed over to authorized recyclers periodically.

4.14 Provide own facility for disposal of Sanitary napkins, diapers etc. by installing incinerators of sufficient capacities.

4.15 Waste oil/ used oil shall be collected and stored separately in designated areas provided with mesh fencing, roof and shall be marked clearly. The collected material shall be handed over to authorized recyclers periodically.

4.16 Storage of Diesel fuel: The diesel fuel storage tanks shall be placed on concrete platforms, with dyke wall and roofing, ceramic tile lining, and sand bank shall be provided all around to prevent leakage of oil into the ground. The soaked sand shall be handed over to TSDF periodically.

5. SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

5.1 The project proponent shall submit revised location maps approved by the Revenue Officer concerned, which shall show the following clearly: -

i. All the details within 50 m from the boundary of plot.
ii. The location of the RO plant, STP and the PG sets with coordinates marked.
iii. The location of tents and other utilities.

iv. The location of intake of sea water and discharge of reject (brine) for sea water desalination RO plants, which shall be approved by a national research institute having expertise in similar areas along with their coordinates.

v. The proposed site of the project shall be cleared with identified boundaries within two months and shall obtain approved site plan from the LPCC.

5.2 The location of buildings, effluent treatment plant and other structures shall be as per the approved drawing attached. No change or alteration of the above shall be made without the prior consent of the LPCC.

5.3 All effluent treatment units shall be constructed above ground level/cellar room having adequate space for inspection.

5.4 There shall be easy access to each and every effluent treatment unit.

5.5 Time of Day meter shall be installed exclusively for the effluent treatment and reuse system and shall be maintained properly.

5.6 Water meter shall be fixed to record consumption of water.

5.7 Natural drainage of the area shall be protected.

5.8 Diesel generator of adequate capacity shall be provided as backup power to run the sewage / waste water treatment plant along with all associated pollution control devices.

5.9 No change or alteration or expansions of any one of the units are to be made without the prior permission of the LPCC. Any change in the particular furnished in the application and/or in the identity of the occupier/authorized agent is to be intimated to the Committee forthwith.

5.10 In case of process disturbance/failure of pollution control equipments, the respective units shall be shut down and shall not be operated until the control measures are functional and exceeded within the standard.

5.11 In case of discharge/apprehended discharge of any water/air pollutant or hazardous waste to the nearby environment due to any accident or other unforeseen activity or event, it shall be immediately intimated to the LPCC and the consentee shall make all possible efforts to mitigate/prevent/remediate to contain within the premises.

5.12 In case of usage of ground water, the Project proponent shall obtain NOC from Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) within one month from the date of issue of CTE.

5.13 The project proponent shall comply with the instructions that the LPCC may issue from time to time regarding prevention and control of pollution under Air Act, 1981; Water Act, 1974 and Environment (protection) Act, 1986.

6. CONDITIONS DURING CONSTRUCTION PHASE

6.1 Proper precautionary measures shall be provided during construction phase to minimize disturbance to the ecosystem of the island due to excavation, piling, transportation of materials etc.

6.2 The construction debris and mud discharges etc. from the construction site shall be disposed safely as per Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.

6.3 Sanitation facilities shall be provided to the construction workers.

6.4 Ambient air quality shall not exceed the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

6.5 All operations likely to produce dust or noise shall be carried out with appropriate enclosure.

6.6 Solid waste generated shall be handled and processed as per the provision of the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016.

7. GENERAL CONDITIONS

7.1 At the end of the validity period if the construction is in progress, the same shall be got renewed. If the construction is not started in the consent period, the applicant shall apply afresh for consent to establish.

7.2 The applicant shall comply with the instructions that the LPCC may issue from time to time regarding prevention and control of air, water, land and sound pollution.

7.3 The date of commissioning of the project shall be intimated at least one month in advance to the LPCC.

7.4 Consent to Operate under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 shall be obtained by the occupier before commissioning the project.

7.5 Suitable species of trees shall be planted and maintained within and along the periphery of the premises, forming a green belt to improve the environment.

7.6 Arrangements for rain water harvesting shall be provided and maintained.

7.7 Adequate safety measures shall be provided in accordance with fire safety regulation.

7.8 Water & energy conservation measures shall be adopted. Renewable source of energy namely solar energy shall be utilized.

7.9 Project Proponent shall ensure that the incoming tourists to 'Praveg Atoll's Bangaram' pay the heritage fee prescribed as per the Notification F.No. 5/9/2008-TD dated 1st January, 2009.

7.10 This consent should not be construed as exemption from obtaining necessary NOC/ permission from any other Government agencies.

8. This Consent to establish is issued upto 06/08/2027 with subject to the condition on complying the satisfactory implementation.

9. This is issued with the approval of Chairman, Lakshadweep Pollution Control Committee vide Diary No.1235 Dated 06.08.2024.

DATE: 06 /08/2024

HIMANSHU YADAV, DANICS
MEMBER SECRETARY
LAKSHADWEEP POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE

To

M/S. Praveg Limited,
16 Swastik Bunglows-2,
Opp.New High Court,
Ghatlodiya, Ahmedabad City,
Ahmedabad, Gujarat- 380 061

Copy to:

1. Account Section of LPCC

Received Consent Fee of:-

Sl No	Amount	UTR No	Bank Name
1	3,30,000/-	NEFT	

2. B.Venkateshwarlu, Manager-Tender, Praveg Limited, 18th Floor, Westport, Sindhu Bhawan Road, Shilaj, Ahmedabad- 380 058 e-Mail: venkateswarlu@praveg.com

3. Guard File.

FILE NO: Praveg/Thinnakara-1/2024-LPCC
Date of issue: 22/08/2024

LAKSHADWEEP POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE

CONSENT TO ESTABLISH

ISSUED UNDER

The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974

The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

As per Application Dated: 01.05.2024, 10.07.2024 & 01.08.2024

TO

M/s.Praveg Limited,
18th Floor, Westport,
Sindhu Bhavan Road,
Shilaj, Ahmedabad- 380 058

Consent No: A24UTL00002/Resort/2024
Valid Up to: 22/08/2027

1. GENERAL

1.1 This consent is granted subject to the powers of the Lakshadweep Pollution Control Committee under Water Act, Air Act and Environment (Protection) Act and to withdraw consent, review and make variation in or revoke all or any of the conditions as the Committee deems fit.

1	**VALIDITY**	**22/08/2027**
2	Name and Address of the establishment	M/S. Praveg Limited (M/S Praveg Attol's, Thinnakara-1), Thinnakara Island UT of Lakshadweep
3	Communication	B.Venkateshwarlu, Manager-Tender, M/s. Praveg Limited, 18th Floor, Westport, Sindhu Bhavan Road, Shilaj, Ahmedabad- 380 058 Tel: +91-9712922627 Fax: e-Mail: venkateswarlu@praveg.com
4	Occupier details	Praveg Limited, 18th Floor, Westport, Sindhu Bhavan Road, Shilaj, Ahmedabad- 380 058 Tel: +91-9712922627 Fax: e-mail: bhumit@praveg.com
5	Local Body	Village (Dweep) Panchayth, Agatti
6	Survey No.	3A1,7A,9A,8A
7	Village	Thinnakara
8	Taluk	Agatti
9	District	LAKSHADWEEP
10	Capital Investment (Rs in Lakhs)	3800 Lakhs
11	Category	Red
12	Annual fee (Rs) Total Fee remitted (Rs)	6,00,000 /- (For 3 years)
13	No. of Rooms	100

2. CONDITIONS AS PER THE WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1974

2.1 Source of water: Reverse Osmosis Plant (sea water based) of capacity 75 KLD - 2 Nos.: The location of intake of sea water and that of discharge of reject (brine) shall be fixed in consultation with a national research institute having expertise in similar areas. The fixed locations shall be marked clearly in the site plan along with their coordinates.

2.2 Water consumption: 85 KLD

2.3 Waste water generation: 60 KLD

2.4 Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) consisting of treatment units having adequate capacity shall be made functional/ arrangements for sewage treatment shall be provided, as per the proposal submitted along with the application before commissioning the establishments. Additional facilities required, if any, to achieve the standards laid down by the LPCC u/s 17(1) (g) of the Water Act shall also be made along with.

2.4.1 STP capacity: 100 KLD

2.4.2 STP Technology: MBBR

2.4.3 The locations of the STPs shall be marked clearly in the site plan along with their coordinates

2.4.4 The STP project proposal shall be modified to accommodate the requirement of peak and off season so that efficient functioning of the STP can be ensured throughout.

2.4.5 Disposal of treated water: Used for flushing, green area and HVAC cooling. The treated water shall be reused for the maximum extent for cistern flushing, vehicle wash, cooling purposes and for gardening.

2.4.6 The project report shall be modified with addition of suitable technology such as ultra-filtration to achieve the reuse standards. Zero liquid discharge policy shall be adopted.

2.4.7 The characteristics of effluent after treatment shall confirm to the following tolerance limits:

Sl. No.	Characteristics	Unit	Tolerance Limit (Flushing/gardening/reuse)
1	pH		5.5 - 9.0
2	BOD	mg/l	< 3
3	Total Suspended Solid (TSS)	mg/l	< 20
4	COD	mg/l	< 50
5	Total Phosphorus	mg/l	1
6	Total Nitrogen	mg/l	< 10
7	Fecal Coliforms	MPN	Upto100
8	Bio assay		90% survival of fish in 100% treated effluent.

2.4.8 Mode of disposal of treated effluent: Treated water will be reused for flushing; cooling tower and balance will be disposed for gardening after achieving above standards.

3. CONDITIONS AS PER THE AIR (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1981

3.1 Adequate air pollution control measures shall be operational at all times during the functioning of the DG sets. Additional facilities required, if any, to achieve the standards laid down by the CPCB shall also be made along with.

Source of Emission	Capacity	Stack Height	Remarks
DG Set	160 KV – Nos. 3+3 (standby power arrangement)	9mtr.	The DG sets should have acoustic enclosures as per CPCB norms. The stack heights should be 9m from ground level. The stack height of the DG sets shall be 3m above the roof of the nearest building if the height of the nearest building is more than 9 m. Emission control measures shall be provided to achieve the prevalent standards. The locations of the DG sets shall be marked clearly in the site plan along with their coordinates. **3 nos. DG sets shall be operated at a time with 3 nos. DG sets as standby power arrangements.**

4. CONDITIONS AS PER THE ENVIRONMENT (PROTECTION) ACT, 1986

4.1 The construction activities shall be carried out strictly in compliance with the provisions of the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules 2000.

4.2 Provide own facility for disposal of garbage including kitchen waste using composting or bio methanation. The compost generated shall be used as manure for gardening and green area.

4.3 STP sludge shall be dried/ dewatered and used as manure for gardening and green area.

4.4 Plastic waste shall be collected and stored separately in designated areas provided with mesh fencing, roof and shall be marked clearly. The collected material shall be handed over to authorized recyclers periodically.

4.5 The project proponent shall devise a system to collect deposit of any plastic bottle, cover etc. brought to the islands and ensure their removal in compliance with Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and amendments thereafter.

4.6 Bio-Medical waste shall be handled, stored and disposed off as per the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016.

4.7 E- waste shall be collected and stored separately in designated areas provided with mesh fencing, roof and shall be marked clearly. The collected material shall be handed over to authorized recyclers periodically.

4.8 E-waste shall be disposed off safely as per the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022

4.9 Used Batteries waste shall be collected and stored separately in designated areas provided with mesh fencing, roof and shall be marked clearly. The collected material shall be handed over to authorized recyclers periodically.

4.10 Used lead acid batteries shall be disposed off as per the Battery Waste Management Rules, 2022.

4.11 Glass waste shall be collected and stored separately in designated areas provided with mesh fencing, roof and shall be marked clearly. The collected material shall be handed over to authorized recyclers periodically.

4.12 Metal waste shall be collected and stored separately in designated areas provided with mesh fencing, roof and shall be marked clearly. The collected material shall be handed over to authorized recyclers periodically.

4.13 Tiles, ceramics etc. waste shall be collected and stored separately in designated areas provided with mesh fencing, roof and shall be marked clearly. The collected material shall be handed over to authorized recyclers periodically.

4.14 Provide own facility for disposal of Sanitary napkins, diapers etc. by installing incinerators of sufficient capacities.

4.15 Waste oil/ used oil shall be collected and stored separately in designated areas provided with mesh fencing, roof and shall be marked clearly. The collected material shall be handed over to authorized recyclers periodically.

4.16 Storage of Diesel fuel: The diesel fuel storage tanks shall be placed on concrete platforms, with dyke wall and roofing, ceramic tile lining, and sand bank shall be provided all around to prevent leakage of oil into the ground. The soaked sand shall be handed over to TSDF periodically.

5. SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

5.1 The project proponent shall submit revised location maps approved by the Revenue Officer concerned, which shall show the following clearly: -

i. All the details within 50 m from the boundary of plot.
ii. The location of the RO plant, STP and the DG sets with coordinates marked.
iii. The location of tents and other utilities.

iv. The location of intake of sea water and discharge of reject (brine) for sea water desalination RO plants, which shall be approved by a national research institute having expertise in similar areas along with their coordinates.

v. The proposed site of the project shall be cleared with identified boundaries within two months and shall obtain approved site plan from the LPCC.

5.2 The location of buildings, effluent treatment plant and other structures shall be as per the approved drawing attached. No change or alteration of the above shall be made without the prior consent of the LPCC.

5.3 All effluent treatment units shall be constructed above ground level/cellar room having adequate space for inspection.

5.4 There shall be easy access to each and every effluent treatment unit.

5.5 Time of Day meter shall be installed exclusively for the effluent treatment and reuse system and shall be maintained properly.

5.6 Water meter shall be fixed to record consumption of water.

5.7 Natural drainage of the area shall be protected.

5.8 Diesel generator of adequate capacity shall be provided as backup power to run the sewage / waste water treatment plant along with all associated pollution control devices.

5.9 No change or alteration or expansions of any one of the units are to be made without the prior permission of the LPCC. Any change in the particular furnished in the application and/or in the identity of the occupier/authorized agent is to be intimated to the Committee forthwith.

5.10 In case of process disturbance/failure of pollution control equipments, the respective units shall be shut down and shall not be operated until the control measures are functional and exceeded within the standard.

5.11 In case of discharge/apprehended discharge of any water/air pollutant or hazardous waste to the nearby environment due to any accident or other unforeseen activity or event, it shall be immediately intimated to the LPCC and the consentee shall make all possible efforts to mitigate/prevent/remediate to contain within the premises.

5.12 In case of usage of ground water, the Project proponent shall obtain NOC from Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) within one month from the date of issue of CTE.

5.13 The project proponent shall comply with the instructions that the LPCC may issue from time to time regarding prevention and control of pollution under Air Act, 1981; Water Act, 1974 and Environment (protection) Act, 1986.

6. CONDITIONS DURING CONSTRUCTION PHASE

6.1 Proper precautionary measures shall be provided during construction phase to minimize disturbance to the ecosystem of the island due to excavation, piling, transportation of materials etc.

6.2 The construction debris and mud discharges etc. from the construction site shall be disposed safely as per Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.

6.3 Sanitation facilities shall be provided to the construction workers.

6.4 Ambient air quality shall not exceed the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

6.5 All operations likely to produce dust or noise shall be carried out with appropriate enclosure.

6.6 Solid waste generated shall be handled and processed as per the provision of the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016.

7. GENERAL CONDITIONS

7.1 At the end of the validity period if the construction is in progress, the same shall be got renewed. If the construction is not started in the consent period, the applicant shall apply afresh for consent to establish.

7.2 The applicant shall comply with the instructions that the LPCC may issue from time to time regarding prevention and control of air, water, land and sound pollution.

7.3 The date of commissioning of the project shall be intimated at least one month in advance to the LPCC.

7.4 Consent to Operate under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 shall be obtained by the occupier before commissioning the project.

7.5 Suitable species of trees shall be planted and maintained within and along the periphery of the premises, forming a green belt to improve the environment.

7.6 Arrangements for rain water harvesting shall be provided and maintained.

7.7 Adequate safety measures shall be provided in accordance with fire safety regulation.

7.8 Water & energy conservation measures shall be adopted. Renewable source of energy namely solar energy shall be utilized.

7.9 Project Proponent shall ensure that the incoming tourists to 'Praveg Atoll's Thinnakara-1' pay the heritage fee prescribed as per the Notification F.No. 5/9/2008-TD dated 1st January, 2009.

7.10 This consent should not be construed as exemption from obtaining necessary NOC/ permission from any other Government agencies.

8. This Consent to establish is issued up to 22/08/2027 with subject to the condition on complying the satisfactory implementation.

9. This is issued with the approval of Chairman; Lakshadweep Pollution Control Committee vide Diary No. 1324 Dated 22.08.2024

DATE: 22 /08/2024

V. S. K. Reddy

(Santosh Kumar Reddy V)
MEMBER SECRETARY
LAKSHADWEEP POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE

To

M/s. Praveg Limited,
18th Floor, Westport,
Sindhu Bhavan Road,
Shilaj, Ahmedabad- 380 058

Copy to:

1. Account Section of LPCC

   Received Consent Fee of:-

Sl No	Amount	UTR No	Bank Name
1	6,00,000/-	NEFT	

2. B.Venkateshwarlu, Manager-Tender, Praveg Limited, 18th Floor, Westport, Sindhu Bhawan Road, Shilaj, Ahmedabad- 380 058 e-Mail: venkateswarlu@praveg.com

3. Guard File.

FILE NO: Praveg/Thinnakara-2/2024-LPCC
Date of issue: 22/08/2024

LAKSHADWEEP POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE

CONSENT TO ESTABLISH

ISSUED UNDER

The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974

The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

As per Application Dated: 01.05.2024,10.07.2024 & 01.08.2024

TO

M/s.Praveg Limited,
18th Floor, Westport,
Sindhu Bhavan Road,
Shilaj, Ahmedabad- 380 058

Consent No: A24UTL00003/Resort/2024
Valid Up to: 22/08/2027

1. GENERAL

1.1 This consent is granted subject to the powers of the Lakshadweep Pollution Control Committee under Water Act, Air Act and Environment (Protection) Act and to withdraw consent, review and make variation in or revoke all or any of the conditions as the Committee deems fit.

1	**VALIDITY**	**22/08/2027**
2	Name and Address of the establishment	M/S. Praveg Limited (M/S Praveg Atoll's, Thinnakara-2), Thinnakara Island UT of Lakshadweep
3	Communication	B.Venkateshwarlu, Manager-Tender, M/s. Praveg Limited, 18th Floor, Westport, Sindhu Bhavan Road, Shilaj, Ahmedabad- 380 058 Tel: +91-9712922627 Fax: e-Mail: venkateswarlu@praveg.com
4	Occupier details	Praveg Limited, 18th Floor, Westport, Sindhu Bhavan Road, Shilaj, Ahmedabad- 380 058 Tel: +91-9712922627 Fax: e-mail: bhumit@praveg.com
5	Local Body	Village (Dweep) Panchayat, Agatti
6	Survey No.	33A/1,32A/1, 30A/1
7	Village	Thinnakara
8	Taluk	Agatti
9	District	LAKSHADWEEP
10	Capital Investment (Rs in Lakhs)	3800 Lakhs
11	Category	Red
12	Annual fee (Rs) Total Fee remitted (Rs)	6,00,000 /- (For 3 years)
13	No. of Rooms	100

2. CONDITIONS AS PER THE WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1974

2.1 Source of water: Reverse Osmosis Plant (sea water based) of capacity 75 KLD - 2 Nos.: The location of intake of sea water and that of discharge of reject (brine) shall be fixed in consultation with a national research institute having expertise in similar areas. The fixed locations shall be marked clearly in the site plan along with their coordinates.

2.2 Water consumption: 85 KLD

2.3 Waste water generation: 60 KLD

2.4 Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) consisting of treatment units having adequate capacity shall be made functional/ arrangements for sewage treatment shall be provided, as per the proposal submitted along with the application before commissioning the establishments. Additional facilities required, if any, to achieve the standards laid down by the LPCC u/s 17(1) (g) of the Water Act shall also be made along with.

2.4.1 STP capacity: 100 KLD

2.4.2 STP Technology: MBBR

2.4.3 The locations of the STPs shall be marked clearly in the site plan along with their coordinates

2.4.4 The STP project proposal shall be modified to accommodate the requirement of peak and off season so that efficient functioning of the STP can be ensured throughout.

2.4.5 Disposal of treated water: Used for flushing, green area and HVAC cooling. The treated water shall be reused for the maximum extent for cistern flushing, vehicle wash, cooling purposes and for gardening.

2.4.6 The project report shall be modified with addition of suitable technology such as ultra-filtration to achieve the reuse standards. Zero liquid discharge policy shall be adopted.

2.4.7 The characteristics of effluent after treatment shall confirm to the following tolerance limits:

Sl. No.	**Characteristics**	**Unit**	**Tolerance Limit (Flushing/gardening/reuse)**
1	pH		5.5 - 9.0
2	BOD	mg/l	< 3
3	Total Suspended Solid (TSS)	mg/l	< 20
4	COD	mg/l	< 50
5	Total Phosphorus	mg/l	1
6	Total Nitrogen	mg/l	< 10
7	Fecal Coliforms	MPN	Upto100
8	Bio assay		90% survival of fish in 100% treated effluent.

2.4.8 Mode of disposal of treated effluent: Treated water will be reused for flushing; cooling tower and balance will be disposed for gardening after achieving above standards.

3. CONDITIONS AS PER THE AIR (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1981

3.1 Adequate air pollution control measures shall be operational at all times during the functioning of the DG sets. Additional facilities required, if any, to achieve the standards laid down by the CPCB shall also be made along with.

Source of Emission	Capacity	Stack Height	Remarks
DG Set	160 KV – Nos. 3+3 (standby power arrangement)	9mtr.	The DG sets should have acoustic enclosures as per CPCB norms. The stack heights should be 9m from ground level. The stack height of the DG sets shall be 3m above the roof of the nearest building if the height of the nearest building is more than 9 m. Emission control measures shall be provided to achieve the prevalent standards. The locations of the DG sets shall be marked clearly in the site plan along with their coordinates. **3 nos. DG sets shall be operated at a time with 3 nos. DG sets as standby power arrangements.**

4. CONDITIONS AS PER THE ENVIRONMENT (PROTECTION) ACT, 1986

4.1 The construction activities shall be carried out strictly in compliance with the provisions of the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules 2000.

4.2 Provide own facility for disposal of garbage including kitchen waste using composting or bio methanation. The compost generated shall be used as manure for gardening and green area.

4.3 STP sludge shall be dried/ dewatered and used as manure for gardening and green area.

4.4 Plastic waste shall be collected and stored separately in designated areas provided with mesh fencing, roof and shall be marked clearly. The collected material shall be handed over to authorized recyclers periodically.

4.5 The project proponent shall devise a system to collect deposit of any plastic bottle, cover etc. brought to the islands and ensure their removal in compliance with Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and amendments thereafter.

4.6 Bio-Medical waste shall be handled, stored and disposed off as per the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016.

4.7 E- waste shall be collected and stored separately in designated areas provided with mesh fencing, roof and shall be marked clearly. The collected material shall be handed over to authorized recyclers periodically.

4.8 E-waste shall be disposed off safely as per the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022

4.9 Used Batteries waste shall be collected and stored separately in designated areas provided with mesh fencing, roof and shall be marked clearly. The collected material shall be handed over to authorized recyclers periodically.

4.10 Used lead acid batteries shall be disposed off as per the Battery Waste Management Rules, 2022.

4.11 Glass waste shall be collected and stored separately in designated areas provided with mesh fencing, roof and shall be marked clearly. The collected material shall be handed over to authorized recyclers periodically.

4.12 Metal waste shall be collected and stored separately in designated areas provided with mesh fencing, roof and shall be marked clearly. The collected material shall be handed over to authorized recyclers periodically.

4.13 Tiles, ceramics etc. waste shall be collected and stored separately in designated areas provided with mesh fencing, roof and shall be marked clearly. The collected material shall be handed over to authorized recyclers periodically.

4.14 Provide own facility for disposal of Sanitary napkins, diapers etc. by installing incinerators of sufficient capacities.

4.15 Waste oil/ used oil shall be collected and stored separately in designated areas provided with mesh fencing, roof and shall be marked clearly. The collected material shall be handed over to authorized recyclers periodically.

4.16 Storage of Diesel fuel: The diesel fuel storage tanks shall be placed on concrete platforms, with dyke wall and roofing, ceramic tile lining, and sand bank shall be provided all around to prevent leakage of oil into the ground. The soaked sand shall be handed over to TSDF periodically.

5. SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

5.1 The project proponent shall submit revised location maps approved by the Revenue Officer concerned, which shall show the following clearly: -

i. All the details within 50 m from the boundary of plot.
ii. The location of the RO plant, STP and the DG sets with coordinates marked.
iii. The location of tents and other utilities.

iv. The location of intake of sea water and discharge of reject (brine) for sea water desalination RO plants, which shall be approved by a national research institute having expertise in similar areas along with their coordinates.

v. The proposed site of the project shall be cleared with identified boundaries within two months and shall obtain approved site plan from the LPCC.

5.2 The location of buildings, effluent treatment plant and other structures shall be as per the approved drawing attached. No change or alteration of the above shall be made without the prior consent of the LPCC.

5.3 All effluent treatment units shall be constructed above ground level/cellar room having adequate space for inspection.

5.4 There shall be easy access to each and every effluent treatment unit.

5.5 Time of Day meter shall be installed exclusively for the effluent treatment and reuse system and shall be maintained properly.

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7.9 Project Proponent shall ensure that the incoming tourists to 'Praveg Atoll's Thinnakara-2' pay the heritage fee prescribed as per the Notification F.No. 5/9/2008-TD dated 1st January, 2009.

7.10 This consent should not be construed as exemption from obtaining necessary NOC/ permission from any other Government agencies.

8. This Consent to establish is issued up to 22/08/2027 with subject to the condition on complying the satisfactory implementation.

9. This is issued with the approval of Chairman; Lakshadweep Pollution Control Committee vide Diary No. 1325 Dated 22.08.2024

DATE: 22 /08/2024

V.S.K.Reddy

(Santosh Kumar Reddy V)
MEMBER SECRETARY
LAKSHADWEEP POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE

To

M/s. Praveg Limited,
18th Floor, Westport,
Sindhu Bhavan Road,
Shilaj, Ahmedabad- 380 058

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3. Guard File.