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SI-NO. (2)

No. 12-30/81/IA-I

July 31, 1992

Subject: Sharavati Tail Race Hydroelectric Project,
Karnataka -- Environmental clearance.

With reference to your communication Nos. AI ST(Gen) dated 20.6.92 and letter No. AI ST(Gen)/3441 dated 16th July, 1992 on the above subject, the undersigned is directed to state that:

1. The Sharavati Tail Race Project was granted conditional forestry and environmental clearances in October, 1986 and March, 1987 respectively stipulating clearly that:
 - An area equivalent to the forest land going under submergence, preferably, located in the catchment, should be identified and taken up for compensatory afforestation;
 - Blasting operations, both at the dam and quarry sites, should be muffled and regulated so as to cause minimum disturbance to the wildlife;
 - Adequate fuel arrangements should be made for the labourers during the entire construction period lasting six years;
 - Provision of a fish ladder should be made in the design of the dam for enabling migration of aquatic fauna.
2. Considering that the project is located in a an ecologically sensitive area the following studies were also to be carried out for formulation and effective implementation of necessary Action Plans to mitigate the adverse impacts.

- Carrying capacity of the project impact area including the area between the reservoir periphery and the right bank of Kalkatehole river;
- Demarcation of the migration paths and corridors, particularly of elephants, to ascertain that the migratory species should continue to have a free run of the territory;
- Details of flora and fauna with special emphasis on endangered and threatened species with plans for their rehabilitation;
- Cumulative impact on the flora and fauna, wildlife habitat as well as land and water resources due to various projects, existing and proposed, in the Sharavati Valley;
- The Nistar rights of local people in the forests and the likely impact on these rights due to diversion of forest land and; rehabilitation plan of the quarry sites.

3. response to a writ petition filed by local environmental groups in the High Court of Karnataka seeking to stop the project, the Honourable High court ordered in December, 1990 that the Ministry of Environment & Forests should review the clearances granted earlier which were considered to be illegal and invalid. A satisfactory response to the observations of the Honourable High Court demanded a detailed scrutiny of:

- present status of implementation of the conditions laid down by the Government of India in its environmental and forestry approvals; and
- a comprehensive status report on the bio-diversity, both flora and fauna, in the Sharavati Valley along with carrying capacity of the region.

To this end, field visits along with regular interaction with the project

authorities have been maintained to ascertain the correct factual position. The present status of various studies on key issues is briefly indicated below:

-- To minimise disturbance to the wildlife due to blasting operations, controlled blasting is proposed to be adopted. Some trial blasts are also proposed to be carried out to streamline the procedure. While some blasting operations are already known, the impact of the proposed technology has neither been evaluated nor the procedure itself has been standardised.

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-- Even though a preliminary study on the effect of Gerusopa dam on the aquatic life has been done up in March, 1992 it does not provide the requisite details on the aquatic life down-stream of the reservoir. Instead, this report goes on to say "Though the riverine fishery deserves to be accorded the necessary protection for the maintenance and replenishment of its stock particularly in context to the steady supply of fish seed for stocking cultivable water areas, but considering that it is subjected to vagaries of nature beyond human control, the development of reservoir fishery, which can be largely controlled by human agencies, will considerably step up the fish production within shortest possible time.

The report also says that the presence of Mahseer Fishery - Tor Khudree and Tor neilli is to be ascertained. If they are present one need not be alarmed about their well-being with reference to growth parameters as well as breeding/migration in the upstream.

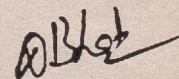
-- While the conservation of biodiversity and the genetic stock is being emphasised globally in the wake of Rio Summit this report goes on to state regarding the effect on trash fish "Their elimination is in the best interest of the cultured fish species since they have been found to compete with the farmed fish species as far as food spectrum is concerned". It is evident, therefore, that the findings of this preliminary report cannot be relied upon.

-- A study on flora and fauna are crucial to ensure that the endangered and threatened species would still be able to survive after the construction of the reservoir. But, the findings of a study entrusted to the Mangalore University would be available only in 1994 because this study was commissioned only in 1991.

-- The wildlife census carried out on 11.3.1992 in the submergence area is also too sketchy to give a comprehensive picture. Even though it did underline the presence of such wildlife as Tigers, Elephants, Panthers, Wild Boar, Sloth Bear, Lion-tailed Macaque, Malabar Squirrel, Flying Squirrel etc. While migratory path of the elephants on the left bank would be completely submerged, it would also be partially submerged on the right bank. In any case, the creation of reservoir would totally cut off the right bank migratory path from the left bank. A detailed systematic study of the migratory species along with demarcation of the migratory path and corridors is called for to ensure free flow of the territory to the wildlife even after the reservoir is created. This, however, has still to be done.

-- Cumulative impact of the existing and proposed projects on flora and fauna has not yet been carried out and the data furnished so far only emphasises the compensatory afforestation aspect.

- A comprehensive study of the Nistar rights enjoyed by the local people in the forest proposed to be diverted has not been carried out.
 - Even though an in-house Monitoring Committee has been constituted, it has yet to become functional.
 - Carrying capacity study in impact area has not yet been taken up.
4. Considering that various studies and surveys are either presently in hand or are yet to be taken up based on which comprehensive Environmental Management Plan will be drawn sometime in 1994, it is evident that the conditions stipulated while granting the approval in 1987 have not been complied with. Realising that the ecological sensitivity and the richness of bio-diversity of this region is well established requiring inter-^{imposition} of necessary mitigative measures while executing the project it is clear that the destruction of the eco-system through unplanned and haphazard activities cannot be ^{is such conditional environ-}mental clearance granted in 1987 stands revoked.


(NALINI BHAT)
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128/12
CS/18/92

ಶರಾವತಿ ಕಣವೆಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕುರಿತು ವಿಚಾರ ಸಂಕರಣ

15/11/02

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಬಂಧುಗಳೇ,

ಸಂಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯಂದು ತಮಗೆ, ತಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲ ಬಳಗಕ್ಕೆ ಶುಭಹಾರೈಕೆಗಳು, ಶರಾವತಿ ಕಣವೆ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಎಶೆಷ್ ವಿಚಾರಸಂಕರಣವನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಶರಾವತಿ ಟೆಲರೇಸ್ ಯೋಜನೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ನಂತರ ಅಳಿದುಳಿದ ಶರಾವತಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳದ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆಸಕ್ತ ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಸ್ಥಾನಿಕ ಜನತೆ, ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು, ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸಮಾಲೋಚಿಸುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರಚಲಿತ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿಯ ಎಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಕಣವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದಿರುವ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಗೇರುಸೊಪ್ಪಾ ಕಣವೆಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ವಿಚಾರಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಜ್ಞ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಕ್ರೋಢಿಕರಿಸಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನ ಸೆಳೆಯಬೇಕಿದೆ.

ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನವರಿ 26 ಗಣರಾಜ್ಯ ದಿನದಂದು ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ 2-30 ಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊನ್ನಾವರ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಕಾಸರಕೋಡಿನ ಸ್ನೇಹಕುಂಜದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಚಾರ ಸಂಕರಣ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ವ್ಯಕ್ತಲಕ್ಷ ಆಂದೋಲನ ಸೇವಾಸಾಗರ, ಉ.ಕ. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪರಿಸರ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸಮಿತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ನೇಹಕುಂಜ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಆಶ್ರಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಚಾರ ಸಂಕರಣ ನಡೆಯಲಿದೆ. ಭಾರತೀಯ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮಂದಿರದ ಪರಿಸರ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ಉ.ಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಪರಿಸರಾಸಕ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅರಣ್ಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಹ್ವಾನಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅವಕೃ ಸಹಕಾರ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ತಾವು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ ಅಮೂಲ್ಯ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ - ಮಂಡಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಆಹ್ವಾನ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ತಾವು ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಲು ಏನಂತಿ.

ಸಂಪರ್ಕ: ರವೀಂದ್ರ ಸ್ನೇಹಕುಂಜ
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ದೂರವಾಣಿ 30332
ವಂದನೆಗಳು.

ಬಿ. ಹೆಚ್. ರಾಘವೇಂದ್ರ,
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ವ್ಯಕ್ತಲಕ್ಷ ಆಂದೋಲನ
ಸೇವಾಸಾಗರ, ಸಾಗರ

ಅಮ್ಮೆಂಬಳ ಆನಂದ,
ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು
ಉ.ಕ. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪರಿಸರ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸಮಿತಿ
ಅಂಕೋಲಾ

ಎಮ್. ಆರ್. ಹೆಗಡೆ,
ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ
ಸ್ನೇಹಕುಂಜ, ಕಾಸರಕೋಡ

ಉ.ಕ. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪರಿಸರ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸಮಿತಿ

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 14-1-2002

ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ,

ಪರಿಸರ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಸಮಿತಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಾರಿ ಸಮಿತಿ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ದಿ. 26-1-2002 ರಂದು ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ 11-00 ಕ್ಕೆ ಕರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸ್ನೇಹಕುಂಜ, ಕಾಸರಕೋಡ ಹೊನ್ನಾವರ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ತಾವು ಆಗಮಿಸಲು ವಿವಂತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಪ್ರಚಲಿತ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಭೇಟಿ, ಕೈಗಾ ತಂತಿಮಾರ್ಗ, ಜೋಗ, ದಾಂಡೇಲಿ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಸಿ. ಆರ್. ಜಡ್ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವಿಚಾರಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಮಾಲೋಚಿಸೋಣ.

ವಂದನೆಗಳು,
ಸಂಪರ್ಕ: ರವೀಂದ್ರ,
ಸ್ನೇಹಕುಂಜ, ಹೊನ್ನಾವರ
ದೂರವಾಣಿ : 30332

ತಮ್ಮವನೇ,
ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ



શ્રી વાઘડાવડન શહેર
બીજાલ
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STR IMPORTANCE EVENTS

- 24-10-1987 Sharavati Tailrace Yojana Horata Samithi- is formed in the meeting attended by Z.P. members, Mandal Pradhans and important citizens of Honnavar Taluka. A charter of demands in connection with STR was prepared to place before the Govt.
- 26-10-1987 More than 1500 people from various villages gathered at the dam site to protest against starting of STR Project- work stopped.
- 02-11-1987 Nearly 1000 people gathered at dam site to protest against starting of work. Work stopped. About 300 workers were literally packed off from the site.
- 09-11-1987 Discussion with Shri R.V. Deshapande, Minister-incharge of the District.
- 10-12-1987 Discussion with Mr. J.H. Patel, power minister and discussion with experts of K.P.C.
- 24-12-1987 Engineers, Geologist of K.P.C. Discussed with local people Honnavar. K.P.C. officials were taken to different sites where evidence for seepage could be found.
- 11-01-1988 K.P.C. starts the work of diversion channel, under heavy police protection employing local people. Effort to persuade local people not to work.
- 26-01-1988 Satyagraha by people

05-02-1988 Public interest civil suit filed in Munsiff court Honnavar.

06-02-1988 Injunction order issued by the court, court commission appointed.

22-02-1988 43, people join the above suit (0.5 21/88)

19-03-1988 People's protest. Nearly 500 people gathered

15-04-1988 Tender for forest cutting at STR/ Empty box at Honnavar

20-04-1988 No body participates at Gerusoppa

08-10-1988 Public protest

01-01-1989 Z.P.- Takes a decision to press the government to reconsider STR and stop the work immediately

16-01-1989 Week long protest by people on 21st. Nearly 800 people gathered and protested against the project

10-02-1989 Procession and meeting at Honnavar

25-04-1989 DFO Tender future to oppose

24-08-1989 Procession and open meeting at Kumta opposing STR.

10-08-1989 Touring village for awareness/slide shows/Lectures

16-08-1989 Movement against Treefelling
Jeep Accident, death of Gajanan Govind Naik,
(while returning from Satyagraha)

02-10-1989 Protest at Honnavar and Gerusoppa dam site.

24-08-1989 Public Meeting, Kumta-Samyukta Yuvak Sangh.

4- 10-1989 High Court order stopping to tree felling

April 1990 Satyagraha- at site

1991 High Court stay

1992 High Court- Review of Project

JAN 1992 Total halt of construction work

July 1992 Environment clearance taken back

Sept 1993 S.M. Krishna gives statement that Environment clearance given by centre