

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
WESTERN ZONE BENCH AT PUNE**  
(Application under Section 19 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010)  
**Interlocutory Application No. \_\_\_\_/2025/WZ**  
**in**  
**Appeal No. 319 of 2025/WZ**

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

Panditrao Mines & Minerals Pvt. Ltd.

...Appellant

Versus

MoEF&CC & Ors.

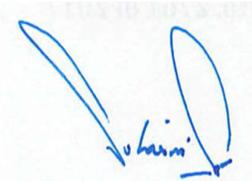
...Respondent(s)

**N.D.O.H. – 24.09.2025**

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**THROUGH**



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New Delhi  
Date: 22.09.2025

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL**  
**WESTERN ZONE BENCH AT PUNE**

**(Application under Section 19 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010)**

**Interlocutory Application No. 507 /2025/WZ**

**in**

**Appeal No. 319 of 2025/WZ**

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

Panditrao Mines & Minerals Pvt. Ltd.

...Appellant

Versus

MoEF&CC & Ors.

...Respondent(s)

**REPLY TO INTERLOCUTORY APPLICATION FOR CONDONATION OF  
DELAYFILED ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT NO. 1 – MINISTRY OF  
ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

**MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:**

I, Dr. Purushottam Sakhare, S/o Shri Ramdas Sakhare, aged about 56 years, working as Scientist "E" at the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Regional Office (WCZ), Ground Floor, East Wing, New Secretariat Building, Civil Lines, Nagpur- 440001, do hereby solemnly affirm and declare on oath as under: -

1. That, I am, the above named Deponent, authorized to swear the present Affidavit.
2. The Respondent most respectfully submits that the present appeal has been filed by the Appellant under Section 16(h) of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010, challenging the Environmental Clearance Revocation order dated 10.03.2025.



3. Vide EC Revocation order dated 10.03.2025, the Environmental Clearance granted vide letter No. J-11015/350/2006-IA II(M) dated 13.03.2007 granted to the Appellant for Bauxite Mining Project at village Minch Budruk, Kolhapur, Maharashtra was revoked with immediate effect. A true copy of EC Revocation order dated 10.03.2025 is enclosed herewith and attached as **Annexure- R1/1**.
4. It is respectfully submitted that the detailed facts that occurred after the passing of the above order dated 10.03.2025 are set out as follows:
- i. On the very same date, i.e. 10.03.2025, the order of revocation of EC dated 10.03.2025 was communicated to the Appellant. It is submitted that the Appellant has also not disputed this fact, as evident from paragraph 19 of the Condonation of Delay Application.
  - ii. On 25.03.2025, the Appellant approached the Hon'ble Bombay High Court by filing Writ Petition No. 4285 of 2025 on 23.03.2025. A true copy of the case details as reflected on the website of Hon'ble Bombay High Court is enclosed herewith and attached as **Annexure-R1/2**.
  - iii. On 30.04.2025, the Hon'ble Bombay High Court was pleased to dismiss Writ Petition 4285/2025 as withdrawn, with liberty to approach the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal. Vide the said order, the Hon'ble High Court directed *inter-alia* as follows:  
  

*“4. Needless to observe that the petitioner would be entitled to take a plea under Section 14 of the Limitation Act on the ground that the petitioner was bona fide pursuing the present proceedings, if any issue on limitation arises in the proposed proceedings.”*
- A true copy of the order of the Hon'ble Bombay High Court dated 30.04.2025 passed in W.P 4285/2025 is annexed hereto as **Annexure-R1/3**.
- iv. On 22.07.2025, the Appellant filed the present appeal before this Hon'ble Tribunal under Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.
5. It is most respectfully submitted that the Limitation Act is not applicable to this Hon'ble Tribunal which is created under the NGT Act, 2010, which is a special statute. This issue is no longer res integra after the five-judge bench judgment of this Hon'ble

Tribunal in the case of **Sunil Kumar Samantra v. West Bengal PCB, M.A. No. 573 of 2013 in Appeal No. 67 of 2013** wherein it has been held as under:

*“15. We have already noticed that NGT Act is a self-contained code in itself. It provides the forum/procedure that has to be adopted, the limitation period within which the jurisdiction of the tribunal gets invoked, and the power and functions of the tribunal in explicit terms. As a self-contained code, it does not admit of any ambiguity with regard to application of other laws in the adjudicatory process of the tribunal. The legislature in its wisdom has worded provisions of Section 16 of the NGT Act so as to prohibit even filing of an appeal beyond a total period of 90 days. The language of these provisions clearly demonstrates the legislative intendment on excluding application of general law of limitation to this special statute. Such a view would also find clear support from the language of Section 29 (2) of the Limitation Act which postulates that when a special law prescribes for any period of limitation different from the period prescribed in the Schedule to the Limitation Act and the language of the provisions of such special law is indicative of express or implied exclusion, then Sections 4 to 24 (inclusive) of the Limitation Act shall apply only and to the extent they are not excluded by the Special Law. The cumulative reading of Section 16, particularly, the proviso and Section 29 of the Limitation Act leaves no doubt in mind that legislature had clearly intended to exclude the application of the general law of limitation provided under the Limitation Act from the NGT Act. Proviso to Section 16 of the NGT Act uses the expression ‘allow it to be filed under this Section within a further period not exceeding 60 days’. The use of the negative language ‘not’ in the proviso makes it mandatory that appeals cannot be filed after the expiry of total period of 90 days and thus, there is lack of jurisdiction of the tribunal to condone the delay beyond a total period of 90 days. The framers of law, where, in their wisdom wanted to give a benefit and/or restrict or place embargo on exercise of a right, have done so by using specific language in Section 16 of the NGT Act. A special concession is made available to an appellant to file an appeal beyond 30 days, the initial period of limitation prescribed under that provision. The framers there put a specific embargo on the power of the Tribunal not to entertain an appeal after the expiry of a further period of 60*



*days. Thus the legislature, by necessary implication excluded the application of general law of limitation from the provisions of the NGT Act.*

[emphasis supplied]

6. The Appeal preferred against the judgment of the Tribunal in the case of **Sunil Kumar Samantra (Supra)** was dismissed by the Supreme Court as being without merit vide its order dated 21.11.2014 in **Sunil Kumar Samanta v. West Bengal Pollution Control Board, Civil Appeal No. 10009/2014** giving finality to the judgment of the Tribunal.
7. The judgment in **Sunil Kumar Samantra (Supra)** has been relied upon in multiple judgments including **Khambampati Venkata Ramesh v. Environmental Engineer, 2023 SCC OnLine NGT 4412** wherein it was held as under:

*10. Nonetheless, Section 16 empowers only 60 days period to be condoned on furnishing sufficient cause. The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 is a special statute prescribing a period of limitation for filing appeals. The Limitation Act, 1963 is not applicable to Tribunals created under special statute. As the appeal is not filed within the time provided under the Act, the same is liable to be rejected. Accordingly, I.A. No. 49 of 2023 is dismissed.*

8. Further, this position has also been clarified by the Hon'ble Apex Court in **CST v. Parson Tools and Plants, (1975) 4 SCC 22** wherein it was held that when a special statute prescribes a certain period of limitation and a specified time limit of extended period then the tribunal cannot exclude the time spent in prosecuting any prior proceedings. Relevant portion of the judgment is extracted hereinunder:

*“22. Thus the principle that emerges is that if the legislature in a special statute prescribes a certain period of limitation for filing a particular application thereunder and provides in clear terms that such period on sufficient cause being shown, may be extended, in the maximum, only upto a specified time-limit and no further, then the tribunal concerned has no jurisdiction to treat within limitation, an application filed before it beyond such maximum time-limit specified in the statute, by excluding the time spent in prosecuting in good faith and due diligence any prior proceeding on the analogy of Section 14(2) of the Limitation Act.”*

[emphasis supplied]



9. Thus, it is submitted that benefit of Section 14 of the Limitation Act is not available to the Appellant in the instant case. It is most respectfully submitted that there is a total delay of 134 days in filing the present appeal under Section 16 of the NGT Act, and the same is liable to be dismissed on the ground of limitation.
10. Assuming but not admitting that benefit of Section 14 of the Limitation Act is available to the Appellant in the present case, it is most respectfully submitted there is still a delay of 98 days and the appeal is barred by limitation as illustrated hereinunder:
1. Firstly, it is submitted that there is a delay of 15 days between the date of communication of EC Revocation order dated 10.03.2025 and date of filing of the writ petition before the Hon'ble Bombay High Court on 25.03.2025 which has not been taken into account by the Appellant in the instant case.
  2. It is most respectfully submitted that it is well-settled that the period of time taken to invoke the jurisdiction of the Court under Section 14 has to be excluded while considering the period of limitation. Reliance in this regard is respectfully placed on the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in **Laxmi Srinivasa R&P Boiled Rice Mill v. State of Andhra Pradesh (2022) SCC Online SC 1790** wherein it was held that the period from the date of filing of the writ petition and the date on which it was dismissed as not entertained should be excluded under Section 14 of the Limitation Act. Relevant portion of the judgment is extracted hereinunder:

*“3. It is an accepted position that the appellant had filed a writ petition before the High Court on 24.02.2018, which was not entertained vide the order dated 07.03.2018 on the ground that the appellant should approach the Appellate Authority. ....*

*4. In the facts of the present case, we find that the period from the date of filing of the writ petition on 24.02.2018 and the date on which it was dismissed as not entertained viz. 07.03.2018, should have been excluded. The writ proceedings were maintainable, but not entertained. Bona fides of the appellant in filing the writ petition are not challenged.*



11. It is further respectfully submitted that the Hon'ble Patna High Court in **Narain Das v. Banarsi Lal, 1969 SCC OnLine Pat 73** has also clarified the above position, in following terms:

*“21....With great respect I am unable to share the view taken by their Lordships, inasmuch as the prosecution of a civil proceeding, whether in a Court of first instance or in a court of appeal is absolutely necessary and the time spent during that prosecution alone has to be excluded under Section 14. There is nothing in Section 14(1) which can justify the view that the time taken by a party in taking steps for invoking the aid of the Court should also be excluded while computing the period of limitation. Explanation I to Section 14 clearly provides that in excluding the time during which a former suit or application was pending, the day on which that suit or application was instituted or made, and the day on which the proceedings therein ended, shall both be counted. Section 14 has to be read as a whole along with the Explanation to that section. It is true that in Section 14(1) the word 'prosecution' has been mentioned, but in Explanation I the word 'pending' has been mentioned. The position thus is that reading section 14(1) along with Explanation I, it is the pendency of a civil proceeding, either in a Court of first instance or in a Court of appeal, which has to be enquired into and then the Court has to ascertain the period during which the proceeding actually remained pending.”*

12. Secondly, there is also a delay of 83 days between the date of Order of dismissal dated 30.04.2025 and date of filing of the present appeal before the Hon'ble Tribunal dated 22.07.2025. Therefore, even excluding the period when the Writ Petition No. 4285 of 2025 was pending before the Hon'ble Bombay High Court, there is a total delay of 98 (15 + 83) days in the instant case. The said period is therefore beyond the extended period of time of 90 days which can be condoned by this Hon'ble Tribunal under the proviso to Section 16 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.
13. It is most respectfully submitted that an appeal against an order refusing to grant EC has to be preferred within a period of 30 days from the date of communication of the order. Further, if the Hon'ble Tribunal is satisfied that an appellant was prevented by



sufficient cause from filing the appeal within the period of 30 days, it may allow it to be filed within a further period not exceeding 60 days.

14. It is a settled principle of law that the Hon'ble Tribunal cannot condone delay under Section 16 beyond a period of 90 days. Reliance in this regard is placed on the judgment of **Hafed Sugar Mill v. Haryana State Pollution Control Board & Anr. Appeal No. 18/2023** wherein an application under Section 16 of the NGT Act was filed read with Section 5 along with Section 14 of the Limitation Act, seeking condonation of delay. In this factual matrix, it was held that the Hon'ble Tribunal loses jurisdiction to condone delay if it is of more than 90 days. Relevant portion of the judgment is extracted hereinunder:

*“6. A bare perusal of the above provisions reveal that the initial limitation for filing the Appeal is 30 days from the date of communication of order or decision or direction or determination. After expiry of the initial 30 days period, a further window of 60 days has been provided to the party to file an appeal by showing the sufficient cause which prevented him from filing the appeal within the initial 30 days period and on satisfying the Tribunal about sufficiency of the cause. **Thus, the Tribunal has been conferred with the power to condone the delay of 60 days only after the expiry of initial 30 days period.** The said intention of the Legislature is clear from the phrase “not exceeding 60 days” used in the proviso. 7. The above issue is no longer res integra. The six Member Bench at the Principal Bench of the Tribunal in M.A. No. 247/2012 (Arising out of Appeal No. 76/2012) in the matter of Nikunj Developers & Ors. vs. State of Maharashtra & Ors. had considered this issue in a case where the delay in filing the appeal was in excess of 90 days. **The Tribunal considering the language of Section 16 of the Act reached to the conclusion that the Tribunal loses jurisdiction to condone the delay if it is of more than 90 days. In other words, if appeal is filed after a lapse of 90 days from the date of communication of order, the Tribunal loses jurisdiction to condone the delay...**”*

15. It is respectfully submitted that the Appellant has preferred a 'Condonation of Delay Application' bearing Interlocutory Application No. 507/2025/WZ along with the

present appeal praying that the delay of 83 days in filing the present appeal may be condoned. The Appellant has erroneously not included the intervening period of 15 days between date of communication of EC Revocation Order dated 10.03.2025 and date of filing of Writ Petition dated 23.03.2025. However, as illustrated above, the delay is of a total period of 98 days even excluding the period of pendency of Writ Petition before the Hon'ble Bombay High Court, which is beyond the total condonable period of 90 days.

5. In light of the aforesaid, it is most respectfully submitted that the present appeal has been preferred beyond a condonable period of 90 days and is liable to be dismissed on the ground of limitation under Section 16 of the NGT Act.

That the present reply to the application for condonation of delay is filed *bona fide*.

*[Signature]*  
Sakhare

**DEPONENT**

(डॉ. पी. आर. साखरे)  
(Dr. P. R. Sakhare)  
वैज्ञानिक 'ई' / Scientist 'E'

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग  
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change  
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, नागपुर - ४४०००१  
Regional Office, Nagpur-440001

**VERIFICATION**

Verified at Nagpur, on the 22<sup>nd</sup> day of September, 2025 that the contents

of Paragraphs of the aforesaid affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and nothing material has been suppressed or concealed therein.

SWORN/SOLENNLY AFFIRMED  
BY Purushottam  
Ramdeo Sakhare  
WHO IS PERSONALLY/KNOWN  
TO ME / IDENTIFIED BY Self  
BEFORE ME THIS THE 22<sup>nd</sup>  
DAY OF Sept 25 AT NAGPUR

*[Signature]*  
22/9/25  
SOPHIYA PRAKASH KANEKA  
NOTARY  
TAH. NAGPUR,  
NAGPUR (M.S.) INDIA

NOTARIA. REG  
ENTRY NO. 10741  
DATE 22/9/25



*[Signature]*  
Sakhare

**DEPONENT**  
(डॉ. पी. आर. साखरे)  
(Dr. P. R. Sakhare)

वैज्ञानिक 'ई' / Scientist 'E'  
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग  
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change  
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, नागपुर - ४४०००१  
Regional Office, Nagpur-440001



J-11015/350/2006-IA-II(M)  
 Government of India  
 Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change  
 Impact Assessment Division  
 Non-Coal Mining  
 \*\*\*\*\*

Indira Paryavaran Bhawan  
 JorBagh, Aliganj  
 New Delhi-110003  
 Dated: 10.03.2025

To,

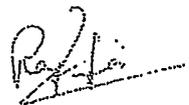
Shri S.A. Panditrao.  
 The Managing Director.  
 M/s Panditrao Mines and Minerals Private Limited,  
 Atharva, ShindeAngan, Plot no. 4&5,  
 Behind ITI, Pachagaon Road.  
 Kolhapur-416 007, Maharashtra

Subject: Revocation of Environment Clearance under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for Minche Budruk Bauxite mine by M/s Panditrao Mines and Minerals Private Limited at village Minche Budruk, Taluka Budhargarh, District Kolhapur, in Maharashtra. for concealment and submission of false, misleading information-reg.

Sir.

WHEREAS, the Project Proponent, in its Environment Clearance (EC) application dated 28.09.2006 under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 1994, submitted Form A, wherein at serial number 3(d), it stated that there were no National Parks, Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, Monuments, Heritage Sites, or Reserved Forests within 10 km of the mine site. The Ministry granted Environmental Clearance (EC) to the project on 13.05.2007 under Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 in accordance with Ministry's circular dated 13.10.2006.

WHEREAS, the Budhargarh Wildlife Sanctuary was notified on 10.07.1988 and is located at a distance of 3.8 km from the mine site. The Project Proponent, M/s Panditrao Mines and Minerals Private Limited, concealed this information while submitting the EC application form.



3. WHEREAS, the Ministry issued a Show Cause Notice to the Project Proponent vide letter No. J-11015/350/2006-LA-II (M) dated 06.03.2023 under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for the concealment of information pertaining to the presence of Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary within 10 km radius from the mine site and asked PP as to why the Environment Clearance dated 13.03.2007 should not be revoked.

4. WHEREAS, the Project Proponent responded on 21.03.2023, admitting that it's Consultant, inadvertently missed to mention the distance of nearest National Park/ Sanctuary from the mining site. Vide aforesaid letter Project Proponent also requested to give them an opportunity to explain the details in person so as to apprise about the measures taken from their side.

5. WHEREAS, the Project Proponent was given an opportunity to present its case before the 14<sup>th</sup> EAC (Non-Coal Mining) meeting held on 3-4 May 2023. The EAC, after detailed deliberations, observed that the Project Proponent has concealed the information in Form A. The EAC reiterated the provisions of Clause 8 (vi) of EIA Notification, 2006, that *"Deliberate concealment and/or submission of false or misleading information or data which is material to screening or scoping or appraisal or decision on the application shall make the application liable for rejection, and cancellation of prior environmental clearance granted on that basis. Rejection of an application or cancellation of a prior environmental clearance already granted, on such ground, shall be decided by the regulatory authority, after giving a personal hearing to the applicant, and following the principles of natural justice"*. Further, EAC, opined that the Ministry may revoke the Environmental Clearance (EC) granted by the Ministry vide EC letter dated 13.03.2007 for concealment of information

6. WHEREAS, the Project Proponent vide letter dated 02.06.2023 requested the Ministry to review the 14<sup>th</sup> EAC minutes. With the approval of competent authority, the Project Proponent was provided further opportunities to appear before the 17<sup>th</sup> EAC meeting (11-12 July 2023), the 18<sup>th</sup> EAC meeting (31 July - 1 August 2023), and the 20<sup>th</sup> EAC meeting (21-22 September 2023). However, the Project Proponent did not attend any of these meetings.

7. WHEREAS, the Project Proponent subsequently filed WP No. 13964 of 2024 before the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay and challenged EC abeyance order dated 08.01.2019 and Show Cause notice dated 06.03.2023.

8. WHEREAS, the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay vide its order dated 05.02.2025 passed following direction for the compliance -



" In the aforesaid circumstances, at this stage of the proceedings, we pass the following order:

(i) Let the authority issuing the show cause notices grant a personal hearing to the petitioner on the show cause notices. The date of personal hearing to be fixed, be informed to the petitioner within five days from today.

(ii) The orders to be passed on the show cause notices be placed on record of this Court on the adjourned date of hearing.

(iii) All contentions of the parties on adjudication of the show cause notices are expressly kept open."

9. WHEREAS, the Ministry provided the Project Proponent an opportunity for a personal hearing, vide its letter dated 10.02.2025. The hearing was conducted under the Chairmanship of the Additional Secretary, IA-Division, MoEF&CC, on 18.02.2025, at Indira Paryavran Bhavan, Jor Bagh, New Delhi. The meeting was attended by the Project Proponent, their representatives, and officials from the Non-Coal Mining Sector. The Project Proponent and their representatives were provided with a full and fair opportunity to present their submission. The proceedings of the personal hearing is given at Annexure-A.

10. WHEREAS, through proceedings of the personal hearing dated 18.02.2025, following was recommended:

- vi. In view of the above, the Environmental Clearance dated 13.03.2007 issued for Bauxite mining project of M/s Panditrao Mines and Minerals Private Limited with production capacity of 0.80 MTPA in the mine lease area of 98.0 ha, located at Village MincheBudruk, Taluka-Budhargarh, District-Kolhapur, Maharashtra is liable to be cancelled/revoked
- vii. The above recommendation for cancellation/revocation of environmental clearance letter No J-11015/350/2006-IA-II (M) dated 13.03.2007 issued to MincheBudruk Bauxite mine by M/s Panditrao mines & minerals Pvt. Ltd. at village MincheBudruk, Taluka Budhargarh in District Kolhapur in Maharashtra may be submitted to the Competent Authority in the Ministry for appropriate order as per the extant acts, rules and regulations.
- viii. Any action in pursuance to the above recommendation by any State/Union Territory Authority may be dealt as per the extant acts, rules and regulations.

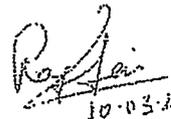
11. WHEREAS, the Ministry, after considering the written and oral submissions made by the Project Proponent, the recommendations of the personal hearing, and the facts of the case, finds that:



1. The Project Proponent concealed information regarding the location of Radhanagri Wildlife Sanctuary while applying for EC on 28.09.2006.
2. The Project Proponent obtained EC dated 13.03.2007 based on false and misleading information.
3. The Project Proponent operated the mine without obtaining wildlife clearance from the Standing Committee of the NBWL.

12. Now, therefore, after accepting the recommendations of the personal hearing, the Competent Authority in the Ministry, in exercise of the powers conferred under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and in accordance with Clause 8(vi) of the EIA Notification, 2006, hereby revokes the Environmental Clearance accorded for Minche Budruk Bauxite mine by M/s Pauditrao Mines and Minerals Private Limited at village Minche Budruk, Taluka Budhargarh, District Kolhapur, in Maharashtra vide letter No. J-11015/350/2006-IA-II(M) dated 13.03.2007, with immediate effect.

This order issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.

  
10.03.2007  
Rajeev Ranjan  
Scientist 'E'

(राजैव रंजान)  
(RAJEEV RANJAN)  
शास्त्रिक 'E'/Scientist 'E'  
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग  
Min. of Environment, Forest and Climate Change  
भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली  
Govt. of India, New Delhi

Encl: As above

Copy to:

1. The Secretary, Ministry of Mines, Government of India Shastri Bhawan, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road, New Delhi, Delhi 110001.
2. The Secretary, Environment and Climate Change Department, Government of Maharashtra, Mantralaya Mumbai, Maharashtra- (with a request to ensure compliance with the aforesaid order of the Ministry).
3. The Director General, Directorate of Geology and Mining, Government of Maharashtra "Khanij Bhawan"; Plot No.27, Shivaji Nagar, Cement Road Nagpur - 440010. (with a request to ensure compliance with the aforesaid order of the Ministry).
4. The Chief Wildlife Warden, Maharashtra Forest Department, Van Bhavan, Raungiri Road Civil Lines Nagpur 440 001, Maharashtra- (with a request to ensure compliance with the aforesaid order of the Ministry)

5. The Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhavan, East Arjun Nagar Delhi- 110032- (with a request to ensure compliance with the aforesaid order of the Ministry).
6. The Deputy Director General of Forests (C), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Regional Office Nagpur, Ground Floor, East Wing, New Secretariat Building, Civil Lines, Nagpur- 440001- (with a request to ensure compliance with the aforesaid order of the Ministry).
7. The Controller General of Mines, Indian Bureau of Mines, NAGPUR- 440 00, Maharashtra- (with a request to ensure compliance with the aforesaid order of the Ministry).
8. The Director General of Mines Safety, Directorate General of Mines Safety Hirapur, Dhanbad, Jharkhand, 826001 - (with a request to ensure compliance with the aforesaid order of the Ministry).
9. The Member Secretary, Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, Kalpataru Point, 2nd floor, Opp. PVR Theatre, Sion (E), Mumbai-400022, Maharashtra- (with a request to ensure compliance with the aforesaid order of the Ministry).
10. The Member Secretary, Central Ground Water Authority, A2, W3 curzon Road Barracks, K.G Marg, New Delhi -110001- (with a request to ensure compliance with the aforesaid order of the Ministry).
11. The District Collector, Kolhapur, Swarajya Bhawan, Collector Office, Oppo. Mahavir Garden, Nagala Park, Pin-416003, Maharashtra- (with a request to ensure compliance with the aforesaid order of the Ministry).
12. Shri S.A. Panditrao, the Managing Director, M/s Panditrao Mines and Minerals Private Limited, R.S. No. 747, A-Ward, B-1 Vasant Vishwas park Kolhapur-416007
13. Guard File

(राजेश्वर रंजण)  
 (RAJEEV RANJAN)  
 शास्त्रज्ञ 'E' / Scientist 'E'  
 मंत्रालय, वन व पर्यावरण विभाग, नगर  
 Min of Environment, Forest and Climate Change  
 नगर, नागपुर, महाराष्ट्र  
 Govt. of India, New Delhi

*Rajeev Ranjan*  
 10/03/2025  
 (Rajeev Ranjan)  
 Scientist 'E'



## High Court of Bombay

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### Case Details

**Bench :-** Bombay**CNR No. :-** HCBM010172402025**Stamp No. :-** WPST/10864/2025**Filing Date :-** 25/03/2025**Reg. No. :-** WP/4285/2025**Reg. Date :-** 26/03/2025**Petitioner :-** PANDIRAO MINES AND MINERALS PRIVATE LTD - ▾**Respondent :-** THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND ANR - ▾**Petn.Adv. :-** PRASHANT BHAVAKE ▾**Resp.Adv. :-** MITTAR SAIN MUKAT B BHARDWAJ ▾**District :-**  
KOLHAPUR**Bench :-** DIVISION**Status :-** Disposed**Disp. Date :-**  
30/04/2025**Disp.Type :-** Disposed Off

**Disp.By :-** HON'BLE SHRI JUSTICE G. S. KULKARNI

HON'BLE SHRI JUSTICE ADVAIT M. SETHNA

**Last Date:-**30/04/2025      **Stage :-** FOR ADMISSION

**Last Coram :-** HON'BLE SHRI JUSTICE G. S. KULKARNI

HON'BLE SHRI JUSTICE ADVAIT M. SETHNA

**Act :-** Environment Protection Act 1986

**Under Section :-** NA

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY  
CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION  
WRIT PETITION NO. 4285 OF 2025

Inditrao Mines and Minerals Pvt. Ltd.

...Petitioner

Versus

The Government of India,  
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climates Change,  
Impact Assessment Division & Anr.

...Respondents

Mr. Nikhil Sakhardande, Sr. Adv. a/w Abhijeet Desai, Ashish Venugopal, Mohini R., Karan Gajra, Daksha Punghera and Vijay Singh i/b Desai Legal LLP for Petitioner.

Adv. M. S. Bharadwaj a/w Ashutosh Mishra for Respondent Nos. 1 & 2.

CORAM: G. S. KULKARNI &  
ADVAIT M. SETHNA, JJ.

DATE: 30 APRIL 2025

P.C.

1. After this petition was heard for some time Mr. Sakhardande, learned senior counsel for the petitioner fairly states that the petitioner would withdraw this petition with liberty to approach the National Green Tribunal, considering the provisions of Section 16 (g) and (i) of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.
2. Allowed to be withdrawn with liberty as prayed for.
3. All contentions of the parties are expressly kept open.
4. Needless to observe that the petitioner would be entitled to take a plea under Section 14 of the Limitation Act on the ground that the petitioner was *bona fide* pursuing the present proceedings, if any issue on limitation arises in the proposed proceedings.

(ADVAIT M. SETHNA, J.)

(G. S. KULKARNI, J.)



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**Panditrao Mines & Minerals v. MoEF&CC Appeal - 319/2025 | Service of Reply to COD**

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Chambers of Rahul Kripalani and Suhasini Sen <office@rschambers.net>

Mon, Sep 22, 2025 at 7:03 PM

To: staffmumbai@advtaleskar.org

Bcc: Suhasini Sen <suhasini@rschambers.net>, Masooma Rizvi <masooma@rschambers.net>

Dear Sir,

**Sub:**

**Sub: Panditrao Mines & Minerals v. MoEF&CC Appeal/319/2025(WZ)**

Please find attached the reply of MoEF&CC (Respondent No. 1) to the Condonation of Delay Application filed by you. Kindly consider this email as proof of service.

Thanking You.

Sincerely,  
Suhasini Sen  
Counsel for MoEF&CC

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