

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL,
SOUTHERN ZONE, CHENNAI**

O.A.NO.283 OF 2024

IN THE MATTER OF:

N. Malayalathan

...Applicants

Vs.

Puducherry Coastal Zone Management Authority & ors

...Respondents

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Signed at Chennai on this the 6th day of August 2025

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Through,

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MEMO FILED BY RESPONDENTS

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

1. It is most humbly submitted that this memo instant memo, since the Respondent is unable to comply with directions to finalize and implement the CZMP within a specific timeframe. The stay against the public hearings has created a conflicting scenario wherein the Respondent has become unable to comply with directions of the Hon'ble NGT, Principal Bench.
2. A brief timeline of the orders of directing the Respondents to prepare the draft CZMP is provided hereinbelow,
 - a. It is submitted that, National Green Tribunal Order dated 11.04.2022, in O.A. No. 04 of 2013 and Appeal No. 18 of 2017 vide C.H. Balamohan Vs Union of India & Others directed that 'all coastal States/ UTs shall prepare the depiction of high, medium and low erosion stretches along the coastline which is mandatory in the CZMP' prepared as per CRZ Notification, 2019.
 - b. It is submitted that the Hon'ble NGT, Principal Bench vide Original Application 249/2023 vide order dated 08.01.2024, directed the Applicant herein to prepare the Coastal Zone Management Plan. The relevant portion of the aforesaid order is extracted hereinbelow,

“2....

The reply further reveals that the National Coastal Zonal Management Authority (NCZMA) in its 46th meeting dated 01.08.2023 had directed that all

*Coastal States/Union Territories, whose CZMPs/ICRZP are yet to be finalized as per 2019 Notification, must complete the same within two months by 31.10.2023. It has been pointed out by the learned Counsel for respondent no. 14 that apart from the three States and two islands of Union Territories noted above, no other State or Union Territory has formulated the plan till now. The stand of the respondent no. 14 is that by the Notification dated 30.09.2022, the Central Government has delegated its power under Section 23 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to issue direction under Section 5 of the Act to the State Coastal Zone Management Authorities and Union Territory Coastal Zone Management Authorities within their respective jurisdictions with the conditions and limitations which have been provided in the said Notification. Since, inspite of the direction of NCZMA, the CZMP/ICRZP have not formulated the plan. **Hence respondent no. 14 is required to ensure that the plan is prepared by each Coastal Management Authority and Union Territory Coastal Management Authority expeditiously within a time bound period.***

- c. Accordingly, the Respondents had originally prepared draft maps and published it on 10.02.2023. Thereafter, it was notified that public hearings would be conducted on 15.03.2023 for Puducherry and on 21.03.2023 for Karaikal. The public hearing to be conducted on 15.03.2023 for Puducherry was postponed to 18.03.2024 for administrative reasons. Subsequently multiple representations were received and a comprehensive draft was prepared after taking into consideration of all the representations that were received. The draft Coastal Zone Management Plan Map was prepared by the Respondents and uploaded in the website regarding and the public hearing was schedule on 22.05.2024.
- d. The Respondents herein vide communication to MoEF&CC dated 04.06.2024 had stated that the public consultation for Puducherry and Karaikal will be completed by September, 2024.
- e. However, the Applicant herein had filed Original Application 171 of 2024, to quash the draft Coastal Zone Management Plan Map prepared by the Respondents, and uploaded in the website regarding Map No.PY01 to PY03 and PY05 to PY07, alleging that draft CZMP for Puducherry and Karaikal alleging that the CRZ Notification was not complied with. The public hearing was schedule on

22.05.2024. However, by virtue of the order dated 21.05.2025 in Original Application 171 of 2024, the public hearing was postponed to 12.08.2024.

- f. In light of the same, the Applicant was rendered unable to fulfill its undertaking to the Hon'ble NGT, Principal Bench, to complete the public consultation by September 2024, causing non-compliance with the Tribunal's directives in Original Application 249/2023.
 - g. Subsequently, a revised Coastal Zone Management Plan Map was prepared by Applicants, a table of differences and changes made from the previous map was also made available and the public hearings have been scheduled on 06.11.2024 for Puducherry and 07.11.2024 for Karaikal.
 - h. Despite the setbacks, the Applicant diligently prepared a revised CZMP map and scheduled fresh public hearings for 11/06/2024 (Puducherry) and 11/07/2024 (Karaikal), demonstrating its continued commitment to the timely finalization of the CZMP. However, the Original Applicants/Respondent 1 filed OA 283 of 2024 on the eve of the scheduled hearings, seeking to stay the said hearings.
 - i. The Original Applicants/ Respondent 1, while OA 171 of 2024 was pending, filed OA 283 of 2024, the day before the scheduled hearings, to stay the public hearings have been scheduled on 06.11.2024 for Puducherry and 07.11.2024 for Karaikal.
 - j. This Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated 05.11.2024 in OA 171 of 2024, had stayed the public hearing schedule to be held on 06.11.2024 for Puducherry and 07.11.2024 for Karaikal, and the same is continuing till date. It is pertinent to note that many of the objections raised by the Respondent 1 herein are without merit, and a detailed reply addressing these objections has been duly filed before this Hon'ble Tribunal. Moreover, it has also been brought on record that the ground truthing exercise has been conducted by the Applicant herein.
3. It is submitted that the stay on public hearings has made it impossible for the Respondent to meet its commitment to complete public consultations by September 2024, as required by *O.A. No. 249/2023*. This prevents compliance with the Hon'ble NGT's and NCZMA's directives. The delay in finalizing the CZMP hinders efforts to protect Puducherry's delicate coastal environment and the livelihoods of communities

dependent on fishing, tourism, and other coastal resources. The stay has also caused a backlog of projects, halting progress on coastal infrastructure, tourism, waste management, and conservation efforts, which impacts local economies and communities.

4. It is further submitted that the matter pending before the larger bench of the Hon'ble NGT vide OA No. 106/2022(WZ), Vanashakti & Ors. v/s Union of India and others has been adjourned to 11.09.2025. The stay has resulted in a significant backlog of related cases and projects awaiting approval, creating a bottleneck that hampers timely decision-making.
5. It is submitted that if there are any objections to the plan, the same can also be made at the public hearings, and the conduct of public hearings shall not prejudice the Petitioners Only after the public hearings are held, the Respondent herein will be able to prepare including various sheets indicating CRZ classifications, cadastral information, and other relevant details and site specific 1:4000 scale be prepared.
6. The delay in finalizing the CZMP has direct and adverse consequences on the livelihoods of the coastal communities in Puducherry, who depend on fishing, tourism, and other coastal resources for their sustenance. Moreover the Union Territory of Puducherry alone shall be held behind in the preparation of basic CZMP map, based upon the final orders of the Hon'ble NGT vide OA No. 106/2022(WZ), Vanashakti & Ors. v/s Union of Indi.

Thus, in light of the same the Respondent humbly requests to hat the Hon'ble Tribunal to allow compliance with the directives in O.A. No. 249/2023 and permit the Respondent to conduct a public hearing.

Signed at Chennai on this the 6th day of August 2025

Me. Ramaswamy

Through,
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Item Nos. 3 & 4

(Court No. 1)

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
SPECIAL BENCH**

(By Video Conferencing)

Original Application No. 04/2013(SZ)

WITH

Appeal No.18/2017(SZ)

C. H. Balamohan

Applicant

Versus

Union of India and Ors.

Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 11.04.2022

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ADARSH KUMAR GOEL, CHAIRPERSON
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE K. RAMAKRISHNAN, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SUDHIR AGARWAL, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE MS. JUSTICE PUSHPA SATHYANARAYANA, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE DR. SATYAGOPAL KORLAPATI, EXPERT MEMBER
HON'BLE PROF. A SENTHIL VEL, EXPERT MEMBER**

O.A. No. 04/2013(SZ)

For Applicant(s): Mr. A. Yogeshwaran, Advocate

For Respondent(s): Mr. G.M. Syed Nurullah Sheriff, Advocate for R1 & R5.
Dr. D. Shanmuganathan, Advocate for R6 to R8.
Mr. V. Balamurugan and Mr. Alex, Advocates for R9, R10, R12,
R20.
M/s. Suvitha, Advocate for R13.
Mrs. Madhuri Donti Reddy, Advocate for R16.
Mrs. V.K. Rema Smrithi, Advocate for R17.

Appeal No. 18/2017(SZ)

For Appellant(s): Mr. A. Yogeshwaran, Advocate

For Respondent(s): Mr. G.M. Syed Nurullah Sheriff, Advocate for R1 & R2.
Dr. D. Shanmuganathan, Advocate for R3.

ORDER

1. This order will deal with O.A. No. 04/2013(SZ) and Appeal No. 18/2017(SZ) as the both matters involve common issue of protection of stretches of coastal line affected by the human induced erosion caused by hard structures.

Introductory

2. O.A. No. 04/2013(SZ) was filed on 17.01.2013 raising the grievance of destruction of Puducherry and Tamil Nadu Coastal Environment due to construction of hard structures causing continuous erosion of the coast. It is submitted that not only the stretch in question but most parts of Indian Coastline - both on the East and West Coasts are under the influence of the Littoral Drift.

3. Appeal No. 18/2017(SZ) has been preferred against CRZ Clearance dated 06.10.2016 granted by the SEIAA, Tamil Nadu for proposed construction of series of 19 Groynes from Ennore to Ernavoorkuppam in Madhavaram Tuluk of Tiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu, by the Public Works Department (WRD). **The clearance has been granted subject to orders of this Tribunal in OA04/2013.** The said appeal was filed on 28.2.2017 and was admitted for consideration on 10.03.2017. To appreciate the issue involve, we may refer to some of the averments in the O.A.

Main contentions of the Applicant/Appellant

4. According to the applicant there is large scale human induced erosion and destruction. The Littoral Drift varies from one coastal compartment (or sediment cell) to another. Within each of these coastal compartments, the undisturbed coastal environment and habitat is usually in a state of equilibrium. For such a state of equilibrium to exist within a coastal compartment, the "sedimentary budget" within a compartment needs to be maintained. The sedimentary budget is something that has been arrived at and is determined by the prevailing natural phenomena along a particular coast. Just like the water level in

a river is maintained and determined by the "water budget" of its catchment area, similarly the "sediment budget" of the "river of sand" along the coast is determined by the related factors within its sediment cell.

5. When the "sedimentary budget" within a coastal compartment is disturbed and upset, i.e. when the natural movement of sand is disturbed and interrupted for example by man-made coastal structures, a cascading effect takes place along the shores of a given sediment cell. When a coastal structure is erected in the path of the freely moving sand along the coast, the structures prevent the natural flow of sand in the same manner as a dam across the path of river interrupts the flow of water. In such an instance one part of the coast gets an excess of sand and the other side on the down-drift is starved of sediment. The side that is starved of sediment starts and keeps eroding as long as fresh input of sand is not provided.

6. Because coastal compartments and sediment cells are large, often larger than artificial boundaries such as politically determined state boundaries, one sediment cell may overlap two neighboring states. This is particularly true along the East coast of India, where for instance stretches of coastline of the States of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry are part of the same coastal compartment and sediment cell. This is particularly relevant in the case of Puducherry as its territory is fragmented and surrounded by the territories of Tamil Nadu. Thus, if the sediment budget within a coastal compartment that is shared by two states is upset, the impact of such interference will be felt across states.

7. The environmental destruction caused by the construction of hard structures on the coastline which negatively affect the coastal

processes, the environment and the communities is a problem that is not confined to either the Union Territory of Puducherry, or to the State of Tamil Nadu. Rather, it is a situation in which the negligence and/or mismanagement of one government causes destruction both within its own jurisdiction and within the neighboring jurisdiction. Because **the damaging effects of these hard structures transcend state and union territory boundaries**, responsibility for preventing such damage rests equally with the Union Government of India, as well as with the governments of the Union Territory of Puducherry and Tamil Nadu.

8. The Puducherry Region of the Union Territory of Puducherry and large parts of the Tamil Nadu coastline, are situated on the east coast of India which has a sandy coastline and is therefore vulnerable to human-induced change and is thus ecologically sensitive and fragile. The coastal geomorphology and related ecosystems play a large and vital role in the economic development of the region, providing a large number of functions and services, from sustaining ecology, traditional fishing communities to attracting visitors to Puducherry's tourism industry. The severe and rapidly worsening coastal erosion is damaging the subsistence based, sustainable and lucrative sectors of the local economy making the affected region increasingly ecologically, socially and economically vulnerable.

9. Over the past two decades, Puducherry has suffered large scale coastal erosion induced by imprudent, ad hoc and unscientific construction of hard structures on the coast which have a constant, negative impact which is felt and aggravated with every single day that goes by. This problem of human-induced coastal erosion has not been addressed by the Government of Puducherry. Instead, the coastal

management measures adopted so far have only transferred and aggravated the problem of erosion down the coast to the neighbouring state of Tamil Nadu which has been facing the same ever-increasing problems of human-induced coastal erosion since over a decade.

10. The problem of large scale and rapid coastal erosion in Puducherry started in and around 1986 with the construction of an artificial harbour in Ariyankuppam estuary, situated 1.5 km to the south of the Puducherry town. The harbour was meant to provide an artificial channel from the open sea into the Ariyankuppam estuary to provide a safe entrance for barges and other sea-going crafts. The Harbour was finally commissioned in 1993.

11. To keep the mouth of the harbour open to the sea, two breakwaters were constructed to the south and north of the harbour mouth, at either side of the Ariyankuppam estuary. As a result, the northward flow of sediment along the coast was blocked at the southern breakwater, starving the coast to the north of the harbour of sand and causing severe erosion of the coast. The construction of breakwaters in the Puducherry harbour thus commenced the process of coastal erosion and, as a consequence, several kilometres of beach in Puducherry Town has been completely lost.

12. The process of massive erosion caused by the harbour construction was not unexpected. To the contrary, it was expressly anticipated by the studies and recommendations by Centre for Water, Power and Resource Studies ("CWPRS") and Consulting Engineering Services Private Limited ("CES"), which advised the Government of Puducherry while the project was still in the planning stage. Those studies accurately predicted that the breakwaters at the harbour

entrance could cause massive erosion to the north of the harbour, as the structure would block the natural, incessant migration of sand. The studies further predicted that sand would accumulate to the south of the breakwater and the harbour entrance would silt up due to littoral drift. The consultants warned that constant maintenance and dredging was required to clear the harbour mouth, to keep it open. The studies recommended that sand dredged from harbour mouth must be used for sand nourishment to the beaches north of the harbor in order to mitigate the negative impacts caused by the blockage of sand by the harbor breakwaters. The consultants further concluded that continuous sand by-passing -whereby sand blocked and accumulating at the southern breakwater would be mechanically transferred across the harbor mouth and allow it to resume its northward flow up the coast - was required to prevent and mitigate erosion of the coastline north of the harbour, where the town of Puducherry Town as well as several fishing hamlets are situated. An elaborate system of mechanical sand by-passing with dredgers to pump sand from the south side of the harbour to the north side, was therefore adopted when the port was constructed in order to mitigate the negative impacts of coastal erosion.

13. The planned process and system for mitigation which consisted of mechanical sand by-passing and beach nourishment was never efficiently operated by the Government of Puducherry as the system was never fully or properly implemented. Since 1993, when the Ariyankuppam harbour was formally commissioned and became fully operational, it is estimated that out of the total amount of maintenance dredging to be undertaken by the Government of Puducherry, less than about 25% of the total required volume of sand has been dredged till now. However, less than that (it is estimated about 50%) was used to

nourish the beaches as the dredged sand was instead wrongfully either used for land reclamation, disposed of into the deep sea or pilfered by illegal sand miners. As a consequence, the massive human-induced erosion predicted by CWPRS and CES occurred precisely as they said it would, completely wiping-out 10 kilometres of beautiful and important sandy beach along the historic promenade of Puducherry town, the fishing hamlets of Kuruchikuppam, Vaithikuppam, Solai Nagar in Puducherry and the fishing hamlets of Soudanikuppam, Nadu Kuppam, Thandirayan Kuppam and Chinnamudaliarchavadi Kuppam in Tamil Nadu. Other coastal communities further to the north are also witnessing the shrinking of their beaches as the human-induced erosion threateningly moves northwards.

14. In 2002, long after the beach in Puducherry town had disappeared, following several representations made by members of the civil society as well as by experts, the Government of Puducherry instituted a program of sand by-passing and artificial beach nourishment, using sediment dredged from the harbour to provide northward flowing sand. Within a short period of time, small areas of beach began to re-form adjacent to the town. However, unfortunately this program was not sustained and the new areas of beach quickly disappeared when artificial beach nourishment ended.

15. The massive erosion process unleashed by construction of the harbour did not stop with the evisceration of the sand beach. Without the presence of the beach and its corresponding off-shore sand bar, the waves which once formed some distance from shore and broke gently on the slope of the beach now crashed directly onto the once-dry land. Goubert Avenue, more commonly known in Puducherry as "Beach

Road", which runs for 1.5 kilometres along the shore where the sandy beach used to stretch, was threatened as the land beneath it was undermined by the ongoing erosion. Because of scouring of sand below the promenade, the road started to crack and crumble and had to be entirely re-laid.

16. With the natural flow of sand blocked at the harbour and the system of sand bypass neglected, the erosion which eliminated the beach now threatened the very heart of Puducherry town, including the very government offices, the Chief Secretariat, in which the decision to build the ill-considered harbour was originally taken. Instead of activating the sand by-passing system to mitigate the erosion and nourish the beaches as originally intended, the government of Puducherry chose to create a rip-rap seawall along Beach road, dumping crores of tonnes of massive rocks, trucked-in from quarries in Tamil Nadu to "defend" the town against further erosion.

17. In August 2001, a Preliminary Report Submitted by NOIT-IIT to the Govt. of Puducherry proposed the construction of groynes along the coast of the Puducherry Town. This proposal was opposed by members of civil society groups as it was deemed to be detrimental to the coastal environment. A second opinion on the proposed project was sought by the Government. This proposal was subsequently shelved and thankfully never saw the light of day.

18. A groyne is an impermeable wall extending perpendicularly from land into the sea. Along the Puducherry coast the objective of a groyne is to capture the northward-moving sand along the southern side of the groyne. Indeed, tiny scalloped beaches have formed along the massive groynes; but these small gains have come at an enormous cost. Just as

the breakwater at the harbour trapped sand to the south and caused massive erosion to the north, the groynes rapidly accelerated the northward process of coastal erosion.

19. Clearly, groynes were faulty as a solution as they would only succeed in moving erosion northwards and were no substitute for beach nourishment. Several groups were opposed to this wasteful and environmentally unsustainable exercise and sought scientific opinion to buttress what was clearly common sense. In October 2001 DELFT TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY in their expert opinion to INTACH, Pondicherry on NIOT's proposal stated that the NIOT's proposal did not prevent structural erosion in the area north of the groyne field nor did it take away the causes of siltation of the harbour entrance. The University further suggested that more studies were needed to be undertaken, an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan had to be prepared and alternative solutions such as sand bypassing and beach nourishment to mitigate the coastal problems was to be explored. Although all of this information and suggestions were shared with concerned Government authorities no suitable action was taken.

20. In April 2002, a civic group called Citizens Forum of Pondicherry also raised objections to this proposal. The construction of groynes was opposed as the groynes would merely transfer the erosion northwards and not solve the root cause of the problem, the disruption of the littoral drift by the harbour. They instead suggested that detailed studies should be undertaken which included the redesigning of the harbour entrance. They also objected to the NIOT/IIT's concept of conducting trials in the Ocean at the detriment of the environment. Heeding to all

this criticism, the Government of Pondicherry sought a second opinion from Danish Hydraulics Institute (hereinafter referred to as "DHI").

21. Subsequently on October 2002, a Coastal Erosion Study was conducted by Study Group CF01 of DHI and they concluded as follows:

- Sand by-passing is the best solution.
- Construction of groynes is not a favorable solution.

The Study Group also recommended that:

- Viability of the harbour project was to be investigated.
- Preparation of an ICZMP.
- Dredging and by-pass were to be monitored closely.

DHI proposed to:

- Conduct site visit and review data.
- Assess annual sediment balance.
- Conduct preliminary design of Port entrance.
- Optimize port entrance layout.
- Prepare design for shoreline management scheme.
- Prepare guidelines for dredging and re-nourishment.

22. However, no suitable action was taken. Between 2002 and 2003, the Government of Puducherry constructed 6 kilometres of seawall along the Puducherry coast, at a cost of several crores of rupees. The decision to abandon the planned and existing mitigating measures of sand by-passing and beach nourishment in favour of seawalls were undertaken without conducting any detailed, comprehensive studies and were therefore undertaken on a purely ad hoc, arbitrary and unscientific manner. The construction of seawalls was undertaken in total disregard of the observation and recommendations made by Dr. Z.S. Tarapore and Dr. Vaidyarannan both erstwhile Directors of the CWPRS which were fully familiar with the design of the Puducherry harbor and Ariaynkuppam.

23. On 21 February 2003, Mr. P.P. Vaidyaraman, retired director of CWPRS, who was part of the design team of the Puducherry harbor at Ariyankuppam wrote to the GoP following his visit to Puducherry shortly after sand by-passing and beach nourishment had been undertaken at the Puducherry harbor. Mr. Vaidyaraman was not only extremely pleased with the results of beach nourishment, but also made several suggestions for the continuation of sand by-passing and beach nourishment which he stated should be replicated at several of the other Indian ports as well. However, few of his suggestions were implemented.

24. While the "hard structure" of the seawall has had the limited superficial effect of keeping the erosion from penetrating onto Beach Road, it accelerated two other erosion processes. First, the surf which now crashed against the hard barrier of the seawall carved-out and scoured the sea floor that was once safely beneath the sand beach. This would come to have dire effects on the quality of the drinking water in Puducherry, creating a short path for saline intrusion into the town's aquifers. It would also prevent any future beach from forming along that stretch of coast because the sea floor was now too deep and unstable to retain migrating sand, even if it had been allowed to flow as nature had intended.

25. The second erosion process accelerated by the seawall was to the north of the construction. At the end of the hard structure, the long shore currents form a powerful eddy, scooping-out the "unprotected" land in deep pockets of erosion. Thus began a vicious cycle of erosion and defense, more-erosion and more defenses. As the seawall transferred and spread the problem of erosion northward up the coast,

more and more beach was lost, more village land fell into the sea, and the disaster migrated further-and-further. Puducherry's coastal erosion problem had now become Tamil Nadu's problem as well.

26. In 2003 Tamil Nadu PWD initiated its own "hard structure" protection measures, in response to the erosion to its fishing villages caused by the hard structures built by its southern neighbor. Seawalls were built in Nadukuppam, then in Sothanaikuppam during 2005-2006, as the coastal erosion was forced northward. Today, these seawalls extend all the way to Kottakuppam and Chinnamudalaiyar Chavadi and Tamil Nadu is passing the problem back to Puducherry, as the erosion now reaches the Union Territory enclave at Pillaichavadi and beyond.

27. The fishing villages along the coast to the north of Puducherry town lost more than just beach and village land as the erosional process crept northward. They also lost their industry. As the seawall lengthened, fishermen could no longer launch their traditional skiffs and catamarans. The beaches from which they launched their boats into the sea and landed their catch back on land were gone. It is impossible to launch from the steep seawall, which has waves crashing hard against it. The loss of the beach space has also affected the livelihoods of the fishing communities in several other ways as the beaches are also used to dry fish, repair nets and carry out several other related activities. Fishing communities complained to the Government of Puducherry that without beaches to fish from, their livelihoods were lost.

28. In 2004, Dr. Z.S. Tarapore, retired director of CWPRS, who was part of the design team of the Puducherry harbor at Ariyankuppam wrote to the GoP following his visit to Puducherry and warned the GoP against construction of groynes. He warned that the construction of groynes was a "dangerous proposition" since the groynes would only transfer the problem of erosion further down drift, where there were heavily populated areas. Among other things he suggested to undertake "a massive nourishment programme" to control the problem of erosion to the north of the harbor. During the same time, in his address to the 6th CPDAC (Coastal Protection & Development Advisory Committee of the Central Water Commission), in the year 2004, the problem of erosion was discussed and it suggested that groynes and seawalls were not the answer. The erstwhile Chief Secretary of Puducherry advocated that "cost-effective and environment friendly technologies" should be adopted to address the on-going problem of erosion. During the 10th CPDAC meeting it was once again emphasized that "coastal protection works and the coastal zone management should go together since one had impact on the other. Also, the States should not think only of the sea walls as a protection measure to protect the shoreline but also adopt other new technologies which preserve the beaches and ecology as well."

29. In 2004, the Tsunami struck the East coast of India. The coastal populations of the Puducherry region did not suffer much damage as most of the inhabited areas were located in areas that were in significantly elevated from the level of the sea. However, with an abundance of funds flowing into the Government's coffers, as a knee-jerk reaction and a populist measure, large amounts of money were

spent to enlarge the seawalls along the Puducherry coast instead of spending those funds on the much required and planned beach nourishment that would have restored the beaches and protected the Puducherry town and coastal villages more effectively against any future Tsunamis.

30. In spite of expert views on the dangers of constructing groynes and the necessity of conducting detailed studies off the coast, the PWD drew a fresh proposal to construct groynes along the Pondicherry coastline. In November 2006, a 50 m long groyne was constructed just adjacent and north of the New Pier. From enquiries it was learnt that this groyne was built without any environmental clearance and its construction was abruptly halted upon enquiries.

31. Notwithstanding the severe erosion along the coasts of Puducherry, the Government of Puducherry did not resume the dredging and sand bypass operations that might restore some portion of beach to its coastline. Instead, under pressure from fishing villages to artificially recreate sandy beaches from which to fish, both the Government of Puducherry and the Government of Tamil Nadu began building groynes at intervals along the coast in 2005.

32. In April 2007, the Government of Tamil Nadu constructed two large groynes at Thandirayankuppam. The southern groyne is 100 m long and the northern groyne is 170 m long. These groynes triggered severe erosion of the coastline to the north. About 70 m wide beach was lost in the same year to the north of the groyne. Since the construction of these groynes, about 2.5 acres of beach has been lost severely affecting the villages of Chinnamudaliarchavadikuppam and Bommayarpalayam.

The village of Chinnamudaliarchavadikuppam lost several homes as a result of the human-induced erosion. Several other private and public properties have also been damaged.

33. On 20th July 2007, members of civil society groups met the officials of PWD & Port Secretary, Mr. Anbarasu and discussed the urgency for the Pondicherry Government to resume dredging and sand nourishment activities at Pondicherry Harbour entrance. When queried about the status of the proposed construction of groynes, Mr. Anbarasu stated that there was no definite proposal and he was seriously considering dredging and sand nourishment.

34. In July and August of 2007, elected representatives from the seven fishing villages of Anichankuppam, Chinnamudalyarchavady, Koonimedu, Mudhaliarkuppam, Nadukuppam, Notchikuppam and Pudhukuppam, which are located in the Kottakupam and Marakanam Blocks of the Villupuram District wrote to the Hon'ble Chief Ministers of Puducherry and Tamil Nadu and also submitted resolutions to inform them about their plight caused by the human induced erosion of the coast and also demanded that the beaches in front of their villages be restored so that they may pursue their livelihoods. Being located to the north of Puducherry and seeing the human induced erosion spread towards their beaches they were understandably deeply concerned about the future of their coastal environment and their livelihoods that depended on it. However, no action was taken to fulfill their demands and needs.

35. Following public outcry by several environment groups the construction of other groynes that were also planned was stopped. On

Nov. 3rd 2007 a public consultation meet was held in Auroville between Government officials of Puducherry, Tamil Nadu in the presence of experts (Governmental and Nongovernmental) and civil society groups. The following solutions and measures were unanimously agreed upon and proposed:

Immediate —

- a. Activate sand by-passing system for nourishment and restoration of beach immediately north of Puducherry harbor.
- b. Undertake model studies urgently to arrive at the best method of restoring the eroding beaches of Puducherry and Tamil Nadu. Study the impact of groyne fields with and without artificial nourishment, before embarking on new measures
- c. Remodel the harbour entrance for maximizing natural sand by-passing:
 - i. Initially for the existing fishing harbour
 - ii. Later for proposed deep water commercial harbour

Long Term:

- d. Restoration to include artificial nourishment, as universally accepted
- e. Investigate off-shore sand deposits for nourishment
- f. Identify suitable sand nourishment equipment to operate in wave environment

Administrative:

- g. Coastal Zone Management Authorities (CZMA) of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry to coordinate and take up the issue of coastal erosion jointly

h. Initiate Puducherry component of Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan (ICZMP), in conjunction with Tamil Nadu's ICZMP.

i. Funds to be provided for modeling and hydrographic survey

36. On 7th December 2007, Mr. C.V. Shankar, IAS, Officer on Special Duty (RR) & Project Director (ETRP & TEAP), GoTN who had attended the consultation meet on 3rd Nov. 2007 wrote to the GoP with regards to proposed construction of groyne filed from Kuruchikuppam to Solai Nagar. He requests that this should be undertaken only after the preparation of a comprehensive plan for the coastline, that is sustainable, livelihood sensitive and eco-friendly.

37. On 26th December 2007, the Pondicherry Government inaugurated Capital Dredging, to be taken up at Harbour Entrance. However, when the capital dredging operations began it was shockingly and disappointingly learnt that the dredged sand was being disposed of in deep waters, off shore outside the littoral zone and not used for beach nourishment. Ironically, during the inauguration of capital dredging operations that was held with much fanfare at the New Pier premises, large banners publicizing Beach Nourishment were displayed in spite of the fact that no beach nourishment was being undertaken.

38. On 27th December 2007, members of civil society held meetings with the Port Director of Pondicherry and expressed disappointment that the sand dredged from the harbour entrance was being dumped into the deep waters instead of being used for beach nourishment. Members of civil society met the officials of Pondicherry port and the

Secretary, PWD on 28th December 2007 on the issue of sand nourishment not being undertaken. The officials promised to look into the issue but however on 1st January 2008 the construction of groyne at Kuruchikuppam was resumed without any environmental clearance.

39. In January 2008, representations were made to the Secretary, MoEF about the on-going problem of human-induced erosion along the Pondicherry-Tamil Nadu coastline. The Secretary wrote to the GoP asking them to discuss matters of erosion with GoTN in order to find a viable solution and save the beaches. In total disregard of the observations, recommendation and conclusions of the Nov. 2007 meet, the Govt. of Puducherry initiated a project of construction of groynes along the coast of Kuruchikuppam and Solai Nagar. With construction of groynes continuing to damage the coastline, Jesuratinam, convenor of Coastal Action Network from Nagapattinam filed a writ petition in the High Court at Chennai (W.P. No.1452 of 2008) seeking a Writ of Mandamus, directing the Government of Puducherry (a) to forbear from constructing groyne fields in the coastal region of Puducherry, (b) to conduct appropriate scientific studies for development of a sustainable and comprehensive coastal management plan for the restoration of the Puducherry/Tamil Nadu coastline, and (c) to frame a suitable scheme to ensure that the natural movement of sand is restored so that the coastal areas of Puducherry and Tamil Nadu are protected from erosion. The Government of Tamil Nadu was also a respondent to that petition.

40. This writ petition was disposed on 13 February 2008, after the learned pleader for Government of Puducherry declared in open court

that the activity of construction of groyne field would not be undertaken without the prior permission from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Government of India. On this representation by the Government of Puducherry, the High Court dismissed the petition and made no orders with respect to the incidental and ancillary prayers. However, contrary to the undertaking given in Court, construction has begun without obtaining environmental clearance, causing grave irreversible damage.

41. Following the above writ petition, the MoEF constituted a three member committee to visit the Puducherry site proposed for groyne construction. The Committee visited Puducherry on 11th and 12th June 2008 and subsequently reported that as a long-term measure, the GoP should seriously consider sand by-passing of the required amount of sand as this was likely to mitigate the problem of erosion. The committee also suggested that a study covering both Puducherry and adjacent Tamil Nadu coast should be undertaken by a reputed organization. Neither of these have been implemented so far.

42. At the national level, coastal erosion has also been become an increasingly pressing issue with every coastal state facing some form of coastal erosion or the other.

43. In April 2009 the Asian Development Bank prepared a report for itself and the Government of India for India's sustainable coastal protection and management. In this report, the following significant points are made:

Change of philosophy:

"The change to sustainable and soft engineering measures for protection needs to be supported by an effective institutional framework including the Government at different levels, communities and also the private sector. To achieve the necessary levels of support requires a shift in Government policy with a clear mandate for the concerned organizations. A key technical issue is the diagnosis and identification of appropriate solutions for coastal protection works. The projects presently being implemented in the states are based almost entirely on the continued expansion and rehabilitation of rock protection works. This type of development is and will continue to have very serious environmental and social implications. There is a need to completely reshape the approach and philosophy to planning, design and implementation of coastal erosion works. Soft solutions for erosion control are now well developed and are already beginning to be implemented in India. There is need to help and guide a well-planned and programmed transition process as well as ensure the planning and designs for the proposed investment program meet the highest standard of environmentally and socially appropriate solutions. There is also a need to identify and address the causes of erosion, frequently these are manmade and the most appropriate solution is to address the cause rather than the effect. This requires an integrated and coordinated approach to the planning and development of all coastal infrastructure and shoreline uses."

Sector assessment:

"The coastal protection strategy in India is synonymous with a prime objective to protect the land; the concept of protecting the beach and the environment are relatively new concepts; coastal protection is not perceived within the wider context of the economic development of the coastline. The most frequently applied methods for coastal protection have been through the use of hard structures such as seawalls or groynes. Despite many failures and environmental damage seawalls and groynes have continued to be constructed which in many cases has simply shifted the problem to neighboring coastal areas or left the real problem to be solved by future generations. As the pressure on the coastal zone due to human-induced activities as well as relative sea level rise keeps expanding, there is an urgent need to find sustainable solutions for coastal protection."

"There is a general awareness of the impacts of hard structures. Rock wall comes easily and soft solutions are largely untried and the technologies are not well understood. The continued use of hard technologies for coastal protection are being questioned by decision makers and there is now a widespread interest and realization of a need to change to softer and appropriate solutions. The move to softer solutions although an easy and acceptable solution in principle but in practice requires significant behavioral changes by all those involved. The transition from hard to soft structures will require an integrated program of awareness, training, capacity building and other support initiatives."

"Presently measures to manage coastal erosion have generally been designed as a local emergency measure rather than sustainable and economically beneficial perspective. The most frequently applied protection methods are hard structures such as seawalls or groynes. Such interventions provide only land protection, and do not address the root cause of the problem; in many cases the protection structures actually accelerate erosion resulting in major losses of the beach."

Institutional arrangements:

"Central Water Commission (CWC), the technical arm of MoWR is the apex agency for shoreline protection / coastal erosion works in the country. CWC implements coastal protection works through two Directorates viz. the Coastal Erosion Directorate (CED) and the Beach Erosion Directorate (BED). The activities of the two directorates are not well coordinated and lateral communication between the two peer bodies is virtually non-existent. The apparent lack of an integrated approach to coastal erosion problems stems from this structural imbalance."

Policy:

"A major weakness in the current sector orientated sector development is the difficulty of addressing the processes and impacts of one sector on another. A prime cause of erosion is the interaction of coastal infrastructure on the natural coastal processes. To help this horizontal coordination is proposed to establish the CWC and the State Executing Agencies (SEA) as the lead group at National and State levels to coordinate coastal infrastructure activities. At National level the leading

organization should be the CWC. The CWC remit is presently restricted to erosion control but there is a key requirement for the coastal erosion directorate to take on a wider coordination role of all coastal infrastructure works including erosion control, ports and harbors, dredging etc. At the State Level it is proposed to establish a Coastal Infrastructure Management Unit (CIMU) within the State Executing Agencies. This unit would be given a mandate to coordinate all coastal infrastructure programs.

"There is requirement for a policy document to support the process of shoreline management planning. The policy document for shoreline management planning should include:

- (i) Charging the Coastal District Authorities to prepare Shoreline Management Plans (in coordination with the State Executing Agencies and agencies) over an agreed period. The shoreline plans would be advisory and non-statutory. The plans would be participative involving the stakeholders and local level stakeholders in the primary planning, as well as lateral involvement of different government departments / sector agencies.
- (ii) Increasing the mandates of the SEA and the CWC to take on a lead coordination role in the overall coastal management specifically to coordinate and guide the development and management of all coastal infrastructure.
- (iii) Ensuring that all shoreline developments and interventions are properly studied and subject rigorous technical analysis including numerical modeling. Projects should be supported by environmental assessments."

44. In June 2009 an expert committee of the MoEF published the report "Final Frontier - Agenda to protect the ecosystem and habitat of India's coast for conservation and livelihood security." In this report the committee noted that currently, the shoreline of the country is undergoing a major change because of a large number of port and harbor projects. These projects involve large quantities of dredging, shore protection works, breakwaters, and reclamation. Experts are unanimous that each structure would impact the shoreline-particularly the beach formation. Already, many of these infrastructure projects have caused significant shoreline changes-like in Ennore, Puducherry, Alibag, Digha and Dahej. It is also observed that the shoreline is being impacted adversely by mining projects and by interventions like the building of shore-protection structures like groynes. The Committee was of the view that these developments have all led to serious threats to the coast, as especially beaches face severe erosion and shorelines are visibly changing. Given that the Central and state governments propose to construct several ports and harbours all along the shore in the coming years, these projects could have irreversible adverse impacts on the coast. The Committee recommended the following:

“The government must immediately study the cumulative impacts of the individual projects on the coastline, pending which there should be a moratorium on expansion of existing ports and initiation of new projects.”

45. Subsequently, in 2009 the MoEF assigned to the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) to conduct a study for identifying the coastal stretches with regard to human-induced erosion/accretion caused by construction of shore protection measures and breakwaters of ports. Based on the discussions held with MoES, the study was initiated in

two phases namely - (a) phase-I to submit a report based on existing data/information by 15 th October, 2009; (b) phase - II of the study involves micro level analysis that would be carried out for the entire country for the purpose of examining shoreline changes due to existing projects and identify suitable sites for development.

46. In October 2009, ICMAM and INCOIS, MoES, submitted a joint report to the MoEF in which they stated that:

"Coastal structures constructed for port operations and coastal protections works interfere with the littoral transport are found the most common cause of coastal erosion."

"A groyne just shifts the erosion problem to the downstream area.: The more efficient the groyne field is in protecting the shoreline within the groyne field, the more lee side erosion will be experienced downstream."

"When a breakwater is built on the shoreline it interferes with the littoral drift budget and the results are sedimentation and shoreline impact. Like a groyne, the breakwater acts as a blockage of the littoral transport, whereby it causes trapping of sand on the upstream side in the form of an accumulating sand file, and the possible bypass causes sedimentation in the entrance. The sedimentation requires maintenance dredging and deposition of the dredged sand. The result is a deficit in the littoral drift budget which causes lee side erosion along the adjacent shoreline."

"The major interventions which lead to morphological impact are listed as:

Coastal structures of any kind, which by their occupation directly impact the transport processes and thereby the coastal morphology. Such structures are typically the Ports and marinas, active coastal protection structures (groynes, breakwaters and all other structures occupying part of the foreshore and/or the shoreface), passive coastal protection structures (revetments, seawalls etc. which fix the coastline), reclamations and dikes, inlet jetties at tidal inlets and sea works at river mouths, embankments for bridges /runways, intake / outlet structures crossing the littoral zone."

The report also stated that about 23% or as much as 1248 km of shoreline along the Indian main land is affected by various degree of erosion varying from minor, moderate to severe.

47. In May 2010, the Department of Science, Technology and Environment (DSTE) and the Puducherry Coastal Zone Management Authority (PCZMA) of the Government of Puducherry held a consultation meeting on "Restoration and Protection of Puducherry Coastline" which was attended by various Government Departments, experts from the National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Anna University, members of the Auroville Foundation and of civil society. As reported in the Minutes of the Meeting "There was a consensus among the participants on the need to protect and nourish the coast of Puducherry and the adjoining areas by adopting site specific coastal protection and restoration techniques after carrying out scientific studies and in consultation with all stakeholders including fishermen community." However, no concrete measures have been implemented to date.

48. A May 2010 document of the CWPRS states that of the various methods used for protection of the coast such as seawalls, revetments, bunds, groynes, offshore breakwaters, etc., the nourishment beach is the best method that should be used for shore protection. However, due to other considerations beach nourishment is still seldom used. Later in the same year, the Indian Journal of Geo-Marine Sciences publishes a paper on coastal erosion and mitigation methods. The author of that study concludes "The recent trends in coastal erosion mitigation is shifting towards soft, innovative, and pro-active methods, since the hard methods have their own repercussions on coastal land and beaches such as down-drift erosion, high cost, poor aesthetics etc. Hard structures such as seawalls and revetments, stop erosion of coastal lands, but refocus the erosion onto the beach. A number of soft methods are available now for erosion mitigation and are being used popularly all over the world. They are very eco-friendly, cheap and construction-friendly too. They may be necessarily adopted on a larger scale in the future erosion mitigation projects, and choice of the particular solution depending upon the local hydrodynamics and site conditions."

49. In October 2010, the PWD, GoP had commenced a Sea Wall project along the coast of Chinnakalapet Village, Puducherry without obtaining prior clearance under the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991. The site was inspected by members of the Puducherry Coastal Zone Management Authority and direction was issued on 13.10.2010 to the Chief Engineer, PWD under Section 5 of Environment Protection Act, 1986 to stop the sea wall construction immediately and submit necessary application to PCZMA for obtaining the Coastal Regulation

Zone Clearance. PWD has complied and stopped the work. No further work has taken place since then.

50. In the month of November 2010 an official of the MoEF from the Southern Regional Office at Bangalore assessed the state of the coast of Puducherry in relation to the development of fishing harbor at Murthykuppam as it was being opposed by civil society groups. In this report it was observed that "For the old fishing harbor, it was informed that even though, on some earlier occasions, some of the concerned authorities have attempted to address the problem of coastal erosion, the measures taken for the old harbour remains inadequate and not comprehensive since the attempts made were too small and were on piecemeal basis, thus the efforts are not successful in controlling the erosion problems. In the new fishing harbor also a similar situation is arising. Now it is high time for the Government of Puducherry to prepare and launch a detailed implementation plan after due consultations with experts and by integrating all the concerned departments & stake holders for properly managing the coastline and to solve the issues arising out of developments which are taking place in the coast line of Puducherry and adjoining Tamil Nadu."

51. In the month of December 2010, the Project Implementation Agency for the Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (PIA, ETRP) of the GoP issued a Tender for "Maintenance Dredging Works at Ariyankuppam River and the Sea Mouth for Puducherry Fishing Harbour" as part of the reconstruction and modernization of fishing harbor at Puducherry. The related maintenance dredging operations began in 2011 and are still continuing to date. However, while the dredging contractor is required to dispose the dredged material in the

ocean, the dredged material was instead dumped on the land and within the harbor limits. The dredged sand, estimated to be amounting to about 1,50,000 cubic meters is still lying on the land instead of being returned to the littoral drift. This subtraction of coastal sediment from the sedimentary budget of the Puducherry-Tamil Nadu coastal compartment and sediment cell is resulting in erosion of the coastline. Several representations to put the sand back into the sea to nourish the beaches have been made but no action has been taken till date.

52. In January 2011 the Puducherry PWD issued an Expression of Interest (EOI) for erosion control and reclamation of Puducherry beach with "soft solutions" such as geo tubes, clearly stating that all conventional "hard" measures such as "boulders, tetrapods, etc.," were excluded from the chosen solutions, as deemed harmful for the coastal environment. Additionally, it is stated that the proposed solution should have a short-term and long term perspective plan to ensure better coastal environment. Moreover, the proposed solutions should involve the authorities of neighbouring state and stake holders. Most importantly the consultant should "ensure that there is no adverse impact to the coastline due to the implementation of the project." This point is emphasized in the EOI repeating that "there is need to ensure that this does not affect the adjoining features of the coast line both in the state of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry." Finally, during the post-construction stage, the project proponent is supposed to achieve the objectives of coastal protection and reclamation in a "holistic manner." By undertaking such a project, the Government of Puducherry should be able to address its coastal erosion problems while ensuring that the

neighbouring state and areas of Tamil Nadu not only do not get affected but also benefit from it.

53. On 18th August 2011 the Hon'ble Minister for Public Works Department, Govt. of Tamil Nadu writes to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of the Govt. of Puducherry to apprise him that the lack of sand by-passing and its effect on the littoral drift at the Ariyankuppam Harbour in Puducherry has caused severe erosion of the neighbouring Tamil Nadu coastline, as a result of which in the year 2006, 200 m of beach was eroded, several homes were destroyed and the life of a child was lost. The Hon'ble Minister draws the attention to an earlier letter from the Govt. of Tamil Nadu in which the GoP is requested not to continue construction of groynes without proper technical studies as it is likely to further affect the Tamil Nadu shoreline. He also informs that the proposed Deep Water Port would have a catastrophic effect on the shoreline of Villupuram District. He also requests the GoP to start sand by-passing and to desist going ahead with the proposed Deep-Water Port without obtaining the prior consent of the GoTN so that Tamil Nadu coastline is not further affected. On 29th November 2011, a second letter is sent to remind the GoP to start sand by-passing at the harbor and to stop further interruption of Littoral Drift that would take by construction of the proposed Deep Water Port which would further affect the Tamil Nadu coast and go against his Govt's interests.

54. On 29th Dec. 2011, the Secretary, Port Department, GoP held a stakeholder's meeting on restoration of Puducherry coastline as reported in the Minutes of the Meeting circulated on 23rd Feb 2012. During that the Secretary suggested that "all should work for a

sustainable solution to the problem of erosion." The Chief Engineer, PWD-cum Director of Ports-responded that "the PWD was called by the MoEF and had suggested that Geotubes be put up along the Puducherry coast towards restoring the coastline." During the meeting "all agreed that the rejuvenation of the lost beaches is of vital importance since it would not only help the fishermen but also facilitate tourism." To conclude, the Secretary assured that "a long term sustainable solution to the restoration of the coastline of Puducherry [was] for the benefit of one and all."

55. On 2nd February 2012 the Government of Puducherry constituted the Evaluation Committee for Assessing the consultant for the coastal protection work in Puducherry using Geotextile tubes. This committee is yet to meet.

56. In March 2012 the MoEF wrote to the Government of Tamil Nadu to enquire about the construction of groynes along the Chinnamudalyar Chavadi Kuppam coast based on a complaint against the proposed groynes that was made by the NGO Pondy CAN. No action was taken.

57. In its September 2012 report, the National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) stated the following with regard to the groynes constructed in Puducherry and Tamil Nadu: "It is recognised that groynes should be used only to maintain existing conditions, rather than enhancing beach volume or eliminating erosion... But this should be used only after exhausting all other available options for restoration." The report also stated:

"There is a need for a well-defined plan that seeks to treat the shoreline and the issue of erosion in a more integrated, sustainable and strategic manner."

"It is recommended to have a total and common shoreline management plan for the entire Puducherry and the adjacent Tamil Nadu coast so that short-term and long-term strategies can be drawn considering the coast in total. The short-term strategies required at specific sites can be designed and integrated in long-term strategies, if a shoreline management plan is prepared."

"As Puducherry is known for its tourism/recreation, it is advisable to restore the natural beach by implementing beach nourishment... The above option will not only help in gaining a natural beach but also help in controlling the erosion of the northern coast. The detailed design of beach nourishment scheme can be worked out based on discussions. Also, eco-friendly techniques and "soft engineering measures" to stabilize the coast could be implemented along with beach nourishment for retaining the sand and to restore the ecological functions and services that are provided by sandy beach ecosystems as well as enhance livelihood opportunities for the fishing communities and increase value to the coast." "A long term and permanent solution can be found if both the Tamil Nadu and Puducherry Governments jointly work towards a common, long-term and sustainable shore restoration strategy. Short-term solutions may need to be implemented, but these have to take into account the long-term solutions and should be "no-regret" solutions." "The general principle of "working with nature" would be a better

approach for cost-effective and sustainable coastal protection measures. Puducherry needs to consider modern protection practices which achieve a more effective and sustainable means of coastal protection while also addressing local amenity and economic development aspects. It is most important to ensure that the natural movement and flow of sediment along the shoreline is maintained."

"The beach restoration will primarily benefit the coastal dwellers living along the Puducherry and nearby Tamil Nadu coast including fishing households, the owners, operators and employees of fishing boats, hotels and other tourism related businesses and their employees. But mostly it will benefit all the residents of this peaceful coastline whose young children have never even seen its beautiful beaches."

58. The report "The Challenged Coast of India" published in October 2012 also points out with regard to the performance of the groynes that were built along the Soudanikuppam-Thandiriayankuppam coast that for every square meter of beach that has been artificially gained with the use of groynes, about 4 square meters of beach space is damaged and lost on the down drift side of the groynes. Therefore, it is unequivocally demonstrated that groynes are causing more damage to the coast and that they are exacerbating the problem of erosion.

59. Neither the Government of Puducherry, nor the Government of Tamil Nadu examined any available options for beach restoration. Mechanical sand bypass was not implemented. More importantly, there is no record that the Government of Puducherry ever considered the simplest, most effective way to 'restore the beaches, end the massive

erosion of village land into the sea, restore the livelihoods of the local fishing communities, and reverse the trend of increasing saline infiltration into the local aquifers: to remove the damaging harbour at Ariyankuppam and allow the natural flow of sand to resume. When one compares the insignificant economic benefit conferred by the harbour with the enormous economic, social, and environmental cost of the ravaged coastline for 18 kilometres to the north (and moving ever-northward as hard structures proliferate), it is astonishing that the Government of Puducherry never considered this obvious alternative.

60. A comprehensive plan for coastal protection has not yet been considered in spite of the fact that both the Governments of Puducherry and Tamil Nadu are fully aware that the erosion is spreading northwards. Instead of taking proactive measures to mitigate the erosion, the erosion is instead allowed to go on, increase and further degrade the coastal environment. Both the governments jump into action only when it is too late and the erosion of the coast has become a manmade disaster in which the homes and livelihoods of the coastal communities have been destroyed. It is only in such belated circumstances that the concerned Government authorities resort to the construction of seawalls as emergency measures. Under these disastrous circumstances, the concerned authorities justify the construction of seawalls as their only option available. Such tardy actions, ad hoc-ism and poor planning and negligence only results in the destruction of a greater extent of the coastal environment.

61. The destruction of sandy beaches represents a very significant economic loss to Puducherry's tourism industry and to the traditional

fishing industry all along the damaged coast. It is estimated that thousands of traditional fishermen have been unable to pursue their livelihoods since the beaches were lost and seawalls have come up; and thousands more are now forced to launch their boats from places outside their own villages. An estimated 300 acres of land mass has been taken by the sea, including numerous houses and other buildings in coastal villages. The governments of Puducherry and Tamil Nadu have spent hundreds of crores of rupees dumping boulders to create riprap seawalls and groynes. In addition to the environmental and aesthetic loss to the immediate coastline, this construction activity entails collateral environmental damage to the mountains from which the boulders are quarried and the energy used to transport them from mountain to seaside. The hard structures on the coastline have radically transformed the morphology and morphodynamics of the coast and intertidal marine zone. This has far-reaching consequences for the entire ecosystem.

62. The endangered Olive Ridley sea turtles which are listed under Schedule I of the Indian Wildlife Protection Act (1972) nest along the Puducherry-Tamil Nadu coastline. Olive Ridleys are known to return to their natal beaches to lay their eggs. But when man-made structures have been built in the place of their nesting beaches, as is the case in Puducherry and Tamil Nadu, these structures prevent sea turtles from continuing their innate life cycles. Coastal structures therefore directly threaten and further endanger sea turtles by reducing suitable nesting habitat and displacing turtles into less-than-optimal nesting areas. The destruction of the natural beach space and habitat by human induced erosion followed by the armouring of the coast with seawalls

and groynes makes it impossible for sea turtles to make their nests on the beaches. The ad hoc and unscientific construction of seawalls and groynes along the coast is therefore directly endangering the existence of sea turtles.

63. The armouring of the coast with seawalls and groynes also results in the destruction of intertidal habitat that is required by marine flora and fauna such as planktons, crustaceans, bi-valves, mollusks, other invertebrates and even fishes. These flora and fauna also form part of the marine food chain which supports fish stocks. The destruction of inter-tidal habitat therefore impacts large numbers of marine species and ecosystems.

64. Without the beach providing the crucial sandy buffer between the sea and the land, erosion of the seabed at the coastal margin has resulted in salt water infiltration into the local aquifers. The Central Ground Water Board has reported that the ground water development in the Puducherry region is rather very high and no further groundwater development is to be encouraged. On the other hand, there is an urgent need for regulation of over-exploitation, protection and augmentation of ground water resources to recharge the depleted aquifer systems. An assessment of the vulnerability of seawater intrusion in Puducherry coastal region is indicating that both the northern and southern coasts of the Puducherry region are vulnerable to seawater intrusion. As the groundwater resources of the Puducherry region are already stressed, the increase of seawater intrusion due to human induced coastal erosion has to be avoided at all costs.

65. The increased salinity in Puducherry's fresh water has resulted in hundreds of hectares of farm land becoming fallow. In addition to ruining the taste of the local drinking water, increased salinity is well-known to cause kidney disease. Several of the shallow wells along the coast on which the local communities depend for their freshwater requirements have already turned saline. The loss of freshwater resources is causing severe hardship to the local communities as they have to find alternative sources of freshwater.

66. It is also important to note that at the national level the coastline also represent the boundary of the nation and its territories. The indiscriminate, uncontrolled, and unnatural alteration of the coastline is resulting in the uncontrolled alteration of the national boundary, both on land as well as offshore, of the international maritime border and that of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). This is something that has political and economic implications which are of national concern.

67. The seawalls and groynes are being built without any carrying capacity studies. The coastal environment of the Puducherry-Tamil Nadu region is already heavily and to a large extent impacted by the ongoing human induced erosion of the coast caused by the Puducherry harbor. Further armouring of the coast with seawalls and groynes will only result in reducing the carrying capacity of the coastal environment beyond the point of self-sustainability.

68. The coastal environment is a highly dynamic and therefore complex environment to manage. Experience has shown that the less one interferes with coastal processes, the lower is the likelihood of having coastal management problems. Across the world, increasingly

the scientific community is of the opinion that particularly on the coast it is preferable to "work with Nature" rather to try to "fight against Nature." This approach is also akin to the approach of the Precautionary Principle which advocates that if the coastline is eroding, particularly due to human induced causes, it is preferable to address the root causes of the problem and try to return to the original, natural, stable state of the coastline, rather than to attempt to re-engineer the coastal environment which results in perpetual alteration of the coastal environment with all its accompanying negative impacts.

69. Despite the recognition by the Union and State Governments, as well as that of related Government agencies such as the CWPRS and the NIOT, private and professional consultancy firms, local communities, civil society groups that "soft" engineering measures such as beach nourishment, which are environmentally and socially friendly and increasingly adopted world-wide, should be adopted to tackle coastal erosion, especially to mitigate and reverse human induced coastal erosion, there is however a lack of well-defined scientific and technically sound processes and systems for sand nourishment of eroding beaches which the Government and their respective agencies can follow or implement. As a result of the lack of such well-defined processes and systems, Governments and their agencies fall back upon past experience, even though it is obsolete and go about "business as usual." In this regard, it is also important to note that the "business as usual" favours vested interests, such as the consultants who get to design more and more coastal structures as they cause more and more erosion, the quarry owners, the transporters and the contractors who keep on benefitting

as long as coastal structures need to be built even though it is at the cost of the coastal environment.

70. Seeing the unwillingness of concerned agencies to restore and nourish the beaches, very often the local communities that have at first lost their livelihoods when their beaches have eroded, eventually get desperate when nothing is done to control the erosion particularly when they start losing their habitations. As a last and desperate measure to save their homes, these communities start to demand that their homes be immediately protected in whichever way possible, even with the use of hard structures such as seawalls and even if it is at the cost of the coastal environment. The measures, particularly those that are environmentally destructive, that are demanded in a state of desperation by the local communities and followed out of popular demand are not necessarily the best for their livelihoods, the environment, the society at large and the future generations, especially in the long term.

71. Since the construction of the harbor, seawalls and groynes commenced in Puducherry and Tamil Nadu, numerous civic groups, including Coastal Action Network, have complained to the Government of Puducherry and Government of Tamil Nadu and warned of the worsening environmental and economic disaster. Both governments have ignored these warnings and continued to build hard structures, in the Cuddalore, Puducherry and Villupuram Districts, disrupting the natural flow of coastal sediment, damaging their own coast and their neighbor's, in complete disregard of the economic, social, and environmental consequences of this construction.

72. The Government of Tamil Nadu currently proposes to build a series of 12 more groynes from Chinnamudalaiyar Chavadi to Bommiyarpalayam, as well as additional seawalls and groynes to the south of Puducherry, as far south as Cuddalore. Some of the work has already commenced. The Government of Tamil Nadu has not sought or been given prior permission and approval by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India to construct these groynes.

73. On or about 18 November 2012, the Government of Tamil Nadu began dumping rocks on the coast at Chinnamudalaiyar Chavadi, thereby commencing construction of a planned 180m groyne. This activity will cause further damage to the coastline, and to the lives and livelihoods of those who live along the coastline, if it is allowed to proceed. The Government has, without considering the hazards of undertaking such activity has commenced and is continuing with the construction of the groyne, the fact that the detriment caused to the coastal environment is not limited only to that particular sector has not, even been considered. No proper environmental impact assessment has been done by the concerned authorities, in violation of governing laws and violating rights guaranteed under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. The economic consequences of the damage caused by the construction of the groyne will be disastrous.

74. On 27th December 2012 the Puducherry Coastal Zone Management Authority (PCZMA) wrote to the MoEF requesting it to impress upon the Government of Tamil Nadu to refrain from undertaking ad hoc coastal protection measures such as seawalls and groynes without consulting and taking the consent of the Government

of Puducherry and required CRZ clearances. The PCZMA also expressed its apprehension that the proposed and on-going coastal protection measures erected in adjacent Tamil Nadu would cause erosion of the Puducherry coastline. Moreover, the PCZMA also expressed the need to follow the recommendations of the stated NIOT report which suggests that a common shoreline management plan for the entire Puducherry and adjacent Tamil Nadu coastline should be prepared so that short-term and long-term strategies can be drawn considering the coast in total.

75. According to the CRZ Notification 2011, Section 3, (iv), activities that disturb the natural course of seawater such as for erosion control are prohibited if constructed without an Environmental Impact Assessment study. Section 4.2, (i), (c) of the same notification also states that the procedure for clearance of such activities should be undertaken after comprehensive EIA with cumulative studies for projects in the stretches classified as low and medium eroding by MoEF based on scientific studies and in consultation with the State Governments and Union territory Administration. The seawalls and groynes being built by the GoTN at Chinnamudalaiyar Chavadi Kuppam and in Villupuram District and Devanampattinam in Cuddalore District are being undertaken without an EIA, neither with a comprehensive EIS with cumulative studies and without consultation with the State Governments and Union territory Administration and are therefore in violation of CRZ Notification 2011.

76. According to the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification 2006, the construction of seawalls and groynes being built by the GoTN at Chinnamudalaiyar Chavadi Kuppam and in Villupuram District and Devanampattinam in Cuddalore District are classified as "Category A"

projects as they fall within 10 km of the inter-state boundary and would therefore require an EIA. The natural flow of sediment and beach sand along the coast is an essential phenomenon and process which supports natural habitats, flora and fauna, human populations and their fundamental right to life and livelihood. Coastal sediment is a public good that forms the very foundation of the sandy coastal environment, without which none of the sandy coastal environments can be sustained. The human induced loss of sediment from the coast and the resulting erosion and destruction of coastal habitats therefore directly results in the violation of the fundamental right to life and livelihood of all that which is dependent on coastal sediment. Just as water, food, air, light, etc., are an essential part of the life and livelihood of every citizen of this country, similarly coastal sediment is equally an essential public good which is a part of the life and livelihood of all that which depends on the coastal environment. The human induced loss of coastal sediment within and even across state boundaries therefore results in the violation of the fundamental right to life and livelihood of all that which depends on the coastal environment. Numerous representations on the above issues described above, particularly such as the human induced coastal erosion, mitigation and restoration through sand nourishment, restoration of the sandy beach ecosystems and the livelihoods of the local communities, etc., spanning a period of more than a decade have been made by several citizen and civil society groups. However, not only is the human induced erosion of the coast increasing unabated, but it is even being aggravated by adhoc, unscientific and unsustainable coastal management measures which are arbitrary and illegal. The Respondents have not undertaken any scientific studies with regard to the exacerbation of erosion due to the

groynes already constructed, and erosion is rapidly progressing with no intervention to prevent the same on the part of the statutory authorities.

77. On 29th Sep 2012, a representation was submitted to the District Collector, Cuddalore, the 2nd applicant submitted representation to several authorities including the respondents herein. On 06th Jan 2012, a representation was submitted to the Government of Tamil Nadu, requesting them to refrain from construction of groynes. On 20th Nov 2012 and 12th Dec 2012, further representations were made by the applicants to the authorities, requesting them to take appropriate action. However, no reply has been received from the authorities and the damage caused to the environment due to the indiscriminate construction of hard structures along the coast continues to this day.

Stand of Puducherry Coastal Zone Management Authority (PCZMA) and MoEF&CC

78. Replies have been filed by contesting respondents. It is not necessary to refer to all the replies. It will suffice to refer to the affidavit filed by Puducherry Coastal Zone Management Authority (PCZMA) on 06.10.2021 and the reply filed by the MoEF&CC. PCZMA refers to comprehensive Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) for Puducherry in May, 2015 by the National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Ministry of Earth Sciences, after monitoring the coastal processes responsible for the shoreline changes from 2012. The SMP was submitted to the MoEF&CC. NIOT designed a hybrid solution for the first time in the country with two reefs and sand nourishment for restoring the eroding beach along Puducherry town. The proposed hybrid solution involved the following:-

- i. Construction of one Nearshore Wedge Reef opposite to the Chief Secretariat on the north end of Puducherry town foreshore, with the crest at Chart Datum.
 - ii. Construction of one Offshore Reef placed at the south end, at 300 m north of the pier, with the crest at 1 m above Chart Datum.
 - iii. Sand nourishment using 4,50,000 m³ of sand between northern and southern reef along the Coastline of Pondicherry Town and Gandhi Statue
79. The above project has been adopted in Puducherry for which CRZ Clearance has been granted.
80. The executive summary in the report of the NIOT is as follows:-

“Many beaches along East coast of India are subjected to erosion, which threatens habitat, property, public infrastructure, and the tourist industry. Loss of sand can be attributed natural changes (sea level rise, storms, and more recently persistent low pressures due to climate change) and man-made activities (harbors, jetties, seawalls, groins, dredging of tidal inlets and damming of rivers). Pondicherry coast is not exceptional and after construction of Pondicherry harbour, coast north of harbour is subjected to sea erosion. Initially, sand bypassing was carried out by harbour authorities to prevent down drift erosion and to maintain channel free from siltation. Later, discontinuing of sand bypassing due to various technical reasons, lead to erosion on Pondicherry city. UT Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu State Government resorted to short term measures to protect the coast from erosion. Seawall of length 6 Km was constructed by UT Pondicherry, which covers city of Pondicherry and the coastal stretch (2 km) from Sodhanaikuppam to Thanthriyankuppam was protected groin field combined with seawall by Tamil Nadu government. The erosion problem shifted further north, Chinnamudalaiyar Chavadi is experiencing increased erosion and many buildings were lost to sea. Highly eroding fishing hamlet, north of Chinnamudalaiyar Chavadi, and Chinnakalapettai village in UT Pondicherry were also protected by seawall. As on date, 8 km length of the coast was protected by seawall and groin field along Pondicherry coast by UT Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu Government. The above solutions could protect the coast under threat but the authorities and stake holders need an integrated long-term solution for protection of coast and restoration of natural beach.

Since, the available information on Pondicherry coast is not sufficient for working out suitable strategies; NIOT was consulted by both UT Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu government to work out long

term/ short term strategies for management of coast from erosion and impact of cyclones. NIOT has initiated studies to evolve strategies for protection of Pondicherry coast under the project "Demonstration of Shore Protection Measures through Pilot project", with financial support from Ministry of Earth Sciences. NIOT has taken p task of developing strategies for protection of Pondicherry coast with objectives: 1) Assessment of status of existing protection measures and its performance 2) To Understanding the processes responsible for shoreline changes through monitoring waves, tides, currents, sediment characteristics and coastal morphology 3) Analysis of long/short term trends of shoreline along Pondicherry coast and 4) Development of shore protection measures through numerical models. The first three activities were completed and documented in the present report. The final report with strategies for protection of coast will be arrived at based on the discussion with the governments of Tamil Nadu and UT Pondicherry and stake holders.

The study aims at understanding various dynamical aspects of coast (water level variations, currents & circulation, tides, waves, bathymetric variations, sediment transport, shoreline changes etc.) to develop hind cast, now cast and forecast models on shoreline changes in priority areas for identification of vulnerable areas of erosion/ accretion to arrive at remedial measures for protection of coastline from natural and human perturbations. The strategy proposed in the present study aims at obtaining a comprehensive picture on shoreline changes along Pondicherry coast and to take remedial measures for shoreline management along the stretch.

The study area with coastline length of 18 km was divided into four distinct zones, namely 1) Pondicherry harbour and adjoining areas, 2 km 2) Pondicherry city, protected by seawall, 6 km 3) Groin field, 2 km and 4) Open coast, 8 km. The shoreline changes in these four zones were analyzed using remote sensing data and field measurements. The result indicate that the average rate of erosion and accretion is 4m/yr and 5m/yr respectively and the coast needs immediate attention for its protection from natural causes or man-made activities. The estimated rate of net drift would be in the order of 0.28 -0.30 million cum, which needs to be confirmed by detailed shoreline monitoring.

Coastal processes responsible for shoreline changes were monitored during 2012, where data on winds, waves, tides, currents, sediments, bathymetry etc. were collected between Pondicherry Port and Kalapettai village, covering a coastline of 18 km. Seasonal variations on water levels, wave climate, currents and circulation sediment transport, shoreline changes etc. were studied. The measurements made indicated that the tide propagates from south to north. Currents measured upto a depth of 20 m were found to be seasonal, northerly during SW monsoon and southerly during NE monsoon. The average currents during SW and NE monsoon would be 0.3m/s and 0.5m/s. The near shore currents generated by waves follow pattern of coastal Currents In Tamil Nadu coast, which is added

advantage in developing shore protection measures. Wave climate indicate that 70% of the waves approach the coast from SE direction and the remaining 30% from NE direction.

Pondicherry, known for tourism/recreation, has lost its natural beach due to construction of seawall. **It is advisable to restore natural beach by implementing beach nourishment. Initial estimates indicate that sand to extent of 3.0 million cum need to be placed north of harbour for length of 600 m near the Gandhi statue. The above option not only helps in gaining natural beach but also helps in controlling the erosion of northern coast. The detailed design of beach nourishment scheme can be worked based on the discussions. Also, eco-friendly techniques and "soft engineering measures" could be implemented along with beach nourishment for retaining of sand and also to restore ecological functions of the coast.**

Short-term solutions may need to be implemented, but these solutions have to take into account the long-term solutions and should be "no-regret" solutions.

A long-term and permanent solution can be found if both the Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry governments jointly work towards a common, long-term and sustainable shore restoration strategy.”

81. Summary and recommendations in the report are as follows:-

“Summary and Recommendations

The coast along Pondicherry and the adjacent areas of the Villupuram district has been experiencing severe erosion for the past 20 years. Natural causes interception of littoral drift by the harbour at Ariyankuppam village, Pondicherry constructed in 1990 and the subsequent construction of coastal defence structures such as seawalls and groins caused erosion in this and groins regions. Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu governments made several attempts to protect the coast under threat using options like seawalls and groins. Though these protection measures have offered some relief to the coast under threat, adjacent parts of coast areas are eroding, more unstable and are constantly under threat.

There is a need for a well-defined plan that seeks to treat the shoreline and the issue of erosion in a more integrated, sustainable and strategic manner. This can be achieved by a Shoreline Management Plan (SMP), which considers the issues at a reasonable scale and focuses on restoring the natural sandy beaches. Policy makers, engineers and stakeholders seek a long term solution to restore the sandy beaches of this entire affected region. The basic questions which need to be answered and understood before attempting any such coastal restoration scheme are following:

1. *Present status of coast (geomorphic setting and functional performance of already implemented protection measures)*
2. *Coastal processes along this coast in relation to proposed coastal restoration schemes.*
3. *Priorities of policy makers and stakeholders*
4. *Requirements of stakeholders*
5. *Economical, environmental and social sustainability of proposed restoration measures.*

Considering the above, the overall objective of the coastal restoration project should be to address the coastal restoration needs through the implementation of economically viable restoration works using environmental and socially appropriate solutions. This report describes the present status of the coast and the performance of existing coastal protection schemes. The data on sea bathymetry, land topography, hydrodynamics (tides, waves, currents and sediment characteristics) and shoreline changes was collected for analyzing the coastal processes. A joint meeting with Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry governments is required to draw strategies for coastal restoration measures where various technical alternatives can be analysed in relation to the priorities of the government keeping in view that the solution adopted should be sustainable, long term and permanent without affecting the coastline located further north.

The analysis of long-term shoreline change data indicate that the average rate of Shoreline recession and progression over a period of 30 years is in order of 4 m/yr and 5 7yr respectively. However, localized shoreline change rates. recession specifically, of 50 1n in a season were observed. However, the rate of shoreline change and/or erosion is dependent on gradient of sediment transport along the coast, which is dependent on Configuration of the coast, near shore current and availability of the sediments.

The 18 km length of coastline of Pondicherry was divided into four zones for analysis. The first zone (Zone A) covering a length of 3.5 km represents the zone of direct influence of the Pondichery harbour. The sand has accumulated up to the tip of the south breakwater with maximum accretion of 180 m and the sediment started bypassing to the north. The northern side of the harbour is protected by a seawall and sediment deposition is noticed, during the NE monsoon due to the southerly drift. The maximum erosion is about 40 m at distance of 600 m from north breakwater from 1991 to 2000. The second zone (Zone B- 4 km), which is part of Pondicherry township is protected by a seawall. Securing at the foot of the seawall is noticed during active monsoon. The third zone (Zone C- 2.5 km) is protected by a series of disjointed groins. These groins were constructed during 2005-2007 and. accretion to an extent of 90 m is noticed at northern longest groin located at Thathiriyankuppam. The accretion at all groin compartments indicate availability of sediments along the Pondicherry coast during both monsoons.

The CWPRS (1978) has reported that the net drift was estimated to be about 500,000 cu.m. at the time of design of Pondicherry Harbour but the present estimated rate of net drift by us would be in the order of 2,00,000 - 2,80,000 cu m, which needs to be confirmed by detailed shoreline monitoring. The coast north of longest groin at Chinnamudalaiyar Chavadi village has experienced increased erosion and shoreline recession during 2008 to an extent of 70 m. South of this coast regained some lost material during 2012 due to southerly drift and bypassing of sediments from the groin with a net accretion of 20 m. The Zone D with a length of 8 km is not protected by major scheme and maximum erosion observed 1991-2010 is around 25m. A sea wall of length 165 m was constructed at village Chinnakalapettai to protect the coast from erosion.

The following are major observations for arriving at coastal restoration strategies for both the Pondicherry and adjacent Tamil Nadu coast.

- Pondicherry has been known as a beautiful beach town. The beaches here, particularly along the famous beach road were used for all kinds of activities by a large cross-section of people. Children chased crabs and looked for interesting shells. The famous Masi Magam festival of Pondicherry relied on the big beach where the chariots of all the gods from all the temples near and far would come. With the beach almost gone and the rocky sea wall, all these little everyday pleasures of each and every resident of Pondicherry and all those who throng to its shores, have been snatched away.*
- The basic objective of shore restoration projects moderate the long-term average erosion rate and shoreline change from man-made causes, which can be achieved only if the natural dynamics of the coast is well understood.*
- The medium term analysis of shoreline change data from 1991 -2012, indicate that this region needs immediate attention.*
- Protection schemes till date have been implemented in isolation both in Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu, a common phenomenon even in developed countries. This has happened because of various constraints like scientific/engineering understanding of nature, economics of the scheme to be implemented, institutional issues, lack of interstate coordination and acceptance by stakeholders. It is recommended that short-term and long-term strategies can be drawn. considering the coast in total by Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu Government. The short-term strategies required at specific sites can be designed and*

integrated in long-term strategies, if a shoreline management plan is prepared.

- *Pondicherry harbour is causing a deficit in sediment supply to the northern coast. Sand bypassing carried out by harbour authorities for certain period could maintain the beach north of the harbour. Later, discontinuing the sand bypassing resulted in loss of beaches in the northern coast. The recent analysis of satellite data suggests that parts of the littoral sediments are bypassed naturally to northern coast. While designing the shore restoration scheme for Pondicherry coast, the configuration of harbour and its relation to natural bypassing of sand at harbour should be studied.*
- *Pondicherry wave climate is influenced by both the SE and NE waves. With occasional cyclonic storms crossing the coast. The maximum surge level observed above tide is 0.7m with a tidal range of 1.2 m. The waves approach from SE direction from April to September with mean direction 135 deg, while during NE monsoon the direction is 90 deg. The coastal currents are seasonal, directed to north during SW monsoon and south during NE monsoon. The average currents during SW and NE monsoon would be 0.3m/s and 0.5 m/s. The near shore currents generated by waves follow similar pattern like coastal currents in Tamil Nadu coast, which is an added advantage in developing common shore restoration measures. A detailed study conducted at Vellar estuary and Ennore shows shoreline change governed by wave climate and tidal influence is insignificant. Low pressure systems like events of 2007 can cause significant damage to coast and some of its changes could be permanent. The coastal protection scheme seawall built along the Pondicherry town for length of 6 km need to be assessed carefully to avoid further damage during cyclone or low pressure periods.*
- *Pondicherry is known for its tourism/recreation, it is advisable to restore the natural beach by implementing beach nourishment. At Ennore, sand dredged from harbour to an extent of 3.5 million cum was placed north of harbour to prevent down drift erosion. The performance of beach nourishment was assessed based on long-term data at Ennore which shows nourishment has supplied sand to northern coast for period of 5 years and coastline was stable even after the construction of harbour. Initial estimates indicate that sand to the extent of 3.0 million cum needs to be placed north of the harbor for length of 600m near the Gandhi statue. The above option will not only help in gaining a natural beach but also help in controlling the erosion of the northern coast. The detailed design of beach nourishment scheme can be worked out based on discussions. Also, eco-friendly techniques and "soft*

engineering measures" to stabilize the coast could be implemented along with beach nourishment for retaining the sand and to restore the ecological functions and services that are provided by sandy beach ecosystems as well as enhance livelihood opportunities for the fishing communities and increase value to the coast.

- *A long term and permanent solution can be found if both the Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry Governments jointly work towards a common; long-term and sustainable shore restoration strategy.*
- *Short-term solutions may need to be implemented, but these have to take into account the long-term solutions and should be "no-regret" solutions.*
- *Worldwide there is now increasing examples of replacement of hard structures like seawalls with softer options Such as beach nourishment, Sand bypassing, dune planting and offshore submerged reefs. Thus, the general principle of "working with nature" Would be a better approach for cost-effective and sustainable coastal protection measures. Pondicherry needs to consider modern protection practices which achieve more effective and sustainable means of coastal protection while also addressing local amenity and economic development aspects. It is most important to ensure that the natural movement and flow of sediment along the shoreline is maintained.*
- *All Shore protection schemes should be monitored scientifically under technical guidance of expert institutes by Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry governments for improvement in its performance. The crest of berm data collected by Tamil Nadu PWD do not cover any location along Pondicherry coast. The closest locations considered for analyzing the data along this coast are Devanampattinam and Oyyalikuppam at south and north of Pondicherry respectively.*
- *Given the social and economical importance of the Pondicherry beaches, the coastal restoration option should consider the protection of land, buildings, groundwater, ecology, livelihoods and public and private infrastructure against future loss and damage caused by erosion and storms.*
- *The beach restoration will primarily benefit the coastal dwellers living along the Pondicherry and nearby Tamil Nadu coast including fishing households, the owners, operators and employees of fishing boats, hotels and other tourism related businesses and their employees. But mostly it will benefit all the residents of this peaceful coastline whose young children have never even seen its beautiful beaches. No One expected that waves due to monsoon or cyclone take away the natural beach."*

Reply of MoEF&CC

82. Reply of the MoEF&CC dated 02.02.2021 deals with the status of updation/revision of CZMPs as follows:-

“2. That in exercise of the powers conferred by the sub-section (1) and Clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 read with clause (d) of the sub-rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, Ministry of Environment and Forest had notified the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991 on 19th February, 1991, which, inter-alia, provided classification of Coastal Regulation Zone (hereinafter referred to as CRZ) areas and norms for regulating developmental activities therein. This Notification was subsequently amended from time to time.

*3. That it is submitted that in supersession of the **CRZ Notification, 1991, the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011 was notified on 6 January, 2011 for regulation of developmental activities along the coastal stretches and to ensure the livelihood security to the fisher communities and other local communities, living in the coastal areas, to conserve and protect coastal stretches.***

4. The validity of the Coastal Zone Management Plans (hereinafter referred to as CZMPs) approved under CRZ Notification, 1991 was extended from time to time, the last such extension being upto 31.07.2018, pending preparation and subsequent approval of fresh CZMPs under the CRZ Notification, 2011. All the developmental activities in the CRZ areas of coastal States were required to be regulated as per the above mentioned notifications and within the framework of approved CZMPs.

5. It is humbly submitted that the CZMPs of all coastal States except State of Goa has been approved under the provisions of the CRZ Notification, 2011.

6. That it is submitted that in supersession of the CRZ Notification, 2011, the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2019 was notified on 18th January, 2019 for regulation of developmental activities along the coastal stretches and to ensure the livelihood security to the fisher communities and other local communities, living in the coastal areas, to conserve and protect coastal stretches, specifically focused on conservation and management plans of Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESAs) which did not feature in the CRZ Notification, 2011.

7. It is humbly submitted that the High Tide Line (HTL) has been mapped out and standardized for the entire coast of the country unlike the HTL earlier allowed to be demarcated by one of the seven authorized agencies, that too only for identified stretches/sites, and

thereby bringing in standardization and authenticity and removing arbitrariness.

8. It is submitted that the Hazard Line for the entire coast of the country has also been mapped and is required to be incorporated in CZMPs of the coastal States or Union territories.

9. It is humbly submitted that the CRZ Notification, 2019 shall, however, come in force only after the respective CZMP framed to the CRZ Notification, 2011 have been revised/updated by the States/UTs, as per the provisions of the new CRZ Notification and approved by the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change. Para 6 (i) of CRZ Notification, 2019 inter alia states as under:

"All coastal States and Union territory administrations shall revise or update their respective coastal zone management plan (CZMP) framed under CRZ Notification, 2011 number S.O 19(E), dated 6th January, 2011, as per provisions of this notification and submit to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for approval at the earliest and all the project activities attracting the provisions of this notification shall be required to be appraised as per the updated CZMP under this notification and until and unless the CZMPs is so revised or updated, provisions of this notification shall not apply and the CZMP as per provisions of CRZ Notification, 2011 shall continue to be followed for appraisal and CRZ clearance to such projects."

Before finalizing the CZMP concerned State/ Union Territories/ Coastal Zone Management Authorities are required to adopt due procedure in preparation of CZMPs as stipulated in Para 6 (ii) of CRZ Notification, 2019 which includes public consultation. Para 6 (iii) of said notification inter alia states as under:

"The coastal States and Union territories shall prepare draft CZMP in 1:25,000 scale map identifying and classifying the CRZ areas within the respective territories in accordance with the guidelines given in Annexure-IV to this notification, which involve public consultation."

A true copy of CRZ Notification, 2019 is annexed herewith and marked as ANNEXURE-R/ 1.

10. It is humbly submitted that the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (hereinafter referred to as NCSCM) made a presentation on the status of the updation/revision of CZMPs prepared based on provisions of CRZ Notification, 2019, in the 40 meeting of National Coastal Zone Management Authority (NCZMA) held on 28.08.2020, as under:

S.No.	State/UT	Status of Approved CZMP2011	Status of Draft CZMP 2019	Agency preparing CZMP-2019	Time Required to Complete
1.	Maharashtra	Approved	COMPLETED <u>Public hearing completed</u> in all districts other than Palghar and Sindhudurg districts	NCSCM	COMPLETED
2.	Odisha	Approved	COMPLETED <u>Public hearing completed</u>	ORSAC/SAC	COMPLETED
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Approved	80% work Completed including Buffering of CRZ boundaries	NCSCM	4 MONTHS-DEC 2020
4.	Karnataka	Approved	50% work Completed including Buffering of CRZ boundaries	NCSCM	4 MONTHS-DEC 2020
5.	Puducherry	Approved	30% work Completed including Buffering of CRZ boundaries	NCSCM	3 MONTHS-NOV 2020
6.	Daman&Diu	Approved	50% work Completed including Buffering of CRZ boundaries	NCSCM	3 MONTHS-NOV 2020
7.	Tamil Nadu	Approved	20% work completed	NCSCM	5 MONTHS-JAN 2021
8.	Gujarat	Approved	20% work completed	NCSCM	6 MONTHS-FEB 2021
9.	Kerala	Approved	In progress Being monitored by Kerala High Court	NCSCM	Status to be obtained from NCESS
10.	West Bengal	Approved	Pending. Status not known	IESWM	Status to be obtained from IESWM
11.	Goa	Draft published in website for public hearing. Revision based on amendments, in	Pending	Not Known	Amendments to CRZ Notification 2011 notified on 1 st May 2020

		<i>progress (NCSCM)</i>			
12	<i>Andaman & Nicobar Islands</i>	<i>ICRZ plans:9 Islands IIM Plans:5 Islands Approved</i>	<i>ICRZ Plans of Great Nicobar & Little Andaman Islands completed and submitted to ANCZMA for public hearing</i>	<i>NCSCM</i>	<i>6 MONTHS-FEB 2021</i>
13	<i>Lakshadweep Islands</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Revision of IIMPs of Suheli, Kadamat & Minicoy Islands in progress</i>	<i>NCSCM</i>	<i>6 MONTHS-FEB 2021</i>

11. It is humbly submitted that the answering Ministry is yet to receive the draft CZMPs updated/ revised as per the provisions of the CRZ Notification, 2019 from all the coastal State Governments for further consideration and approval.

12. It is further humbly submitted that the CRZ Regulations are to be implemented and monitored including violations thereof by the concerned State Coastal Zone Management Authority in accordance with the proved CZMPs of the respective region of the coastal state.”

Consideration of the Issue, finding and Directions

83. We have given due consideration to the issue of protection of the beaches from human induced erosion caused by hard structures. It is a fact that these hard structures may prevent erosion at the said stretch temporarily but the adverse impact of such measures are felt upstream or downstream where erosion starts. Thereby such hard measures only transfer the problem of shoreline change until and unless a holistic study is undertaken keeping in view that sediment cells and appropriate scientific measures taking into consideration both soft and hard. The problem exhaustively highlighted by the applicant, noted above raises substantial question of environment. We are satisfied that the same needs to be addressed by all coastal States/UTs for protection of beaches from human induced erosion caused by hard structures. We find that

Puducherry model of SMP based on report of NIOT submitted in March 2015 addresses the issue comprehensively and can be adopted subject to any suitable change based on further study in terms of the recommendations in the said report. As suggested in the report, there is need to replace hard structures like seawalls, Groynes etc. with softer options such as beach nourishment, sand bypassing, dune planting, offshore submerged reefs, etc. Thus, the general principle of “working with nature” would be a better approach for cost-effective and sustainable coastal protection measures. There is no objection to the said model by any of the appearing parties. Further, the Tribunal also notes that depiction of high, Medium and low erosion stretches along the coast line is mandatory in the CZMPs. The CRZ Notification, 2019 regulates foreshore developmental activities based on these parameters as well. Like ports and harbours are prohibited in high erosion stretches. We also note that inspite of the CRZ Notification being issued in Jan, 2019, the CZMPs have not been finalized and approved for 11 State/UT. This is gross violation of Hon’ble Supreme Court judgment in *Indian Council For Enviro Legal ... vs Union of India & Ors.*, (1996) 5 SSC 281. Accordingly, we direct Chief Secretaries of the Coastal State/UT to finalise the CZMP and get them approved by MoEF within 2 months. The approved CZMP shall contain the parameters as listed in the CRZ 2019 Notification including High, Medium and Low erosion stretches for such erosion prone areas. SMP shall be prepared as illustrated by NIOT for such erosion prone areas. We further direct preparation/updation of their SMPs for such identified eroding stretches shown in the CZMPs within six months. Pending preparation/updation of such SMPs by the Coastal States/UTs, no further hard structures for erosion control be raised or constructed.

The application is disposed of.

A copy of this order be forwarded to all the Coastal States/UTs and MoEF&CC for compliance by e-mail.

Appeal No. 18/2017 (SZ)

84. As noted earlier challenge in the appeal is to the proposed construction of series of 19 Groynes from Ennore to Ernavoorkuppam in Madhavaram Tuluk of Tiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu by the Public Works Department (WRD). The main ground challenge of the CRZ Clearance is that construction of groynes in coastal area has adverse impact by obstructing littoral drift. The impugned clearance ignores this aspect. The impugned CRZ clearance itself mentions that the same is subject to further orders in O.A. 04/2013 which was pending on the date when CRZ Clearance was granted.

85. While dealing with the O.A. No. 4/2013 (SZ), we have approved the report of the NIOT recommending preparation of SMP which should be environmentally compatible, in the manner suggested and discussed above. We have also directed all the Coastal States/UTs in the Country to prepare their respective SMPs accordingly. The impugned CRZ Clearance is not sustainable in view of above discussion. The same is accordingly set aside without prejudice to fresh clearance being granted in accordance with the approved SMP.

The appeal is allowed in above terms.

Adarsh Kumar Goel, CP

K. Ramakrishnan, JM

Sudhir Agarwal, JM

Pushpa Sathyanarayana, JM

Dr. Satyagopal Korlapati, EM

Prof. A. Senthil Vel, EM

April 11, 2022
O.A. No. 04/2013(SZ)
With Appeal No.18/2017(SZ)
A

MINUTES OF THE 46th MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NCZMA) HELD ON 1st August, 2023 AT NEW DELHI

The 46th meeting of the National Coastal Zone Management Authority (NCZMA) was held in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, New Delhi on 1st August, 2023 through Hybrid mode (Physical / Video Conferencing), under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. The list of participants is at Annexure. The summary record of proceedings is as under:

1. Opening remarks of the Chairperson

Secretary (EF&CC) and the Chairperson of the National Coastal Zone Management Authority (NCZMA) in her opening remarks, stated that this Authority has been assigned with the task of taking measures for protection of Coastal and Marine Environment, co-ordination with CZMAs, approval of CZMPs, policy guidance and such other tasks. It was also mentioned that NCZMA has been repeatedly advising State Governments to finalise their respective CZMPs as per the 2019 notification. However, as on date, only Odisha, Karnataka, 2 district of Maharashtra (Mumbai City and Mumbai Sub-Urban), and Great Nicobar, Little Andaman have finalised their CZMP / ICRZP, and proposals of 5 districts namely Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Thane and Palghar of from Maharashtra were being considered in the meeting.

The issue of violations of CRZ regulations in coastal areas and role of CZMAs in containing the same was also flagged. It was directed that the CZMAs need to take strict action against violations of CRZ regulations as per the powers already delegated to all Coastal State / UTs under Section 5, Section 10 and Section 19 of the Environment (P) Act, 1986.

Thereafter, further deliberations were initiated by Member Secretary as directed by the Chair on the agenda items.

(ii) Details of Proposals and Agenda by the Member Secretary

Joint Secretary (CRZ), MoEF&CC and Member Secretary, NCZMA took up the Agenda items to be discussed during the meeting.

2. Confirmation of the Minutes of the 45th Meeting of the National Coastal Zone Management Authority (NCZMA) held on 1st September, 2022 at MoEF&CC, New Delhi through Hybrid mode.

The NCZMA, noted that no comments had been received regarding the Minutes of the 45th Meeting of the National Coastal Zone Management Authority (NCZMA) held on 1st September, 2022 and confirmed the same.

3. Item wise Action taken on decisions taken in the 45th NCZMA held on 1st September, 2022

Joint Secretary (CRZ), MoEF&CC and Member Secretary, NCZMA presented brief on item wise action taken report on the last meeting of the 45th NCZMA held on 1st September, 2022 and NCZMA noted that all required actions have been taken.

4. Consideration of proposals:

With the permission of the Chairperson, discussions on each agenda item were taken up *ad-seriatim*.

4.1 Coastal Zone Management Plan of 5 districts namely Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Thane and Palghar of Maharashtra as per CRZ Notification, 2019

1. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, issued Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2019 in supersession of CRZ Notification, 2011 *vide* G.S.R.37 (E) dated 18/01/2019, declaring the designated areas as Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ), with a view to conserving and protecting the unique environment of coastal stretches and marine areas, besides providing livelihood security to the fisher communities and other local communities in the coastal areas and to promote sustainable development based on scientific principles taking into account the dangers of natural hazards, sea level rise due to global warming.

2. As per the provisions of the CRZ Notification, 2019, Government of Maharashtra *vide* agreement dated 03/07/2019 have engaged M/s National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM), Chennai, which is an authorized agency approved by the Ministry, for preparation of the Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP).

3. NCSCM, Chennai completed the preparation of draft CZMP of five Districts of Maharashtra namely Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Thane and Palghar on 1:25000 scale as per the guidelines of CRZ Notification 2019. The same has been deliberated by Technical Scrutiny Committee meeting held at NCSCM, Chennai on 08/07/2021; wherein the committee has recommended the draft CZMPs.

4. Further, the draft CZMPs had been examined by Maharashtra SCZMA in its 159th meeting held on 22/07/2022. After detailed discussion and deliberations, it was decided to recommend the final draft CZMP to Government of Maharashtra for onward submission to MoEFCC for approval by NCZMA.

5. Director, Environment & Climate Change, Government of Maharashtra *vide* letter dated 25/11/2022 requested the Ministry to place the proposal before the NCZMA.

6. On perusal of the of draft CZMPs submitted, the Ministry , *vide* letter dated 06/02/2023, requested the Government of Maharashtra to incorporate the shoreline management plan and Eco-Sensitive Zones in the draft CZMPs w.r.t. Ministry's OM dated 08/09/2022 and 26/10/2021 respectively.

7. In consultation with NCSCM, Chennai, Government of Maharashtra *vide* letter dated 23/05/2023 submitted the revised draft CZMPs (I:25000) including the ESZ areas and Shoreline Change maps for Five districts namely Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Thane and Palghar to the Ministry for approval under CRZ Notification, 2019.

8. Principal Secretary and Chairman, Maharashtra Coastal Zone Management Authority (MCZMA) made a presentation on the Coastal Zone Management Plans (CZMPs) of five Districts namely Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Thane and Palghar in the State of Maharashtra. It was informed that these plans had undergone Public Consultation and had been duly approved by the State Government. It was also informed

that objections / suggestions received from various stakeholders had been examined and suitably incorporated, as admissible. It was further informed by Director, NCSCM that the CZMPs of five districts namely Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Thane and Palghar in the State of Maharashtra had been scrutinised by the Technical Scrutiny Committee (TSC) constituted for the task, at NCSCM, Chennai and were found to be in order. Director (NCSCM) also confirmed that shoreline change maps had also been included in the revised CZMP and proper shoreline management plan shall need to be prepared as per laid down procedure before any hard infrastructures are constructed in high eroding areas as per direction of Hon'ble NGT.

9. Based on the presentation made and deliberations held, the NCZMA recommended the CZMPs of 5 districts of Maharashtra namely Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Thane and Palghar as per CRZ Notification, 2019 for approval by the Ministry, subject to the condition that proper shoreline management plan shall need to be prepared before any hard infrastructures are constructed in high eroding areas.

4.2 Rectification of CRZ Classification on CZMP Map No. OD 90, Sheet No. F 45-P6/SW covering areas of Subarnarekha Port- amendment in CZMP of Odisha as per CRZ Notification, 2019

1. Government of Odisha (GoO), *vide* letter dated 12/04/2022 had submitted a proposal for Rectification of CRZ Classification on CZMP Map No. OD 90, Sheet No. F 45P6/SW covering areas of Subarnarekha Port- amendment in CZMP of Odisha as per CRZ Notification, 2019 based on the representation dated 18/02/2021 from the Chief Projects of Subarnarekha Port Private Limited.

2. MoEF&CC had accorded EC and CRZ Clearance to M/s Subarnarekha Port Private Limited *vide* letter dated 21/03/2012 for construction of all weather Multipurpose Port near Subarnarekha River at Choumukh Village, Balasore District, Odisha. Thereafter, the validity had been extended *vide* letter dated 23/05/2019.

3. National Institute of Oceanography (NIO), Goa an authorised agency of MoEF&CC, did the demarcation of High Tide Line, Low Tide Line and CRZ mapping for this proposal. The report states that the proposed post construction area does not fall under environmentally sensitive areas like natural Parks, Sanctuaries, Mangroves, Coral reefs or areas rich in genetic diversity.

4. However, based on the CZMP prepared under CRZ Notification, 2019 for the entire State of Odisha, it had been noted that substantial part of the port area i.e., about 692 acres, out of the 915 acres of the allotted land for port development, Master Plan and the road connectivity fall in CRZ-IA area i.e., Ecologically Sensitive area due to the presence of Sand Dunes, Mangroves and Horseshoe Crab habitat as per the ESA maps of NCSCM.

5. During, the preparation of CZMP-2019, the Project Proponent submitted a representation dated 22/02/2021 in this regard and the matter has been deliberated by the Technical Scrutiny Committee (TSC) in its meeting held on 10/03/2021; wherein the Committee recommended that the matter may be taken up further on case by case basis.

6. In this regard, based on representation dated 18/02/2021 from M/s Subarnarekha Port Private Limited, the Forest, Environment & Climate Change Department, Govt. of Odisha constituted a team *vide* letter dated 20/09/2021 to make site inspection w.r.t. existing geomorphological characters / ecologically sensitivity of the area vis-à-vis the characters that has been considered to classify the area as CRZ-IA.

7. The Committee conducted a field survey on 28/10/2021 and 29/10/2021 and submitted the findings to the EF&CC Department, Govt. of Odisha.

8. The brief of the observations of the team are as follows:

A. Horse Shoe Crabs:

CZMP 2011 and 2019: In the CZMP 2011 and 2019 map the area from Dagara Beach to Chaumukh Beach is marked as CRZ-IA due to the presence of Horse Shoe Crabs and their habitat.

Observation of the Team:

During the field visit, the Team did not notice any live horse shoe crabs or carcasses of Horseshoe Crabs or their habitats along the sea coast from Dagara Beach to Chaumukh Beach and on the riverbed of the right bank of the Subarnarekha River up to Kankadapal. During the course of discussion with the local villagers and fisherman they confirmed that they have never witnessed horseshoe crab in the above mentioned study area. In the published papers and report there is mention that Horse Shoe Crabs might have renounced the area due to disturbance to the habitat.

B. Mangroves

CZMP 2011 and 2019: In the CZMP 2011 and 2019 map OD-90, Sheet no. F45P6/SW the patches of area from the river bank of Subarnarekha are demarcated as blue circle marked as A, B, C, D & E of the study area are classified as CRZ-IA due to the presence of Mangroves.

Observation of the Team:

Based on the observations made by the Team during site visit, no mangroves were found in the area marked as A, D & E patches and only few mangrove saplings were observed in B & C patches.

C. Sand Dunes

CZMP 2011 and 2019: In the CZMP 2011 and 2019 map the area from Dagara Beach to Chaumukh Beach are marked within yellow circles are classified as CRZ-IA i.e. Ecologically Sensitive Area due to the presence of Sand Dunes.

Observation of the Team:

It was observed by the Team during site visit from Dagara Beach to Chaumukh Beach and up to the mouth of Subarnarekha River that the beach is devoid of any active sand dunes but there are flattened beach ridge running parallel to shoreline. The flattened land has developed on the Palaeo beach ridge and is becoming flatter over the years and no active sand dunes were observed. The Team also mentioned that the beach ridge might have been marked as sand dunes based on the interpretation from satellite imagery and classified as CRZ 1A.

9. The Team observed that one small stretch of 200m of accumulated sand at approximately 2 km from the Subarnarekha River Mouth which may be classified as Sand Dune. The leeward side of the dunes has a typical slip face and the windward side is apparently steeper.

10. Further, the matter has been examined by OCZMA in its 40th meeting held on 30/03/2022 and the Authority decided to recommend the proposal to NCSCM, Chennai for further verification and ground truthing as per the Annexure-IV Para (7) "Revision of Coastal Zone Management Plan" of CRZ Notification, 2019.

11. Accordingly, proposal was submitted to the NCSCM *vide* letter dated 07/04/2022 and OCZMA, *vide* letter dated 12/04/2022, requesting the Ministry to direct NCSCM to have fresh look for reviewing & consequent change in CZMP map no. OD90 (Sheet No. D 45-PS/SW) as the entire development of the port is dependent on the CRZ Classification of that area. In view of this, the Ministry *vide* letter dated 12/05/2022 sought comments from NCSCM.

12. In response to the aforesaid letter, site inspection was carried out by the Scientists of NCSCM Chennai and OSAC, Bhubaneswar on 27/05/2022. After site inspection, NCSCM requested the Authority for submission of a report from PCCF Wildlife regarding the status of horse shoe crab habitat within the Subarnarekha port area.

13. PCCF (WL), Odisha *vide* letter dated 16/09/2022 stated that there was no presence or habitat of Horse Shoe Crab along the sea coast from Dagara Beach to Chaumuk Beach. The report was also forwarded to NCSCM for necessary rectification of the map.

14. Accordingly, NCSCM, Chennai submitted the draft revised map No. 90 *vide* email dated 02/11/2022 for views and comments of Odisha CZMA. The draft revised map prepared by NCSCM has been communicated to Subarnarekha Port authority for their observation and OCZMA also submitted some comments.

15. NCSCM *vide* email dated 28/11/2022 submitted the rectified draft CZMA Map No. 90 and the same has been examined by OCZMA in its 43rd meeting held on 30/11/2022; wherein the authority noted that the revised map is in order and acknowledged the fact that as per Ministry's guidelines, an elaborate process has been followed for rectification of the map.

16. Accordingly, OCZMA decided to recommend the draft revised map to NCSCM for finalization and further submission to MoEF&CC for consideration of approval.

17. Thus, in accordance with para 6, page 7 of the Ministry's OM dated 26/06/2019, the revised/rectified draft CZMP map No. OF 90 had been submitted to the Ministry for approval.

18. Para 6 of the GUIDELINES FOR UPDATION OF COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PLAN (CZMP) PREPARED AS PER CRZ NOTIFICATION, 2011 TO ALIGN IT WITH CRZ NOTIFICATION, 2019 prescribes that

"(i) Whenever there is a doubt or a likely disparity noticed in the CZMP, the concerned State or Union territory Coastal Zone Management Authority shall refer the matter to MoEFCC for a modification/rectification of the CZMP along with valid reasons for the same. The MoEFCC shall refer the matter to the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM) for verification based on latest satellite imagery and ground truthing for possible modification/rectification in the CZMP.

(ii) The rectified map shall be submitted to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for consideration of approval."

19. The Special Secretary and Member Secretary, Odisha Coastal Zone Management Authority (OCZMA) made an online presentation on the rectification of CRZ Classification on CZMP Map No. OD 90, Sheet No. F 45-P6/SW covering areas of Subarnarekha Port-amendment in CZMP of Odisha as per CRZ Notification, 2019 and the same was recommended by the OCZMA in its meeting held on 30/11/2022.

20. It was further informed by Director, NCSCM that the ground truthing was undertaken by NCSCM team along with representatives of OCZMA / OSAC on 27th and 28th May 2022, based on the recommendation of OCZMA the project was found to be in order.

21. Based on the presentation made and deliberations held, in acceptance of ground truthing done by the NCSCM and statement made by Director (NCSCM), the NCZMA recommended the rectification of CRZ Classification on CZMP Map No. OD 90, Sheet No. F 45-P6/SW covering areas of Subarnarekha Port - amendment in CZMP of Odisha as per CRZ Notification, 2019.

4.3: Status of updation/revision of CZMPs of all Coastal States/UTs based on provisions of the CRZ Notification, 2019

1. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change issued the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2019 *vide* GSR 37(E), dated 18/01/2019. This notification at para no.6 prescribes that all Coastal States and Union territory administrations shall revise or update their respective coastal zone management plan (CZMP) framed under CRZ Notification, 2011 number S.O.19(E), dated 6th January, 2011, as per provisions of this Notification and submit to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for approval at the earliest and all the project activities attracting the provisions of this notification shall be required to be appraised as per the updated CZMP under this Notification and until and unless the CZMPs is so revised or updated, provisions of this notification shall not apply and the CZMP as per provisions of CRZ Notification, 2011 shall continue to be followed for appraisal and CRZ clearance to such projects.

2. It further prescribes that the CZMP may be prepared or updated by the coastal State Government or Union territory by engaging reputed and experienced scientific institution(s) or the agencies including the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM), Chennai, of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and in consultation with the concerned stakeholders. To facilitate the coastal States/UTs, the Ministry have issued 'Guidelines for updation of Coastal Zone Management Plan prepared as per CRZ Notification, 2011 to align it with CRZ Notification, 2019', on 26/06/2019 and circulated to all Coastal States / UTs Management Authorities.

3. In the 45th meeting held on 01/09/2022, the NCZMA desired that the concerned State Government / Union Territory Administration shall expedite the updation / revision of CZMP's and directed that the same should be completed by December, 2022. However, progress is very slow.

4. After deliberation, NCZMA directed that all Coastal States / UTs whose CZMP / ICRZP are yet to be finalised as per CRZ Notification 2019, must complete the same within two months. It was also directed that if CZMPs as per CRZ Notification, 2019 are not submitted within given time-line of two months, no projects i.e. Private / Government should be considered for CRZ clearance as per CRZ Notification 2011 in such areas.

4.4: Public Accounts Committee (PAC), based on C&AG Report No.4 of 2022.

1. NCZMA was apprised in detail about the findings and recommendations of C&AG Report No. 4 of 2022 and further development in this regard.

2. It was apprised that the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India on Conservation of Coastal Ecosystems of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Report No.4 of 2022 (Performance Audit) during the period 2015-2020 had been received/downloaded from CAG Portal wherein the following major recommendations have been made:

- i. SCZMAs and NCZMAs may be made as permanent bodies with full time members to carry out all the mandated activities for protecting the coastal environment.
- ii. The DLCs may be formed and reconstituted without delay in all the relevant districts. The composition of DLCs may be inclusive in nature representing all the relevant stakeholder sectors.
- iii. MoEF&CC needs to ensure that the NCZMA/SCZMAs share information regarding their discussions/minutes of meetings with the public in a uniform manner. Interactive Grievance Redressal Mechanism may be adopted by the SCZMAs.
- iv. The Ministry may ensure that the PP carry out in-depth ecological evaluation of the project environment before granting the clearances to the Projects as well as enforce the practice of cumulative assessments already defined in the EIA Notification, 2006.
- v. MoEF&CC may ensure that the PPs submit a viable EMP addressing all the risks to the environment and the EMP along with the impact prediction analyses are largely coherent. Also, the mitigation proposals may be clearly brought out in the EMP and cost.
- vi. MoEF&CC may revisit the roles and composition of different agencies to strengthen the post clearance monitoring.
- vii. Expert cells, which are well versed in GIS tools, may be created in DLCs to effectively and efficiently monitor the changing landscape on the coastline and track irregular developments. Presence of such a surveillance mechanism would not only track irregular activities but would also serve as a deterrence tool.
- viii. The State Governments may make necessary efforts for mapping and preparation of Management Plans for the coral reefs, turtle nesting sites etc.
- ix. Efforts may be made by MoEF&CC to notify the IMPs for Ecologically Sensitive Areas at the earliest.
- x. MoEF&CC should ensure deploying sufficient manpower with technical expertise at SICOM and various institutes strengthened under the project. Efforts should be made to rationalise the manpower deployment to ensure optimum utilisation.

- xi. MoES and MoEF&CC may review the stakeholder mapping to ensure the inclusion of all relevant institutions with respect to SDG 14 targets.
- xii. Localisation of the indicators should be prioritised in the stakeholder states by ensuring formulation of District Indicator Frameworks in the states.

3. Accordingly, Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Conservation of Coastal Ecosystems [Report No. 4 of 2022 (Performance Audit)] has been examined in the Ministry and it has been found that majority of the issues were related to States/Project Proponent and compliance monitoring by IRO's of MoEF&CC.

4. The Action Taken Report (ATR) was prepared based on the information received from the Coastal States/Project Proponent/IRO's of MoEF&CC and submitted to Lok Sabha Secretariat *vide* Ministry's letter dated 18/11/2022. In addition, directions have also been issued to all coastal states/project proponent/ IRO's for compliance of recommendations of CAG report.

5. Subsequently, the PAC took oral evidence on the matter on 05/12/2022 and called for updated action taken report on the issues. It was suggested that comments may be obtained from the respective Coastal States and the same may be incorporated in the action taken note. Further, the Ministry was requested to provide replies on additional points raised by the Hon'ble Chairperson and members of the Public Accounts Committee (2022-23) during the sitting of PAC held on 05/12/2022.

6. Accordingly, updated ATR and replies to queries raised by the Hon'ble Chairperson and members of the Public Accounts Committee (2022-23) had been submitted to Lok Sabha Secretariat *vide* Ministry's letter dated 18/11/2022.

7. Thereafter, a Study visit was also undertaken on 06/03/2023 by the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) in Mahabalipuram in respect of "Conservation of Coastal Ecosystems" based on C&AG Report No.4 of 2022; wherein questionnaire was sent to Ministry asking for submission of replies. On perusal of the questionnaire it was found that majority of the issues pertain to projects in Tamil Nadu/TNSCZMA. The questionnaire also highlighted some general concerns related to CRZ and also issues related with Odisha and West Bengal.

8. In this regard, based on the input received from Tamil Nadu and other coastal states, final reply has been prepared and is under process for approval.

9. After detailed deliberations, the NCZMA directed as under:

- i. All the Coastal States/ UTs should expedite the compliance of CAG recommendations.
- ii. Strict action has to be taken on each violation case reported in CAG report or otherwise.
- iii. Action compliance report needs to be submitted to Ministry by each coastal State / UTs as per the direction issued by the Ministry.
- iv. The monitoring and compliance of CRZ projects directly related to coastal States / UTs be strengthened.

- v. All coastal State / UTs should be called to be present in the next PAC meeting to appraise the PAC on the status of action taken against violation as flagged in PAC report.

4.5: Status of Action taken on violation cases by Status/UTs as per the CRZ Notification by State Coastal Zone Management Authorities

1. The instant matter pertains to status and action taken on violation cases of CRZ Notification 2011/2019.

2. The MS apprised the NCZMA that based on the input received from different coastal states/ UTs in response to a parliament question during August 2022, it has come to the notice of Ministry that there are 1878 reported cases of violation in different coastal states/ UTs during last five years. State wise numbers of violation cases reported during the last five years are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Coastal State / UTs	Number of Violation Cases
1.	Goa	974
2.	Gujarat	39
3.	Karnataka	101
4.	Kerala	45
5.	Maharashtra	556
6.	Odisha	43
7.	Andhra Pradesh	NIL
8.	Tamil Nadu	84
9.	West Bengal	28
10.	Puducherry	07
11.	Daman&Diu	01
12.	Lakshadweep	Nil
13.	Andaman & Nicobar	Nil
Total		1878

3. It was also apprised that the Ministry has issued OM dated 22/08/2022 to all Coastal States to take action on violation of the provision of CRZ Notification under the provision of Environment Protection Act, 1986.

4. It was also apprised that the Ministry had empowered the CZMAs under Section 5, Section 10 and Section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to enforce and monitor the provisions of the CRZ Notification *vide* Notification dated 30/09/2022.

5. Further, in order to streamline the action against the violation cases, a meeting was also held on 07/02/2023 under the chairmanship of JS (CRZ). The meeting was attended by the officials from all 13 coastal States/UTs and deliberation was made w.r.t. action required to be taken in cases of violation of the CRZ Notifications.

6. After detailed discussion inter-alia following decisions have been taken:

- i. *Detailed procedure being followed by States/ UTs for identification and handling of CRZ violation cases be provided to Ministry.*

- ii. SCZMA, being primarily responsible for enforcement of provisions of CRZ notification, should take prompt action on issues related to CRZ violations as per powers delegated under EPA 1986.
- iii. The status of action taken on violation case by DLC/ DCZMC be reviewed regularly by SCZMA, at least once in two months, and quarterly report on the same is sent to ministry for appraisal to NCZMA.
- iv. Nature of reported cases be analysed by SCZMAs to work out a targeted sensitization programme for minimising violation case.
- v. SCZMs to respond to the references forwarded by Ministry/ NCZMA on priority.

7. Subsequently, Minutes of the said meeting was issued to Member Secretaries of all the Coastal states/UTs vide OM dated 11/02/2023; wherein Member Secretaries are requested to take action on the violation cases as per the law and submit the action taken report to the Ministry at the earliest to place the matter before the next NCZMA.

8. Thereafter, reminder vide OM dated 10.04.2023 followed by a DO letter dated 07/06/2023 have also been sent to all the Coastal states/UTs. However, no reply has been received by the Ministry from the States/ SCZMAs.

9. The Member Secretary (NCZMA) made a presentation on Status of Action taken on violation cases by States/UTs as per the CRZ Notification by SCZMA. After detailed deliberations, the NCZMA directed all the Coastal States/ UTs as under:

- i. All coastal State / UTs should take strict action on violation cases and action report to be forwarded on quarterly basis to Ministry.
- ii. All coastal State / UTs should be directed to be present in the next PAC meeting to appraise the PAC on the status of action taken against violation cases as flagged in PAC report.
- iii. The Ministry shall convene a meeting with Chief Secretaries of all Coastal State / UTs to review the status on action taken by States/ UTs on violation cases.

Item No. 5: Any other item with permission of Chair

5.1: Status of Seven Authorized Agencies and need for authorising more institute/ agencies

1. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has authorized seven institutes/agencies for demarcation of the High Tide Line (HTL), Low Tide Line (LTL) and Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) as under:

- i. Space Applications Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad
- ii. National Centre for Earth Science Studies (NCESS), Trivandrum
- iii. Institute of Remote Sensing (IRS), Anna University, Chennai
- iv. Institute of Environmental Studies & Wetland Management (IESWM), Kolkata
- v. National Institute of Oceanography (NIO), Goa/ Mumbai
- vi. National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Chennai
- vii. National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM), Chennai

2. Government of Kerala has requested the Ministry to include Kerala State Remote Sensing and Environment Centre (KSREC) for CRZ mapping at Cadastral Scale as the approved mapping agency for CRZ mapping in the State. Karnataka also mentioned that they had sent a proposal for authorising Karnataka State Remote Sensing Applications Centre (KSRSAC).

3. It was also informed that as per the CRZ notification 2019, the following, amongst others, are the requirements for CRZ clearance for permissible and regulated activities.

- CRZ map in 1:4000 scale, drawn up by any of the agencies identified by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change *vide* its Office Order Number J-17011/8/92-IAIII, dated the 8th August 2019, using the demarcation of the HTL or LTL, as carried out by NCSCM.
- Project layout superimposed on the CRZ map duly indicating the project boundaries and the CRZ category of the project location as per the approved Coastal Zone Management Plan under this notification.
- The CRZ map normally covering 7 km radius around the project site also indicating the CRZ-I, II, III and IV areas including other notified ecologically sensitive areas.
- CRZ report of the project.

4. It was noted that out of authorized seven institutes/agencies only 3 Institutes are actively making CRZ maps and its related report and 2 Institutes are involved in some cases and 2 Institutes are recently not making any report map etc.

5. Member Secretary (NCZMA) briefed regarding the Status of seven Authorized Agencies and others issues before the NCZMA. After detailed deliberations, NCZMA directed NCSCM to examine the technical competency of both the institutes i.e. Kerala State Remote Sensing and Environment Centre (KSREC) and Karnataka State Remote Sensing Applications Centre (KSRSAC) and send a report to Ministry.

6. Further, NCZMA opined that more Institutes are needed to be authorized for demarcation of the High Tide Line (HTL), Low Tide Line (LTL) and Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) and preparation of CRZ maps, CZMP as per CRZ Notification etc. and requested all SCZMAs to send recommendation for other Institutes working in the field for consideration by Ministry. The proposal is to be sent within one month and same shall be examined by NCSCM through Technical Scrutiny Committee (TSC) for further action by Ministry.

The meeting ended with Vote of Thanks of the Chair.

ANNEXURE**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS ATTENDED THROUGH HYBRID MODE (PHYSICAL/VIDEO CONFERENCING) OF THE 46TH MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NCZMA) UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF SECRETARY, EFCC HELD ON 1ST AUGUST, 2023**

SI. No.	Name of Participant	Organization	E-mail
1.	Ms. Leena Nandan, Chairperson and Secretary (EF&CC)	MoEFCC, New Delhi	secy-moef@nic.in
2.	Shri Tanmay Kumar, Additional Secretary	MoEFCC, New Delhi	tanmay.kumar-rj@gov.in
3.	Dr. Sujit Kumar Bajpayee, Joint Secretary and Member Secretary, NCZMA	MoEFCC, New Delhi	sujit.baju@gov.in
4.	Shri Pravin Darade, Principal Secretary	Environment, Government of Maharashtra	psec.env@maharashtra.gov.in
5.	Shri Abhay Pimparkar, Member Secretary	Director, Env. &CC, Maharashtra	Dir1.meh-mh@nic.in
6.	Shri Kartikeye Longhe	Field Officer MPCB	-
7.	Shri Rupesh Mahale	Project Officer, MCZMA	-
8.	Shri Anand Billade	Project Officer, MCZMA	-
9.	Dr. Murugesan Special Secretary & Member Secretary	Government of Odisha	-
10.	Shri Harjot Singh Sandhu, Deputy Secretary	MHA, New Delhi	harjotsandhu.9@gov.in
11.	Senior Environment Officer, West Bengal	Government of West Bengal	environmentwb@gmail.com
12.	Chairman, SEIAA,	Government of Karnataka	msseiaakarnataka@gmail.com
13.	Representative of Pollution Control Board	Government of Andhra Pradesh	itcell-ee1@appcb.gov.in
14.	Representative of GIS Cell, Institute of Environmental Studies & Wetland Management	Government of West Bengal	crzcell.ieswm@gmail.com
15.	Representative of UT Administration of A&N Islands	UT Administration of A&N Islands A & N Islands	asga.and2018@gmail.com

16.	Representative of Kerala State IT Mission,	Government of Kerala	ksitm6569@gmail.com
17.	Member Secretary Gujarat Coastal Zone Management Authority	Government of Gujarat	Gittesneha@gmail.com
18.	Representative of Gujarat Coastal Zone Management Authority	Government of Gujarat	nischal.joshi2@gmail.com
19.	Representative of Goa Coastal Zone Management Authority	Government of Goa	goacoastalzone@gmail.com
20.	Member Secretary, Goa Coastal Zone Management Authority	Government of Goa	gittesneha@gmail.com
21.	Principal Secretary, Forest & Environment Department	Government of Gujarat	secfed@gujarat.gov.in
22.	Representative of Lakshadweep Coastal Zone Management Authority	UT Administration of Lakshadweep	31smsa.63@gmail.com
23.	Dr. Purvaja R., Director, NCSCM, Chennai	NCSCM, Chennai	purvaja@ncscm.res.in
24.	Samagra Shiksha Lakshadweep	UT Administration of Lakshadweep	31smsa.63@gmail.com
25.	Representative of Andhra Pradesh, Pollution Control Board	Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board	ltcell-ee1@appcb.gov.in
26.	Principal Secretary, Environment, Government of Karnataka	Government of Karnataka	secyenv-fee@karnataka.gov.in
27.	Shri R. Gokul Representative of SEAC	SEAC	seacsec@gmail.com
28.	Representative of Tamil Nadu Coastal Zone Management Authority,	Govt. of Tamil Nadu	tamilnadudoe@gmail.com
29.	Dr. A. Muthamma, IAS Secretary	Secretary, Transport	secytran@py.gov.in
30.	Dr. S Ghosh, ADG	ICAR, New Delhi	subhadeep_1977@yahoo.com
31.	Representative of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of Odisha	Government of Odisha	muru6994@gmail.com
32.	Dr. M. V. Ramana Murthy, Director, NCCR	NCCR	mvr@nccr.gov.in

33.	Member Secretary, Daman & Diu Coastal Zone Management Authority	UT Administration of Daman & Diu	ms-ddczma@ddd.gov.in
34.	Shri Suneel Pamidi, Member Secretary, Kerala Coastal Zone Management Authority	Government of Kerala	pamidisuneel@gmail.com
35.	Representative of West Bengal Coastal Zone Management Authority	Government of West Bengal	wbsczma@gmail.com
36.	Dr. H. Kharkwal Scientist 'E' CRZ	MoEF&CC	h.kharkwal@nic.in
37.	Dr. J. D Marcus Scientist 'D' CRZ	MoEF&CC	m.knight@gov.in
38.	Dr.Ragavan P. Scientist 'B' CRZ	MoEF&CC	ragavan.p@gov.in

Item No. 08

Court No. 1

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

Original Application No. 249/2023

In re: News item published in Newspaper The Hindu dated 19.03.2023
titled **“India’s Sinking Island”**

Date of hearing: 08.01.2024

**CORAM: HON’BLE MR. JUSTICE PRAKASH SHRIVASTAVA, CHAIRPERSON
HON’BLE MR. JUSTICE SUDHIR AGARWAL, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON’BLE DR. A. SENTHIL VEL, EXPERT MEMBER**

Respondent: Mr. Gigi. C. George, Adv. for Ministry of Earth Sciences
Dr. Swati Jindal Garg, Mr. Soumya China, Mr. Kunal Kakumanu, Ms.
Nidhi Kumar, Mr. Abhimanyu Kumar & Ms. Anjali Kaushik, Advs. for
MoEF & CC
Mr. Maulik Nanavati, Adv. for R - 1 (Through VC)
Mr. Abhimanu Garg, Adv. for R - 12 (Through VC)

ORDER

1. The issue involved in this Original Application relates to the dangers of sea level rise and submergence of low lying islands. The Tribunal in the previous proceeding had considered the Notification dated 18.01.2019 issued by the MoEF&CC providing for formulation of Integrated Island Management Plans (IIMPs) by the respective States/Union Territories for the concerned islands. The Tribunal had also directed impleadment of State Coastal Zone Management Authorities and Union Territory Coastal Zone Management Authorities. Accordingly, notices were directed to be issued. The memo of parties prepared by the office in terms of the direction of the Tribunal reveals that, as many as, 16 respondents have been impleaded.

2. The reply on behalf of the respondent no. 14, Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Changes has been filed which reveals that the CZMPs as per 2019 Notification have been approved only for the

State of Odisha, Karnataka and Maharashtra and ICRZP as per ICRZ 2019 Notification has been approved only for Great Nicobar Island and Little Andaman Island. The reply further reveals that the National Coastal Zonal Management Authority (NCZMA) in its 46th meeting dated 01.08.2023 had directed that all Coastal States/Union Territories, whose CZMPs/ICRZP are yet to be finalized as per 2019 Notification, must complete the same within two months by 31.10.2023. It has been pointed out by the learned Counsel for respondent no. 14 that apart from the three States and two islands of Union Territories noted above, no other State or Union Territory has formulated the plan till now. The stand of the respondent no. 14 is that by the Notification dated 30.09.2022, the Central Government has delegated its power under Section 23 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to issue direction under Section 5 of the Act to the State Coastal Zone Management Authorities and Union Territory Coastal Zone Management Authorities within their respective jurisdictions with the conditions and limitations which have been provided in the said Notification. Since, inspite of the direction of NCZMA, the CZMP/ICRZP have not formulated the plan. Hence respondent no. 14 is required to ensure that the plan is prepared by each Coastal Management Authority and Union Territory Coastal Management Authority expeditiously within a time bound period.

3. Learned Counsel for respondent no. 14 has prayed for time to obtain instructions in this regard and place the stand of respondent no. 14 by way of the report at least one week before the next date of hearing.

4. All the States and Union Territory Coastal Zone Authorities, who have been impleaded as respondents in this OA and issued notice in terms of the previous order, are directed to file their response, at least one week before the next date of hearing.

5. List on 06.03.2024.

Prakash Shrivastava, CP

Sudhir Agarwal, JM

Dr. A. Senthil Vel, EM

January 08, 2024
Original Application No. 249/2023
SN.

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

O. A. No. 249/2023

**In re: In The Matter of News Item Published in The Hindu News
Paper Dated 19.03.2023 Titled 'India's Sinking Island'**

PAPER BOOK -I

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1	Affidavit on behalf of Respondent No. 12, by Chief Secretary, Government of Puducherry in Compliance of the Order dated 13.03.2024.	1 - 10

Through

Abhimanyu Garg

Standing Counsel, Govt. of Puducherry

(Counsel for Respondent No. 12)

C-15, LGF, Geetanjali Enclave, New Delhi – 110017

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**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

O. A. No. 249/2023

**In re: In The Matter of News Item Published in The Hindu News
Paper Dated 19.03.2023 Titled 'India's Sinking Island'**

**AFFIDAVIT ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT NO. 12, BY
CHIEF SECRETARY, GOVERNMENT OF PUDUCHERRY IN
COMPLIANCE OF ORDER DATED 13.03.2024.**

I, Ashish Madhaorao More, I.A.S, S/o Madhaorao Sitaram More, aged 43 years working as Secretary Finance and Chief Secretary (I/c) to the Government of Puducherry with Office at Chief Secretariat, Gubert Avenue, Puducherry – 605 001, do hereby solemnly affirm and sincerely state as follows based on the official records that is placed before me:

- 1) I respectfully submit that present affidavit is being filed in compliance to the Order dated 13.03.2024 of this Hon'ble Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi directing the Chief Secretaries/LGs of Coastal States/Union Territories under consideration to file an Affidavit before the Tribunal within six weeks disclosing the outer time limit within which the Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) – Island Coastal Regulation Zone Plan (ICRZP) as per the 2019 Notification will be finally formulated / revised and submitted to the MoEF&CC, failing which the concerned Chief Secretary will appear virtually on the next date of hearing and explain the reason for non-submission of such an Affidavit.

Page No : 1
Corrections :


CHIEF SECRETARY (I/c)
PUDUCHERRY.

- 2) I respectfully submit that as far as Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMPs) are concerned, Puducherry Coastal Zone Management Authority (PCZMA), Government of Puducherry has diligently taken measures for revision of CZMP for the Union Territory of Puducherry as per Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2019. The Union Territory of Puducherry consists of two Districts i.e., Puducherry (encompassing Puducherry, Mahe and Yanam regions) and Karaikal.
- 3) I respectfully submit that the task of preparation of draft CZMP as per CRZ Notification, 2019 was assigned to the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM), Chennai after placing the proposal in the 40th meeting of PCZMA held on 01.07.2019. **(ANNEXURE – I).**
- 4) I respectfully submit that the proposal for preparation of draft CZMP by NCSCM was sent to Government of Puducherry on 23.11.2019 seeking administrative and financial approval for release of an amount of Rs. 42,74,550/- (Rupees Forty-Two Lakh Seventy Four Thousand Five Hundred and Fifty Only) in advance towards the expenditure to be incurred. The GoP approved the proposal on 17.11.2020.
- 5) I respectfully submit that the agreement was signed between NCSCM and Department of Science Technology and Environment (DSTE) the custodian of CZMP for the Union Territory of Puducherry on 15.02.2021 **(ANNEXURE – II)** and necessary Work Order was issued to NCSCM on 26.02.2021 along with payment of Rs. 42,74,550/- (Rupees Forty Two Lakh Seventy Four Thousand Five Hundred and Fifty Only) on 05.03.2021 **(ANNEXURE –III).**

- 6) I respectfully submit that under the scope of work assigned to NCSCM viz., Base data (High Tide Line (HTL), Low Tide Line (LTL), Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESAs), Critically Vulnerable Coastal Area (CVCA) shall be prepared by NCSCM and the Hazard Line as demarcated by Survey of India (SoI) are to be used for the preparation of the CZMP in 1:25,000 scale. Local Level CZM Maps for the use of Local bodies and other agencies in 1:3960 scale or nearest scale shall also to be prepared by NCSCM.
- 7) I respectfully submit that, Pre-draft CZMP maps in 1: 25,000 scale were submitted by NCSCM vide email dated 03.09.2021. Subsequently, NCSCM has conducted series of consultation meetings on 06.01.2021, 07.09.2021 and 31.01.2022 in co-ordination with DSTE, PCZMA with stake-holder Departments for relevant data to be incorporated in the draft CZMP.
- 8) I respectfully submit that after incorporation of the data from the stake-holder Departments, NCSCM submitted the pre-draft CZMP Maps and Coastal Land-use Maps in 1:25,000 scale on 23.06.2022 and requested to provide suggestions / comments on draft CZMP. The inputs received from stake-holder Departments were shared with NCSCM and the final draft CZMP Maps for U.T. of Puducherry in 1:25,000 scale was received from NCSCM on 06.02.2023.

Page No : 3
Corrections :


CHIEF SECRETARY (IL)
PUDUCHERRY.

- 9) I respectfully submit that after following the due procedures laid down under the CRZ Notification, 2019, Public Consultation for draft CZMP were organized in all the four regions with the approval from the District Magistrates cum District Collector(s) of Puducherry and Karaikal Districts.
- 10) I respectfully submit that the public consultation for Puducherry was proposed on 15.03.2023, Karaikal on 21.03.2023, Mahe on 24.03.2023 and for Yanam region on 12.04.2023 (ANNEXURE – IV).
- 11) I respectfully submit that, wide publicity were given in the News Papers in English and Vernacular Language in all the four regions viz., Puducherry on 10.02.2023 (Indian Express & Dinamlar), Karaikal on 09.02.2023 (The Hindu & Thanthi), Yanam on 21.02.2023 (Indian Express & Andhra Jyothi) and Mahe on 21.02.2023 (Indian Express & Kerala Kaumudy). Also, the draft CZMP maps were hosted on the website of the Statutory Authorities concerned and various Line Departments for public information. On completion of the statutory period of 30 days of public notice, the public consultation for Mahe and Yanam regions were conducted on 24.03.2023 and 12.04.2023 respectively as scheduled.

- 12) I respectfully submit that, the public consultations were postponed by the District Collectors in consultation with PCZMA, at Puducherry and Karaikal regions, since representations from fisherman associations, political parties and NGOs were received requesting to publish the maps in Tamil language with the details of all fishing hamlets, their boundaries and also resolve areas of contention between the fishermen livelihoods and tourism operations for better understanding and interpretations. Also, the Department of Tourism has demarcated the whole of backwater and sea-shore area as tourism potential site which are being utilized by local-fishermen for fishing, fish drying, boat parking and allied activities.
- 13) I respectfully submit that the Minutes of Public Consultation Meetings held at Mahe and Yanam regions were communicated to NCSCM for updation of CZMP. The status of the preparation of the CZMP was also placed in the 50th meeting of PCZMA held on 26.06.2023.
- 14) I respectfully submit that, National Green Tribunal Order dated 11.04.2022 in O.A. No. 04/2013 and Appeal No. 18 of 2017 by C.H. Balamohan Vs Union of India & Others directed that 'all coastal States / UTs shall prepare the depiction of high, medium and low erosion stretches along the coastline which is mandatory in the CZMP' prepared as per CRZ Notification, 2019.'

Page No : 5
Corrections :


CHIEF SECRETARY (i/c)
PUDUCHERRY.

- 15) I respectfully submit that, PCZMA requested NSCSM to include the Shoreline Change Maps (SCM) with depiction of High, Medium and Low Erosion stretches for the Union Territory of Puducherry and an amount of Rs. 9,49,900/- (Rupees Nine Lakhs Forty-Nine Thousand Nine Hundred only) was sanctioned and released to NCSCM on 10.01.2023.
- 16) I respectfully submit that NSCSM has provided draft shoreline change map for the Union Territory of Puducherry on 14.11.2023. The said maps were placed in the 51st meeting of PCZMA held on 23.01.2024 for necessary appraisal of the Authority and the same was approved by PCZMA.
- 17) I respectfully submit that, the Department of Tourism has provided the details on tourism potential sites on 12.10.2023 and the Department of Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare has provided the details on name of all coastal fishing villages, fishermen settlements, infrastructures available in each coastal villages such as fish landing center, fish drying yards, auction halls, net mending sheds, traditional boat building yards, ice plants, ice crushing units, fish curing facility and work shelters on 15.12.2023 for Puducherry and Karaikal region as required under the CRZ Notification, 2019 which were not earlier provided. The details received was communicated to NCSCM on 29.01.2024 and were incorporated in the draft CZMP.

- 18) I respectfully submit that, the revised draft CZMPs in 1:25,000 scale for Puducherry and Karaikal regions were received from the NCSCM on 13.02.2024 and subsequently hosted on 23.02.2024 in the Department website for stakeholder / public review and feedback. They are also made available in the offices of the line Departments for public information.
- 19) I respectfully submit that, while requesting District Magistrate(s)–cum–District Collector(s) for suitable date to convene the Public Hearing in Puducherry and Karaikal regions under their Chairmanship, they had requested to cross verify if Election Model Code of Conduct (MCC) that was likely to come into effect during March, 2024 would be an impediment for conducting the public hearing.
- 20) I respectfully submit that, a meeting was convened by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), GoI on 16.02.2024 with all the State/UT Coastal Zone Management Authorities (CZMAs) on the status of preparation of CZMPs in compliance to the Order passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal. During the meeting, PCZMA has conveyed to Ministry that this Government of Union Territory of Puducherry has completed Public Consultation for draft CZMP at Mahe and Yanam region and for Puducherry and Karaikal region, updated draft CZMP was received from NCSCM on 13.02.2024. In the meeting some of the States have also expressed similar apprehension to conduct public hearing while MCC is in the force due to the forthcoming General Elections 2024.

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Corrections :


CHIEF SECRETARY (I/c)
PUDUCHERRY.

- 21) I respectfully submit that, accordingly, as per the Order dated 08.01.2024 in OA No. 249 of 2023, the Member Secretary, PCZMA filed an Affidavit on 06.03.2024 before the Hon'ble NGT, New Delhi, stating the time line for finalization of CZMP and submission of CZMP to MoEF&CC for final approval by July 2024.
- 22) I respectfully submit that, in view of the Order dated 13.03.2024 in OA No. 249 of 2023, in order to complete the process at the earliest, it was decided to obtain the clearance from the Election Commission of India to conduct Public Hearing / Consultation under the Chairmanship of the District Magistrate cum District Election Officer of Puducherry and Karaikal, while MCC is in force. Accordingly, the proposal to obtain clearance from Election Commission of India was placed before the State Level Screening Committee on MCC and the same was approved and referred to Election Commission of India on 03.04.2024.
- 23) I respectfully submit that, the Election Commission of India conveyed it's no objection from MCC angle for the conduct of Public Hearing on draft Coastal Zone Management Plan for Puducherry and Karaikal regions in the 3rd week of May 2024, i.e., after the poll day viz., 19.04.2024 and the same was communicated by the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer, Puducherry vide their letter dated 17.04.2024 (ANNEXURE- V).

24) I respectfully submit that, Public Hearing for Puducherry and Karaikal regions will be conducted on 22.05.2024 and 23.05.2024 under the Chairmanship of the concerned District Magistrate(s)–cum–District Collector(s). The Public notice was also given in the News Papers in English and Vernacular Language in two regions viz., Puducherry (The Hindu & Dinamalar) and Karaikal (The Indian Express & Dina Thanthi) on 21.04.2024 (**ANNEXURE – VI**).

25) I respectfully submit that, the comments and suggestion received during the Public Hearing will be incorporated in the draft CZMP and the final draft CZMP will be submitted to MoEF&CC, GoI for approval by 31st July 2024.

26) I respectfully submit that, in view of the above submissions, it is humbly prayed that this Hon'ble Tribunal may pass such further or other order(s), as deemed fit and proper in the facts and circumstances of the case.


DEPONENT
CHIEF SECRETARY (i/c)
PUDUCHERRY.

VERIFICATION

Verified at Puducherry on 22.04.2024 that the contents of the above affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and information as derived from the official records and nothing material has been concealed there from.

SIGNED BEFORE ME

NW 22/04/2024
M. SIVAPRAKASH, B.L.,
ADVOCATE & NOTARY PUBLIC
Govt. of India
Regd. No. 7933/2010
Vo 5, Third CROSS, ILANGO NAGAR
PUDUCHERRY - 605 011


DEPONENT
CHIEF SECRETARY (i/c)
PUDUCHERRY.

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

O.A. No. 249 / 2023

**In re : In the matter of News item published in the Hindu News Paper
dated 19.03.2023 titled 'India's Sinking Island',**

PAPER BOOK - II

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2	15.02.2021	Annexure – II: Agreement for preparation of Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) for U.T. of Puducherry as per the CRZ Notification, 2019.	3 – 16
3	26.02.2021	Annexure – III: Work order for preparation of Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) for U.T. of Puducherry as per the CRZ Notification, 2019.	17
4	15.03.2023	Annexure – IV: Newspaper advertisement for conduct of public hearing on draft preparation of Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) for U.T. of Puducherry as per the CRZ Notification, 2019.	18-26
5	17.04.2024	Annexure – V: No Objection from the Election Commission of India communicated by the office of the Chief Executive Officer, Puducherry.	27 -
6	21.04.2024	Annexure – VI: Newspaper advertisement for conduct of public hearing on draft Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) for Puducherry and Karaikal as per the CRZ Notification, 2019.	28-31

Through



Abhimanyu Garg

Standing Counsel, Govt. of Puducherry

(Counsel for Respondent No. 12)

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Minutes of the 40th PCZMA Meeting held on 01.07.2019

After due deliberation the Authority decided the following:

1. To reject the reconsideration proposal submitted by the project proponent.
2. The Regional Planning Authorities shall obtain necessary views/opinions from the PCZMA for the projects other than the power of delegation issued in the CRZ area vide circular dated 08.07.2014.

Agenda Item No. 10: CRZ clearance to M/s. Chemfab Alkalis Limited for laying intake and outfall pipeline & Sea Water Reverse Osmosis (SWRO) for the proposed Sea water Desalination Plant at Kalapet Village, Puducherry.

The Authority heard the proposal of M/s. Chemfab Alkalis Limited for laying intake and outfall pipeline & Sea Water Reverse Osmosis (SWRO) for the proposed Sea water Desalination Plant and discussed the subject in detail. After due deliberation the Authority decided to defer the proposal considering the views of the Coordination committee and directed the project proponent to explore the feasibility of utilisation of treated sewage pumped from the PWD operated Sewage Treatment Plant by installing Reverse Osmosis Plant.

General Agenda

Agenda Item No. 1: Preparation of CZMP for U.T of Puducherry based on CRZ, 2019 Notification.

The Authority heard the proposal for preparation of CZMP for the U.T of Puducherry based on the CRZ, 2019 Notification and discussed the subject in detail. As per the CRZ Notification, 2019 para 6 (i) Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP), all coastal States and Union territory administrations shall revise or update their respective coastal zone management plan (CZMP) framed under CRZ Notification, 2011 number S.O. 19(E), dated 6th January, 2011, as per provisions of this notification and submit to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for approval at the earliest and all the project activities attracting the provisions of this notification shall be required to be appraised as per the updated CZMP under this notification and until and unless the CZMPs is so revised or updated, provisions of this notification shall not apply and the CZMP as per provisions of CRZ Notification, 2011 shall continue to be followed for appraisal and CRZ clearance to such projects.

After due deliberation the Authority decided the following:

1. The CZMP for the U.T. of Puducherry shall be prepared by the Department of Science, Technology & Environment, Government of Puducherry through National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management, MoEF&CC, Government of India, Anna University Campus, Chennai which is a notified agency as per the MoEF&CC vide Office Order No.J -17011/A/92-1A-III dated 14.03.2014.
2. Necessary approval shall be obtained for an amount of Rs. 50,00,000/- as grant-in-aid for DSTE for the preparation of CZMP for UT of Puducherry as per CRZ Notification, 2019

[Signature]
**MEMBER SECRETARY
 PUDUCHERRY COSTAL ZONAL
 MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
 PUDUCHERRY.**

Minutes of the 40th PCZMA Meeting held on 01.07.2019.

The Authority advised that, based on the recent communication from MoEF&CC vide dated 26.06.2019 regarding revision or updation of the CZMP, the U. T of Puducherry shall complete the preparation with in a period of six month.

Agenda Item No. 2: Collection of Scrutiny / processing fee to issue Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Clearance in the CRZ II and CRZ III areas (200 meters to 500 meters HTL of Sea) .

The Authority heard the proposal of Collection of Scrutiny / processing fee for issue of Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Clearance in the CRZ II and CRZ III areas (200 meters to 500 meters HTL of Sea) and discussed the subject in detail. After due deliberation the Authority advised the Town and Country Planning Department to pursue the matter and direct the Planning authorities to collect necessary scrutiny fee on behalf of the PCZMA for the projects cleared by them in the CRZ area and remit the collected amount on monthly basis to the accounts of PCZMA along with the clearance issued as per power of delegation.

The Meeting ended with thanks to the Chair.



**MEMBER SECRETARY
PUDUCHERRY COASTAL ZONE
MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
PUDUCHERRY**

MEMBER SECRETARY
PUDUCHERRY COASTAL ZONE
MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
PUDUCHERRY



NATIONAL CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE COASTAL MANAGEMENT

Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India

CONSULTANCY SERVICES AGREEMENT FOR PREPARATION OF COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PLAN (CZMP) – 2019 FOR THE U.T. OF PUDUCHERRY AS PER THE COASTAL REGULATION ZONE NOTIFICATION, 2019

This Contract Agreement is made and entered into on this 15th day of February, 2021, between "The Director, Department of Science, Technology and Environment, Government of Puducherry" (herein after referred as "the Client") and "The Director, National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM), Chennai" (herein after referred as "the Consultant").

1. Background:

The Client has requested the Consultant to undertake the tasks proposed in the Terms of Reference (ToR) attached as Annex I to this contract for preparation of the Coastal Zone Management Plans (CZMPs) - 2019 for the Union Territory of Puducherry, in accordance with the CRZ Notification 2019.

2. Scope of the contract:

The scope of present consultancy is to prepare the Coastal Zone Management Plans (CZMPs) - 2019 of the coastal areas of Puducherry, in accordance with the CRZ Notification 2019.

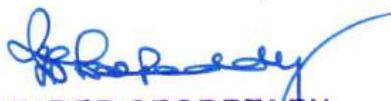
3. Study Area:

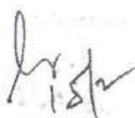
The Study area will be the coastal areas of all the coastal districts of Puducherry, including Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam, comprising of areas covered by all the CZMP maps of Puducherry approved under the CRZ Notification 2011 and generally up to 600 m from the High Tide Line (HTL) along the open sea front and up to 75 m from the High Tide Line (HTL) along creeks/tidal influenced water bodies.

4. Terms of Reference (ToR) proposed to be undertaken to address the scope of services

Refer Clause 20 of this contract agreement

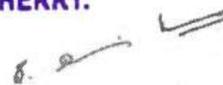
5. Performance of Service:

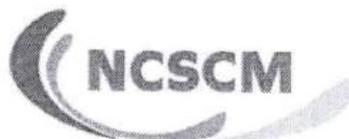

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The Consultant shall perform its services in line with the Scope as defined in Clause 20.2 and shall carry out its obligations hereunder with skill, care, diligence, efficiency and economy, in accordance with generally accepted techniques, prudent practice and with professional scientific and consulting standards. It shall also observe sound management and technical practices, and employs appropriate advanced technology and methods. The Consultant shall always, in respect to any matter relating to this Contract agreement, as faithful advisors/representatives to the Client, support and safeguard the legitimate interest in any dealing with sub-contractors or third parties. The Consultant shall use reasonable endeavors to complete the Services within the time or programme agreed upon between the Parties.

6. Period of Consultancy:

The period of consultancy shall be for a period of 6 months - please see Clause 20.6 of this agreement. The start date will be the date on which the advance payment will be made by the client as stipulated in clause 14 of this agreement or the date of receipt of Census and all other stakeholder data from DST&E, as stipulated in Clause 20.5 of this agreement, whichever date is later. Delay in payment and/or receipt of data will correspondingly increase the project duration. In case the execution of contract involves more time on account of unforeseen conditions, a request in this regard will be made by the Consultant to extend the contract period.

7. Obligation of Client:

Refer Clause 20.5 of this contract agreement.

8. Consultancy Cost:

The fixed fee of the Consultancy is Rs. 42, 74, 550 (Rupees forty two lakhs seventy four thousand five hundred fifty only, inclusive of GST). Invoice with Bank details will be sent to the client on receipt of work order.

9. Variation of cost: Taxes are subject to change as per change in the law and the contract price will be adjusted (plus/minus) accordingly due to the impact of such changes in taxes.

10. Force Majeure

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a. **Definition** For the purposes of this Contract, "Force Majeure" means an event which is beyond the reasonable control of a Party, is not foreseeable, is unavoidable, and makes a Party's performance of its obligations hereunder impossible or so impractical as reasonably to be considered impossible under the circumstances, and subject to those requirements, includes, but is not limited to, war, riots, civil disorder, earthquake, fire, explosion, storm, flood, pandemics or other adverse weather conditions, strikes, lockouts or other industrial action confiscation or any other action/inaction by Government agencies.

Force Majeure shall not include (i) any event which is caused by the negligence or intentional action of a Party or such Party's Experts, Sub-consultants or agents or employees, nor (ii) any event which a diligent Party could reasonably have been expected to both take into account at the time of the conclusion of this Contract, and avoid or overcome in the carrying out of its obligations hereunder.

Force Majeure shall not include insufficiency of funds or failure to make any payment required hereunder.

b. **No Breach of Contract** The failure of a Party to fulfill any of its obligations hereunder shall not be considered to be a breach of, or default under, this Contract insofar as such inability arises from an event of Force Majeure, provided that the Party affected by such an event has taken all reasonable precautions, due care and reasonable alternative measures, all with the objective of carrying out the terms and conditions of this Contract.

c. **Measures to be Taken** A Party affected by an event of Force Majeure shall continue to perform its obligations under the Contract as far as is reasonably practical, and shall take all reasonable measures to minimize the consequences of any event of Force Majeure.

A Party affected by an event of Force Majeure shall notify the other Party of such event as soon as possible, and in any case not later than fourteen (14) calendar days following the occurrence of such event, providing evidence of the nature and cause of such event, and shall similarly give written notice of the restoration of normal conditions as soon as possible.

Any period within which a Party shall, pursuant to this Contract, complete any action or task, shall be extended for a period equal to the time during which such Party was unable to perform such action as a result of Force Majeure.

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Nothing in this clause will prevent the Consultant from continuing its services in other study areas covered under this agreement and are not affected by a notified force majeure event.

In the case of disagreement between the Parties as to the existence or extent of Force Majeure, the matter shall be settled according to Clauses 17.

11. Access to Project Site

The Client warrants that the Consultant shall have, free of charge, unimpeded access to the project site in respect of which access is required for the performance of the Services. The Client will be responsible for any damage to the project site or any property thereon resulting from such access and will indemnify the Consultant and each of the experts in respect of liability for any such damage, unless such damage is caused by the willful default or negligence of the Consultant or any Sub-consultants or the Experts of either of them.

12. Change in the Applicable Law Related to Taxes and Duties

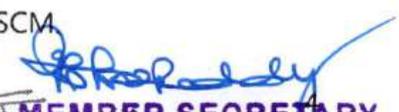
If, after the date of this Contract, there is any change in the applicable law in the Client's country with respect to taxes and duties which increases or decreases the cost incurred by the Consultant in performing the Services, then the remuneration and reimbursable expenses otherwise payable to the Consultant under this Contract shall be increased or decreased accordingly by agreement between the Parties hereto, and corresponding adjustments shall be made to the ceiling amounts specified in Clause 8

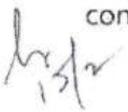
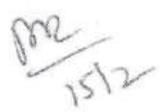
13. Modifications or Variations

Any modification or variation of the terms and conditions of this Contract, including any modification or variation of the scope of the Services, may only be made by written agreement between the Parties. However, each Party shall give due consideration to any proposals for modification or variation made by the other Party.

14. Payment Terms:

- a. Advance Payment: 100% of the Consultancy cost of Rs. 42, 74, 550 (Rupees forty two lakhs seventy four thousand five hundred fifty only, inclusive of GST), after signing the contract agreement and submission of Proforma Invoice by NCSCM


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- b. At every stage, the Consultant will raise separate invoice for an equal amount. Payment will be made after deduction of applicable statutory levy on this contract. The amount is to be remitted by Demand Draft drawn on a scheduled Bank in favour of Director, NCSCM, payable at Chennai or by RTGS / NEFT.

15. Limitation of Liability:

- a. The Consultant undertakes to exercise reasonable skill and care in performing the services, and shall be liable only for negligent failure in performing the Services.
- b. The Client and the Consultant agree that the total liability of the Consultant arising out of, or in connection with this agreement shall not, unless otherwise agreed in writing, exceed the amount of the Consultant's Fees actually realized pursuant to this agreement.

16. Confidentiality:

The Consultant along with its personnel, employees, management, affiliates, agents, advisors and Consultants shall not disclose any property or confidential information/data relating to Project without the prior written consent of the Client. The data, documents and other information shared by the Client to the Consultant in terms of the ToR, except those that are already in the public domain, and all data, maps, sketches, drawings, made and/or collected/stored in any form/format during the execution of scope of work by the Consultant, are all deemed to be confidential information.

17. Dispute Resolution:

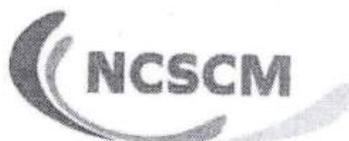
17.1 All claims, disputes and other matters in question arising out of or related to this Contract agreement, which cannot be resolved amicably, shall be submitted to final and binding arbitration.

17.2 The arbitration will be conducted and administered in accordance with the Indian Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996. The arbitral tribunal shall comprise of 3(three) arbitrators nominated as provided hereinafter. The consultant and the client shall each nominate one (1) arbitrator and the third arbitrator shall be selected by mutual agreement of the first two arbitrators.

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17.3 All arbitration proceedings shall be conducted in the English language and the place of arbitration shall be Chennai. The arbitral tribunal shall decide any dispute or claim referred before it, strictly in accordance with the governing law (which shall be Indian law). The arbitral award rendered by the arbitral tribunal shall be in writing and shall set forth in reasonable details the facts of the disputes and the reasons for the arbitrators' decision.

18. Governing Law:

This contract agreement shall be governed by and interpreted in accordance with laws in force in India.

19. General:

19.1 In the event any of the terms stated herein are contrary to any previous understanding, commitments or agreements whether written or oral between the Parties, the terms of this Contract agreement shall prevail.

19.2 Nothing in this contract agreement confers or purports to confer on any third party any benefit or any right to enforce any term of this Contract agreement.

19.3 The Consultant's relationship with the client is that of an independent service provider, and nothing in this Contract agreement is intended to, or should be construed to, create a partnership, agency, joint venture or employment relationship. The Consultant will not be entitled to any of the benefits, which the Client may make available to its employees.

19.4 If any provision of this Agreement is held to be illegal, invalid or unenforceable, in whole or in part, the same shall not affect the remainder of this Agreement and the performance of the mutual obligations thereof.

20. TERMS OF REFERENCE

20.1 Background: Request for proposals for preparation of CZMP-2019 of Puducherry was received vide Client's letter No. 1590/DSTE/PCZMA/PCZMPSCI/2019/75 dated 25/04/2019 and the proposal for the same was submitted vide NCSCM letter No. NCSCM/CZMA/Puducherry/

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19-0231 dated 01/05/2019. Accordingly, the present Terms of Reference has been prepared to accomplish the tasks sought by the Client.

20.2 Scope of Work:

a) Base data: HTL, LTL, ESAs, Hazard line, CVCA & CZMP

i. High Tide Line (HTL), Low Tide Line (LTL), Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESAs), and Critically Vulnerable Coastal Areas (CVCAs) demarcated by the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM), Chennai, and the 'Hazard line' as demarcated by the Survey of India (Sol), to be used for preparation/updation the CZMPs, as required under the provisions of the CRZ Notification, 2019.

ii. The CZMP database (shapefiles etc.) prepared as per the CRZ Notification, 2011 scrutinized by the Technical Scrutiny Committee, finalized by the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM) and approved by the MoEFCC, to be used as the base for revision or updation of the CZMP, as per the provisions contained in the CRZ Notification, 2019.

b) CRZ buffers

The CRZ limits to be revised or updated as per provisions contained in the CRZ notification, 2019, as follows:

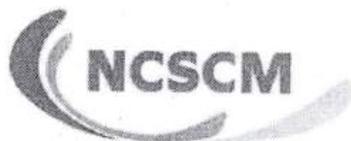
No Development Zone (NDZ)/Buffers of tidally influenced waterbodies (water bodies influenced by tidal effects from sea in the bays, estuaries, rivers, creeks, backwaters, lagoons, ponds that are connected to the sea).	50 meters or width of the creek, whichever is less.
NDZ for CRZ-IIIA areas in case of sea front.	50 m
NDZ for CRZ-IIIB areas in case of sea front.	200 m
NDZ for inland islands in the coastal backwaters and islands along the mainland coast.	20 m

c) Processing of Census data

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All census maps and the corresponding census data of 2011 of all rural or urban areas demarcated in the CZMPs prepared as per CRZ Notification 2011, will be analysed for computing the corresponding density of population for each village.

All rural or urban areas with population more than 2161 per sq. km will be classified as CRZ-IIIA and the remaining CRZ-III areas will be classified as CRZ-IIIB. After demarcation of CRZ-IIIA and CRZ-IIIB areas, the Census maps shall be taken out of the CZMP and will be kept in the database separately. Only Cadastral maps with Survey No. information shall be superimposed to the CZMP. CRZ-II areas demarcated in the CZMPs prepared as per CRZ Notification 2011, need to be retained as such, without any change. However, new CRZ-II areas and additional data for Resurvey numbers for respective Coastal Commune Panchayats and Town Survey numbers or Resurvey Numbers for respective municipalities for all four regions of U.T. of Puducherry if any, (DSTE shall provide necessary details in consultations with stakeholders) may be added.

d) CRZ Classifications

Updating of CRZ classifications such as CRZ-II, CRZ-III A and CRZ-III B shall be done as per the guidelines given Annexure-IV to the CRZ notification, 2019.

The water areas of CRZ-IV shall be clearly demarcated as to whether the water body is Sea / Lagoon / Backwater / Creek / Bay / Estuary / Canal / Tidal influenced waterbodies etc. For such classification of the water bodies, the terminology used by Naval Hydrographic Office shall be relied upon.

The fishing Zones in the water bodies and the fish breeding areas shall be clearly marked.

The existing authorised structures (i.e. Ports, Harbour, Lighthouse, etc) on the seaward side shall be clearly demarcated.

The features like cyclone shelters, rain shelters, helipads and other infrastructure including road network shall be clearly indicated on the CZMP for the purpose of rescue and relief operations during cyclones, storms, tsunami and the like.

e) CZMP maps and Coastal landuse maps

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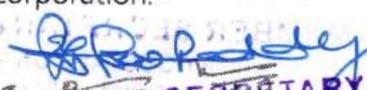
CZMP maps and Coastal landuse maps will be prepared as per the instructions/ check-list issued to all the authorized agencies/States/UTs by the Technical Scrutiny Committee at NCSCM, Chennai, during the scrutiny of CZMPs prepared as per CRZ Notification 2011.

- f) Submission of CZMP Report along with necessary maps.
- g) NCSCM shall incorporate all coastal revenue villages and fishing hamlets along with their Resurvey numbers for respective coastal Commune Panchayats and Town Survey numbers or Resurvey numbers for respective Coastal municipalities for all four regions of U.T. of Puducherry using the Shapefiles provided by U.T. of Puducherry.
- h) Local Level CZMP:
 - i) Local level CZM Maps shall be prepared for the use of local bodies and other agencies to facilitate implementation of the Coastal Zone Management Plans. Cadastral (Village) maps in 1:3960 or the nearest scale, as available with revenue authorities shall be used as the base maps, using the Shapefiles provided by U.T. of Puducherry.
 - j) HTL, LTL, other CRZ regulatory lines and the Hazard line shall be demarcated in the cadastral maps and classifications shall be transferred into the local level CZMP.
 - k) In the CRZ areas, the fishing villages, common properties of the fishermen communities, fishing jetties, ice plants, fish drying platforms or areas infrastructure facilities of fishing and local communities such as dispensaries, roads, schools, ports, harbours, lighthouses, fish landing centres, petrol/diesel bunks, and the like, shall be indicated on the cadastral scale maps using the Shapefiles provided by U.T. of Puducherry.
 - l) Classification of different coastal zones shall be done as per the CRZ notification and Standard national or international colour codes shall be used.
 - m) In Critically Vulnerable Coastal Areas (CVCA), the land use maps shall be superimposed on the Coastal Zone Management Plan clearly demarcating the CRZ-IA, CRZ IB, CRZ II, CRZ III A, CRZ III B, IV A, IV B.
 - n) (L) Construction of buildings or other activities shall be permitted under the CZMP provided adequate arrangements are made for proper management and disposal of solid and liquid wastes in accordance with the environmental standards, rules and statutes, and under no circumstances, untreated effluents shall be disposed-off in the coastal waters.
 - o) (m) Department of Tourism Government has preparing Tourism plan for U.T. of Puducherry in the Coastal Areas of same shall be included in the revised CZMP (as per CRZ Notifications 2019 and guidelines) for necessary incorporation.

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- p) (n) And other Line Departments Management plan /map also include in the new CZMP (as per CRZ Notifications 2019 and guidelines). All the necessary data will be submitted by the DST&E / PCZMA to NCSCM in Shapefile format.
- q) The data required to prepare local level CZMP/CZMP as per CRZ Notification 2019 will be provided by DSTE/PCZMA to NCSCM as georeferenced shapefiles except HTL, LTL, CRZ IB, CRZ II, CRZ III and CRZ IV.

20.3 Study Area:

The Study area will be the coastal areas of all the coastal districts of Puducherry, comprising of areas covered by all the CZMP maps of Puducherry approved under the CRZ Notification 2011 and generally up to 600 m from the High Tide Line (HTL) along the open sea front and up to 150 m from the High Tide Line (HTL) along creeks/tidal influenced water bodies.

20.4 Implementation Arrangements:

The scope of the work and related in tasks will be implemented by NCSCM.

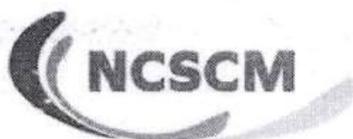
20.5 Obligations of the Client: The Client shall provide the following stakeholder data to NCSCM for preparation of CZMP-2019.

- Database of the CZMPs prepared and approved based on CRZ notification 2011, including HTL, LTL, ESAs, CVCA and Hazard line, approved CZMP available with NCSCM will be used. Additional data required by NCSCM, if any, to be provided by Govt. of Puducherry.
- Details of village-wise survey numbers of all coastal revenue villages and fishing hamlets along with their Resurvey Numbers for respective coastal Commune Panchayats and town survey number for respective Coastal municipalities for all four regions of U.T. of Puducherry pertaining to Government land, in the format (bearing Taluk name, Village name, Survey No. /Part Survey No. etc.) To be provided by Government of Puducherry.
- Digitized geo-referenced Census village boundary maps: Digitized geo-referenced Census village boundary maps in shapefile format as per 2011 census base and the corresponding 2011 census (population) data of villages in digital/soft copy/xls format to be provided to NCSCM for demarcation of CRZ-IIIA and CRZ-IIIB areas.

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- d) Stakeholder data: Stakeholder data such as Municipal maps, Notifications for legally designated urban areas etc., for new CRZ-II areas, fishing Zones in the water bodies and fishing village boundaries, breeding and spawning grounds of fish and the like to be provided to NCSCM, for updating the CZMP, as applicable.
- e) Infrastructure facilities such as roads, jetty, port, fish landing centers, harbor, lighthouses, blue flag area, tourism potential area, etc. to be provide to NCSCM.
- f) Existing authorized developments/structures on the seaward side and features like cyclone shelters, rain shelters, helipads and other infrastructure including road network for the purpose of rescue and relief operations during cyclones, storms, tsunami and the like to be provided to NCSCM.
- g) Eco-tourism plans and temporary tourism facilities in the beaches such as shacks, toilets or washrooms, change rooms, etc.
- h) Fishing village boundaries, fish breeding areas, fish landing centers, fish drying areas, fishing zones in the water bodies, etc
- i) Ecological Sensitive Zones (ESZ) around the Marine National parks notified by the Government.
- j) Copies of Govt. notifications of new Municipalities, if any, along with Boundaries in shapefile format.
- k) Cadastral maps and other stakeholder data already provided for scrutiny of CZMPs prepared under the CRZ Notification 2011 will be used. Updated Cadastral maps and other stakeholder data, if any, may be provided to NCSCM.
- l) Geo - referenced and digitized Cadastral maps (1:4000/1:5000 scale) in ArcGIS format (shapefiles) with survey numbers etc. (Hard copy and Soft copy), in respect of new villages, if any.

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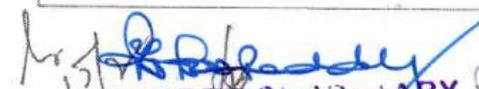
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- m) Notified ports and port limit boundaries in Shapefile format.
- n) National Highways and State Highways in coastal areas, in Shapefile format.
- o) Conducting Stakeholder meetings, public hearings and publishing of draft CZMPs in the website of PCZMA, as per the relevant MOEF&CC notifications/guidelines, issued from time to time will be the responsibility of PCZMA.
- p) All Stakeholder Data for preparation of CZMP on 1:25,000 scale and for Local level CZMP maps in 1:4000 scale with coastal revenue villages, and fishing hamlets, common properties of the fishermen communities, fishing jetties, ice plants, fish drying platforms or areas infrastructure facilities of fishing and local communities such as, roads, ports, harbours, lighthouses, fish landing centres, and the like to be provided to NCSCM only in georeferenced Shapefile format.

20.6 Schedule of activities:

Tasks	Total months from date of receipt of payment of cost and date of receipt of Census and other stakeholder data (Clause 20.5) from DST&E
I. Data collection.	0.5 month
II. Processing of census maps, census data and cadastral maps.	1 month
III. Preparation of the pre-draft CZMP maps on 1:25,000 scale for submitting to PCZMA for comments.	2 months
IV. Preparation of the draft CZMP maps on 1:25,000 scale for submitting to PCZMA for public hearing.	3 months
V. Public hearing, finalization of digital data as per corrections received from the PCZMA, scrutiny by	5 months


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the Technical scrutiny Committee and generation of final maps.	
VI. Approval by PCZMA/MoEF&CC and Submission of final deliverables including the approved maps and shapefiles and CZMP final report.	6 months

- Comply with the same in a timely manner, as this will have a direct bearing on the progress of the study and completion of the same within the timelines agreed in this agreement. Any delay or non-compliance will give scope for the consultant to seek upward revision of the costs etc.

20.7 BUDGET / Cost Estimates:

Cost of preparation of CZMP Maps of Puducherry is Rs. 42, 74, 550 (Rupees forty two lakhs seventy four thousand five hundred fifty only, inclusive of GST).

20.8 Reports: Final CZMP report will be submitted to the Client.

20.9 Deliverables for CZMP-2019

- CZMP maps on 1:25,000 scale demarcating HTL/LTL, CRZ categories, Regulation lines, in PDF format with set of hard copies and soft copies.
- Regulation lines 500/200/50/20 m etc and buffers as applicable and recommendations/suggestions on CRZ categories viz. CRZ IA, CRZ IB, CRZ IIIA, CRZ IIIB, CRZ IV etc.
- Coastal Land use/ESAs maps at 1:25,000 scale.
- Submission of final CZMP report along with three hard copies of each map and in pdf format.
- Local level CZMP maps in 1:4000 scale shall be incorporated with coastal revenue villages, and fishing hamlets, common properties of the fishermen communities, fishing jetties, ice plants, fish drying platforms or areas infrastructure facilities of fishing and local communities such as, roads, ports, harbors, lighthouses, fish landing centres, and the like, shall be indicated but will be finalized after approval of the CZMP on 1:25,000 scale by the Government of India and after incorporating the necessary changes if any. The same shall be submitted in hard copy and soft copy.

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- Soft copies of the CZMP in shape file format after approval of the CZMP by MoEF&CC, Gol.

R. Ramiah
15/2/2021
Authorized Signatory
For and on behalf of Consultant
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[Signature]
15/2/2021
Authorized Signatory
For and on behalf of Client

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GOVERNMENT OF PUDUCHERRY
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT
3rd FLOOR, P.H.B. BUILDING, ANNA NAGAR, PUDUCHERRY- 605 005.
Phone: 0413-2201256 Fax: 0413-2203494

No. 666/DSTE/PCZMA/PCZMP/SCI/2021/152

Puducherry, the 26 FEB 2021

ISSUE OF NOTICE TO PROCEED WITH THE WORK

To
 The Director,
 National Center for Sustainable Coastal Management,
 NCSCM Road, Anna University,
 Kotturpuram,
 Chennai, Tamil Nadu – 600 025.

Sir,

Sub: DSTE – Preparation of Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) for the U.T. of Puducherry as per CRZ Notification, 2019 – Reg.

Ref: 1. PCZMA Letter No. 1590 / DSTE / PCZMA/PCZMP/SCI/ 2019/75, dated 25.04.2019.
 2. Your estimate No. NCSCM/CZMA/ Puducherry/19-0231, dated 01.05.2019.
 3. Agreement No. NCSCM/CZMA/Puducherry/21-0015/EDC, dated 15.02.2021.

In pursuance to the estimate cited on the subject mentioned above, it is stated that the estimated rate of Rs. 42,74,550/- (Rupees Forty two lakh seventy four thousand five hundred and fifty only) inclusive of 18% GST towards the Preparation of Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) for the U.T. of Puducherry as per CRZ Notification, 2019 has been accepted.

Hence, you are hereby instructed to proceed with the execution of the above said works in accordance with the contract agreement vide reference 3rd cited and the CZMP Plan along with the CZMP reports and other documents as mentioned in the agreement may be sent to the office of the undersigned within six months from the date of issue of this order.

This may be given TOPMOST PRIORITY.

Yours sincerely,



(S. DINESH KANNAN, I.F.S)
 DIRECTOR

o/c
 24/2/21
 23/2/21

24/2

Copy to:

1. The Under Secretary to Govt (Env't.), Chief Secretariat, Puducherry.
2. The Director, Directorate of Accounts & Treasuries, Puducherry.
3. The Member Secretary, PCZMA, Puducherry.
4. Bill Section, DST&E, Puducherry.
5. Guard File.

S. Babu
 26/2/2021
DESPATCHED


MEMBER SECRETARY
PUDUCHERRY COSTAL ZONAL
MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
PUDUCHERRY.



670

புதுச்சேரி அரசு

புதுச்சேரி மாசுக்கட்டுப்பாட்டு குழுமம்

3வது தளம், புதுச்சேரி வீட்டுவசதி வாரிய வளாகம்,
அண்ணாநகர், புதுச்சேரி-5.

தொலைபேசி: 0413-2201256, தொலைநகல்: 0413 2203494

பொதுமக்கள் கருத்துக் கேட்புக்
கூட்டம் அறிவிப்பு

இந்திய அரசின், சுற்றுச்சூழல், வனம் மற்றும் காலநிலை மாற்றம் அமைச்சகத்தால் வெளியிடப்பட்டிருக்கும் கடற்கரை ஒழுங்கு முறைமண்டல அறிவிப்பானை, 2019-ன் படி புதுச்சேரி அரசு, புதுச்சேரி யூனியன் பிரதேசத்தின் நான்கு பிராந்தியங்களுக்கும் திருத்தப்பட்ட புதுச்சேரி கடற்கரை மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டத்தை தயாரித்துள்ளது. கடற்கரை ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல பகுதிகளில் செயல்படுத்தப்படும் அனைத்து செயல்களும் கடற்கரை ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல அறிவிப்பானையின் படி ஒழுங்குமுறைப் படுத்தப்படும். புதுச்சேரி கடற்கரை மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டத்தை தீர்மானிக்கும் செயல்முறையின் ஒரு பகுதியாக, உள்ளூர் மக்களின் ஆலோசனைகளை அறிந்து கொள்ள பின்வரும் விவரத்தின் படி பொதுமக்கள் கருத்துக்கேட்புக் கூட்டம் நடத்த பட உள்ளது.

வ. எண்.	திட்ட விவரம்	கேட்புரையின் தேதி மற்றும் நேரம்	இடம்
	புதுச்சேரி அரசு தயாரித்துள்ள புதுச்சேரி மாவட்டத்திற்கான திருத்தப்பட்ட கடற்கரை மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டம்	15.03.2023 காலை 10.00 மணி	கம்பன் கலையரங்கம் புஸ்ஸி வீதி, புதுச்சேரி - 605 001.

திருத்தப்பட்ட புதுச்சேரி கடற்கரை மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டத்தின் நகல்கள் கீழ்க்கண்ட அலுவலகங்களில் கிடைக்கும். இதனை அனைத்து அலுவலக நாட்களிலும் அலுவலக நேரத்தில் பார்வையிடலாம்.

1. மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அலுவலகம், புதுச்சேரி.
2. புதுச்சேரி நகராட்சி ஆணையர் அலுவலகம், புதுச்சேரி.
3. உழவர்கரை நகராட்சி ஆணையர் அலுவலகம், புதுச்சேரி.
4. அரியாங்குப்பம் கொம்புன் பஞ்சாயத்து ஆணையர் அலுவலகம், புதுச்சேரி.
5. பாசூர் கொம்புன் பஞ்சாயத்து ஆணையர் அலுவலகம் புதுச்சேரி.
6. புதுச்சேரி மாசுக்கட்டுப்பாட்டு குழுமம், புதுச்சேரி.
7. புதுச்சேரி கடற்கரை மேலாண்மை அதிகார அமைப்பு புதுச்சேரி

திருத்தப்பட்ட புதுச்சேரி கடற்கரை மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டத்தின் வரைவு நகல்கள் புதுச்சேரி மாசுக் கட்டுப்பாட்டு குழுமத்தின் <https://dste.py.gov.in/ppcc/CZMP-2019.html> என்ற இணையதளத்தில் வெளியிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. இத்திட்டத்தை பற்றிய கருத்துக்களை பொதுமக்கள் தங்கள் கருத்துக்களை கீழ்க்கண்ட முகவரிக்கு எழுத்து மூலமாக 30 நாட்களுக்குள் சமர்ப்பிக்க வேண்டும்.

உறுப்பினர் செயலர்

புதுச்சேரி மாசுக் கட்டுப்பாட்டு குழுமம்,

3வது தளம், புதுச்சேரி வீட்டுவசதி வாரிய வளாகம்,

அண்ணாநகர், புதுச்சேரி - 605 005.

மின்னஞ்சல் : dste@py.gov.in, ppcc.pon@nic.in

Dr.N.ரமேஷ்

உறுப்பினர் செயலர்,

No.531/DIP/AD(Press) 2022-23 - புதுச்சேரி மாசுக்கட்டுப்பாட்டு குழுமம்

(DINA MALAR)

தின மலர்

10.02.2023

Puducherry

R. Jayya Alfred

Dr. R. JAGAYA ALFRED, Ph.D.,
SENIOR SCIENTIFIC OFFICER
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE
TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT
PUDUCHERRY

**GOVERNMENT OF PUDUCHERRY
PUDUCHERRY POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE**

3rd Floor PHB Building, Anna Nagar, Puducherry - 605 005
Phone : 0413 2201256 Tele Fax : 0413 - 2203494

NOTICE INVITING PUBLIC HEARING

This is for the information of all concerned that the Government of Puducherry has prepared the revised Puducherry Coastal Zone Management Plan (PCZMP) for all the four regions of the U.T. of Puducherry as per the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011 issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, New Delhi. The PCZMP demarcates the areas falling under Coastal Regulation Zone and all the developmental activities in the CRZ areas will be regulated under the provisions of CRZ Notification. As a part of the procedure for finalizing the CZMP a Public Hearing has been fixed as per details given below for obtaining the suggestions / views of local communities :

Sl. No.	Project Details	Date & Time of Public Hearing	Venue
1	Revised Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) for Puducherry region as per the CRZ Notification, 2019 prepared by Government of Puducherry.	15.03.2023 10.00 A.M.	Kamban Kalaiaranga, Bussy Street, Puducherry 605001.

Copies of the CZMP for Puducherry region available in the following offices, which can be perused during office hours on any working day :

1. The District Collectorate Office, Puducherry.
2. The Commissioner Office, Puducherry Municipality, Puducherry.
3. The Commissioner, Oulgaret Municipality, Puducherry.
4. The Commissioner, Ariyankuppam Commune Panchayat, Puducherry.
5. The Commissioner, Bahour Commune Panchayat, Puducherry.
6. Puducherry Pollution Control Committee, 3rd Floor, PHB Building, Anna Nagar, Puducherry.
7. Puducherry Coastal Zone Management Authority, 3rd Floor, PHB Building, Anna Nagar, Puducherry.

Copies of the draft PCZMP maps is also hosted in the Puducherry Pollution Control Committee website <https://dste.py.gov.in/ppcc/CZMP-2019.html>. The views and responses may also be submitted to the office of the Puducherry Pollution Control Committee in writing by the public to the below mentioned address within 30 days publication on this Notice.

THE MEMBER SECRETARY
PUDUCHERRY POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE
3rd Floor, PHB Building, Anna Nagar,
Puducherry - 605 005.
Email : dste@py.gov.in, ppcc.pon@nic.in

Dr.N.RAMESH
MEMBER SECRETARY
PUDUCHERRY POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE
No.531/DIP/AD/Press/2022-23

INDIAN EXPRESS ON 109

10.02.2023

Puducherry.

R. Sagaraj Alfred
Dr. R. SAGARAJ ALFRED, Ph.D.,
SENIOR SCIENTIFIC OFFICER
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE
TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT
PUDUCHERRY

GOVERNMENT OF PUDUCHERRY
**PUDUCHERRY POLLUTION
 CONTROL COMMITTEE**

IIIrd Floor, PHB Building, Anna Nagar, Puducherry - 605 005
 Phone : 0413 - 2201256 Tele fax : 0413 - 2203494

Notice for conducting Public Hearing

This is for the information of all concerned that the Government of Puducherry has prepared the revised draft Puducherry Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) for all the four regions of the U.T. of Puducherry as per the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2019 issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, New Delhi. The CZMP demarcates the areas falling under classification of Coastal Regulation Zone and all the developmental activities in the CRZ areas will be regulated under the provisions of CRZ Notification, 2019. As a part of the procedure for finalizing the CZMP a Public Hearing has been fixed as per details given below for obtaining the suggestions / views of local communities.

Sl. No.	Project Details	Date & Time of Public Hearing	Venue
1.	Revised Puducherry Coastal Zone Management Plan (PCZMP) for Karaikal District prepared as per the CRZ Notification, 2019 by Government of Puducherry.	21.03.2023 at 10.00 A.M.	Ms. Bharathidasanar Thirumana Mandapam, Karaikalmedu, Karaikal 609 605.

Copies of the CZMP for Karaikal are available in the following offices, which can be perused during office hours on any working day.

1. The Collectorate Office, Karaikal.
2. The Commissioner Office, karaikal Municipality, Karaikal.
3. The Commissioner Office, T.R. Pattinam Commune Panchayat, Karaikal.
4. The Commissioner Office, Neravy Commune Panchayat, Karaikal.
5. The Commissioner Office, Kottucherry Commune Panchayat, Karaikal.
6. The Commissioner Office, Nedungadu Commune Panchayat, Puducherry.
7. Puducherry Pollution Control Committee, PHB Building, Nehru Nagar, Karaikal.

Copies of the Draft CZMP maps is also hosted in the Puducherry Pollution Control Committee webstie <https://dste.py.gov.in/ppcc/CZMP-2019.html>. The views and responses my also be submitted to the office of the Puducherry Pollution Control Committee in writing by the public to the below mentioned address within 30 days publication on this Notice.

The Member Secretary,
 Puducherry Pollution Control Committee
 IIIrd Floor, PHB Building, Anna Nagar,
 Puducherry-605 005
 Email: dste.pon@nlc.in, ppcc.pon@nlc.in

Dr. N. RAMESH,
 MEMBER SECRETARY
 PUDUCHERRY POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE

No.524/DIP/AD(Press)/2022-23

A T Y O E

THE HINDU

09.02.2023.

Karaikal
 Public
 Hearing.

P. Jayaraj Alfred
 DR. P. SAGAYA ALFRED, Ph.D.,
 SENIOR SCIENTIFIC OFFICER
 DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE
 TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT
 PUDUCHERRY

புதுச்சேரி அரசு
புதுச்சேரி மாசுக் கட்டுப்பாடு குழுமம்

3-வது தளம், புதுச்சேரி வீட்டு வசதி வாரிய வளாகம்,

அண்ணா நகர், புதுச்சேரி - 5.

தொலைபேசி : 0413-2201256 : தொலைநகல் : 0413-2203494

பொதுமக்கள் கருத்துக் கேட்புக் கூட்டம் - அறிவிப்பு

இந்திய அரசின், கற்றுச்சூழல், வளம் மற்றும் காலநிலை மாற்றம் அமைச்சகத்தால் வெளியிடப்பட்டிருக்கும் கடற்கரை ஒழுங்கு முறைமண்டல அறிவிப்பாணை, 2019-ன் படி புதுச்சேரி அரசு, புதுச்சேரி யூனியன் பிரதேசத்தின் நான்கு பிராந்தியங்களுக்கும் திருத்தப்பட்ட புதுச்சேரி கடற்கரை மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டத்தை தயாரித்துள்ளது. கடற்கரை ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல பகுதிகளில் செயல்படுத்தப்படும், அனைத்து செயல்களும் கடற்கரை ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல அறிவிப்பாணையின் படி ஒழுங்குமுறைப்படுத்தப்படும், புதுச்சேரி கடற்கரை மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டத்தை தீர்மானிக்கும் செயல்முறையின் ஒருபகுதியாக, உள்ளூர் மக்களின் ஆலோசனைகளை அறிந்து கொள்ள பின்வரும் விவரத்தின் படி பொதுமக்கள் கருத்துக் கேட்புக் கூட்டம் நடத்த பட உள்ளது.

வ. எண்	திட்ட விவரம்	கேட்புறவின் தேதி மற்றும் நேரம்	இடம்
1.	புதுச்சேரி அரசு தயாரித்துள்ள காரைக்கால் மாவட்டத்திற்கான திருத்தப்பட்ட கடற்கரை மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டம்	21.3.2023 காலை 10.00 மணி	பாரதிதாசனார் திருமண மண்டபம் காரைக்கால் மேடு காரைக்கால் - 609 605.

திருத்தப்பட்ட காரைக்கால் மாவட்டத்திற்கான கடற்கரை மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டத்தின் நகல்கள் கீழ்க்கண்ட அலுவலகங்களில் கிடைக்கும். இதனை அனைத்து அலுவலக நாட்களிலும் அலுவலக நேரத்தில் பார்வையிடலாம்.

1. மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அலுவலகம், காரைக்கால்.
2. ஆணையர் அலுவலகம், காரைக்கால் நகராட்சி காரைக்கால்.
3. ஆணையர் அலுவலகம், திருமலையாள் பட்டினம் கொம்பூன் பஞ்சாயத்து காரைக்கால்.
4. ஆணையர் அலுவலகம், நிர்வி கொம்பூன் பஞ்சாயத்து காரைக்கால்.
5. ஆணையர் அலுவலகம், கோட்டுச்சேரி கொம்பூன் பஞ்சாயத்து காரைக்கால்.
6. ஆணையர் அலுவலகம், நெடுங்காடு கொம்பூன் பஞ்சாயத்து காரைக்கால்.
7. புதுச்சேரி மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு குழுமம், அலுவலகம், நேரு நகர், காரைக்கால்.

திருத்தப்பட்ட காரைக்கால் மாவட்டத்திற்கான கடற்கரை மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டத்தின் வரைவு நகல்கள் புதுச்சேரி மாசுக் கட்டுப்பாடு குழுமத்தின் <https://dste.py.gov.in/ppcc/CZMP-2019.html> என்ற இணைய தளத்தில் வெளியிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. இத்திட்டத்தை பற்றிய கருத்துக்களை பொதுமக்கள் தங்கள் கருத்துக்களை கீழ்க்கண்ட முகவரிக்கு எழுத்து மூலமாக 30 நாட்களுக்குள் சமர்ப்பிக்கவேண்டும்.

உறுப்பினர் செயலர்
புதுச்சேரி மாசுக் கட்டுப்பாடு குழுமம்
3-வது தளம், புதுச்சேரி வீட்டுவசதி வாரிய வளாகம்
அண்ணாநகர், புதுச்சேரி - 605005.
மின்னஞ்சல் : dste@py.gov.in, ppcc.pon@nic.in

Dr. N. ரமேஷ், உறுப்பினர் செயலர்
புதுச்சேரி மாசுக் கட்டுப்பாடு குழுமம்

No.524/DIP/AD(Press)/2022-23

(DINDHATHI)

தினத்தீர்தீர்

09.02.2023

Karaiikal

P. Jayaraj Alfred

Dr. R. SAGAYA ALFRED, Ph.D.,
SENIOR SCIENTIFIC OFFICER
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE
TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT
PUDUCHERRY

GOVERNMENT OF PUDUCHERRY
PUDUCHERRY POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE
 IIIrd Floor, PHB Building, Anna nagar, Puducherry - 605 005
 Phone : 0413-2201256 Tele fax: 0413-2203494

THE HINDU

21.02.2023

Mahe

Notice for Conducting Public Hearing

This is for the information of all concerned that the Government of Puducherry has prepared the revised Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) for all the four regions of the U.T. of Puducherry as per the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2019 issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, New Delhi. The CZMP demarcates the areas falling under Coastal Regulation Zone and all the developmental activities in the CRZ areas will be regulated under the provision of CRZ Notification. As a part of the procedure for finalizing the CZMP a Public Hearing has been fixed as per details given below for obtaining the suggestions/views of local communities:

Sl. No.	Project Details	Date & Time of Public Hearing	Venue
1.	Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) for Mahe region prepared by Government of Puducherry	24.03.2023 At 10.00 A.M	Civil Station Auditorium, Mahe.

Copies of the CZMP for Mahe region are available in the following offices, which can be perused during office hours on any working day:

1. The Regional Administrator Office, Mahe.
2. The Commissioner Office, Mahe Municipality, Mahe.
3. The Member Secretary Mahe Planning Authority, Mahe.

Copies of the Draft CZMP Mahe region is also hosted in the Puducherry Pollution Control Committee website <https://dste.py.gov.in/ppcc/CZMP-2019.html> The views and responses may also be submitted to the office of the Puducherry Pollution Control Committee in writing by the public to the below mentioned address within 30 days publication on this Notice.

The Member Secretary
 Puducherry Pollution Control Committee
 IIIrd Floor, PHB Building, Anna Nagar
 Puducherry - 605 005
 Email: dste@py.gov.in, ppcc.pon@nic.in

R. Jagaya Alfred
Dr. R. JAGAYA ALFRED, Ph.D.,
 SENIOR SCIENTIFIC OFFICER
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 PUDUCHERRY

Dr. RAMESH
MEMBER SECRETARY
PUDUCHERRY POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE

GOVERNMENT OF PUDUCHERRY PUDUCHERRY POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE

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NOTICE FOR CONDUCTING PUBLIC HEARING

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1. The Regional Administrator Office, Mahe.
2. The Commissioner Office, Mahe Municipality, Mahe.
3. The Member Secretary Mahe Planning Authority, Mahe.

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Dr. RAMESH
MEMBER SECRETARY
PUDUCHERRY POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE
No. 547/DIP/AD(Press)/2022-23

The Indian
Express

21.02.2023.

Mahe

R. Jayar Alfred
Dr. R. SAGAYA ALFRED, Ph.D.,
SENIOR SCIENTIFIC OFFICER
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE
TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT
PUDUCHERRY

KERALA
KAUMUDI

21.02.2023

Mahe

പുതുച്ചേരി സർക്കാർ
പുതുച്ചേരി മലിനീകരണ നിയന്ത്രണ സമിതി
 IIIrd Floor, PHB Building, Anna Nagar,
 Puducherry - 605 005
 Ph: 0413 2201256 Tele Fax: 0413 2203494

പൊതുജനവാദം
കേൾക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടിയുള്ള അറിയിപ്പ്

ഭാരത സർക്കാരിന്റെ പരിസമിതി, വന, കാലാവസ്ഥാ വ്യതിയാന മന്ത്രാലയത്തിന്റെ 2019 ലെ തീരുമാന നിയന്ത്രണ മേഖല (CRZ) വിജ്ഞാപന പ്രകാരം പുതുച്ചേരിയിലെ നാല് പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലേക്കുമായി പുതുക്കിയ തീരുമാന പരിപാലന പദ്ധതി (CZMP) പുതുച്ചേരി സർക്കാർ തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്ന് ബന്ധപ്പെട്ടവരെ ഇതിനാൽ അറിയിക്കുന്നു. തീരുമാന നിയന്ത്രണ മേഖലയുടെ പരിധിയിൽ വരുന്ന പ്രദേശങ്ങളെ CZMP തരംതിരിക്കുന്നതും തീരുമാന നിയന്ത്രണ മേഖലയിലുള്ള എല്ലാ വികസന പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളും CRZ അറിയിപ്പിലെ വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ പ്രകാരം നിയന്ത്രിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതുമായിരിക്കും. CZMP അന്തിമമായി തീർപ്പാക്കുന്നതിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി പ്രാദേശിക ജനവിഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങളും അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളും സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി താഴെ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള പ്രകാരം പൊതുജനങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നുള്ള വാദം കേൾക്കുന്നതിനായി തീരുമാനിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

ക്രമ നം.	പദ്ധതി വിവരങ്ങൾ	പൊതുജനവാദം കേൾക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള തീയതിയും സമയവും	സ്ഥലം
1:	പുതുച്ചേരി സർക്കാർ തയ്യാറാക്കിയ മാഹിക്കുവേണ്ടി യുള്ള പുതുക്കിയ തീരുമാന പരിപാലന പദ്ധതി (CZMP)	24.03.2023 കാലത്ത് 10.00 മണി	സിവിൽ സ്റ്റേഷൻ ഓഡിറ്റോറിയം, മാഹി

CZMP യുടെ പകർപ്പ് താഴെ കാണിച്ച ഓഫീസുകളിൽ പ്രവൃത്തി സമയങ്ങളിൽ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിന് ലഭ്യമാണ്.

1. നീജുണൽ അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേറ്ററുടെ ഓഫീസ്, മാഹി
2. മാഹി മുനിസിപ്പൽ കമ്മീഷണറുടെ ഓഫീസ്, മാഹി
3. മാഹി പ്ലാനിംഗ് അതോറിറ്റി മെമ്പർ സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ ഓഫീസ്, മാഹി

കുറച്ച് CZMP യുടെ പകർപ്പ് പുതുച്ചേരി മലിനീകരണ നിയന്ത്രണ സമിതിയുടെ വെബ്സൈറ്റായ <https://dste.py.gov.in/ppcc/CZMP-2019.html> ലും ലഭ്യമാണ്.

പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളും പ്രതികരണങ്ങളും ഈ അറിയിപ്പ് പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ച് 30 ദിവസത്തിനകം താഴെ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള പുതുച്ചേരി മലിനീകരണ നിയന്ത്രണ സമിതിയുടെ കാര്യാലയത്തിന്റെ വിലാസത്തിൽ എഴുതി സമർപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

The Member Secretary
 Puducherry Pollution Control Committee,
 IIIrd Floor, PHB Building, Anna Nagar,
 Puducherry - 605 005, Email: dste@py.gov.in, ppcc.pon@nic.in

Dr. RAMESH
 MEMBER SECRETARY
 PUDUCHERRY POLLUTION CONTROL
 COMMITTEE

NO.547/DIP/AD/PRESS/2022-2023

R. Sagaya Alfred
 Dr. R. SAGAYA ALFRED, Ph.D.,
 SENIOR SCIENTIFIC OFFICER
 DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE
 TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT
 PUDUCHERRY

**GOVERNMENT OF PUDUCHERRY
PUDUCHERRY POLLUTION
CONTROL COMMITTEE**

IIIrd Floor, PHB Building; Anna Nagar, Puducherry - 605005
Phone: 0413-2201256 Tele fax: 0413-2203494

NOTICE FOR CONDUCTING PUBLIC HEARING

This is for the information of all concerned that the Government of Puducherry has prepared the revised Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) for all the four regions of the U.T. of Puducherry as per the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2019 issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, New Delhi. The CZMP demarcates the areas falling under Coastal Regulation Zone and all the developmental activities in the CRZ areas will be regulated under the provisions of CRZ Notification. As a part of the procedure for finalizing the CZMP a Public Hearing has been fixed as per details given below for obtaining the suggestions / views of local communities:

Sl. No.	Project Details	Date & Time of Public Hearing	Venue
1.	Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) for Yanam region prepared by Government of Puducherry.	12.04.2023 At 10.00 A.M	Ambedkar Nagar Municipal Kalyana Mandapam Opposite - Regency Ceramic Ltd Main Gate Yanam-533464.

Copies of the CZMP for Yanam region Pare available in the following offices, which can be perused during office hours on any working day:

1. The Regional Administrator Office, Yanam
2. The Commissioner Office, Yanam Municipality, Yanam.
3. The Member Secretary Yanam Planning Authority, Yanam.

Copies of the Draft CZMP Yanam region is also hosted in the Puducherry Pollution Control Committee website <https://dste.py.gov.in/ppcc/CZMP-2019.html> The views and responses may also be submitted to the office of the Puducherry Pollution Control Committee in writing by the public to the below mentioned address within 30 days publication on this Notice.

**The Member Secretary
Puducherry Pollution Control Committee
IIIrd Floor, PHB Building, Anna Nagar
Puducherry-605005.
Email: dste@py.gov.in, ppcc.pon@nic.in**

**Dr.RAMESH
MEMBER SECRETARY
PUDUCHERRY POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE**

*The Indian
Express*

21.02.2023.

Yanam

R. Sagaya Alfred
Dr. R. SAGAYA ALFRED, Ph.D.,
SENIOR SCIENTIFIC OFFICER
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE
TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT
PUDUCHERRY

ANDHRA

JYOTHI

21.02.2023.

yanam

పుదుచ్చేరి ప్రభుత్వం
పుదుచ్చేరి కాలుష్య నియంత్రణ కమిటీ
III అంతస్తు, PHB భవనం, అన్నా నగర్,
పుదుచ్చేరి-605 005
ఫోన్:0413-2201256 టెలిఫ్యాక్స్:0413-2203494

వజ్రక్ హియాలింగ్ నిర్వహించడం కోసం నోటిసు

అది మినిస్ట్రీ ఆఫ్ చేసిన కోస్టల్ రెగ్యులేషన్ ఓన్ (CRZ) నోటిఫికేషన్, 2019 ప్రకారం పుదుచ్చేరి U.T. లోని నాలుగు ప్రాంతాల కోసం పుదుచ్చేరి ప్రభుత్వ రివైల్డ్ కోస్టల్ ఓన్ మేనేజ్మెంట్ ప్లాన్ (CZMP) ని నిర్ధారించినట్లు సంబంధిత అందరి నమూనాలో కోసం పర్యావరణం, అటవీ మరియు వాతావరణ మార్పు, భారత ప్రభుత్వం, మ్యూజిస్టీ, CZMP కోస్టల్ రెగ్యులేషన్ ఓన్ పరిధిలోకి వచ్చే ప్రాంతాలను గుర్తించింది మరియు CRZ ప్రాంతాలలో అన్ని అభివృద్ధి కార్యకలాపాలు CRZ నోటిఫికేషన్ నిబంధనల ప్రకారం నియంత్రించబడతాయి CZMP ని భారూ చేసిన ప్రక్రియలో భాగంగా, స్థానిక సంఘాల సూచనలు/ అభిప్రాయాలను పొందడం కోసం క్రింద ఇవ్వబడిన వివరాల ప్రకారం వజ్రక్ హియాలింగ్ నిర్వహించబడింది.

క్రమ సంఖ్య	ప్రాజెక్ట్ వివరాలు	వేదిక తేదీ & సమయం వజ్రక్ హియాలింగ్	వేదిక
1	యానాం ప్రాంతం కోసం కోస్టల్ ఓన్ మేనేజ్మెంట్ ప్లాన్ (CZMP) పుదుచ్చేరి ప్రభుత్వం తయారు చేసింది	12.04.2023 ఉదయం 10.00 గంటలకు	అంబేద్కర్ నగర్ మున్సిపల్ కల్యాణ మండలం, రీజిస్ట్రీ సిరామిక్ రిటియర్ మెయిన్ గేట్ ఎదురుగా యానాం -533 464.

యానాం రీజియన్ పాఠే కోసం CZMP కాపీలు క్రింది కార్యాలయాలలో అందుబాటులో ఉన్నాయి, వీటిని ఏ పని దినమైనా కార్యాలయ వేళల్లో పరిశీలించవచ్చును.

1. రీజనల్ అడ్మినిస్ట్రేటర్ కార్యాలయం, యానాం
2. కమిషనర్ కార్యాలయం, యానాం మున్సిపాలిటీ, యానాం,
3. మెంబర్ సెక్రటరీ యానాం ప్లానింగ్ అథారిటీ, యానాం

ముసాయిదా CZMP యానాం ప్రాంతం యొక్క కాపీలు పుదుచ్చేరి కాలుష్య నియంత్రణ కమిటీ వెబ్ సైట్ లో కూడా పోస్ట్ చేయబడ్డాయి <https://dste.py.gov.in/ppcl/CZMP-2019.html> విక్షణలు మరియు ప్రతిస్పందనలను పుదుచ్చేరి కార్యాలయానికి కూడా సమర్పించవచ్చు. కాలుష్య నియంత్రణ కమిటీ ఈ నోటిసుపై 30 రోజులలోపు దిగువ పేర్కొన్న విరునామాకు ప్రజలచే వ్రాతపూర్వకంగా ప్రమరించబడుతుంది.

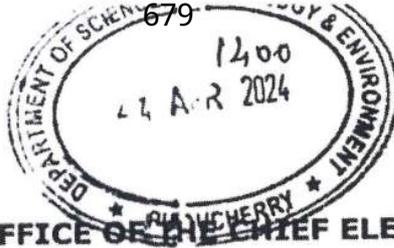
వజ్రక్ కార్యదర్శి
 పుదుచ్చేరి కాలుష్య నియంత్రణ కమిటీ
 III అంతస్తు, PHB భవనం, అన్నానగర్
 పుదుచ్చేరి-605 005
 ఇమెయిల్: dste@py.gov.in, ppcc.pon@nic.in
 డా. రమేష్
 మెంబర్ సెక్రటరీ
 పుదుచ్చేరి పొల్యూషన్ కంట్రోల్ కమిటీ

No.548/DIP/AD(Press)/2022-23

R. Sagaya Alfred
Dr. R. SAGAYA ALFRED, Ph.D.,
 SENIOR SCIENTIFIC OFFICER
 DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE
 TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT
 PUDUCHERRY

Annexure - V

Page no: 117



GELS - 2024
ELECTIONS URGENT

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER

Villanur Main Road, Lawsthottam, Reddiyarpalayam, Puducherry-605010
Phone: (0413) 2292204, 2292205 Fax: (0413) 2292206
Web: <https://ceopuducherry.py.gov.in> Email: ceo_pondicherry@eci.gov.in

No.E.100/GELS-2024/CEO/MCC/ECI/FC-11-989 Puducherry, dated: 17.04.2024

To

The Secretary to Government (Science, Technology & Environment),
Puducherry.

Madam,

Sub:GELS2024 - MCC - Conduct of Public Hearing on draft Coastal Zone Management Plan for Puducherry and Karaikal regions during MCC - Clearance from ECI communicated - Reg.

Ref: Letter No.437/PUDU-HP/2024/SS-I/MCC dated 17.04.2024 of the ECI, New Delhi.

Secy (Ent)
n.a
22/4/24

Dir (SRT)

I am directed to inform that the Election Commission of India has conveyed it's no objection from MCC angle for the conduct of Public Hearing on draft Coastal Zone Management Plan for Puducherry and Karaikal regions subject to the condition that all the relevant provisions of MCC are strictly adhered to and neither shall there be a political functionary involved in the process nor any mention in this regard by anyone to get political mileage anyhow.

2. Further, I am directed to inform that the Public Hearing may be conducted in the 3rd week of May 2024 ie. after the poll day viz., 19.04.2024.

Yours faithfully,

DEPUTY CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER

Copy to:

- The PS to Chief Secretary, Puducherry.
- The PS to Secretary (Personnel), Puducherry.

Office of the Secretary (Tourism / PWD / Power) Chief Secretariat, Puducherry.	
No.:	5099
Received:	22 APR 2024
Despatched:	23 APR 2024

Su
Rw
20/4/2024

Dr. R. SAGAR ALFRED, Ph.D.,
SENIOR SCIENTIFIC OFFICER
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE
TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT
PUDUCHERRY

680

GOVERNMENT OF PUDUCHERRY
PUDUCHERRY POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE

3rd Floor, PHB Building, Anna Nagar, Puducherry-605 005
 Phone: 0413-2201256 Tele fax: 0413-2203494

Notice for Public Hearing

This is for the information of all concerned that the Government of Puducherry has prepared the revised Puducherry Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) for all the four regions of the U.T. of Puducherry as per the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2019 issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, New Delhi. The PCZMP demarcates the areas falling under Coastal Regulation Zone and all the developmental activities in the CRZ areas will be regulated under the provisions of CRZ Notification. As a part of the procedure for finalizing the PCZMP a Public Hearing has been fixed as per details given below for obtaining the suggestions/objections of local communities:

Sl. No.	Project Details	Date & Time of Public Hearing	Venue
1.	Revised Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) for Puducherry region as per the CRZ Notification, 2019 by Government of Puducherry	22.05.2024 at 10.00 A.M	Kamban Kalaingarangam, Bussy Street, Puducherry - 605 001.

Copies of the CZMP for Puducherry are available in the following offices, which can be perused during office hours on any working day:

1. Office of the District Collector, Puducherry.
2. Office of the Commissioner, Puducherry Municipality, Puducherry.
3. Office of the Commissioner, Oulgaret Municipality, Puducherry.
4. Office of the Commissioner, Ariyankuppam Commune Panchayat, Puducherry.
5. Office of the Commissioner, Bahour, Commune Panchayat, Puducherry.
6. Puducherry Pollution Control Committee, PHB Building, Anna Nagar, Puducherry,

Copies of the Draft CZMP maps is also hosted in the Puducherry Pollution Control Committee website <https://dste.py.gov.in/ppcc/CZMP-2019.html>. The views and responses may also be submitted to the office of the Puducherry Pollution Control Committee in writing by the public to the below mentioned address within 30 days publication of this Notice.

The Member Secretary,
Puducherry Pollution Control Committee,
3rd Floor, PHB Building,
Anna Nagar Puducherry - 605 005
Email: dste@py.gov.in, ppcc@py.gov.in

Dr. N. RAMESH
MEMBER SECRETARY
PUDUCHERRY POLLUTION CONTROL
COMMITTEE

No. 005/DIP/AD(Press)/2024-25

Complex, Maraimalai Nagar, Chengalpattu Taluk, Chengalpattu Dist., Pin 603209. Editor: Suresh Nambath (Responsible)

THE HIND

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Date: 21-04.

Puducherry.

R. R. Bagaya Alfred

Dr. R. BAGAYA ALFRED, Ph.D.,
SENIOR SCIENTIFIC OFFICER
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE
TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT
PUDUCHERRY

புதுச்சேரி அரசு

புதுச்சேரி மாசுக் கட்டுப்பாடு குழுவும்

வேலு தளம், புதுச்சேரி வீட்டுவசதி வாரிய வளாகம்,
அண்ணாநகர், புதுச்சேரி-5.

தொலைபேசி: 0413-2201256 தொலைநகல்: 0413-2203494

பொதுமக்கள் கருத்து கேட்பு கூட்டம்- அறிவிப்பு

இந்திய அரசின், சுற்றுச்சூழல், வனம் மற்றும் காலநிலை மாற்றம் அமைச்சகத்தால் வெளியிடப்பட்டிருக்கும் கடற்கரை ஒழுங்கு முறைமண்டல அறிவிப்பின்படி, 2019-ன் படி புதுச்சேரி அரசு, புதுச்சேரி யூனியன் பிரதேசத்தின் நான்கு பிராந்தியங்களுக்கும் திருத்தப்பட்ட புதுச்சேரி கடற்கரை மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டத்தை தயாரித்துள்ளது.

கடற்கரை ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல பகுதிகளில் செயல்படுத்தப்படும் அனைத்து செயல்களும், கடற்கரை ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல அறிவிப்பின்படியின் படி ஒழுங்குமுறைப் படுத்தப்படும். புதுச்சேரி கடற்கரை மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டத்தை தீர்மானிக்கும் செயல்முறையின் ஒரு பகுதியாக, உள்ளூர் மக்களின் ஆலோசனைகளை அறிந்து கொள்ள பின்வரும் விவரத்தின் படி பொதுமக்கள் கருத்துக் கேட்புக் கூட்டம் நடத்தப்பட உள்ளது.

வ. எண்.	திட விவரம்	கேட்புரையின் தேதி மற்றும் நேரம்	இடம்
1.	புதுச்சேரி அரசு தயாரித்துள்ள புதுச்சேரி பிராந்தியத்திற்கான திருத்தப்பட்ட கடற்கரை மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டம்.	22.05.2024 காலை 10.00 மணி	கம்பன் கலைரங்கம் புஸளி வீதி, புதுச்சேரி- 605 001.

திருத்தப்பட்ட புதுச்சேரி கடற்கரை மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டத்தின் நகல்கள் கீழ்க்கண்ட அலுவலகங்களில் கிடைக்கும். இதனை அனைத்து அலுவலக நாட்களிலும் அலுவலக நேரத்தில் பார்வையிடலாம்:

1. மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அலுவலகம், புதுச்சேரி.
2. புதுச்சேரி நகராட்சி ஆணையர் அலுவலகம், புதுச்சேரி.
3. உழவர்கரை நகாட்சி ஆணையர் அலுவலகம், புதுச்சேரி.
4. அரியாங்குப்பயம் கொம்புன் பஞ்சாயத்து ஆணையர் அலுவலகம், புதுச்சேரி.
5. பாசூர் கொம்புன் பஞ்சாயத்து ஆணையர் அலுவலகம், புதுச்சேரி.
6. புதுச்சேரி மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு குழுவும், புதுச்சேரி.

திருத்தப்பட்ட புதுச்சேரி கடற்கரை மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டத்தின் வரைவு நகல்கள் புதுச்சேரி மாசுக் கட்டுப்பாடு குழுமத்தின் <https://dste.py.gov.in/ppcc/CZMP-2019.html> என்ற இணையதளத்தில் வெளியிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. இத்திட்டத்தை பற்றிய கருத்துக்களை பொதுமக்கள் தங்கள் கருத்துக்களை கீழ்க்கண்ட முகவரிக்கு கருத்து மூலமாக 30 நாட்களுக்குள் சமர்ப்பிக்கவேண்டும்.

உறுப்பினர் செயலர்
புதுச்சேரி மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு குழுவும்,
வேலு தளம், புதுச்சேரி வீட்டுவசதி வாரிய வளாகம்,
அண்ணாநகர், புதுச்சேரி -605 005
மின்னஞ்சல் : dste@py.gov.in, ppcc@py.gov.in

Dr. N. ரகுமஷ்
உறுப்பினர் செயலர்
புதுச்சேரி மாசு கட்டுப்பாடு குழுவும்.

No.005/DIP/ADV7/2024-25

தினமலர்.

தே: 21.04.2024.

4ஆகீசனி.

R. SAGAYA ALFRED

Dr. R. SAGAYA ALFRED, Ph.D.,
SENIOR SCIENTIFIC OFFICER
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE
TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT
PUDUCHERRY

THE INDIAN EXPRESS

21-04-2024

KARAIKAL

**GOVERNMENT OF PUDUCHERRY
PUDUCHERRY POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE**

3rd Floor, PHB Building, Anna Nagar, Puducherry - 605 005.
Telephone : 0413-2201256 Telefax : 0413 - 2203494

NOTICE FOR CONDUCTING PUBLIC HEARING

This is for the information of all concerned that the Government of Puducherry has prepared the revised draft Puducherry Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) for all the four regions of the U.T. of Puducherry as per the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2019 issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, New Delhi. The CZMP demarcates the areas falling under classification of Coastal Regulation Zone and all the developmental activities in the CRZ areas will be regulated under the provisions of CRZ Notification, 2019. As a part of the procedure for finalizing the CZMP a Public Hearing has been fixed as per details given below for obtaining the suggestions / views of local communities :

Sl. No.	Project Details	Date & Time of Public Hearing	Venue
1	Revised Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) for Karaikal District prepared as per the CRZ Notification, 2019 by Government of Puducherry.	23.05.2024 at 10.30 A.M.	M/s. Bharathidasanar Thirumana Mandapam, Karaikalmedu, Karaikal-609 605.

Copies of the CZMP for Karaikal are available in the following offices, which can be perused during office hours on any working day :

1. Office of the District Collector, Karaikal.
2. Office of the Commissioner, Karaikal Municipality, Karaikal.
3. Office of the Commissioner, T.R.Pattinam Commune Panchayat, Karaikal.
4. Office of the Commissioner, Neravy Commune Panchayat, Karaikal.
5. Office of the Commissioner, Kottucherry Commune Panchayat, Karaikal.
6. Office of the Commissioner, Nedungadu Commune Panchayat, Karaikal.
7. Puducherry Pollution Control Committee, PHB Building, Nehru Nagar, Karaikal.

Copies of the draft CZMP maps is also hosted in the Puducherry Pollution Control Committee website <https://dste.py.gov.in/ppcc/CZMP-2019.html>. The views and responses may also be submitted to the office of the Puducherry Pollution Control Committee in writing by the public to the below mentioned address within 30 days publication on this Notice.

**THE MEMBER SECRETARY
PUDUCHERRY POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE**
3rd Floor, PHB Building, Anna Nagar,
Puducherry - 605 005.
Email : dste@py.gov.in, ppcc.@py.gov.in

**Dr.N.RAMESH
MEMBER SECRETARY
PUDUCHERRY POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE**
No.004/DIP/AD(Press)/2024-25

Page - 05
Indian Ex
21-04-24

R. Sagar Alfred
Dr. R. SAGAYA ALFRED, Ph.D.,
SENIOR SCIENTIFIC OFFICER
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE
TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT
PUDUCHERRY



Page 5 புதுச்சேரி அரசு Page 5 புதுச்சேரி மாசக் கட்டுப்பாடு குழுமம்

3-வது தளம், புதுச்சேரி வீட்டு வசதி வாரிய வளாகம்,
அண்ணா நகர், புதுச்சேரி-605 005.
தொலைபேசி: 0413 -2201256. தொலைநகல்: 0413-2203494

பொதுமக்கள் கருத்துக் கேட்புக் கூட்டம்- அறிவிப்பு

இந்திய அரசின், சுற்றுச்சூழல், வனம் மற்றும் காலநிலை மாற்றம் அமைச்சகத்தால் வெளியிடப்பட்டிருக்கும் கடற்கரை ஒழுங்கு முறை மண்டல அறிவிப்பாணை, 2019-ன் படி புதுச்சேரி அரசு, புதுச்சேரி யூனியன் பிரதேசத்தின் நான்கு பிராந்தியங்களுக்கும் திருத்தப்பட்ட புதுச்சேரி கடற்கரை மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டத்தை தயாரித்துள்ளது. கடற்கரை ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல பகுதிகளில் செயல்படுத்தப்படும் அனைத்து செயல்களும் கடற்கரை ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல அறிவிப்பாணையின் படி ஒழுங்குமுறைப்படுத்தப்படும். புதுச்சேரி கடற்கரை மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டத்தை தீர்மானிக்கும் செயல்முறையின் ஒருபகுதியாக, உள்ளூர் மக்களின் ஆலோசனைகளை அறிந்து கொள்ள பின்வரும் விவரத்தின் படி பொதுமக்கள் கருத்துக் கேட்புக் கூட்டம் நடத்த பட உள்ளது.

வ. எண்.	திட்டவிவரம்	கேட்புரையின் தேதி மற்றும் நேரம்	இடம்
1	புதுச்சேரி அரசு தயாரித்துள்ள காரைக்கால் மாவட்டத்திற்கான திருத்தப்பட்ட கடற்கரை மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டம்	23-05-2024 காலை 10.30 மணி	பாரதிதாசனார் திருமண மண்டபம், காரைக்கால்மேடு, காரைக்கால்-609 605

திருத்தப்பட்ட காரைக்கால் மாவட்டத்திற்கான கடற்கரை மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டத்தின் நகல்கள் கீழ்க்கண்ட அலுவலகங்களில் கிடைக்கும். இதனை அனைத்து அலுவலக நாட்களிலும் அலுவலக நேரத்தில் பார்வையிடலாம்.

1. மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அலுவலகம், காரைக்கால்.
2. ஆணையர் அலுவலகம், காரைக்கால் நகராட்சி, காரைக்கால்.
3. ஆணையர் அலுவலகம், திருமலைராயன் பட்டினம் கொம்பூன் பஞ்சாயத்து, காரைக்கால்.
4. ஆணையர் அலுவலகம், நிரவி கொம்பூன் பஞ்சாயத்து, காரைக்கால்.
5. ஆணையர் அலுவலகம், கோட்டுச்சேரி கொம்பூன் பஞ்சாயத்து, காரைக்கால்.
6. ஆணையர் அலுவலகம், நெடுங்காடு கொம்பூன் பஞ்சாயத்து, காரைக்கால்.
7. புதுச்சேரி மாசக் கட்டுப்பாடு குழுமம் அலுவலகம், நேரு நகர், காரைக்கால்.

திருத்தப்பட்ட காரைக்கால் மாவட்டத்திற்கான கடற்கரை மண்டல மேலாண்மை திட்டத்தின் வரைவு நகல்கள் புதுச்சேரி மாசக் கட்டுப்பாடு குழுமத்தின் <https://dste.py.gov.in/ppcc/CZMP-2019.html> என்ற இணைய தளத்தில் வெளியிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. இத்திட்டத்தை பற்றிய கருத்துக்களை பொதுமக்கள் தங்கள் கருத்துக்களை கீழ்க்கண்ட முகவரிக்கு எழுத்து மூலமாக 30 நாட்களுக்குள் சமர்ப்பிக்க வேண்டும்.

உறுப்பினர் செயலர்,
புதுச்சேரி மாசக் கட்டுப்பாடு குழுமம்,
3-வது தளம், புதுச்சேரி வீட்டுவசதி வாரிய வளாகம்,
அண்ணாநகர், புதுச்சேரி-605 005.
மின்னஞ்சல்: dste@py.gov.in, ppcc@py.gov.in

Dr.N.ரமேஷ்

உறுப்பினர் செயலர்,

புதுச்சேரி மாசக் கட்டுப்பாடு குழுமம்

No.004/DIP/AD(Press)/2024-25

5/11/24

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21-04-24

தினத்தந்தி

21-04-2024

காரைக்கால்

R. Sagaya Alfred

Dr. R. SAGAYA ALFRED, Ph.D.,
SENIOR SCIENTIFIC OFFICER
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE
TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT
PUDUCHERRY

Item No.11:**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
SOUTHERN ZONE, CHENNAI**

(Through Video Conference)

Original Application No.171 of 2024(SZ)**IN THE MATTER OF:**

N. Malayanathan.

...Applicant(s)

Versus

Puducherry Coastal Zone
Management Authority and Ors.

...Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 21.05.2024.

CORAM:

HON'BLE Smt. JUSTICE PUSHPA SATHYANARAYANA, JUDICIAL MEMBER

HON'BLE Dr. SATYAGOPAL KORLAPATI, EXPERT MEMBER

For Applicant(s): Mr. A. Yogeshwaran.

For Respondent(s): Mr. Ramaswamy Meyyappan for R1 to R3.

ORDER

1. The above Original Application is filed by the applicant to quash the draft Coastal Zone Management Plan Map prepared by the respondents and uploaded in the website regarding Map No.PY01 to PY03 and PY05 to PY07 and direct the respondents to prepare draft CZMP for Puducherry and Karaikal in strict compliance with the CRZ Notification.

2. After notice, respondents have appeared before us. Today Dr. N. Ramesh, Member Secretary, Puducherry Pollution Control Committee and Mr. Vipin Babu Scientist (C), Puducherry Pollution Control Committee are present before us in person.

3. After hearing both the sides for a while, it was agreed to postpone the public hearing to a future date, as the public hearing is scheduled for tomorrow i.e. 22.05.2024. After comparing with certain aspects pointed out by the learned counsel for the applicant in the preparation of the CZMP, certain omissions have been noted. As the above exercise would give a complete and comprehensive plan which can hold good for years to come, it was decided to postpone the public hearing and hold it after the comprehensive Draft CZMP is published for the public view. In this regard, a memo dated 21.05.2024 was filed by the respondent, and terms of the memo is as follows:

1. The above said O.A. No.171 of 2024 came up for hearing today on 21.05.2024 for filing a Status Report in regards to the Public Hearing and publication of Coastal Zone Management Plan.
2. The Respondents herein have filed a detailed status report and a compilation of the maps, notifications and public hearing related information.

3. The Applicant pleads that the maps are incomplete and contrary to Regulation 6 and Annexure - IV of the 2019 Notification.
4. The Respondents submit that the maps and the plan presented for public view and as part of the Draft Plan are near complete subject to the capability and the technical wherewithal of the Respondents.
5. The Respondent submit that the Respondents with the assistance of Department of Fisheries and the Department of Revenue and Disaster Management shall arrive at the final draft and revised map that shall form part of the Draft Coastal Zone Management Plan as expeditiously as possible.
6. The Respondents submit that they shall conduct the Public Hearing after presenting the revised Draft Coastal Zone Management Plan and publishing the same for public view.
7. The Respondents shall take into consideration all comments, inputs, objections received at the public hearing and from other sources and incorporate necessary changes for the benefit of the Environment and all the stakeholders concerned. The draft shall then be finalized and placed for approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change.

It is therefore humbly prayed that this Honourable Tribunal may be pleased to pass such order or orders permitting the Respondents to conduct Public Consultations after publishing the revised Draft Coastal Zone Management Plan. "

4. The above said memo is recorded, as the learned counsel for the applicant has no objection and agreed to accept the same.

5. In view of the above, we direct the respondent to strictly follow the time frame and advert to all the points referred to by not only by the applicant but also from other quarters and prepare a Comprehensive CZMP. Considering the time may be taken, let the matter be listed on **12.08.2024**.

6. As the Puducherry Pollution Control Committee (PPCC) is availing the assistance of the Department of Revenue and Disaster Management and the Department of Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare, it would be appropriate to make them also as party

respondents in this proceeding. Accordingly, they are impleaded and arrayed as additional Respondent No.4 and 5 respectively.

7. Let notice be issued to the newly added respondents through the Tribunal.

8. Post the matter on 12.08.2024.

Sd/-
Smt. Justice Pushpa Sathyanarayana, JM

Sd/-
Dr. Satyagopal Korlapati, EM

O.A. No.171/2024(SZ)
21st May, 2024.AD.



**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL,
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

In re: Original Application No. 249 of 2023 on the News item published in the Newspaper, The Hindu dated 19.03.2023 titled 'India's Sinking Island',

with

Original Application No. 657 of 2024 News Item titled "Swell waves likely to strike coastal areas over weekend" appearing in The Hindu dated 04.05.2024

PAPER – I

Affidavit on behalf of Respondent No. 14 The Member Secretary, Puducherry Coastal Zone Management Authority, Puducherry

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1.	Affidavit on behalf of Respondent No. 14 The Member Secretary, Puducherry Coastal Zone Management Authority, Puducherry	1-6

Through



Abhimanyu Garg

Standing Counsel, Govt. of Puducherry

(Counsel for Respondent No. 12)

C-15, LGF, Geetanjali Enclave, New Delhi – 110017

9811092113 | abhimanyu.legal@gmail.com

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL,
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

In re: Original Application No. 249 of 2023 on the News item published in the Newspaper, The Hindu dated 19.03.2023 titled 'India's Sinking Island',

With

Original Application No. 657 of 2024 News Item titled "Swell waves likely to strike coastal areas over weekend" appearing in The Hindu dated 04.05.2024

I, Yasam Lakshmi Narayana Reddy, S/o Late Shri Yasam Veera Reddy, (Hindu) aged 52 years, working as Member Secretary in the Puducherry Coastal Zone Management Authority (PCZMA) with office at 3rd Floor, PHB Building, Anna Nagar, Puducherry – 605005 do hereby solemnly affirm and sincerely state as follows based on the official records that is placed before me:

- 1) I respectfully submit that the Affidavit is being filed in compliance to the Order dated 01.07.2024 of this Hon'ble Tribunal, respondents for filing their response before the next date of hearing.

Page No : 1
Corrections :


**MEMBER SECRETARY
PUDUCHERRY COASTAL ZONE
MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
PUDUCHERRY**

**MEMBER SECRETARY
PUDUCHERRY COASTAL ZONE
MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
PUDUCHERRY**

- 2) I respectfully submit that as far as Coastal Zone Management Plan for Union Territory of Puducherry is concerned, the Puducherry Coastal Zone Management Authority (PCZMA), Government of Puducherry (GoP) has diligently taken measures for protecting and improving the quality of the coastal environment and preventing and abating coastal environmental issues in the coastal areas in the U.T of Puducherry.
- 3) I respectfully submit that the Department of Science, Technology and Environment, Government of Puducherry had prepared a comprehensive Shoreline Management Plan for Puducherry in May (2015) through the National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) under the Ministry of Earth Sciences.
- 4) I respectfully submit that SLMP and learnings from the experimental beach nourishment studies conducted, process-based measurements and numerical studies, NIOT had designed a hybrid solution for the first time in the country with two reefs and sand nourishment for restoring the eroding beach along Puducherry town. The proposed hybrid solution involves:
- i. *Construction of one Near shore Wedge Reef opposite to the Chief Secretariat on the north end of Puducherry town foreshore, with the crest at Chart Datum.*
 - ii. *Construction of one Offshore Reef placed at the south end, at 300 m north of the pier, with the crest at 1 m above Chart Datum.*
 - iii. *Sand nourishment using 4,50,000 m³ of sand between northern and southern reef along the Coastline of Pondicherry Town near Gandhi Statue.*

Page No : 2
 Corrections :


MEMBER SECRETARY
PUDUCHERRY COASTAL ZONE
MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
PUDUCHERRY

- 5) I respectfully submit that the above said project for restoration of Puducherry coastline was implemented by the Public Works Department, Puducherry through NIOT with financial assistance from the Ministry of Earth Sciences to the tune of Rs. 35 Crores for the construction of Nearshore Wedge Reef.
- 6) I respectfully submit that the construction of northern nearshore wedge reef was commenced in June 2017 and completed in August 2018 by NIOT. Sand nourishment was carried out by the Port Department, Puducherry. The construction of Northern nearshore wedge reef and sand nourishment has resulted in the formation of wide beach for a distance of about 250 meters and the bathymetry of the sea had also considerably improved.
- 7) I respectfully submit that, National Green Tribunal Order dated 11.04.2022 in O.A. No. 04/2013 and Appeal No. 18 of 2017 by C.H. Balamohan Vs Union of India & Others directed that 'all coastal States / UTs shall prepare the depiction of high, medium and low erosion stretches along the coastline which is mandatory in the CZMP' prepared as per CRZ Notification, 2019.'



**MEMBER SECRETARY
PUDUCHERRY COASTAL ZONE
MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
PUDUCHERRY**

MEMBER SECRETARY
PUDUCHERRY COASTAL ZONE
MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
PUDUCHERRY
Page No : 3
Corrections :

- 8) I respectfully submit that the National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR), MoES, Chennai has submitted the draft Shoreline Management Plan for the UT of Puducherry during the consultation meeting held on 30.07.2024 under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (Science, Technology and Environment).
- 9) I respectfully submit that a consultation meeting was held on 19.08.2024 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (S,T&E) w.r.t the preparation of the Shoreline Management Plan along with the officials from NCCR, Chennai and stake-holder Departments of GoP.
- 10) I respectfully submit after finalization of Shoreline management Plan for UT of Puducherry will be forwarded to National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management for necessary incorporation in the draft Coastal Zone Management Plan for UT of Puducherry prepared under CRZ Notification, 2019.
- 11) I respectfully submit that, the warning alert if any received from the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) and the same shall be forwarded to the State Disaster Management Authority for issue of directions for suspension and evacuation of the residents living along the coast.

MEMBER SECRETARY
PUDUCHERRY COASTAL ZONE
MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
PUDUCHERRY


MEMBER SECRETARY
PUDUCHERRY COASTAL ZONE
MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
PUDUCHERRY

12) I respectfully submit that PCZMA vide earlier communication to MoEF&CC dated 04.06.2024 has stated that the public consultation for Puducherry and Karaikal will be completed by September, 2024. However due to the directions of the Hon'ble NGT (SZ) in O.A. No. 171 of 2024, the public hearing proposed for Puducherry and Karaikal earlier in the Month of May, 2024 were postponed. The GoP has taken all the necessary measures to comply with the directives of the Hon'ble NGT (SZ) and it is proposed to conduct the public consultation before November, 2024 for Puducherry and Karaikal regions and submit it to the MoEF&CC for necessary approval of CZMP.

13) I respectfully submit that, in view of the above submissions, it is humbly prayed that this Hon'ble Tribunal may pass such further or other orders(s) as deemed fit and proper in the facts and circumstances of the case.


DEPONENT
MEMBER SECRETARY
PUDUCHERRY COASTAL ZONE
MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
PUDUCHERRY

VERIFICATION

Verified at Puducherry on 10.09.2024 that the contents of the above status report are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and information as derived from the official records and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

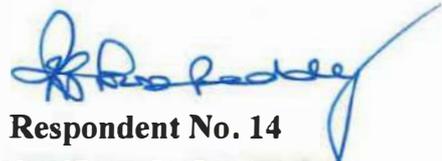
SIGNED BEFORE ME

M.S. 10/09/2024

M. SIVA PRAKASH, B.L.,
ADVOCATE & NOTARY PUBLIC
Govt. of India

Regd. No. 7933/2010
Vo.5, 111rd CROSS, ILANGO NAGAR
PUDUCHERRY - 605 011

M.S.N. 780 / 1991



Respondent No. 14

MEMBER SECRETARY
PUDUCHERRY COASTAL ZONE
MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY .
PUDUCHERRY

MEMBER SECRETARY
PUDUCHERRY COASTAL ZONE
MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
PUDUCHERRY

Item No.01:

Supplementary List

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
SOUTHERN ZONE, CHENNAI**

(Through Video Conference)

Original Application No.283 of 2024 (SZ)

IN THE MATTER OF:

N. Malayalathan,
Puducherry.

...Applicant(s)

Versus

Puducherry Coastal Zone Management Authority,
Rep. by its Member Secretary,
Puducherry and ors.

...Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 05.11.2024.

CORAM:

HON'BLE Smt. JUSTICE PUSHPA SATHYANARAYANA, JUDICIAL MEMBER

HON'BLE Dr. SATYAGOPAL KORLAPATI, EXPERT MEMBER

For Applicant(s): M/s. A. Yogeshwaran, Poongkhulali. B,
Tanvi Srivatsan & Raghunandan Sriram.

For Respondent(s): Mr. Ramaswamy Meyyappan for R1 to R5.

ORDER

1. Today, the learned counsel Mr. Ramaswamy Meyyappan, who appears through the Video Conference, accepts notice on behalf of Respondents No.1 to 5.

2. Heard the learned counsel Mr. A. Yogeshwaran appearing for the applicant and Mr. Ramaswamy Meyyappan, the learned counsel appearing for Respondents No.1 to 5.

3. The prayer in the Original Application, which is taken up considering the urgency at the end of the list today, is to quash Sheet Nos. PY01 to PY06 of the Revised Coastal Zone Management Plan Maps prepared by the respondents, which are uploaded on the respondent's website.

4. It is to be noted that there is already an Original Application [O.A. No.171 of 2024 (SZ)] pending before this Tribunal, challenging the very same Sheet Nos. PY01 to PY06 of the Draft Coastal Zone Management Plan Maps.

5. This Tribunal had directed the authorities not to proceed with the public hearing till all the shortcomings are taken note of and the revised maps are published. However, the Puducherry CZMA has proceeded with the public hearing, which is to be held on 06.11.2024 for Puducherry and 07.11.2024 for Karaikal, based on the Revised Coastal Zone Management Plan Maps Sheet Nos. PY01 to PY06, which is yet to be revised.

6. Already, in O.A. No.171 of 2024 (SZ), a memo dated 21.05.2024 has been filed by the respondent authority stating that they will not proceed with the public hearing and the same was recorded by this Tribunal. If they have revised the sheets and proceed with the public hearing, it would be appropriate for them to move this Tribunal in the very same application and seek permission to proceed with the public hearing.

7. As they have not done so, the present Original Application is filed afresh by the applicant pointing out that there are no changes in the Revised Coastal Zone Management Plan Maps also.

8. Today, the learned counsel Mr. Ramaswamy Meyyappan, who appears for the Puducherry CZMA, has furnished the status report on the Draft CZMP Maps. Even in the said status report, it is clearly mentioned that they have followed only the database, as per the CRZ Notification, 2011 and High Tide Lines, Low Tide Lines and Ecologically Sensitive Areas provided by the NCSCM.

9. In this regard, it would be appropriate to mention that in O.A. No.101 of 2023 (SZ), which relates to the Tamil Nadu CZMP Map, an order was passed on 17.10.2024 by this Tribunal, directing the TNSCZMA/NCSCM to do the ground truthing for the Ecologically Sensitive Areas wherever required or wherever it is specifically brought to the notice of the authorities.

10. Admittedly, the Puducherry CZMA has not done the ground truthing either by themselves or through the NCSCM.

11. The learned counsel appearing for the applicant also has pointed out several omissions and sought for certain corrections to be incorporated in the Draft CZMP Map before they go for the public hearing and publishing the same.

12. Therefore, it is alleged by the applicant that the Revised Coastal Zone Management Plan Maps uploaded by the Puducherry CZMA for the purpose of the public hearing is incomplete and inchoate. The representations given by the applicant are not considered by the respondent authorities.

13. Hence, there will be a stay of public hearing scheduled to be held on 06.11.2024 in Puducherry and 07.11.2024 in Karaikal until further orders from this Tribunal.

14. Post the matter on 28.11.2024.



Sd/-
Smt. Justice Pushpa Sathyanarayana, JM

Sd/-
Dr. Satyagopal Korlapati, EM

O.A. No.283/2024(SZ)
05th November, 2024. Mn.

Item No.10:**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
SOUTHERN ZONE, CHENNAI*****Thursday, the 28th day of November 2024.****(Through Video Conference)***Original Application No.171 of 2024 (SZ)****IN THE MATTER OF:****N. Malayanathan**No.25, Kovil Street,
Veerampattinam,
Puducherry.

...Applicant(s)

Versus**1) Puducherry Coastal Zone Management Authority**Rep. by its Member Secretary,
3rd Floor, Housing Board Complex,
Anna Nagar, Puducherry - 5.**2) The Government of Puducherry**Rep. by its Secretary
Department of Science, Technology and Environment,
III Floor, PHB Building, Anna Nagar, Near Indira Gandhi Statute,
Puducherry - 605 005.**3) The Puducherry Pollution Control Committee**Rep. by its Member Secretary
3rd Floor, Housing Board Complex,
Anna Nagar, Nellithope,
Puducherry - 605 005.**4) Department of Revenue and Disaster Management**Govt. of Puducherry,
Rep. by its Member Secretary
1st Floor, New Revenue Complex,
Vazhudavoor Road (Near Rajiv Gandhi Statute)
Puducherry - 605 009.**5) Department of Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare**Govt. of Puducherry,
Rep. by its Member Secretary
Fishing Harbour Complex,
Thengaithittu, Mudaliarpot Post,
Puducherry - 605 004.

...Respondent(s)

For Applicant(s): M/s. A. Yogeshwaran, B. Poongkhulali,
Tanvi Srivatsan & Raghunandan Sriram.

For Respondent(s): Mr. Ramaswamy Meyyappan for R1 to R3.

CORAM:

HON'BLE Smt. JUSTICE PUSHPA SATHYANARAYANA, JUDICIAL MEMBER

HON'BLE Dr. SATYAGOPAL KORLAPATI, EXPERT MEMBER

JUDGEMENT

1. The prayer in this Original Application is to quash Sheet Nos. PY01, PY02, PY03, PY05, PY06 and PY07 of the draft Coastal Zone Management Plan Maps prepared by the respondents, based on which, the public hearing was scheduled to be held on 22.05.2024 for Puducherry and 23.05.2024 for Karaikal.

2. By virtue of the order dated 05.11.2024 passed in **Original Application No.283 of 2024 (SZ)** which stayed the subsequent public hearings fixed on 06.11.2024 for Puducherry and 07.11.2024 for Karaikal, this application automatically becomes infructuous and no further orders need to be passed.

3. However, the learned counsel appearing for the Puducherry Coastal Zone Management Authority has requested that the bundle be tagged with O.A. No.283 of 2024 (SZ) for reference of the documents.

4. **In view of the above, the Original Application [O.A. No.171 of 2024 (SZ)] is disposed of.**

Sd/-

Smt. Justice Pushpa Sathyanarayana, JM

Sd/-

Dr. Satyagopal Korlapati, EM

**O.A. No.171/2024(SZ)
28th November, 2024. Mn.**

Note:

The Registry is directed to tag the bundle with O.A. No.283 of 2024 (SZ) for reference of the documents.

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE
NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL,
SOUTHERN ZONE, CHENNAI**

O.A.NO.283 OF 2024

IN THE MATTER OF:

N. Malayalathan

...Applicants

Vs.

Puducherry Coastal Zone Management Authority
& ors

...Respondents

MEMO FILED BY RESPONDENTS

Ramaswamy Meyyappan
Office of the Government Pleader,
Union Territory of Pudhucherry,
Madras High Court Campus.

Counsel for Respondent

9940188324/meram6@gmail.com