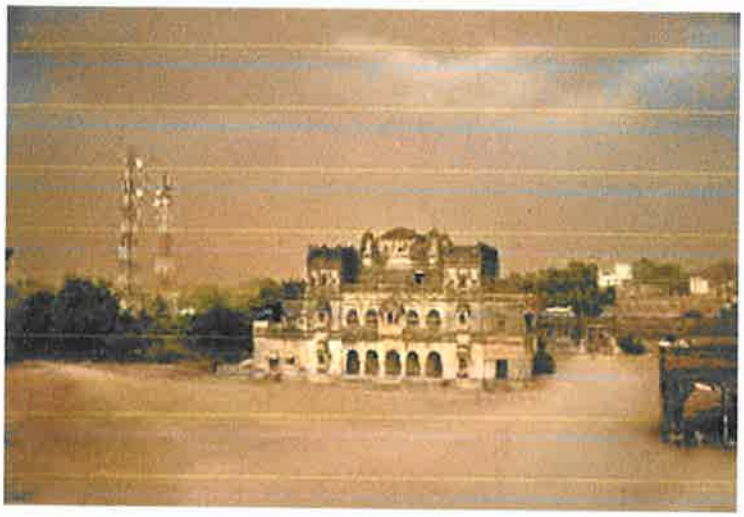
DISTIRCT SURVEY REPORT

(MINOR MINERALS OTHER THAN SANDMINING OR RIVER BED MINING)

DISTRICT ALIRAJPUR

MADHYA PRADESH



PREPARED BY

SUB DIVISION COMMITTEE AUTHORIZED TO PREPARED DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT

DISTRICT ALIRAJPUR

State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, M.P.
(EPCO)
Paryavaran Parisar
Bhopal

अधिकृत समिति द्वारा तैयार एवं सत्यापित

प्रभारी अधिकारी
खनिज शाखा जिला–अलीराजपुर

कार्यालय कलेक्टर खनिज शाखा जिला अलीराजपुर म.प्र

(ईमेल–modgmali@mp.gov.in)

कमांक 975 /खनि/2022 अलीराजपुर, दिनांक 31/08/2022

प्रति,

कार्यपालन संचालक,
राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरणीय समाघात समिति,
पर्यावरण परिसर, भोपाल (म.प्र.)

विषयः– जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के संबंध में।

संदर्भः– सेक, राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरणीय समाघात समिति की बैठक 591

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उपरोक्त विषयान्तर्गत **जिला अलीराजपुर की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट** (गौण खनिज हेतु) के संबंध में संदर्भित बैठक में अनुशंसा का पालन प्रतिवेदन निम्नानुसार है:–

क्र	समिति की अनुसंशा	निराकरण
1	प्रस्तुत संशोधित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर्यावरण वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना दिनांक 25.07.2018 में जानकारी निर्धारित फार्मेट (16 बिन्दुओं वाली टेबल) के अनुसार नही दी गई है (तालिका–9 पेज 34–37)	समिति की अनुशंसा अनुसार एम.ओ.ई.एफ. अधिसूचना 25.07.2018 में निर्धारित अनुसार उत्खनिपटटों पटटो की जानकारी निर्धारित 16 बिन्दुओं वाली टेबल (पेज 34 – 36 तक) में प्रस्तुत है।
2	पिछले तीन वर्षो के दौरान उत्पादन किये गौण खनिज का ब्यौरा नही दिया गया है।	कृपया निवेदन है कि, कार्यालयीन ईमेल से दिनांक 23.08.2022 को प्रेषित डी.एस.आर. (गौण खनिज हेतु) जिला अलीराजपुर में चेप्टर–11 (पेज 39 – 41 तक) में पीछले तीन वर्षो का खनिजवार एक्जाई प्रोडक्शन जानकारी तथा खनिजवार–खदानवार प्रोडक्शन की जानकारी प्रस्तुत की जा चुकी है।
3	अलीराजपुर जिले में हरित क्षेत्र के विकास हेतु पूर्व के वर्षो में लीज धारकों द्वारा किये गये वृक्षारोपण की जानकारी, संख्या, प्रजातियों की जानकारी को लीज–वार जिसमें यह दर्शाया गया हो कि निर्धारित लक्ष्य के विरूद्ध कितना पौधारोपण किया गया है। इसको भी सम्मिलित करें।	कृपया निवेदन है कि, कार्यालयीन ईमेल से दिनांक 23.08.2022 को प्रेषित डी.एस.आर. (गौण खनिज हेतु) जिला अलीराजपुर में चेप्टर–26 (पेज 62 – 65 तक) में हरित क्षेत्र एवं खनिजवार–खदानवार पौधारोपण की जानकारी प्रस्तुत की जा चुकी है।

अतः उपरोक्त डी.एस.आर. की 01 सत्यापित हार्ड कॉपी, 01 सॉफ्ट कॉपी एवं जिले समस्त खनन पटटों की डिजिटाईज्ड़ KML file (आर्क व्यू/गूगल अर्थ कम्पटेबल) सी.डी. में संलग्न कर सादर सम्प्रेषित है।

31.08.22
प्रभारी अधिकारी
कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा)
खनिज शाखा जिला–अलीराजपुर

कमांक 976 /खनि/2022 अलीराजपुर, दिनांक 31/08/2022

प्रति,

1. संचालक, प्रशासन एंव खनिकर्म म.प्र. भोपाल की ओर सूचनार्थ सम्प्रेषित।
2. कलेक्टर, जिला अलीराजपुर की ओर सूचनार्थ सम्प्रेषित।

31.08.22
प्रभारी अधिकारी
कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा)
खनिज शाखा जिला–अलीराजपुर

PREFACE

The present District Survey Report is prepared in compliance of interim order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 10-11-21 in the case of Civil Appeal No. 3661-3662/2020, State of Bihar & Others vs. Pawan Kumar & Others. The District Collector through its order no. 273-274/Khani/2021-22, Alirajpur, dated 23-03-2021 had constituted the sub-divisional committee to prepare the District Survey Report. The needs for District Survey Report (DSR) have been necessitated by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC) vide their Notification No. 125 (Extraordinary, Part II Section 3, Sub-section ii), S.O. 141 (E), dated 15th January 2016. The notification was addressed to bring certain amendments with respect to the EIA notification 2006 and in order to have a better control over the legislation. District level committees have been introduced in the system. As a part of this notification, preparation of District Survey Reports has been introduced. Subsequently, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has published Notification No. 3611 (E), dt. 25th July, 2018 regarding inclusion of the —Minerals Other than Sand and format for preparation of the DSR has been specified. Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining (EMGSM) January 2020, Issued by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is prepared in consideration of various orders/directions issued by Hon'ble NGT in matters pertaining to illegal sand mining and also based on the reports submitted by expert committees and investigation teams. This DSR has been prepared in conformity with the S O 141 (E), S O 3611 (E) and other sand mining guidelines published by MOEF & CC time to time as well as the requirement specified in Madhya pradesh Sand (Mining, Transportation, Storage and trading) Rules, 2019. The purpose of DSR is to identify the mineral potential areas where mining can be allowed; and also, to distinguish areas where mining will not be allowed due to proximity to infrastructural structures and installations, areas of erosion, areas of environmental sensitivities etc. The DSR would also help to estimate the annual rate of replenishment wherever applicable and allow time for replenishment. The DSR of Alirajpur district also describes the general geographical profile of the district, distribution of natural resources, livelihood, climatic condition and sources of revenue generation.

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DISCLAIMER

The data may vary due to flood, heavy rains and other natural calamities. Therefore it is recommended that DEIAA/SEIAA may take into consideration all its relevant aspects / data while scrutinizing and recommending the application for EC to the concerned authority.

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OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the preparation of District Survey Report (Ministy of Environmet, Forest and Climate Change Guideline) is to ensure the following

- Identification of areas of aggradations or mineral deposite where mining can be allowed; and
- Identification of mineral wealth in the district.

Prepared under:

- Appendix –X of MoEF&CC, GoI Notification S.O. 141(E) dated 15.1.2016
- MoEFCC, GoI Notification S.O. 3611(E) dated 25.07.2018

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CHAPTER – 1

INTRODUCTION

Aims and Objective of District Survey Report:

The District Survey Report of Alirajpur District has been prepared in compliance of interim order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 10-11-21 in the case of Civil Appeal No. 3661-3662/2020, State of Bihar & Others vs. Pawan Kumar & Others and as per the guide line of Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change (MoEF & CC), Government of India vide Notification S.O.-1533(E) dated 14th Sept, 2006 and subsequent MoEF & CC Notification S.O. 141(E) dated 15th Jan, 2016. This report shall guide systematic and scientific utilization of natural resources, so that present and future generation may be benefitted at large. Further, MoEF & CC published a notification S.O. 3611(E) Dated 25th July, 2018 and recommended the format for District Survey Report.

The main objective of DSR is to identify the areas of aggradations or deposition where mining can be allowed; and identification of areas of erosion and proximity to infrastructural structures and installations where mining should be prohibited and estimation of annual rate of replenishment and allowing time for replenishment after mining in that area. The DSR would also help to calculate the annual rate of replenishment wherever applicable and allow time for replenishment. Besides the sand mining, the DSR also include the potential development scope of insitu minor minerals.

The objectives of the District Survey Report are as following:

1. Identification and Quantification of Mineral Resource and its optimal utilization.

2. To regulate the minor mineral (other than sand/gravel) Mining in the Country, identification of site-specific end-use consumers and reduction in demand & supply gaps.

3. Use of information technology (IT) & latest scientific method of mining for surveillance of the minor mineral (other than sand/gravel) mining at each step.

4. District Survey report shall enable Environmental Clearance for cluster of minor mineral (other than sand/gravel) Mines. It shall assist concern Department during post Environmental Clearance Monitoring.

5. To control the instance of illegal mining.

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6. To protect the incursion of ground water in the area. Limiting extraction of material in floodplains to an elevation above the water table generally disturbs more surface area than allowing extraction of material below the water table.

7. To keep accumulated data records viz. details of Mineral Resource, potential area, lease, approved mining plan, co-ordinates of a district at one place.

8. To maintain the records of revenue generation.

Structure of the Sub divisional Committee Constituted for preparation of the District Survey Report for Sand minerals of District Alirajpur

S.No.	Member of committee
1	Sub Divisional Magistrate, Sub-Division Alirajpur (M.P.)
2	Executive engineer, WRD, Alirajpur (M.P.)
3	Regional Officer, MP Pollution Control board, Regional office Dhar/Indore
4	Sub Divisional Officer (Forest), Alirajpur (M.P.)
5	Officer In-charge (Mining Branch), Alirajpur (M.P.)

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ABOUT THE DISTRICT

1.1 Location & Extent

Alirajpur district lies between the parallels of North latitudes 21^0 55' 23' :: 23^0 17' 18' and the East longitudes 74^0 01' 52' :: 75^0 00' 52' and cover by the degree sheet no. 46 I, 46 J and 46 K of Survey of India. It has a total geographical area of about 3826.57 (as per District Land Record) square kilometres. The district's boundaries include the neighbouring states of Maharashtra and Gujarat; it is situated in the Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh. The district is surrounded by the Chota Udaypur district of Gujarat, and Dhar and Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh. Narmada River forms the southern boundary of the Alirajpur district.

Alirajpur was forming the district of Madhya Pradesh on 17 may 2008. The district comes under the Indore division of Madhya Pradesh and situated in the western part of the state. It is C District Survey Report, Alirajpur, Madhya Pradesh 2 named after its headquartering town Alirajpur, which was formerly the capital of a princely state of India. About 55% of the total population of the district is Bhilala, 21% is Patlya, 15% is Bhil with the remaining 9% is made up by diverse groups.

Alirajpur economy depends primarily on agricultural endeavours, especially farming, of mangoes. The agricultural trading yard in Alirajpur is the biggest in all the state when it comes to mango trading. Also, the Noor Jahan, a very rare variety of Mango, of which only few trees are currently surviving, can only be found in the district, specifically in the town of Katthiwara.

1.3 Connectivity of District

The nearest railway station to reach the Alirajpur is the Dahod Railway station which is in Gujarat. However, on February 8, 2008, the foundation for the Vadodara-Dhar broad-gauge rail line was laid, promising complete rail connectivity of the district to the others. The nearest airport is Indore. Regular bus service is available to Alirajpur from other major cities of the State. There are no regular flights from other major cities of the country to Alirajpur. Alirajpur Railway Station far about 7 kilometers from the Alirajpur at village Saija of the district and another railway station is Dahod (Gujrat), Meghnagar (Maddhya Pradesh) and Vadodara (Gujrat), which is 73, 87 and 158 kms away from Alirajpur respectively. Nearest airport is

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Vadodara Airport (BDQ) Gujarat and Indore Airport (ABH) Madhya Pradesh, which is 153 and 195 kms away from Alirajpur respectively.

1.4 Flora and Fauna

1.4.1 Flora

Bhil and Bhilala primarily depend upon medicinal plants of their surrounding for treatment of their ailments. Living close to nature these tribal communities have acquired unique knowledge about the uses of wild flora and fauna. Therefore, Medicinal Plants and its parts are excellent sources of medicine. An Ethno medicinal use of plants used by the tribes of Alirajpur is given in Table below:-

Table : Ethno medicinal uses of plants used by the tribes of Alirajpur

Local Name	Plants	Uses
Kulthi	Atylosis scorbeoids (L.) Benth: (Papilionaceae)	Treatment of diarrhoea in cattle
Ankol	Alangium salvifolium Linn: (Alangiaceae)	The poultice of leaves is applied on joints to relieve he rheumatic pain. The powder of root bark is given with milk for the treatment of fever
Jurug	Abrus precatories Linn: (Fabaceae)	Seeds to treat diabetes, ingredients to treat leucoderma, scratches & wound caused by dogs, cats and mice.
Khair	Acacia catechu (Linn.f.) Willd: (Mimosaceae)	The bark of the tree is used in chronic diarrhoea
Kidamar	Aristolochiyabracteolate (Lam):(Aristolochiaceae)	Root powder is given for abortification & leaves powder is given in snake bite.
Satavar	Asparagus racemosus Willd (Liliaceae)	Root powder is used to increase vigour, strength and lactation
Vajradanti	Barleria prionits Linn : (Acanthaceae)	Twinge powder is used for toothache. The leaves are used to promote healing of wounds and to relieve joint pain. A mouthwash made by tribal people from root tissue and it is used to treat bleeding gums
Kachnar	Bauchinia variegata Linn: (Caesalpiniaceae)	Bark is used in skin disease.pod is used in diarrhoea
Shivlingi	Bryonia laciniosa Linn: (Cucubitaceae)	Seeds are used to cure sterility in women
Hingot	Balanites aegyptiaca(L.) Delile: (Balanitaceae)	Rip fruit pulp is mixed in cow's milk and given it twice in a day to children suffering from pneumonia.
Malkangni	Celastrus paniculata willd: (Celastraceae)	: the seed oil is used for massage on joints of body to relieve rheumatic pain.
Harjori	Cissus quadrangularis Linn:(Vitaceae)	Stem paste is used to joint bone fracture, obesity and associated oxidative stress and juice is given in asthma.
Aprajita	Clitoria ternatea Linn:(Fabaceae)	The root of the plant is used to remove stone in Gall bladder
Bachaniyo	Cocculus hirsutus:(L.) Diels: (Menispermaceae)	Root extract is given to cure leucorrhoea & fruit is used for dye
Jangli haldi	Curcuma aromatic salisb: (Zinziberaceae)	The rhizome is used in common cold and digestion
Safed musli	Chlorophytum arundinaceum Barke: (Liliaceae)	The roots of the plant are used for general weakness, as tonic and aphrodisiac. tender leaves are used as vegetable by the

		tribal's
Jangli Kando	Drimiaindica (Roxb.) Jesop: ((Liliaceae)	Leaves are used to vegetable and leaves paste is applied on skin in sun stoke
Bhringraj	Eclipta alba Linn: (Asteraceae)	Applied with oil to reduce greying of hair and hair loss
Gurmar	Gymnoma olyvestre Retz : (Asclepiadaceae)	The powder of dried leaves is given with water for the treatment of diabetes.
Marodphali	Helicteres isora Linn: (Sterculiaceae)	The powder of fruit is given with water and salt for the treatment of digestive disorder. The powder of root is used for diabetes and skin diseases.
Kurchi	Holarrhena antidysenterica Wall: (Apocynaceae)	Bark extract is given in diarrhoea.& bark powder is given in the treatment of piles and the bark powder is given with cow milk for the treatment of urinary troubles & skin diseases.
Kauch	Mucuna pruriens (L.)DC : (Leguminaceae)	Leaves juice is used for ulcers. The roots decoctions used for the treatment of fevers, purifiers blood and asthma, cough and stone in the bladder.
Harsingar	Nyctanthus arbortritis Linn:(Oleaceae)	The paste of leaves is applied joints for the treatment of rheumatism and the juice of leaves is given for sciatica.
Karanj	Pongamia pinnata (Linn.) Pierre : (Papilionaceae)	The seed oil is applied on skin eruptions and eczema.
Gurbel or Giloe	Tinospora cardiofolia (Willd.) Miers ex Hook. f. & Thorms:(Menispermaceae)	The juice of stem is taken orally as tonic. After long illness, juice of the plant removes the weakness along with side effects of antibiotic

1.4.2 Fauna

In south of the district, Mathwad region surround by the Vindhya mountain range is the dense area of Wild animals, Bear, rabbit, Lion, Panther, Tiger can be seen near the famous temple of Kajalrani.

1.5 Topography

Alirajpur area is predominantly hilly and undulating. In this Alirajpur hill topography the difference between the highest and the lowest points varies between 20 meters to 50 meters. But this difference goes on increasing as one moves towards south of Alirajpur district. Most of the cultivated area is trapped between the hills forming the valleys. The height elevation is 751 meter amsl in south of district while lowest elevation 75 meter amsl elevation in south western part close to the Narmada river.

1.6 Geomorphology

Geomorphic surface in the Alirajpur terrain is form by Vindhyan hills and Malwa plateau. The terrain is hilly and undulating due to differential erosion of hard rock especially weathering of basalt. The general trends of the hills are in east-west direction. The erosional characteristic of plateau in the area of basaltic terrain are comprises dissected plateau, moderate dissected plateau, valley fills, highly dissected plateau and relict dissected. Area in hectare and percentage of the geomorphic surface are given in table.

Geomorphic Surface	Area (in hundred hectare)	Area in %
Dissected Pediment	1748.06	54.02
Highly Dissected Plateau	724.87	22
Valley Fills/ Valley Flats	180.57	5.67
Moderately Dissected Plateau	540.29	17.13
Relict Plateau	26.64	0.80

1.7 Drainage System

The area is well water divided and criss-crossed by a number of streams, rivers and rivulet. The perennial river Narmada flows through the area and the important tributaries are Hathni, Sukar and Ankhai. The Hatni River has south-easterly flow and it has 263 first order, 55 second order, 10 third order, 2 fourth order and 1 fifth order streams. The Ankhai River has 173 first order, 37 second order, 12 third order, 3 fourth order and 1 fifth order streams. The Sukar River has 158 first order, 23 second order, 9 third order and 1 fourth order streams.

1.7.1 Narmada River

The Narmada is a major river in India and it also called the Rewa, is a river in central India and the fifth longest river in the Indian subcontinent. It is the fourth longest river that flows entirely within India, after the Ganga, the Godavari, and the Krishna. It is also known as "Life Line of Madhya Pradesh" for its huge contribution to the state of Madhya Pradesh in many ways. In Alirajpur district Narmada is flowing from the Southern boundary of the district. The River Narmada flows along a path of about 45 kilometres inside the district.

1.7.2 Hatni River

Hatni River is a major river flowing in the Alirajpur district. The river forms the eastern boundary of the district. The flow of the river is from north to south direction. The catchment of Hatni river is the bigger than other catchment in the district. After making a big catchment the Hatni River joins Narmada in the south near jandhan Village. The total length of the Hatni River is about 110 km in the Alirajpur District.

1.8 Rainfall

The average annual rainfall in the district is about 912.8mm. Most of the rainfall occurs in monsoon season while there is also a little of rainfall in winter season. Climate is generally moderate and seasons are well defined. The summers are hot, winters are short and the monsoon season is generally pleasant. A hot summer and general dryness characterize the climate of Alirajpur district, except

during the southwest monsoon season. The year can be divided in to four seasons. The winter commences from middle of November and lasts till the end of February. The period from March to about middle of June is the hot summer season. District Survey Report, Alirajpur, Madhya Pradesh 8 May is the hottest month of the year. The southwest monsoon starts from middle of June and lasts till end of September. October and middle of November constitute the post monsoon or retreating monsoon season.

1.9 Temperature

The temperature starts rising from the beginning of February and reaching maximum in the month of May. The normal annual mean maximum temperature is 32.80 C and normal annual mean minimum temperature is 19.10 C.

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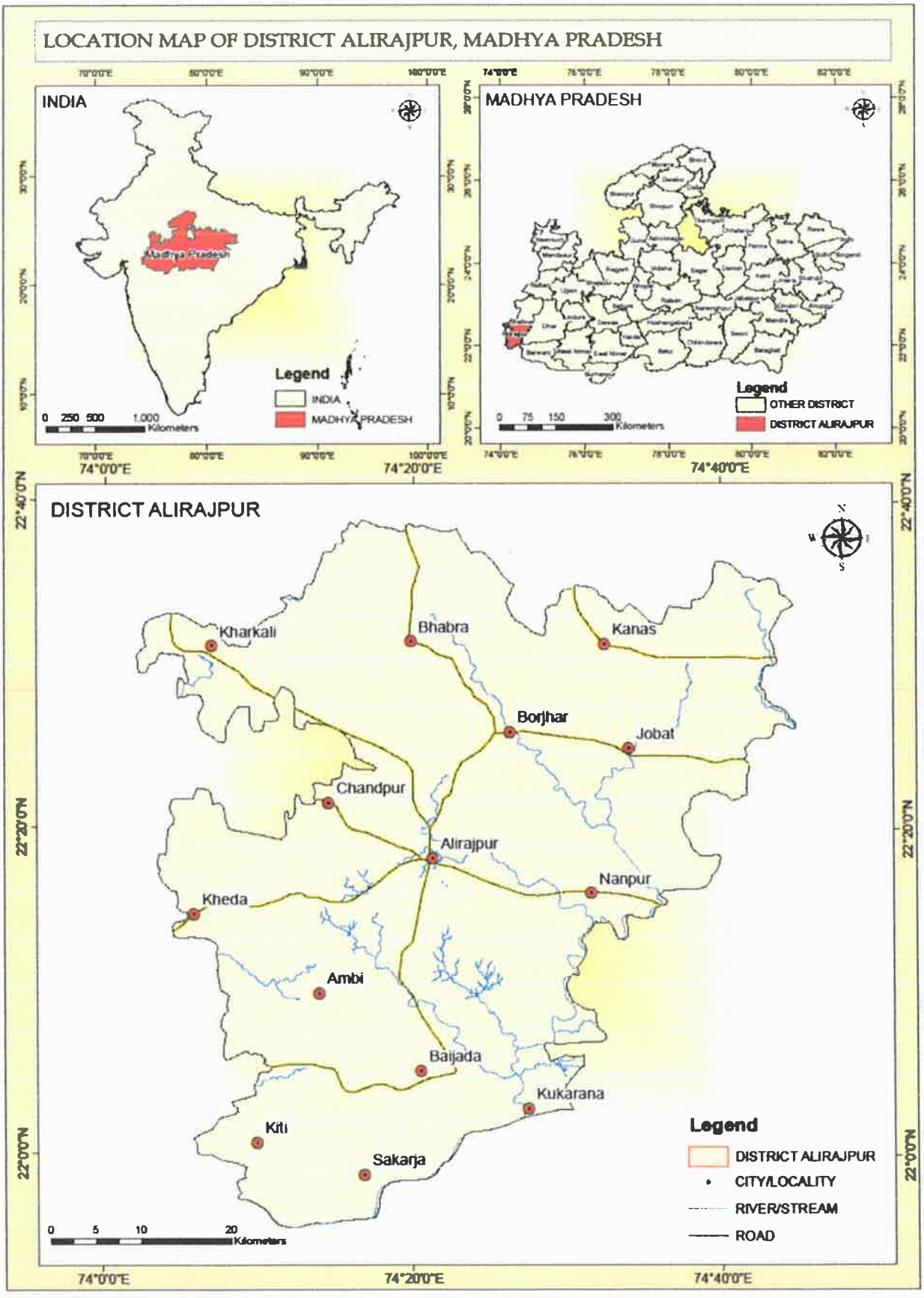

अधिकृत समिति द्वारा तैयार एवं सत्यापित

प्रभारी अधिकारी

खनिज शाखा जिला–अलीराजपुर

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CHAPTER – 2

OVERVIEW OF MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT

The major minerals manganese and limestone are found in district Alirajpur among the minor minerals sand, dolomite, marble, vermiculite and basalt stone (Gitti) etc. There are 01 numbers of sanctioned mining lease for manganese which is located in jobat tahsil, 16 numbers of sanctioned Crusher based stone quarry lease, 22 numbers of sanctioned quarry lease for dolomite which is located mainly Alirajpur tahsil, 01 numbers of sanctioned quarry lease for marble which is located Jobat tahsil, 01 numbers of sanctioned quarry lease for vermiculite which is located Jobat tahsil and 49 numbers of sand quarry lease declared in the district, all of the mining and quarry lease covered the area 368.79 hectare of the district.

Table: Mining Activity

Mining Activity	Area (Ha)
Sand	210
Dolomite/Marble	101.06
Gitti	39.22
Vermiculite	2.65
Manganese	15.26
Total	368.79

Mainly three types of minor minerals constituents such as sand, stone and Bajri are required for any type of construction apart from other material like cement and steel.

In earlier times, the houses/buildings were constructed in form of small dwellings with walls made up of mud plaster, stone and interlocking provided with wooden frames and there were negligible commercial as well as developmental activities resulting in less demand of building material. However with the passage of time, new vistas of developmental activities were started. The quantity of minor minerals consumption in a particular area is a thermometer to assess the development of the area. Thus with the pace of development activities, the consumption of minor minerals also increased. As such the demand of minor minerals in the district has started an increasing trend. In order to meet the requirement of raw material for construction, the extraction of sand is being carried out exclusively from the river beds. In Alirajpur district, the demand of sand is mainly met by the supply from Hatni, Sukar, Ankhai River and Local Nalas etc

CHAPTER - 3
GENERAL PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT

Sr.No.	Subject	Information or Stastics
1	District	Alirajpur
2	Headquarter	Alirajpur
3	Division	Indore
4	Sub-devision	Alirajpur, Jobat, Chandrashekhar Ajad Nagar, Sondawa
5	Tahsil	Alirajpur, Jobat, Chandrashekhar Ajad Nagar, Sondawa, Katthhiwara
6	Janpad Panchayat	Alirajpur, Jobat, Chandrashekhar Ajad Nagar, Sondawa, Katthhiwara, Uadaigarh
7	Nagar Palika	Alirajpur
8	Nagar Panchayat	Jobat, Chandrashekhar Ajad Nagar
9	Geographical area	3826.57 Km^2 (as per DLR)
10	Forest area	970.20 Km^2 (as per DFO)
11	Gram Panchayat	288
12	Gram	552
13	Average Rainfall	879.7 mm
14	Rivers	Hathni, Ankhai, Narmada, Sukar etc.
15	Average temperature	Mean maximum 32.80^0c Mean minimum 19.10^0c
16	Poputation	Total - 7,28,677 Scheduled Tribe - 6,48,638 Schedule Caste - 26,877 Rural Percentage - 92.2 % Urban Percentage - 7.8 %

The District is named after its head quarter Alirajpur which was capital of the former princely state of Alirajpur. The territory is hilly and many of the inhabitants are Bhil's. Being tribal dominated community Alirajpur area was being ruled by tribal kings in 15th century. Amanod Dev the descendent of Rana Rathore Naresh of Jodhpur killed Jamora Dodiya Bhil and his army and took the area in his possession.

The area is bounded by the pond in Dahod in north, Shivrajpur in Gujarat in west, Narmada River in south and Dholgarh in east. Anand Dev was very fond of hunting. One day Anand Dev entered in the forest of Ali which was ruled by Alia Bhil at that time. The king saw a rabbit there which came running towards and disappeared. The king felt that it should be a magical place as well as pleasant also. The king built a fort there in 1438 and the fort was named Anandawali. Alia Bhil was killed in the battle and Anand Dev became the sole king of the state. After this

Anand Dev shifted his capital motipol to Ali and was named Anandawali. King Anand Dev gave Fulmal village to his younger brother, Inderdev in 1440 and declared him the Prime Minister. After this he distributed the territory among his brother. After king Anand Dev his son Chalchal Dev became the king of the territory. Guogole Dev and Keshav Dev were his two sons. On the murder of his father Guogole Dev became the king in 1470. On the other hand his younger brother Keshav Dev captured Jobat area while his father was surviving in 1465. Krishan Dev the son of Guogole Dev died childless and his nephew Bachharaj became the king. He had four sons. Deepsen was his eldest son.

Surat Dev was son of Deepsen and extended the Ali state on the large scale .He had four sons. After the death of Surat Dev his eldest son, Pahar Singh became the king. Due to circumstances created, his brother Pratap Dev did not like to live with Surat Dev and hide himself near Maheshwar. When Ahilyuabai holkar found it that Prata Dev was brother of the king of Ali, she send him back. After returning to Ali, Pratap Dev planned and captured the territory and declared himself the king of Ali in 1765. King Pratap Dev was married to Shishodiya princess of Dharampuri of Gujarat.

During 1797 Mushafir Makrani real name Dur Mohammed khan came to Ali territory with his friends. He became a servant of state. Mushafir makrani proved a loyal servant of the state lifelong. He protected the state so many times from outsiders. In 1800 the capital of Ali was transfered to Rajpur. After the death of Maharaj Pratap Dev, Maharani Pratap Kuwarbai gave birth to a boy, named Jasvant Singh. Jasvant Singh ruled the territory up to 1861. After his C District Survey Report, Alirajpur, Madhya Pradesh 35 death his son Gang Dev became the king and ruled from 1861 to 1871 in Alirajpur State. After his death his brother Roopdev ruled the state from 1871 to 1881. Roopdev had no issue. Therefore Vijay Singh son of Chandra Singh from Sondwa Thakur faimly was brought to Alirajpur and nominated as the King. He ruled Alirajpur state in 1890 and he also had no issue. Again Pratap Singh second son of Bhagwan Singh was brought from Sondwa and he became king of Alirajpur. Pratap Singh II was born on 12 Sept 1881 and he was made king on 10 June 1891. After he turned adult a first class magistrate power was given to him and the complete power was delegated to him to rule on 27 January 1904. Maharaj Pratap Singh married queen Rajkuwarbai daughter of Bahadur Singh Jadav. Prince Fateh Singh was born in 1961 from the eldest queen Maharaja Pratap Fateh Singh and was educated in Daly College Indore and Raj Kumar College Rajkot. Prince Fateh

Singh was married to the princess Rajetukuwarbai on 7th May, 1922. Prince Fateh Singh had six children.

Out of these three were princes and three princes. Maharaja Pratap Singh had built big and beautiful grounds presently used as collectorate office, guest houses, Pratap Bhawan Hospital and schools. King Pratap Singh had very good terms with the British Govt. He was honored by K.C.I. rank for his bravery on 3rd June, 1915. After this on 1st January, 1921 the British Govt. honored him with the title of his Highness forever.

The population of Alirajpur at that time was about five thousand. The roads were very broad and the houses were very airy and beautiful. His Highness Shri Pratap Singh was very fearless and kind hearted king. He punished the dacoits with hard punishment. The population of Alirajpur territory was about 12 thousand out of these 569 were Christian religion follower. Most of the Christians were converted from Bhil caste. According to British rules a state forces was formed on 1st February, 1924 that was called Pratap infantry. There were Gorkhe and Army Band. Many play ground were developed during ruling period of his Highness Maharaj Shri Pratap Singh. A big cricket field (At present Fateh Club Maidan) and Polo ground was famous in the country. Thus Maharaja Pratap Singh II ruled Alirajpur successfully up to 1948 (up to freedom) for 57 years. After his death his grandson Surendra Singh son of Maharaj Fateh Singh was made the king. After this Alirajpur State was merged into Indian Union but his Highness Sri Surendra Singhji was always know as the name of Bapji.

Maharaj Surendra Singh ji was a highly educated personality and he passed I.C.S. Examination. He rendered his services as an Indian embassy under Indian Foreign Services. He had family relation with the former Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru and Smt. Indra District Survey Report, Alirajpur, Madhya Pradesh 36 Gandhi. After retirement Maharaj Surendra Singh engaged himself in the social services actively. After the freedom in 1947, Alirajpur territory was absorbed into Indian Union. After that this area became a part of Madhya Bharat Administrate.

After constitution of Madhya Pradesh on 1st November, 1956 Alirajpur came into Jhabua district. Although demand of a separate district for Alirajpur was raised but Jhabua was in between petlawad and Thandla Tahsils on one side and between Jobat and Alirajpur on the other side. Therefore Jhabua was declared as districts headquarter. Since then Alirajpur was division headquarter having three big black

development offices Alirajpur, Sondwa and Kattiwara respectively. Out of these Sondwa and Kattiwara Tappa were tahil headquarter. Simultaneously a demand of separate district for Alirajpur was being raised regularly. The villages Vakhatgarh, Mathwar Kakrana etc. were connected with Narmada river in the interior. Public representative, public and political parties were also demanding of separate district for Alirajpur time to time. During Assembly elections 2003, Uma Bharti promised to make Alirajpur as a separate district. Since then the demand of district for Alirajpur was raised strongly. Due to the pressure of regional public, organizations and Chief Minister Shri Shivraj Singh Chauhan delcared Alirajpur a separate district on 17th May, 2008 and thus a new administrative unit, Alirajpur was formed.

6.1 Population of Alirajpur

According to the 2011 census Alirajpur district has a population of 7,28,677 roughly equal to the nation of Bhutan or the US state of Alaska. This gives it a ranking of 498th in India (out of a total of 640). The district has a population density of 229 inhabitants per square kilometre (590/sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001–2011 was 19.4 per cent. Alirajpur has a sex ratio of 1,009 females for every 1,000 males, and a literacy rate of 37.22 percent, the lowest in India. Details of demography are given in table.

Table: Demography of Alirajpur

Description	2011	2001
Actual Population	728,999	610,275
Male	362,542	305,912
Female	366,457	304,363
Population Growth	19.45%	26.20%
Area Sq. Km	3,182	3,182
Density/km^2	229	192
Proportion to Madhya Pradesh Population	1.00%	1.01%
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	1011	995
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	978	982
Average Literacy	36.1	31.1
Male Literacy	42.02	40.18
Female Literacy	30.29	22.01
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	147,961	141,670
Male Population (0-6 Age)	74,818	71,468
Female Population (0-6 Age)	73,143	70,202
Literates	209,754	145,743
Male Literates	120,905	94,207
Female Literates	88,849	51,536
Child Proportion (0-6 Age)	20.30%	23.21%
Boys Proportion (0-6 Age)	20.64%	23.36%
Girls Proportion (0-6 Age)	19.96%	23.07%

6.2 Education

Average literacy rate of Alirajpur in 2011 were 36.10 compared to 31.10 of 2001. Alirajpur district has the lowest number of literate persons (2,17,624) with 1,26,261 males and 91,363 females. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 42.02 and 30.29 respectively. Alirajpur district has the lowest male literacy rate (43.6%) as well as the lowest female literacy rate (31.0%). It also has the lowest total literacy rate in the country (37.2%). For 2001 census, same figures stood at 40.18 and 22.01 in Alirajpur District. Total literate in Alirajpur District were 209,754 of which male and female were 120,905 and 88,849 respectively. In 2001, Alirajpur District had 1,45,743 in its district.

6.3 Major Cities

6.3.1 Alirajpur

Alirajpur is a city and a municipality in Alirajpur district in the state of Madhya Pradesh, India. Alirajpur State was formerly a princely state of India, under the Bhopawar Agency in Central India. It lay in the Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh, near the border with Gujarat and Maharashtra. It had an area of 836 m^2. The country is hilly, and consists of tribal people as majority of population who live in small villages near Alirajpur. However, the town's population mainly consists of general people. It had been from time to time under British administration. The Victoria Bridge at Alirajpur was built to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of 1897. Area-wise, the former Alirajpur taluka was larger than the Jhabua taluka of Jhabua district. Now Alirajpur is a District. The Rajwara fort is situated in the centre of the town attached with a beautiful playground known as Fateh Club. Alirajpur is also the hub for dolomite business. As of 2001 India census, Alirajpur had a population of 25,161. Males constitute 52% of the population and females 48%. 15% of the population is under 6 years of age. Alirajpur is a city in which public depend on farm. Alirajpur topography is predominantly hilly. Its economy depends primarily on agricultural endeavours, especially farming, especially mangoes. The agricultural trading yard in Alirajpur is the biggest in all the state when it comes to mango trading.

6.3.2 Jobat

Jobat is a city and a nagar parishad municipality in Alirajpur district in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. Jobat is located at 22.42°N 74.57°E. It has an average elevation of 292 metres (958 feet). Jobat is located on the banks of Dohi

River. Jobat is about 184 km away from Indore (arguably most developed city in entire Madhya Pradesh). Jobat is located in Western Madhya Pradesh, very near to border of the state of Gujarat. As of 2001 India census Jobat had a population of 9991. Males constitute 52% of the population and females 48%. Jobat has an average literacy rate of 72%, higher than the national average of 59.5%: male literacy is 79%, and female literacy is 64%. In Jobat, 16% of the population is under 6 years of age. Now the population increase and reach at 21000.

6.4 Town and Villages Alirajpur District of Madhya Pradesh is sparsely populated and most of the population of the region is a tribal population. But the district has importance in terms of tourist spots. Certain regions in Alirajpur District of Madhya Pradesh have added to the value of the district. The Tourist spots of Alirajpur have religious, historical and natural importance as well. Some of the prominent tourist destinations of Alirajpur are Bhabhara, Lakhmani Gram, Malwai and Amkhut. The Laxmaniji Teerth is a famous jain temple in Alirajpur. The temple worth seeing is the Shri Laksamani Teerth located some 8 kilometers from the main headquarter town. This 2000 year old temple's main deity is Shri Padmaprabh Bhagvan, in a white stone idol in the padmasana posture. The nearest railway station in Alirajpur is the Dahod Railway station in Gujarat.

6.4.1 Chandra Shekhar Ajad Nagar (Bhabhara)

It is a village in jobat Tahsil lying at a distance of 32 kilometres north-west of Jobat on JobatDohad Road. The place is popular as a tourist destination because the famous freedom fighter, Chandra Shekhar Azad was born in Bhabhara. Presently a small memorial has been erected in his Bhabhara in this honour.

6.4.2 Sondwa

Sondwa is a tahsil and panchayat located in the Alirajpur district of Madhya-Pradesh state, India. The latitude 22.1163673 and longitude 74.3742443 are the geocoordinate of the Sondwa. Bhopal is the state capital for Sondwa village. It is located around 334.6 kilometer away from Sondwa.. The other nearest state capital from Sondwa is Gandhinagar and its distance is 222.1 KM. The other surrouning state capitals are Gandhinagar 222.1 KM., Daman 247.4 KM., Mumbai 386.5 KM. The surrounding nearby villages and its distance from Sondwa are Walpur 6.1 KM, Darkali 29.6 KM, Soliya, Badda, Akadiya, Dabdi, Kiloda, Kherwada.

6.4.3 Katthiwada

Katthiwada is a tahsil and Japad-Panchayat located in the Jhabua district of Madhya-Pradesh state, India. The latitude 22.4711217 and longitude 74.1504204

are the geocoordinate of the Katthiwada. Bhopal is the state capital for Katthiwada village. It is located around 343.8 kilometer away from Katthiwada. The other nearest state capital from Katthiwada is Gandhinagar and its distance is 181.0 KM. The other surrouning state capitals are Gandhinagar 181.0 KM., Daman 265.9 KM., Raipur 398.2 KM.

6.5 Administrative blocks of District

The administrative headquarters of the district is Alirajpur. District Alirajpur is divided into 5 tehsil, 06 janpads and 288 Gram Panchayats, There are 01 Municipalities and 02 Nagar Panchayats and 1 Census Towns in the District. Total villages in the district as per Census 2011 are 543 out of which 538 are inhabited and 5 are uninhabited villages. The district is the basic territorial unit of administration in the state as well as in India. The Collector, as the head of the district administration is the key functionary of the Government, having vast powers and wide responsibilities. In many ways he is the link between the state Government and the people. He is the custodian of law and order and the pivot of local administration. He is the chief executive officer of the district and as such he exercises general supervision over various departments with regard to their non-technical work. Coordination of the activities of various departments, control over local-self governing bodies, execution of Government schemes and miscellaneous functions, such as panchayats, Census, Election and District Survey Report, Alirajpur, Madhya Pradesh 42 Relief measures in time of emergencies like floods, famine and epidemics etc. come within his purview. The organizational set-up of the collectorate may be divided into three main functionaries viz.(i) land revenue, land-records including consolidation of land and other allied matters. (ii) law and order and (iii) Development. The Collector is assisted by deputy collectors, tahsildars, Naib (deputy) tahsildars, revenue inspectors and patwaris. The Collector is also associated with a number of other committees in the district. The most important among them is the district advisory committee. The Collector is also vested with statutory powers under excise Act to implement the excise and prohibition policy of the Government. Superintendent of Police is the head of police department at the district headquarters, In order to facilitate proper and smooth maintenance of law and order. The Judiciary is independent. At the district level, there is district court headed by District and Session Judge. District and Session Judge is assisted by Civil Judges posted at tehsil level.

CHAPTER - 4
GEOLOGY OF THE DISTRICT

The general geological successions of the district are given in table.

Age	Stratigraphic Unit	Lithology
Recent	Alluvium	Sand, gravel and clay
Upper cretaceous to lower Eocene	Deccan trap	Basaltic lava flows
Cretaceous	Bagh Beds	Limestone (highly siliceous and fossiliferous) Grits and sandstone. Conglomerate (often calcareous and ferruginous)
	-------Unconformity--------	
	Intrusives	Dolerites Pegmatite and Quartz veins. Migmatites. Granites Amphibolites and granulites.
Archaeans		Quartzites Calciphyres Dolomitic Marbles Chlorite schists often garnetiferous.
	Metasediments	Talc chlorite schists Graphite schists

10.1.1 Archaeans

The Archaean group of rocks are exposed in the central, north-western parts of the district. The pink and grey granites are exposed mainly in Alirajpur tehsil are generally hard and compact. The gneissic granites are susceptible to weathering with jointed and fractured zones extending about 5 to 15 m below ground level. The phyllites and schist are also present. The dolomitic marble and limestone occurring as bands, generally occurring occupy small hill.

10.1.2 Lameta and Bagh Beds

Overlying unconformably the Archaeans, are the infra-trappean represented by the Lameta and the Bagh beds. The main exposures are seen in the south-eastern and central parts of the district. The outcrops occur in widely separated patches and the litho stratigraphy differs from place to place. In general the rock unit lower arenaceous and upper calcareous 8 facies. Nimar sandstone, the basal units of the Bagh beds in the area are horizontally bedded and compact in nature with an average thickness of 12 to 18 meters. C District Survey Report, Alirajpur, Madhya Pradesh 49 Map No.9 Geology of Alirajpur District Survey Report, Alirajpur, Madhya Pradesh 50 Though hard and compact, they are well jointed and fractured and act as groundwater repository. Nimar sandstone is overlain by nodular limestone and coralline limestone. The groundwater occurs generally under phreatic conditions in the Infra-trappean sandstone and limestone. Limestone Solution activities these rocks act as promising horizons for groundwater storage.

10.1.3 Deccan Traps

The northern and north western parts of the district covering mainly Thandla, Petlawad and Rama blocks and southern parts covered by Sondwa block are occupied by the basaltic lava flows of Cretaceous to Eocene age. More than 12 number lava flows have been demarcated in the district with average thickness of flow being 25- 30 m. The bottom most parts of the flows are generally massive, hard and compact in nature. They often show columnar jointing and 9 spheroidal weathering. The overlying vesicular basalts comprise has rounded to oval shaped vesicle, which is generally filled, with zeolites, calcite and quartz. Vesicular horizons are limited in thickness or absent there by reducing the chances of the good aquifer for the storage for groundwater storage. The weathered zones, joints, fracture and vesicular zones form the main water bearing horizons.

10.1.4 Alluvium and Laterite

Localized patches of alluvium cover occur along the banks of major and minor rivers and streams in the district. In general it is difficult to differentiate between alluvium and product of black cotton soil underlain by yellow clay with kankar. The thickness of alluvium varies from few meters to 15 m. Laterite capping on top of Deccan trap basalt are seen in localized patches. The rocks are generally bouldery in nature, highly ferruginous and weathered to yellowish red soil.

10.2 Mineral Wealth/Reserve, Grade, demand and supply

Minerals provide the material used to make most of the things of industrial-based society; roads, cars, computers, fertilizers, etc. Demand for minerals is increasing world wide as the population increases and the consumption demands of individual people increase. The mining of earth's natural resources is, there-fore accelerating, and it has accompanying environmental consequences. Minerals are valuable natural resources being finite and non-renewable. They constitute the vital raw materials for many basic industries and are a major resource for development. Management of mineral resources has, therefore, to be closely integrated with the overall strategy of development; and exploitation of minerals is to be guided by long-term national goals and perspectives. In Alirajpur district some important minerals have been reported from different places of the district. The mineral like

Asbestos, Calcite, Granite, limestone, Megnesite, Manganese, Marble Nickel, Talc, Soup Stone, Tin and Vermiculite have been reported in Alirajpur district.

10.2.1 Asbestos

In many locations of Jobat block occurrence of asbestos have been reported. The Asbestos is reported near Jobat, Bhilkhedi, Handi, Jameri Jaisingpur, Bakal and Choti village in Jobat Block. In Alirjapur, Bhabhra, and Kathhiwara Block of district occurrences of Asbestos have been recorded in near Borkuwan, Jamla, Pujari Ki Chouki, Kakadbari and Ringol Villages. There is no recorded reserve and production of asbestos so its grade, demand and supply information is null.

10.2.2 Calcite

Calcite deposit is reported in Alirajpur and Sendhwa block of Alirajpur district. The major deposit of calcite have been found in Dhorat, Madhupalwi, Bicholi, Kakadwal, Sondwa, Darkali, Ojhad villages in Sendhwa Blolck and in Roddha village Alirajpur Block. The calcite is white, grayish white to yellowish white in color, massive, crystalline and mostly semi transparent in nature. There is no reported reserve and production of calcite so its grade, demand and supply information is null.

10.2.3 Manganese ore

Manganese deposits also occur in the Alirajpur district. Occurrence of manganese ore reported around village's kumbhi in Kathhiwada Block and Heerapur Chhoti in Alirjapur Block. In Kathhiwada block the manganese ore is found associate with Quartz Muscovite Schist and in Alirajpur Block it found associate with chlorite Schist. One mining lease is sanctioned in the district, according to the mining plan of this lease the reserve of manganese is 0.164 MT and production is 6222.21 Tone in the year 2021-22. The average percentage of Mn in the lease is less than 25%, due to which there is a demand in ferrow and it is supplied in places like S.M.O. Ferro-Alloys Meghnagr district Jhabua and A.M. Enterprises Asansol West Bengal etc. Apart from this, earlier applications have been made for prospecting licence in village Ringol, Sejawada and Adwada in the district.

10.2.4 Granite

Granite is a common type of felsic intrusive igneous rock that is granular and phaneritic in texture. Granites can be predominantly white, pink, or gray in color, depending on their mineralogy. Granite is an igneous rock with at least 20% quartz and up to 65% alkali feldspar District Survey Report, Alirajpur, Madhya Pradesh 52 by volume. These rocks mainly consist of feldspar, quartz, mica, and amphibole minerals, which form an interlocking, somewhat equigranular matrix of feldspar and

quartz with scattered darker biotite mica and amphibole (often hornblende) peppering the lighter color minerals. The Granite in mainly found in kathhiwada block of the Alirajpur district. The color of granite is Gray with fine to Medium Grained and hard and compact in nature. Granite rock is present in abundance in the district, for which prospecting lease has sanctioned and cutting polising grade has been reported.

10.2.5 Marble

Some important deposits of marble have been recorded and studied in detail in the western part of Kathhiwada block near Karah Village. In Alirajpur block near begda and Palasda village marble deposits have also been reported. The limestone is present in associate with calc silicate rocks. Due to the lack of economic production of marble in the district, the information about grade, demand and supply is null.

10.2.6 Limestone

In Jobat block limestone deposit have been found near Salkheda, dabadi, Jamni and in kanwada village. In Sondhwa block around walpur village deposits of limestone also have also been reported. The process of placing the limeston block Salkheda of the district in e-auction is in vogue.

10.2.7 Talc and Soup Stone

Talc and Soup stone deposits are also reported in Alirajpur district. In Khathhiwada block the deposits are present near village Jharkali, Kail, Ekdhadi and Koha and in Bhabhara Block the deposits are present near Airan. The soapstone occurs in association with Granitic rock in this area. Due to the lack of economic production of marble in the district, the information about grade, demand and supply is null.

10.2.7 Tin

Occurrence of Tin deposits has been recorded from Raddhu, Ghoghalpur, Badiwegalgaon, near Somkuwa, Guneri, Delwani, Dabdi and Bhordiya Village in Sondhawa Block. Tin Deposits are also occurs in Alirajpur Block near village Sejgaon, Ajanda, Kharpai and Kanpur. In Jobat block the Tin deposits have also been reported from Dabadi, Takadi, Sewariya, Jaisinghpur and Devlai Village. Along with this Tin Deposits have also found in Udaygarh Block near village Badi Juwari and Uti. These deposits are present in association with Nodular Limestone and Nimar Sandstone. Apart from above mentioned mineral deposits Nickel and Vermiculite and also found in Jameri and Bhilkhedi Village in Jobat block respectively.

10.2.8 Deccan trap or Basalt

Deccan trap or Basalt are occure mainly Southern part, NE part and Northern portion in the district. Sondwa tahsil of the district is covered by the Deccan trap and tahsil Chandrashekhar Ajad Nagar, Jobat, Udaigad (Kanas) are partly covered by the Deccan trap. As per the data of production the production is 172145.64 m^3 in the year 2021-22 and many places the basalt is good for gitty making.

10.2.9 Dolomite

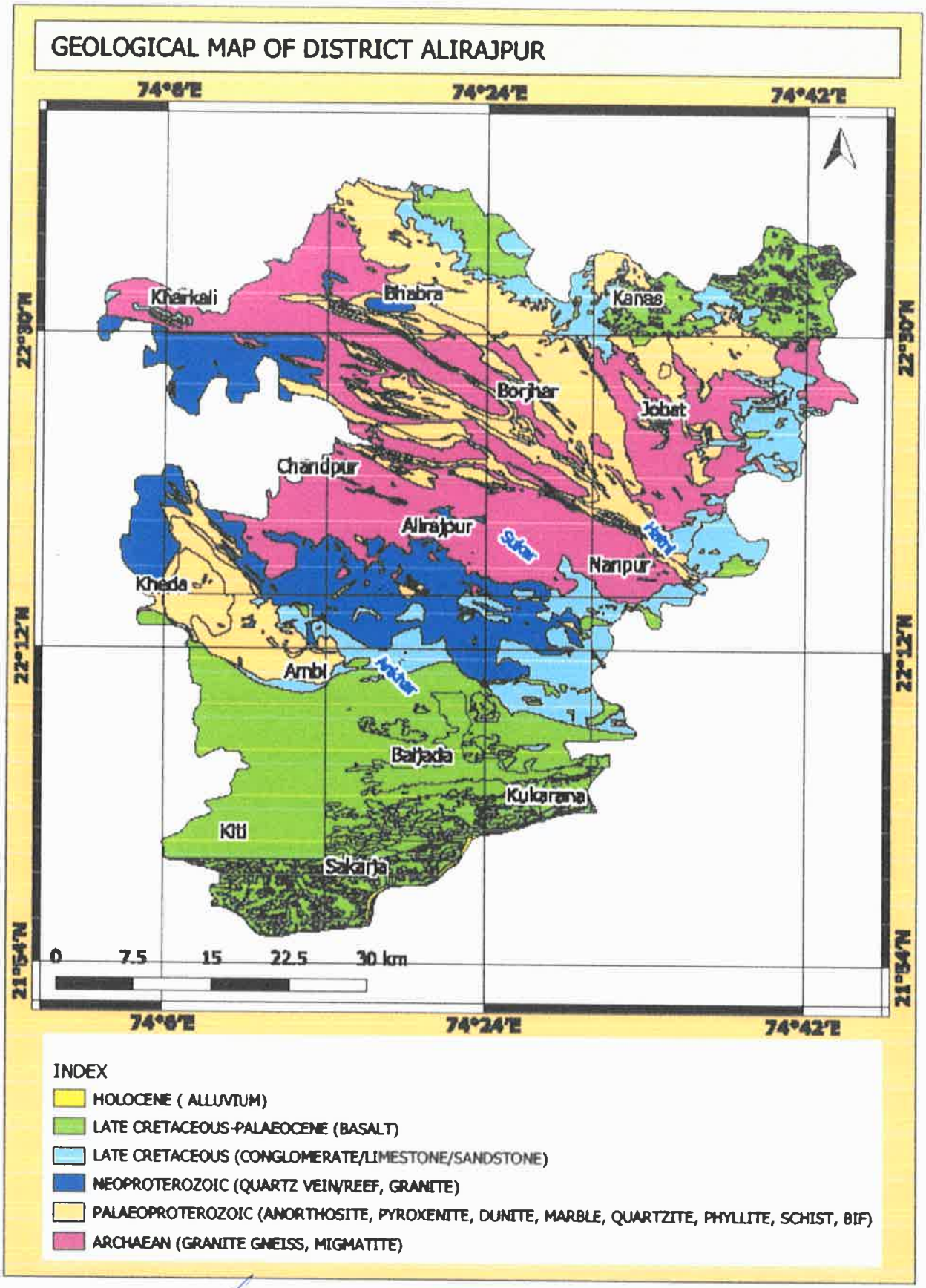
In Alirajpur, Jobat and Udaigad (Kanas) block dolomite deposit have been found near Badi, Kharkadi, Agoni, Tokriyajhiran and hardaspur etc villages. Dolomite is found in huge quantity in the district, which is used on the basis of its quality in washing powder industries, paint industries and rangoli powder industries etc, which is supplied in many cities of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra state. The process of placing the dolomite block Agoni, Tokariyajhiran, Hardaspur etc villages of the district in e-auction is in vogue.

अधिकृत समिति द्वारा तैयार एवं सत्यापित

प्रभारी अधिकारी

खनिज शाखा जिला--अलीराजपुर

State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, M.P. (EPCO) Paryavaran Parisar E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)



अधिकृत समिति द्वारा तैयार एवं सत्यापित

प्रभारी अधिकारी

खनिज शाखा जिला-अलीराजपुर

State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, M.P. (EFCO) Paryavaran Parisar E-5 Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

CHAPTER - 5
DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION PATTERN

11.1 Drainage Pattern

The district has two great rivers, the Narmada and the Mahi. The Orsang river flows in a southerly direction, Hatni river has south-easterly flow and Dohi River has southerly course along with most of their tributaries. Area has a general slope towards south. Alirajpur district lies in the major basins, the Mahi in the north and the Narmada in the south. The Narmada River forms the southern boundary of the district with a westerly flow of water. The major tributaries having their confluence with the Narmada are Hatni, Ankhar, Sukar, Orsang, Heran, Kara and Bagh. Narmada River, 50 km long in the district, along with its tributaries drains 48% of the geographical area.

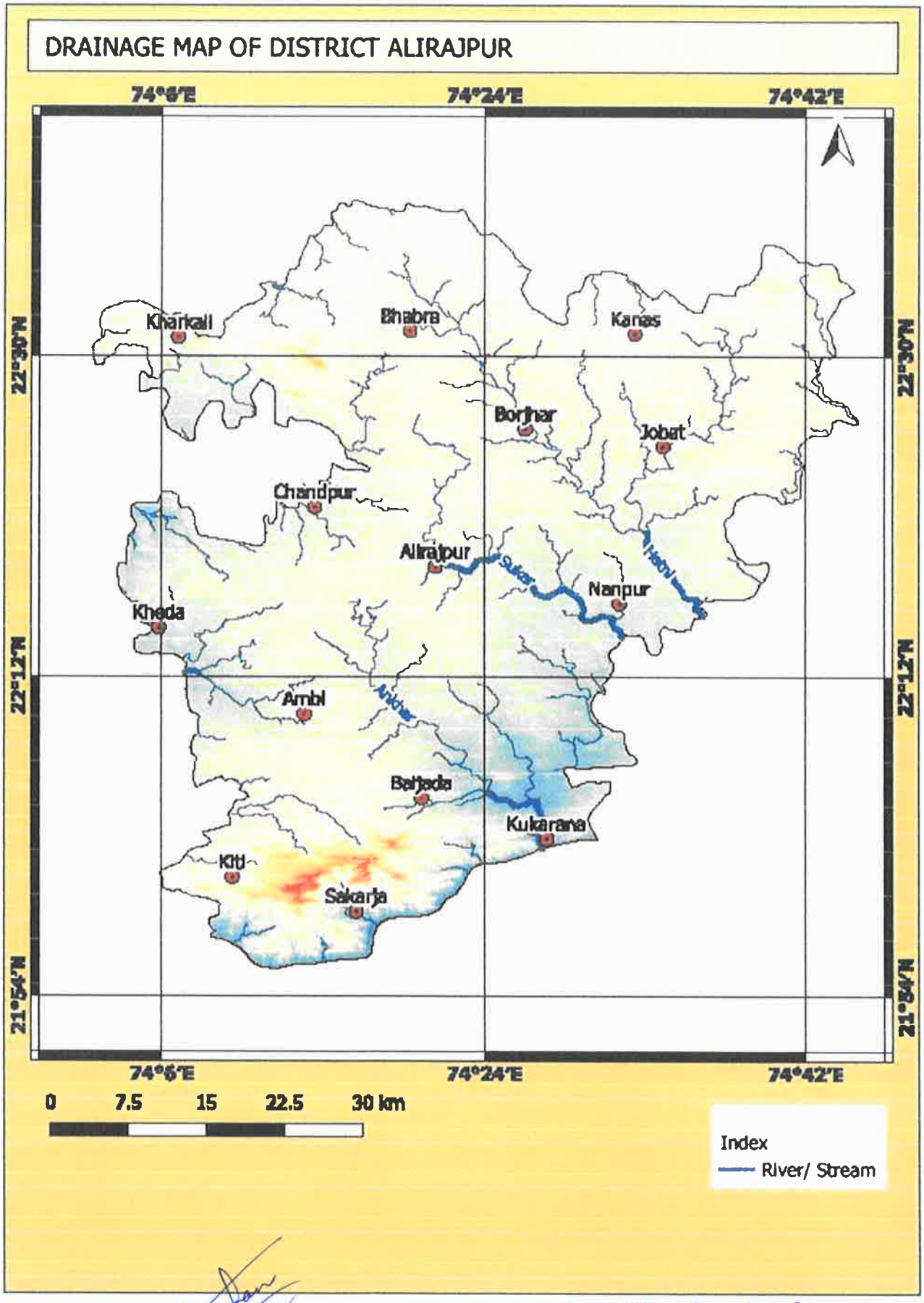
(According to DSR 2016)

Sr. No.	Name of river	Drainage area (in sq.kms.)	Drainage % in the district
1	Hatni River	829.20	24.92
2	Ankhad River	505.34	15.18
3	Narmada River	231.72	6.96
4	Sukar River	467.44	14.04
5	AW1	94.75	3.54
6	AW2	65.91	2.68
7	AW3	116.01	4.18
8	AW4	388.76	12.38
9	AW5	513.17	16.12

11.2 Irrigation Practices

Irrigation is the artificial application of water to the soil for normal growth of plants. Water is an important determinant factor for production of crops in agriculture sector. Intensive and extensive cultivation of land depends mainly on the availability of water. Medium and minor irrigation schemes are implemented in the state for augmenting the water supply for agriculture. The various sources of irrigation are canals, tanks, tube wells, ordinary wells, springs and channels.

DRAINAGE MAP OF DISTRICT ALIRAJPUR



State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, M.P. (EPCO) Paryavaran Parisar Bhopal (M.P.)

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CHAPTER - 6

LAND UTILIZATION PATTERN OF THE DISTRICT

Land cover is the physical material at the surface of the earth. Land covers include grass, asphalt, trees, bare ground, water, etc. Earth cover is the expression used by ecologist Frederick Edward Clements that has its closest modern equivalent being vegetation. The expression continues to be used by the Bureau of Land Management. There are two primary methods for capturing information on land cover: field survey and analysis of remotely sensed imagery. One of the major land cover issues (as with all natural resource inventories) is that every survey defines similarly named categories in different ways. For instance, there are many definitions of "forest" sometimes within the same organisation—that may or may not incorporate a number of different forest features (e.g., stand height, canopy cover, strip width, inclusion of grasses, and rates of growth for timber production). Land use involves the management and modification of natural environment or wilderness into built environment such as settlements and semi-natural habitats such as arable fields, pastures, and managed woods. It also has been defined as "the total of arrangements, activities, and inputs that people undertake in a certain land cover type.

LAND TYPE	LAND USE	AREA IN HECTARE
Revenue (Khata Land)	Agricutural Irrigated land	57056
	Agricutural Non-irrigated land	111234
	Fallow Land	6388
Revenue (Ger-Khata Land)	Populated Land (Rural)	512
	Populated Land (Urban)	129
	Mango garden & other	8721
	Scrub Forest (Revenue)	7717
	Scrub Forest (Forest)	49266
	Shrimp Forest and Grass	3460
	Land below the water	20054
	Mountain Rock	48552
	Building, Road etc.	5136
	Mining ¼Lease½	370.79
Forest Land (97020.29 HECTARE)	Reserve	85084.45
	Protected	11903.57
	Unclassified	32.27

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CHAPTER - 7
SURFACE WATER AND GROUND WATER SCENARIO OF DISTRICT

12.1 Ground Water

Ground Water is found beneath the earth's surface and is an important source of water in most of the Districts in the State. Ground Water is withdrawn for Agriculture, Municipal and industrial use. The depth at which the ground water occurs is called Ground water Table.

Variation of groundwater levels in an area is an important component of hydrological cycle because it is a physical reflection of aquifer systems. As the change in groundwater level is directly related to groundwater balance and its continuous records provide direct information of subsurface geo-environmental changes due to withdrawal of groundwater. To monitor the seasonal and annual change in quantity and quality of groundwater, CGWB has established 9 Ground Water Monitoring Wells and 2 Piezometers in entire Alirajpur district. The monitoring of groundwater levels in these wells is being carried out by CGWB during the month of May, August, November and January. In general, shallow water levels of less than 5 mbgl are observed in western part and deeper water levels are observed in western part. In major part of eastern area the DTW ranges between 5 and 10 mbgl. Deeper water levels of more than 10 mbgl are observed in isolated patches in eastern part. Analyses of ground water level data of post-monsoon period indicate that there is rising trend in water level in entire district. In general 1.26 to 18.93 cm/year water level rise has been observed in the district. (Source: Central Ground Water Board –District Report.

According to district water information booklet-2013 of Central ground water board, All block of Alirajpur districts are come under safe category. The Net annual ground water availability in the Alirajpuir district is 201.48 MCM and ground water draft from all uses is 54.28 MCM. Net ground water available for future irrigation use is 139.94 MCM and the stage of Ground water development is 27%.

Ground water quality of Alirajpur district is being assessed annually by CGWB on the basis of analysis of ground water samples collected from 9 number of hydrograph stations in the district. The electrical conductivity (EC) is a measure of total dissolved solids and hence of salinity. EC range from 646 to 1545 µS/cm at 25 0C. The nitrate concentration ranges from 5.6 to 198 mg/l. The fluoride

concentration in the district ranges between 0.39 to 0.98 mg/l. There is no problem of excess fluoride in the shallow ground water of the district.

12.2 Surface Water

Alirajpur district lies in the major basins, the Mahi in the north and the Narmada in the south. The Narmada River forms the southern boundary of the district with a westerly flow of water. The major tributaries having their confluence with the Narmada are Hatni, Ankhar, Sukar, Orsang, Heran, Kara and Bagh. Narmada River, 50 km long in the district, along with its tributaries drains 48% of the geographical area.

(According to DSR 2016 and other information)

Sr.No.	Name of River	Length in District (in KM)	Origin	M.S.L. of origion
1	Hatni River	110	Sejawada	414
2	Ankhad River	50	Indi	326
3	Narmada River	45	Amarkantak	1069
4	Sukar River	53	Katkuwa	382

(According to DSR 2021 submitted in SIEAA)

Details of Catchment Area			
No.	**Properties**	**Narmada Basin**	**Mahi Basin**
1	Catchment Area upto Exit Point of Particular District	86456 km^2	259 km^2
2	Catchment Area of Particular District	3110 km^2	259 km^2
3	Length of the Catchment Area	791.17 km^2	247.38 km^2
4	Length of the Catchment Area of Particular District	77.29 km^2	186.92 km^2
5	Altitude at Origin of the River	1064 m	442 m
6	Altitude at Entrance of the Particular District	90 m	269 m
7	Altitude at Exit of the Particular District	72 m	275 m

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District Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, M.P. (DEIAA)

E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

CHAPTER - 8
MONTHLY RAINFALL AND CLIMATE CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT

Climate is generally moderate and seasons are well defined. The summers are hot, winters are short and the monsoon season is generally pleasant. The average annual rainfall in the district is about 879.7 mm. Most of the rainfall occurs in monsoon season while there is also a little of rainfall in winter season.

A hot summer and general dryness characterize the climate of Alirajpur district, except during the southwest monsoon season. The year can be divided in to four seasons. The winter commences from middle of November and lasts till the end of February. The period from March to about middle of June is the hot summer season. May is the hottest month of the year. The southwest monsoon starts from middle of June and lasts till end of September. October and middle of November constitute the post monsoon or retreating monsoon season.

The temperature starts rising from the beginning of February and reaching maximum in the month of May. The normal annual mean maximum temperature is 32.80C and normal annual mean minimum temperature is 19.10C.

(According to District Land Record)

Monthly Average Rainfall			
Month	Year 2019	Year 2020	Year 2021
January	0	0	0
February	0	0	0
March	3	0	0
April	0	0	0
May	0	0	0
June	99.5	161.3	575.4
July	408.6	313.2	2349.6
August	1182.7	753.4	684.8
September	1517.9	943.3	2108.5
October	1592.2	955.5	319.8
November	1624.2	0	101.0
December	0	978.1	187.7

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CHAPTER – 9
THE LIST OF MINES OF QUARRY LEASE IN THE DISTRICT

(1) QUARRY LEASES OF MINERAL - STONE

(According to official record)

Sr. no.	Mineral Name	Lessee	Contact no. of lessee	Order no. and date	Area (ha.)	Lease period		Period of mining lease (I &II Renewal)		Date of commecment of mining operation	Status (active or non-active)	Captive or non-captive	EC Letter no. / Date	Location of the mining lease (Lat./Long.)	Method of mining (opencast or underground)
						From	To	From	to						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Stone	Abdul Aziz s/o Kamal Khan Resi.- Alirajpur	99261-32718	573 23/09/2015	1.500	23.09.15	22.09.25	-	-	Date of possession of lease	Non-active	Non-captive	No	22°06'18.54"N 74°11'44.14"E	opencast
2	Stone	Sarmi w/o Bhadu Pachaya Resi.- Alirajpur	91795-63086	509 18/06/2019	2.000	01.04.19	31.03.29	-	-	Date of possession of lease	Non-active	Non-captive	15651 11.03.22	22°06'59.00"N 74°15'40.92"E	opencast
3	Stone	Vanu w/o Longsingh Resi.- Mathana	62604-06964	1298 24/12/2011	1.000	03.01.02	02.01.12	03.01.12	02.01.22	Date of possession of lease	Active	Non-captive	14334 19.06.20	22°34'04.77"N 74°24'11.65"E	opencast
4	Stone	Hajri d/o Sumersingh Ajnar Resi.- Jobat	99938-10031	1082 24/10/2017	1.200	16.01.07	15.01.17	16.01.17	15.01.27	Date of possession of lease	Non-active	Non-captive	14970 23.02.21	22°14'15.31"N 74°32'20.79"E	opencast
5	Stone	Tara w/o Surpal Ajnar Resi.- Jobat	99815-50467	288 20/06/2018	0.650	04.10.07	03.10.17	04.10.17	03.10.27	Date of possession of lease	Non-active	Non-captive	15275 15.09.21	22°31'23.65"N 74°33'13.24"E	opencast
6	Stone	Kamalsingh s/o Sekadiya Ajnar, Resi.- Pratapfalya	88190-83552	1089 22/02/2014	1.000	10.12.04	09.12.14	10.12.14	09.12.24	Date of possession of lease	Active	Non-captive	14698 03.11.20	22°31'23.65"N 74°33'13.24"E	opencast
7	Stone	Hajri d/o Sumersingh Ajnar Resi.- Jobat	99938-10031	7644-45 11.08.2020	1.000	10.12.20	09.12.30	-	-	Date of possession of lease	Active	Non-captive	14974 23.02.21	22°14'25.01"N 74°32'06.55"E	opencast
8	Stone	Hemant s/o Ganpatsingh Bariya, Resi.- CSA nagar	95758-02600	271 18/06/2018	3.000	03.08.18	02.08.28	-	-	Date of possession of lease	Active	Non-captive	15900 03.06.22	22°35'39.87"N 74°23'50.83"E	opencast
9	Stone	Rahul Mourya Resi.- Kawant Gujrat	99782-55308	442 03/09/2010	2.000	20.10.00	19.10.10	20.10.10	19.10.20	Date of possession of lease	Non-active	Non-captive	153 28.10.21	22°04'14.37"N 74°10'58.85"E	opencast
10	Stone	Rajkumari w/o Rahul Mourya, Resi.- Kawant Gujrat	99782-55308	1194 18/10/2011	2.000	08.02.12	07.02.22	-	-	Date of possession of lease	Active	Non-captive	14600 07.09.20	22°07'22.72"N 74°13'39.48"E	opencast
11	Stone	Lokesh s/o Devram Patidar Resi.- Kukshi	73541-99622	824 14/03/2011	3.000	23.03.01	22.03.11	23.03.11	22.03.21	Date of possession of lease	Non-active	Non-captive	153434 18.10.21	22°07'23.35"N 74°13'46.74"E	opencast
12	Stone	Ambe Cusher Pro Brajendra K. Sharma, Resi.- Jhabua	94075-23683	191 04/07/2013	8.000	03.06.15	02.06.25	-	-	Date of possession of lease	Active	Non-captive	14753 18.11.20	22°07'24.39"N 74°13'31.61"E	opencast
13	Stone	Pratik s/o Rameshchandra Gehlod, Resi.- Alirajpur	97527-77704	275 18/06/2018	2.000	14.08.08	13.08.18	14.08.18	13.08.28	Date of possession of lease	Active	Non-captive	15115 13.06.21	22°06'52.04"N 74°09'30.09"E	opencast
14	Stone	Idi w/o Bhadu Pachaya, Resi.- Bokadiya	91795-63086	2265-69 18/02/2018	4.000	14.08.18	13.08.28			Date of possession of lease	Active	Non-captive	15656 11.03.22	22°06'57.12"N 74°15'49.42"E	opencast

15	Stone	Mahendra s/o Bhadu Pachaya, Resi.- Bokadiya	91795-63086	2265-69 18/02/2018	4.000	14.08.18	13.08.28	-	-	Date of possession of lease	Active	Non-captive	15034 23.03.21	22°06'59.70"N 74°15'49.49"E	opencast
16	Stone	Prabha d/o Khumansingh Baghel, Resi.- Ghonghasiya	99815-50467	328 04/05/2021	2.870	08.06.21	07.06.31	-	-	Date of possession of lease	Active	Non-captive	15565 11.02.22	22°06'51.37"N 74°09'36.21"E	opencast

2) QUARRY LEASES OF MINERAL - DOLOMITE/MARBLE

(According to official record prepared by Data Management Assistant)

Sr. no.	Mineral Name	Lessee	Contact no. of lessee	Order No. and date	Area (ha.)	Lease Period		Period of mining lease (I &II Renewal)		Date of commecment of mining operation	Status (active or non-active)	Captive or non-captive	EC Letter no. / Date	Location of the mining lease (Lat./Long.)	Mining method (opencast or underground)
						From	To	From	To						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Dolomite	Kumbhi Minerals, Pro-Nurudadi s/o Kurban, Resi.- Meghnagar	Not Available	3-90/98/12/2, 29/05/2001	3.590	19.06.01	18.06.21	-	-	Date of possession of lease	Non-Active	Non-captive	No	22° 12'05"- 22° 12'12" 74° 12'32"- 74° 12'44"	Opencast
2	Dolomite	Babulal s/o Kanhaiyalal Resi.- Dhar	Not Available	F3-44/2001/12/1, 01/05/2002	1.000	06.10.03	05.10.23	-	-	Date of possession of lease	Non-Active	Non-captive	No	22° 26'03"- 22° 26'09" 74° 24'45"- 74° 24'53"	Opencast
3	Dolomite	Vijay w/o Shridhar Kothhari Resi.- Alirajpur	Not Available	F3-113/2001/12/1, 07/04/2003	0.500	24.12.03	22.12.23	-	-	Date of possession of lease	Non-Active	Non-captive	No	22° 22'35"- 22° 22'37" 74° 22'54"- 74° 20'00"	Opencast
4	Dolomite	Harinarayan w/o Lalchand Somani, Resi.- Alirajpur	91115-55558	3-171/95/12/2, 25/02/1999	8.000	02.07.99	01.07.49	-	-	Date of possession of lease	Active	Non-captive	114831 25.02.22	22° 23'17"- 22° 23'27" 74° 23'29"- 74° 23'50"	Opencast
5	Dolomite	Devendra s/o Gulabbhai Rathhwa, Resi.- Chhota-Udepur Gujarat	78741-35999	F 19-5/2015/12-1, 12/03/2015	4.440	11.11.18	10.11.48	-	-	Date of possession of lease	Active	Non-captive	66170 08.02.18	22° 20'07"- 22° 20'18" 74° 06'37"- 74° 06'52"	Opencast
6	Dolomite	Shashikant s/o Gunvantlal Joshi, Resi.- Alirajpur	94259-42740	3-120/98/12/2, 06/02/2001	9.610	13.03.01	12.03.21	-	-	Date of possession of lease	Non-Active	Non-captive	No	22° 22'35"- 22° 22'37" 74° 22'54"- 74° 20'00"	Opencast
7	Dolomite	Ashwin s/o Purendrasingh Chandel, Resi.- Alirajpur	Not Available	F3-26/2000/12/2, 09/11/2001	8.340	04.02.02	03.02.22	-	-	Date of possession of lease	Non-Active	Non-captive	No	22° 15'19"- 22° 15'32" 74° 18'30"- 74° 18'43"	Opencast
8	Dolomite	M/s Shrinathji Infrastucture Bhopal, Resi.- Bhopal	93295-45111	F3-98/98/12/1, 16/07/2003	6.790	30.10.03	29.10.33	-	-	Date of possession of lease	Non-Active	Non-captive	115298 18.04.22	22° 24'01"- 22° 24'12" 74° 22'02"- 74° 22'17"	Opencast
9	Dolomite	Narayansingh s/o Motisingh Rawat, Resi.- Ambua	Not Available	F-459/96/12/1, 17/07/2002	3.800	13.02.03	12.02.23	-	-	Date of possession of lease	Non-Active	Non-captive	No	22° 26'54"- 22° 27'05" 74° 23'22"- 74° 23'39"	Opencast
10	Dolomite	Dharmendra singh s/o Chandra singh Rathor, Resi.- Alirajpur	Not Available	F3-33/95/12/1, 23/08/2003	1.500	22.01.04	21.01.03	-	-	Date of possession of lease	Non-Active	Non-captive	No	22° 22'32"- 22° 22'35" 74° 22'23"- 74° 22'31"	Opencast
11	Dolomite	Jayprakash s/o Shankarlal Shah, Resi.- Alirajpur	Not Available	F3-78/99/12/1, 24/08/2003	2.000	13.02.03	12.02.23	-	-	Date of possession of lease	Non-Active	Non-captive	No	22° 22'08"- 22° 22'21" 74° 24'55"- 74° 25'04"	Opencast

12	Dolomite	Sandhya w/o Shashikant Joshi, Resi.- Alirajpur	94259-42740	F3-15/2005/12/1, 28/04/2007	4.520	02.08.07	01.08.27	-	-	Date of possession of lease	Non-Active	Non-captive	No	22° 22'30"- 22° 22'35" 74° 24'23"- 74° 24'34"	Opencast
13	Dolomite	Shashikant s/o Gunvantlal Joshi, Resi.- Alirajpur	94259-42740	f 3-127/98/12/1, 29/05/2009	10.00	21.12.0	20.12.29	-	-	Date of possession of lease	Non-Active	Non-captive	113651 27.09.21	22° 23'44"- 22° 23'56" 74° 21'23"- 74° 21'40"	Opencast
14	Dolomite	Madhav Minerals Pro-Milan Kumar Maheshwari, Resi.- Alirajpur	94240-63745	F3-63/2003/12-1, 30/03/2012	4.000	30.03.12	29.03.42	-	-	Date of possession of lease	Non-Active	Non-captive	No	22° 22'17"- 22° 22'24" 74° 24'29"- 74° 24'42"	Opencast
15	Dolomite	Madhav Minerals Pro-Milan K. Maheshwari, Resi.- Alirajpur	Not Available	185, 26/04/2012	2.000	23.12.13	22.12.43	-	-	Date of possession of lease	Active	Non-captive	No	22° 28'01"- 22° 28'08" 74° 21'36"- 74° 21'50"	Opencast
16	Dolomite	Ochhablal s/o Lalchandra Somani, Resi.- Alirajpur	91115-55558	F2-85/2010/12/1, 08/08/2013	4.000	31.10.13	30.10.43	-	-	Date of possession of lease	Non-Active	Non-captive	No	22° 25'41"- 22° 25'56" 74° 24'51"- 74° 25'02"	Opencast
17	Dolomite	Dipak s/o Dhanraj Gupta Resi.- Alirajpur	94254-13146	F 3-15/2013/12-1, 25/07/2014	4.500	07.03.15	06.03.45	-	-	Date of possession of lease	Non-Active	Non-captive	99479 03.12.09	22° 26'36"- 22° 26'44" 74° 21'17"- 74° 21'35"	Opencast
18	Dolomite	Kishor s/o Mithhalal Shah, Resi.- Alirajpur	94254-85642	F3-172/96/12/1, 11/03/2003	1.720	18.08.03	17.08.23	-	-	Date of possession of lease	Non-Active	Non-captive	No	22° 11'17"- 22° 11'22" 74° 13'32"- 74° 13'39"	Opencast
19	Dolomite	Valkem Industries Ltd, Resi.- Udaipur Rajsthan	91115-55558	F3-171/96/12/1, 09/06/2006	4.230	27.06.06	26.06.25	-	-	Date of possession of lease	Non-Active	Non-captive	No	22° 27'31"- 22° 27'40" 74° 24'34"- 74° 24'52"	Opencast
20	Dolomite	Ramsingh s/o Maniya Bhai Rathwa, Resi.- Chhota Udepur Gujarat	87584-39269	F3-269/97/12/1, 17/04/1998	4.690	10.07.06	09.07.25	-	-	Date of possession of lease	Non-Active	Non-captive	No	22° 19'52"- 22° 20'08" 74° 07'01"- 74° 07'13"	Opencast
21	Dolomite	Sanjay s/o Jankilal, Resi.- Alirajpur	Not Available	F3-189/97/12/1, 16/07/2003	2.000	17.10.03	16.10.23	-	-	Date of possession of lease	Non-Active	Non-captive	No	22° 22'35"- 22° 22'37" 74° 22'54"- 74° 23'00"	Opencast
22	Dolomite	Sureshchandra s/o Kishanlal Resi.- Alirajpur	Not Available	F3-34/2005/12/1, 28/01/2006	7.830	29.03.06	28.03.26	-	-	Date of possession of lease	Non-Active	Non-captive	No	22° 23'51"- 22° 24'03" 74° 21'46"- 74° 22'00"	Opencast
23	Dolomite	Madhav Minerals Pro-Milan K. Maheshwari, Resi.- Alirajpur	94240-63745	185, 26/04/2012 (Marble)	2.600	23.12.13	22.12.43	-	-	Date of possession of lease	Active	Non-captive	No	22° 28'00"- 22° 28'09" 74° 21'36"- 74° 21'50"	Opencast

(3)QUARRY LEASES OF VERMICULITE

(According to official record)

Sr. no.	Mineral Name	Lessee	Contact no. of lessee	Order No. and date	Area (ha.)	Lease Period		Period of mining lease (I &II Renewal)		Date of commecment of mining operation	Status (active or non-active)	Captive or non-captive	EC Letter no. / Date	Location	Mining method (opencast or underground)
						From	To	From	To						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Vermiculite	Mohamad Ayub s/o Ahmad Noor, Resi.- Dhar	Not available	3-160/96/12, 13/06/1997	2.650	24.06.05	23.06.25			Date of possession of lease	Non-Active	Non-captive	No	22° 28'23"- 22° 28'32" 74° 33'36"- 74° 33'43"	Opencast

CHAPTER - 13

LIST OF LETTER OF INTENT HOLDERS

Sr.no.	Name of the mineral	Name of the lessee	Address & contact no. of letter of Intent Holder			Letter of intent grant order no. & date	Area mining lease to be alloted	Validity of LOI	Use (captive or non-captive)
			Tahsil	Village	Survey no.				
1	Stone for gitti making	Rajkumari w/o Rahul Morya, Resi.- Kanwat Gujarat	Sondwa	Madhupallvi	12/2	702 29/04/2021	2.000	6 month	Non-captive
2	Stone for gitti making	Pratik s/o Rameshchandra Gehlod, Resi.- Alirajpur	Sondwa	Baydiya	46/1	11582-83 24/08/2021	1.500	6 month	Non-captive
3	Stone for gitti making	Nawalsingh s/o Ratniya kanesh, Resi.- Ghoghalpur	Sondwa	Chhoti-wegalgaon	166	937 03/12/2021	1.000	6 month	Non-captive
4	Stone for gitti making	Vaibhav s/o Vijay Gandhi, Resi.- Jobat	Jobat	Kolyabayda	78, 81, 279, 280, 281, 286, 287, 288	7104 – 7105 20/05/2022	3.600	6 month	Non-captive

PROPOSED AREA FOR MINERAL DOLOMITE

Sr.no.	Mineral	Village	Tahsil	Survey no.	Area (in ha.)
1	Dolomite	Agoni	Jobat	263, 366, 374, 376	4.340
2	Dolomite	TokariyaJhiran	Jobat	713, 723, 725, 726, 727	6.570
3	Dolomite	TokariyaJhiran	Jobat	546, 547, 549, 550, 551, 554, 555, 556	6.580
4	Dolomite	Hardaspur	Jobat	974, 975, 983, 984, 1013	6.400
5	Dolomite	Amjhiri	Alirajpur	364, 365, 366, 369, 370	4.510
6	Stone	Kulwat	Sondwa	286	2.000
7	Stone	Soliya	Sondwa	284	4.000
8	Stone	Madhupallvi	Sondwa	12/2	2.000
9	Stone	Kolyabayda	Jobat	76, 77, 79, 80	1.270

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CHAPTER – 10

DETAIL OF ROYALTY OR REVENUE RECEIVED IN THE LAST THREE YEAR

YEAR	REVENUE TARGET (IN LAKH)	REVENUE RECIVED (IN LAKH)	REVENUE RECIVED %
2019-20	800	376	47 %
2020-21	502	377	75 %
2021-22	454	487	107 %

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CHAPTER – 11

DETAIL OF PRODUCTION OF MINOR MINERALS IN THE LAST THREE YEAR

(According to E-khanij portal)

Year	Mineral	Production (in Cu.m.)
2019-20	Sand	-
	Gitti	153845.94
	Dolomite	7914.22
	Marble	-
2020-21	Sand	222090.00
	Gitti	98740.00
	Dolomite	19639.44
	Marble	2934.00
2020-21	Sand	-
	Gitti	172145.64
	Dolomite	10880.00
	Marble	3384.86

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MINE-WISE PRODUCTION OF STONE

Sr.no.	Lessee	Village	Tahsil	Area (ha)	Production 2019-20	Production 2020-21	Production 2021-22
1	Abdul Aziz s/o Kamal Khan Resi.- Alirajpur	Bhopaliya	Sondwa	1.500	0	0	0
2	Sarmi w/o Bhadu Pachaya Resi.- Alirajpur	Ambaza	Sondwa	2.000	0	0	0
3	Vanu w/o Longsingh Resi.- Mathana	Mathna	CSAN	1.000	165	519	342
4	Hajri d/o Sumersingh Ajnar Resi.- Jobat	Morasa	Alirajpur	1.200	4480	6289	5250
5	Tara w/o Surpal Ajnar Resi.- Jobat	Pratapfaliya	Jobat	0.650	8943	8280	13850
6	Kamalsingh s/o Sekadiya Ajnar, Resi.- Pratapfalya	Pratapfaliya	Jobat	1.000	10818	19353	3916
7	Hajri d/o Sumersingh Ajnar Resi.- Jobat	Morasa	Alirajpur	1.000	0	0	3659
8	Hemant s/o Ganpatsingh Bariya, Resi.-CSAN	Amankuan	CSAN	3.000	2896	13644	36854
9	Rahul Mourya Resi.- Kawant Gujrat	Achapai	Sondwa	2.000	5077	2598	7113
10	Rajkumari w/o Rahul Mourya, Resi.- Kawant Gujrat	Madhupallvi	Sondwa	2.000	0	3490	1321
11	Lokesh s/o Devram Patidar Resi.- Kukshi	Sondwa	Sondwa	3.000	7875	13510	12550
12	Ambe Cusher Pro Brajendra K. Sharma, Resi.- Jhabua	Madhupallvi	Sondwa	8.000	55250	18595	16440
13	Pratik s/o Rameshchandra Gehlod, Resi.- Alirajpur	Baydiya	Sondwa	2.000	364	1946.4	1762.64
14	Idi w/o Bhadu Pachaya, Resi.- Bokadiya	Ambaza	Sondwa	4.000	0	6937	40130
15	Mahendra s/o Bhadu Pachaya, Resi.- Bokadiya	Ambaza	Sondwa	4.000	0	3400	31400
16	Prabha d/o Khumansingh Baghel, Resi.- Ghonghasiya	Khandalrao	Jobat	2.870	0	0	0

MINE-WISE PRODUCTION OF DOLOMITE/MARBLE

Sr.no.	Lessee	Village	Tahsil	Area (in ha.)	Production 2019-20	Production 2020-21	Production 2021-22
1	Kumbhi Minerals, Pro- Nurudadi s/o Kurban, Resi.- Meghnagar	Kumbhi	Alirajpur	3.590	0	0	0
2	Babulal s/o Kanhaiyalal Resi.- Dhar	Ambua	Alirajpur	1.000	0	0	0
3	Vijay w/o Shridhar Kothhari Resi.- Alirajpur	Badi	Alirajpur	0.500	0	0	0
4	Harinarayan w/o Lalchand Somani, Resi.- Alirajpur	Panvani	Alirajpur	8.000	2050.33	4957.33	2405
5	Devendra s/o Gulabbhai Rathhwa,Res.-Chhota-Udepur Gj	Ambadaberi	Alirajpur	4.440	0	10400	6864.5

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6	Shashikant s/o Gunvantlal Joshi, Resi.- Alirajpur	Badi	Alirajpur	9.610	4799	4237.11	311
7	Ashwin s/o Purendrasingh Chandel, Resi.- Alirajpur	Behadva	Alirajpur	8.340	0	0	0
8	M/s Shrinathji Infrastucture Bhopal, Resi.- Bhopal	Bhordu	Alirajpur	6.790	0	0	0
9	Narayansingh s/o Motisingh Rawat, Resi.- Ambua	Ambua Agoni	Alirajpur	3.800	0	0	0
10	Dharmendra singh s/o Chandra singh Rathor, Resi.- Alirajpur	Kharkadi	Alirajpur	1.500	0	0	0
11	Jayprakash s/o Shankarlal Shah, Resi.- Alirajpur	Kotbu	Alirajpur	2.000	0	0	0
12	Sandhya w/o Shashikant Joshi Resi.- Alirajpur	Kund	Alirajpur	4.520	0	0	0
13	Shashikant s/o Gunvantlal Joshi, Resi.- Alirajpur	Darkali	Alirajpur	10.00	0	0	0
14	Madhav Minerals Pro- Milan K. Maheshwari, Resi.- Alirajpur	Kund	Alirajpur	4.000	0	0	0
15	Madhav Minerals Pro- Milan K. Maheshwari, Resi.- Alirajpur	Tokariya Jhiran	Jobat	2.000	1460	25	1300
16	Ochhablal s/o Lalchandra Somani, Resi.- Alirajpur	Ambua	Alirajpur	4.000	0	0	0
17	Dipak s/o Dhanraj Gupta Resi.- Alirajpur	Aambi	Alirajpur	4.500	990	0	0
18	Kishor s/o Mithhalal Shah, Resi.- Alirajpur	Jamla	Jobat	1.720	0	0	0
19	Valkem Industries Ltd, Resi.- Udaipur Rajsthan	Tokariya Jhiran	Chandra Shekhar Ajad Nagar	4.230	0	0	0
20	Ramsingh s/o Maniya Bhai Rathwa,Resi.-Chhota Udepur Gj	Ambadaberi	Kathhiwara	4.690	0	0	0
21	Sanjay s/o Jankilal, Resi.- Alirajpur	Vadi	Alirajpur	2.000	0	0	0
22	Sureshchandra s/o Kishanlal Resi.- Alirajpur	Bhordu	Alirajpur	7.830	0	0	0
23	Madhav Minerals Pro- Milan Kumar Maheshwari, Resi.- Alirajpur	Tokariya Jhiran	Jobat	2.600	0	2935	3384.86

MINE-WISE PRODUCTION OF VERMICULITE

Sr.no.	Lessee	Village	Tahsil	Area (In ha.)	Production 2019-20	Production 2020-21	Production 2021-22
1	Mohamad Ayub s/o Ahmad Noor, Resi.- Dhar	Pangola	Jobat	2.650	0	0	0

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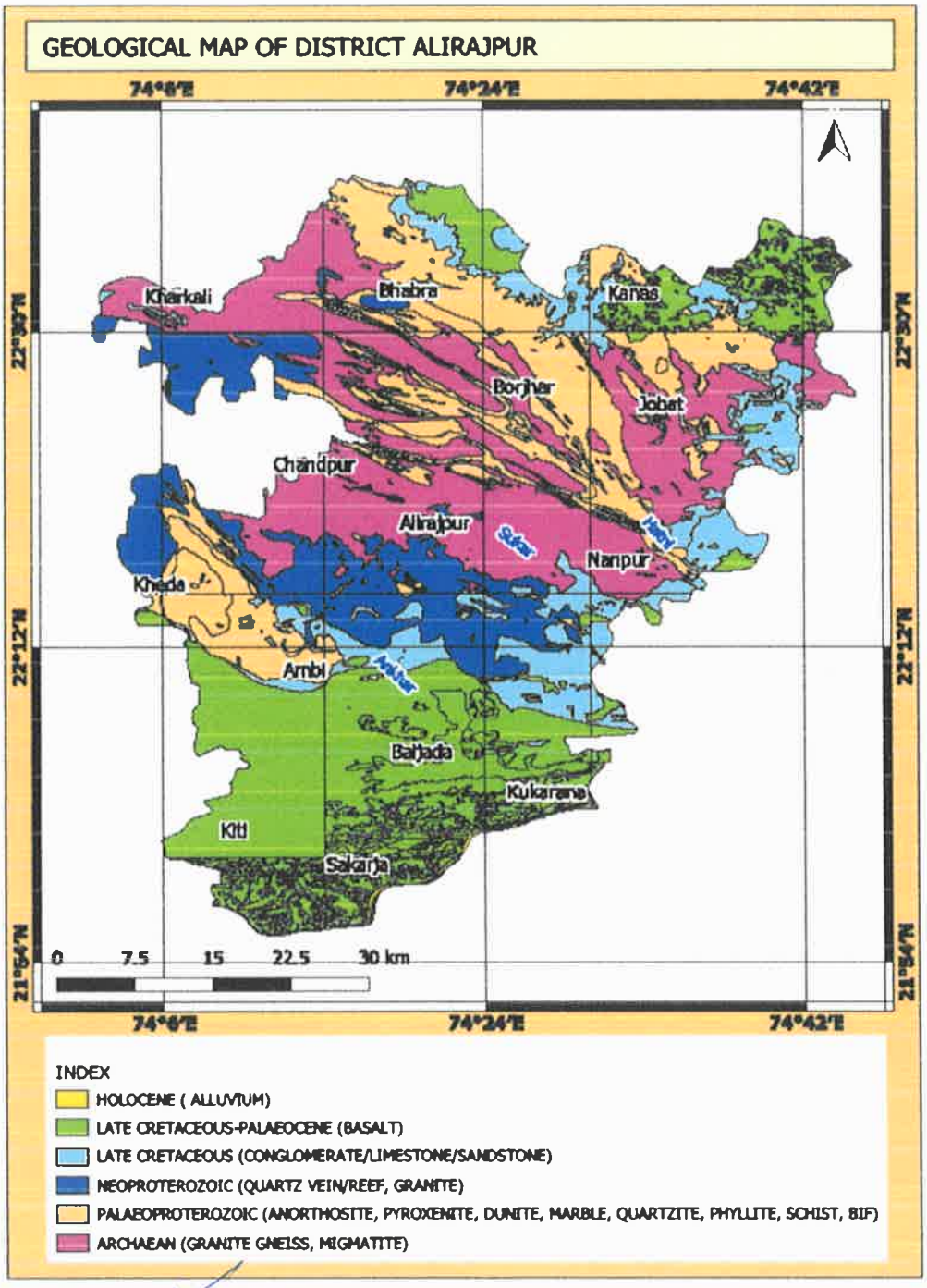
CHAPTER – 12

MINERAL MAP OF THE DISTRICT



CHAPTER - 13

LIST OF LETTER OF INTENT HOLDERS

Sr.no.	Name of the mineral	Name of the lessee	Address & contact no. of letter of Intent Holder			Letter of intent grant order no. & date	Area mining lease to be alloted	Validity of LOI	Use (captive or non-captive)
			Tahsil	Village	Survey no.				
1	Stone for gitti making	Rajkumari w/o Rahul Morya, Resi.- Kanwat Gujarat	Sondwa	Madhupallvi	12/2	702 29/04/2021	2.000	6 month	Non-captive
2	Stone for gitti making	Pratik s/o Rameshchandra Gehlod, Resi.- Alirajpur	Sondwa	Baydiya	46/1	11582-83 24/08/2021	1.500	6 month	Non-captive
3	Stone for gitti making	Nawalsingh s/o Ratniya kanesh, Resi.- Ghoghalpur	Sondwa	Chhoti-wegalgaon	166	937 03/12/2021	1.000	6 month	Non-captive
4	Stone for gitti making	Vaibhav s/o Vijay Gandhi, Resi.- Jobat	Jobat	Kolyabayda	78, 81, 279, 280, 281, 286, 287, 288	7104 – 7105 20/05/2022	3.600	6 month	Non-captive

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CHAPTER - 14

TOTAL MINERAL RESERVE AVAILABLE IN THE DISTRICT

S.no.	Mineral	Reserve
1	Stone/basalt	For determining the availability of basalt in the district, prospecting work has not been done in the district, although from the geological points of view, Deccan trap or basalt rocks are found in abundance/huge quantity in the district.
2	Dolominte/Marble	For determining the availability of dolomite in the district, prospecting work has not been done in the district, although from the geological points of view, Dolomite found in huge quantity in the district.
3	Murum	In huge quantity
4	Sand	800061 M^3
5	Manganese	0.164 MT
6	Asbestos	Not estimated
7	Calcite	Not estimated
8	Granite	Not estimated

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CHAPTER - 15

QUALITY/GRADE OF MINERAL AVAILABLE IN THE DISTRICT

The deposit in the area is quite good in respect of quality and quantity. The method of mining should be adopted Opencast Mining Method by OTFM (Other then Fully mechanized method) for digging, excavation and removal of stone in conjunction with deep hole drilling and blasting. Stone mineral can be used as boulders of diffirent sizes for dam construction, embankment works etc. After crushing into different sizes it can be used in construction and road projects. Fine grained compact basalt is available in the district so that Quality of stone available in Dindori district is building grade stone confirming standards.

Dolomite is chiefly used as refractory, ramming, and fettling material in steel melting shop, and as fluxing material in blast furnace operation in secondary steel and ferromanganese manufacture. To a lesser extent it is used in the glass industry especially in sheet-glass manufacture.

Sand mineral is commonly construction grade in the district.

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CHAPTER - 16

USE OF MINERAL

Gitti/Building Stone:

Aggregates – stone for its strong phycial properties – crushed and sorted into various sizes for use in concerete, coated with bitumen to make asphalt or used 'dry' as bulk fill in construction, Mostly used in roads, concrete and building products.

Murum:

Murum is mostly used for construction purposes. Generally, it is deep brown or red in colour. Muroom is used in plinth filling, road pavements, backfilling in trenches, fotting pits etc. It is a suitable type of soil in the construction field, since it does not contain any organic matters and can be compacted easily forming hard surfaces.

Ordinary sand:

Sand is not for manufacturing concrete, but it is the ideal material for asphalt mix. It is commonaly used to fix and level roads, and lay bedding for a variety of uses. This is in contrast with our three other main construction sand products, which are mainly used for building applications.

Dolomite:

Dolomite is used in the construction industry, steel industry, a source of magnesia, as a pigment paint, used in making of bricks.

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CHAPTER - 17

DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF THE MINERAL IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

Year	Mineral	Demand (In Cu.m.)	Supply (In Cu.m.)
2019-20	Sand	-	-
	Gitti	153845.94	153845.94
	Dolomite	7914.22	7914.22
	Marble	-	-
2020-21	Sand	57553.00	57553.00
	Gitti	98740.00	98740.00
	Dolomite	19639.44	19639.44
	Marble	2934.00	2934.00
2021-22	Sand	-	-
	Gitti	172145.64	172145.64
	Dolomite	10880.00	10880.00
	Marble	3384.86	3384.86

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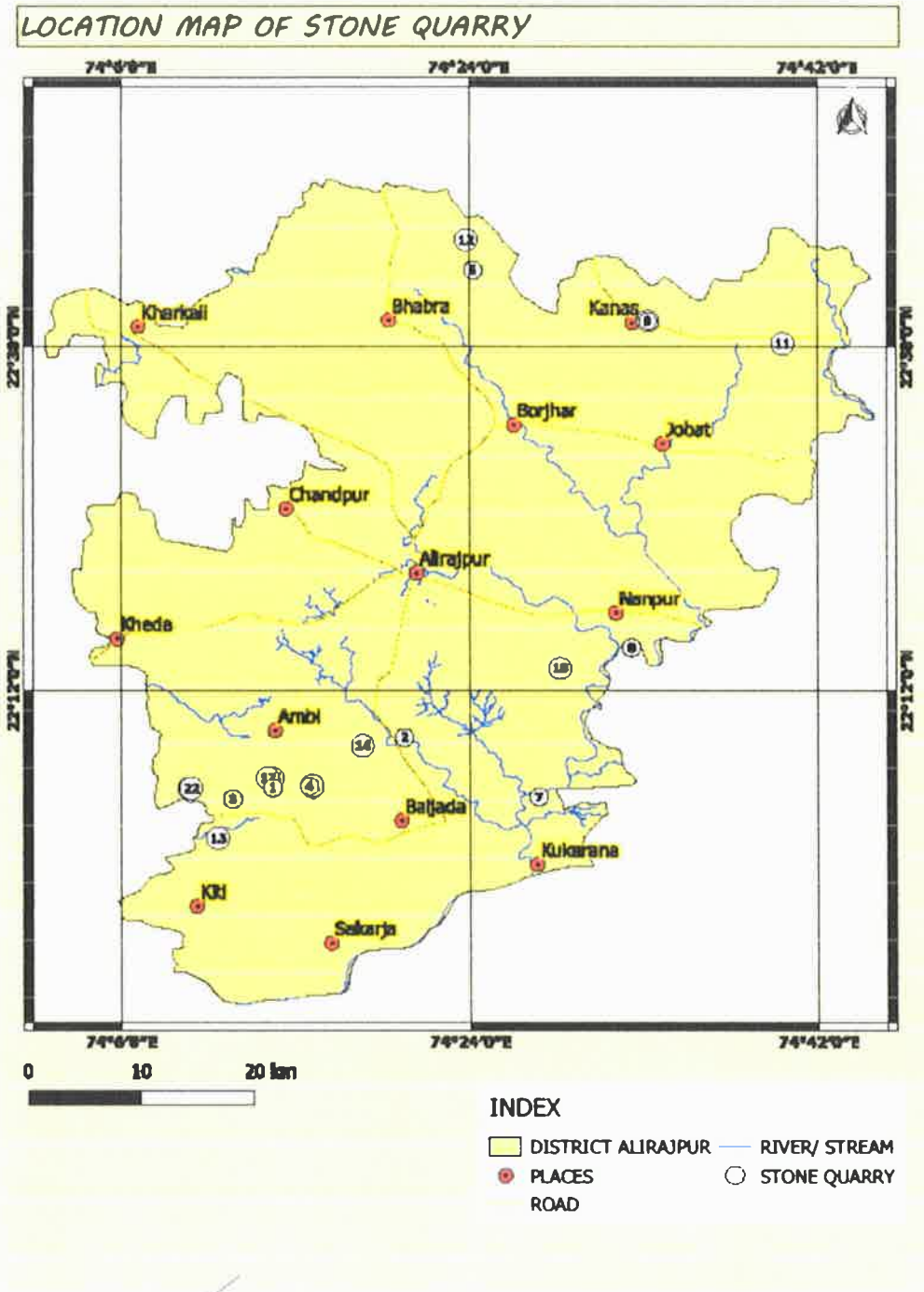
CHAPTER - 18

MINING LEASE MARKED ON THE MAP



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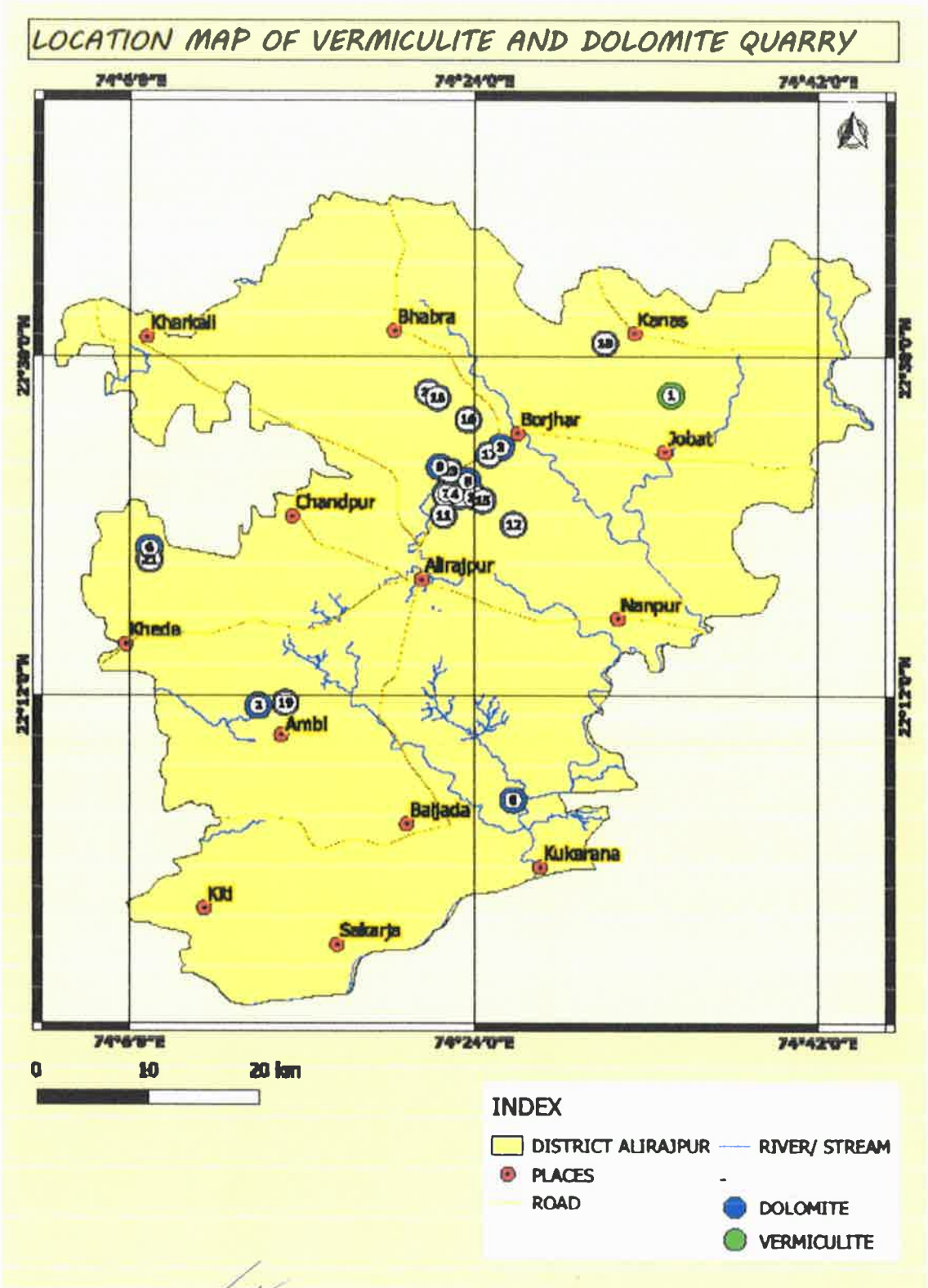

CHAPTER - 19

DETAIL OF THE AREA OF WHERE THERE IS A CLUSTER OF MINING LEASES VIZ NUMBER OF MINING LEASES LOCATION (LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE)

Sr.no.	Cluster	Lessee	Village	Tahsil	Area (ha)	Latitude/ Longitude
1	Madhupallvi	Rajkumari w/o Rahul Mourya, Resi.- Kawant Gujrat	Madhupallvi	Sondwa	2.000	22°07'22.72"N 74°13'39.48"E
		Ambe Cusher Pro Brajendra K. Sharma, Resi.- Jhabua	Madhupallvi	Sondwa	8.000	22°07'24.39"N 74°13'31.61"E
2	Ambaja	Sarmi w/o Bhadu Pachaya Resi.- Alirajpur	Ambaja	Sondwa	2.000	22°06'59.00"N 74°15'40.92"E
		Idi w/o Bhadu Pachaya, Resi.- Bokadiya	Ambaja	Sondwa	4.000	22°06'57.12"N 74°15'49.42"E
		Mahendra s/o Bhadu Pachaya, Resi.- Bokadiya	Ambaja	Sondwa	4.000	22°06'59.70"N 74°15'49.49"E
3	Bhordu- Darkali	M/s Shrinathji Infrastucture Bhopal, Resi.- Bhopal	Bhordu	Alirajpur	6.790	22° 24'01"- 22° 24'12" 74° 22'02"- 74° 22'17"
		Shashikant s/o Gunvantlal Joshi, Resi.- Alirajpur	Darkali	Alirajpur	10.00	22° 23'44"- 22° 23'56" 74° 21'23"- 74° 21'40"
		Sureshchandra s/o Kishanlal Resi.- Alirajpur	Bhordu	Alirajpur	7.830	22° 23'51"- 22° 24'03" 74° 21'46"- 74° 22'00"
4	Badi-Kharkadi	Vijay w/o Shridhar Kothhari Resi.- Alirajpur	Badi	Alirajpur	0.500	22° 22'35"- 22° 22'37" 74° 22'54"- 74° 20'00"
		Shashikant s/o Gunvantlal Joshi, Resi.- Alirajpur	Badi	Alirajpur	9.610	22° 22'35"- 22° 22'37" 74° 22'54"- 74° 20'00"
		Dharmendra singh s/o Chandra singh Rathor, Resi.- Alirajpur	Kharkadi	Alirajpur	1.500	22° 22'32"- 22° 22'35" 74° 22'23"- 74° 22'31"
		Sanjay s/o Jankilal, Resi.- Alirajpur	Badi	Alirajpur	2.000	22° 22'35"- 22° 22'37" 74° 22'54"- 74° 23'00"
5	Kotbu-Kund	Jayprakash s/o Shankarlal Shah, Resi.- Alirajpur	Kotbu	Alirajpur	2.000	22° 22'08"- 22° 22'21" 74° 24'55"- 74° 25'04"
		Madhav Minerals Pro- Milan Kumar Maheshwari, Resi.- Alirajpur	Kund	Alirajpur	4.000	22° 22'17"- 22° 22'24" 74° 24'29"- 74° 24'42"
		Sandhya w/o Shashikant Joshi Resi.- Alirajpur	Kund	Alirajpur	4.520	22° 22'30"- 22° 22'35" 74° 24'23"- 74° 24'34"

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CHAPTER - 20

DETAIL OF ECO-SENSITIVE AREA IN THE DISTRICT

The Kaththiwada forest of the district faces crisis due to illegal deforestation and poaching. Proposals for converting it into a Wildlife Sanctuary have been put forward. Although there is no eco-sensetive zone viz protected forest, national park or wildlife sanctuary in Alirajpur, there are several dense forests in the area and are usually habituated by tribal people. Likewise, the population depends on the forest for their income and daily life routine works.

There are several patches of dense forestation in the area and might need consideration while proposing mining the area, as there could be negative impacts due to mining and associated activities. Also, threat could be posed to forests/densely planted areas by influx of populationdue to rapid industrialization and mining activities.

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CHAPTER - 21

IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENT DUE TO MINING ACTIVITY

Impact on Environment due to mining activites varies based on quantum of production rate proposed. The different activites involved before & during mining are narrated below, which helps to assess the impact on environment.

Population growth, economic development and environmental degradation are interlinked with each-other. The high growth in population speeds-up economic activities. Meanwhile, it also deteriorates environment as for the high level of economic development, plenty of natural resources are exploited. Similarly, mining activities have considerable impacts on environment.

Land degradation is one of the significant impacts arising out of mining and quarrying activity which is mainly in the form of alternation of land structrure due to excavation, stacking of top soil and loss of the land due to dumping of mine waste and overburden soil. Stone and sand dquarrying causes damage to property, deplection of ground water, loss of fertile top soil, degradation of forest land, adverse effect on the biodiversity and public health.

Mining and quarrying, either open cast or underground, destroys landscape and forest ecosystems.

The waste materials that remain after the extraction of usable ores are dumped on the surrounding land, thus causing loss of top soil. Nutrients and supportive micro flora and vegetation.

Air pollution, due to dust from the mines, is a common envirommental problem in mines and quarries especially open cast operations. Stone Mining activities are normally associated with different types of pollution is regarded as the most notable one, where particulate matter (dust) are generated and found in the surrounding areas of such activities. Particles with aerodynamic of less than 50 µm (termed Total Suspended Particulate matter, or TSP) can become suspended in the atmosphere, and those with aerodynamic diameters of less than 10 µm termed PM10 (inhalable particles) can be transported over long distances, and enter the human respiratory system.

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Noise pollution is associated with many types of equipment used in mining operations, but blasting is considered the major source. Loud sound disturbed the vegetable nearby the area. It also affects stability of infrastructures, bulding and homes of people living near to these working sites. In this regard, noise pollution may include noise from vehicle engines, loading and unloading of rock into steel dumpers, chutes, power generation, and other sources.

Mining operations impact the environment in several ways, and water pollution is a major concern in such operations. For instance quarry dust can change the chemistry of water resources by dissolving in them, it can also settle in water bodies and cause pollution. Furthermore, these operations disrupt the existing movement of surface water and groundwater; they interrupt natural water recharge and can lead to reduced quantity and quality of drinking water for residents and wildlife near or downstreams from a quarry site.

The pollution potential of the proposed project, it is possible impacts on the surrounding environment during pre-operational and operational phases and the necessary management actions proposed for control and abatement of pollution are furnished here under.

Impact on the some component of the environment is as below;

Air environment:

Althought mining does not cause any direct change in air environment, transportation etc In stone mining operations, the source of air pollution may cause deterioration of quality due to the fugitive dust emission during blasting, scooping, loading-unloading operations and transportation.

Loading and unloading of mineral would be associated with the fugitive emission in the active area whereas fugitive emission during transportation would affect the areas/villages situated adjacent to road side. Another source of air pollution would be emission from the trucks/tractor/other vechicles to be used of transportation of soil.

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Water environment:

As far as impact on surface water is concerned, during mining and transportation, there are chances of contamination of surface water resources (pond, well etc.) with dust or by other means.

The labourers working in stone mining come from meighboring districts and colonies in the surrounding areas with inadequate facilities for waste disposal. This, in due course, leads to disposal of various things into surface water bodies which in due course of time results into surface water contamination through misuse/ mismanagement and decomposition of the trash.

Land environment:

There shall be no major impacts of stone mining on land due to rocky terrain having no soil cover generation of top soil shall be nil. Other impacts on land include disposal of packing material, carried by the workers. This packing material would include used sachet/gutka/pan masala pouches. Polythene bags are used by the workers to bring their foods etc.

Noise environment:

As far as noise pollution is concerned, blasting is considered the major source of noise pollution. The machinery used in mining of stone mineral creates sound and vibrates. As well as vechicles used for transport, loading- unloading of mineral etc. put impact on noise environment. Noise level in the working environment should be compared with the standards prescribed by central pollution.

Control Board which has been adopted and enforced by the Govt. of India through The Noise Pollution (Regulation and control) Rules, 2000.

Flora and Faunda:

The mining is a destructive activity generated by human being for providing strength and security to his living standard. The mining in the concerned zones provides

raw materials in the form of crusher, gravels and stones, etc.for construction of roads, railway line and other infrastructures.

From the last few years the mining rate has increased several times. It results in the loss of biodiversity of both flora and fauna and physiographic features of the concerned region.

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CHAPTER - 22

REMEDIAL MEASURES TO MITIGATE THE IMPACT OF MINING ON THE ENVIRONMENT

1.1 Air Enviornment: Mitigation Measures

a) For Fugitive Dust Emission:

All trucks should be covered by tarpaulin sheet to prevent dust emission.

Water spraying should be there in haul road, crusher and mining area.

Wet drilling should be preferred

Sharp drill rods should be used to reduce dust generation

Dust extractor should be used to reduce dust generation

b) For vehicular Emission:

Overloading of trucks and trolleys should be prevented.

Vechicular emission can pose serious health hazard. During the earth mining extraction, tractor/ truck should be used for transportation. Tractor/truck comprises of diesel engine produce particles are dangerously fine of PM10 & PM2.5. It is well known fact that combustion of diesel generates small particulate matter, nitrogen oxides and sulphur dioxide.

Ultra low sulphur diesel should be used in vechicle. CPCB prescribed emission standards for the vehicle would be followed.

Monitoring of dust fall at land located nearby the mining area.

1.2 Water Enviornment:

Mitigation measures

Safeguards will be adopted against health risks on account of breeding of vectors in the water bodies created due to excavation.

Labourers should not be allowed to through trashes in water bodies.

Utmost care should be taken to minimize or control oil spills or leakage from vehicles used for soil transportation.

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Water Quality Monitoring for the, ground watet should be carried out seasonally to ensure that the water quality is not affected by the project activities.

The contractor should avair all guidelines and rules for proper and scientific method of mining during the period of extracting of minerals that the project activities should not have any adverse effect on the physical components of the environment including recharge of ground waters or water quality.

1.3 Land Environment:

Mitigation measures

Foreign materials like polythene bag, jute bag and useless articles should not be allowed to remain/spill on the land, or no pits/pockets should be allowed to be filled with such material.

Mining should not exceed beyond the agreed extraction depth.

Development of thick plants around mining lease areas.

1.4 Noise environment:

Mitigation measures

Well maintained vehicles should be used in order to reduce the noise during movement of vehicles.

Regular and proper maintenance of transportation vechiles (trucks, tractor etc.) should be ensured.

Proper and timely maintenance of machineries

Major noise generating Equipments like DG set shall be housed.

1.5 Flora and Fauna:

Mitigation measures

Sediment and erosion control by planting native trees and shrubs to stabilize degraded farming land.

Regular monitoring of plants and animals on site.

Establishing and maintaining habitat corridors.

Controlling access to the site to protect habitats.

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RECLAMATION OF MINED OUT AREA

(Best practice already implemented in the District, Requirement as per Rules and Regulation Proposed Reclamation Plan)

As per Madhya Pradesh Minor Mineral Rules 1996, quarry after exhaustion of mineral and on abandonment, the pit be used as a water tank or be used for fish culture or be used for Municipal solid waste dump yard.

As per requirement of Madhya Pradesh Minor Mineral Rules 1996 every stone quarry after exhaustion of minerals will plan Final Mine Closure Plan with the approval of Directorate of Geology and Mining GoMP and abandon the stone quarry as per method of approval within time frame prescribed and approved by authority.

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CHAPTER - 24

RISK ASSESMENT AND DISATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

1.1 Risk Assessment:

The proposed project involves stone mining through semi mechanized opencast mining.

The anticipated risks are mentiond below:

Inundation

There is no chance of inundation of mine pits from surface waters such as rivers or nalas as it is situated a long away from river. The lease hold areas in terms of temporary permits are located in the Alirajpur district of Madhya pradesh and the area in general receives appreciable amount of rain fall, which is in the range of 1450 mm (annual average).

Pit slope & dump slope failures

Mining is restricted to an average depth of 18 m from surface levels. No permanent dumps are proposed.

Dust from the screening & crushing operations

The hazard is the inhalation of dust which is created during the screening & crushing operations which may result in the various respiratory diseases to the workers. While it is not presently possible to totally remove the hazard, properly applied control measures can substantially reduce the risk. The dust generated during the screening & crushing operations can be controlled by providing proper enclosure to the plant area and by installing rain guns at transfer points inside the plant.

Water sprinkling at the crushing and screening plant units also forms an effective measure of controlling dust generation. Provision of green belt surrounding the plant area will further suppress the spread of airborne dust to the surrounding atmosphere. The workers engaged in these operations will be provided with dusk masks.

Noise

Loading, screening & crushing operations give rise to harmful levels of noise. Noise generated by screening & crushing can be well controlled by providing enclosure and the green belt. The workers engaged will be provided with ear muffs.

Loading

The main hazard associated with loading is the Mineral falling on to the loading labour/tractor, tractor toppling over due to uneven ground, failure of hydraulic systems. Good housekeeping practices, regular cleaning of the haulage roads and regular maintenance of the tractors, loading operations under supervision of competent presons, etc will be done to avoid such accidents.

Explosives

No magazine is within lease hold area. Contractual blasting is proposed. Personal protective Equipment (PPE) The PPE should be of good construction, where ever possible ISI certified, suitable for the hazard e.g. a dust respirator fitted with the correct filter to capture the particular hazardous dust and maintained to recommended standards. As personal protective.

Equipment only affords limited protection it should only be used as a last resort and then as an interim arrangement until other steps are taken to reduce the risk of personal injury to an acceptable level.

1.2 Disaster Management plan:

The following natural/industrial hazards may occur during normal operation:-

Inundation of mine pit due to flood/excessive rains

Slope failure of pits

Accident due to explosives

Accident due to heavy mining equipment

Mine Disaster

Thousands of miners die each year around the globe due to mining accidents, especially from underground coal mining, although hard rock mining is not immune from accidents, Underground mining has considerably less impact than opencast mining on land; it causes enough damage through subsidence. Apart from this, explosive natural gases, especially firedamp, dust explosions, collapsing of mine stones, mining-induced seismicity, flooding, or general mechanical errors from inproperly used or malfunctioning mining equipment and improper explosives underground can also cause to catastrophe.

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CHAPTER - 25

DETAILS OF THE OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH ISSUES IN THE DISTRICT

1.1 Health Hazards in Mining:

Some are the major health Hazards in mining as below:

Airborne particulate hazards:

Free crystalline silica is the most abundant material in the crust of the earth and is therefore the most common airborne powder encountered by miners and quarry employees. Althought quartz may also appear as tridimite or christobalite, the most common form of silica. Once silica-bearing rock is drilled, blasted, crushed or otherwise pulverized into fine particles, breathable particles are produced. The quantity of silica in different rock species varies but is not a reliable indicator of how much silica dust in an air sample can be found.

With sufficient exposure, silica can cause silicosis, a typical pneumoconiosis that develops insidiously after years of exposure. Exceptionally high exposure can cause acute or accelerated silicosis within months with significant impairment or death occurring within a few years. Exposure to silica is also associated with an increased risk of tuberculosis, lung cancer and of some autoimmune diseases, including scleroderma, systemic lupus erythematosus and rheumatoid arthritis.

Physical hazards:

Noise in mining is omnipresent. It is created by the ore`s powerful machines, fans, blasting and transport. Typically the underground mine has limited space, producing a reverberant environment. Noise sensitivity is higher than in a more open environment where the same sources are present.

The use of conventional means of noise control on mining machinery will reduce exposure to noise.

Chemical hazards:

Crystalline silica has long been a serious hazard in mining, with the risk of silicosis. Silicosis has been subject to considerable investigation. Axial water-fed rock drills, wet techniques, ventilation, enclosed cabins and respiratory protection facility largely control silicosis.

Due to unavailability of data on the basis of survey by having a discussion with doctors and hospital staff, it has been indentified that there is a very few cases of silicosis & tuberculosis comes through out the year which is very normal and can be found anywhere.

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CHAPTER - 26

PLANTATION AND GREEN BELT DEVELOPMENT IN RESPECT OF LEASES ALREADY GRANTED IN THE DISTRICT

The basic approach to green belt/ plant growth in the lease area is to provide an esthetic look, reduce fugitive pollution, and monitor noise effect, etc.

Green Belt will be developed bases on the following principles:

Protect natural or semi-natural environments;

Improve air quality within urban areas;

Protect the unique character of rural communities that might otherwise be absorbed by expanding suburbs.

Plants that grow fast should be preferred

Preference for high canopy covers plants with local varieties

Perennial and evergreen plants should be preferred

Plants having a high Air pollution Tolerance Index (APTI) should be preferred.

The green belt has many benefits for people:

Walking, camping, and biking areas close to the cities and towns.

Contiguous habitat network for wild plants, animals and wildlife.

Cleaner air and water.

Better land use of areas within the bordering cities.

Greenbelt Development & Plantation Programme,

Plantation should be developed at 2 M x 2 M spacing, the rate of survival should be aimed at 80% by regular watering & fencing to keep plants safe from animal grazing. Local species will be planted in consultation with local horticulturist. Diseased plants should be replaced by planting new saplings. Some recommended plan species for green

belt development are Gurhal, Kaner, Champa, Amaltas, Neem, Peepal, Kathal, Awla, Aam and Teek/Sagun.

Recommendation for green Belt Development

It is strongly recommended to create greenbelt around the project or in case lease failed the authority should take proper action to stop mining operation or revoke mining permission with necessary action. Following Tree species selected for Greebelt as per survival rate of that area:

S.no.	Botnical name	Commen name
1	Saraca indica	Ashok
2	Mangifera indica	Mango
3	Phyllanthus embilca	Amla
4	Psidium guava	Guava
5	Leucaena leucocephala	Babul
6	Annona squamosa	Sitaphala
7	Azadirachta indica	Neem
8	Millingtonia hortensis	Neem
9	Ficus religiosa	Pipal
10	Tectona grandis	Sagoun
11	Dalbergia sissoo	Shisham
12	Syzyium cumini	Jamun

For green belt development the plantation has been done by the existing lessee in their respective Lease. Photographs of Plantation attached belows:

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PLANTATION AT QUARRY LEASES OF STONE

Sr.no.	Lessee	Village	Tahsil	Area (ha)	Status	Plantation by lessee
1	Abdul Aziz s/o Kamal Khan Resi.- Alirajpur	Bhopaliya	Sondwa	1.500	Non-active	10
2	Sarmi w/o Bhadu Pachaya Resi.- Alirajpur	Ambaza	Sondwa	2.000	Non-active	50
3	Vanu w/o Longsingh Resi.- Mathana	Mathna	CSAN	1.000	Active	5
4	Hajri d/o Sumersingh Ajnar Resi.- Jobat	Morasa	Alirajpur	1.200	Non-active	200
5	Tara w/o Surpal Ajnar Resi.- Jobat	Pratapfaliya	Jobat	0.650	Non-active	40
6	Kamalsingh s/o Sekadiya Ajnar, Resi.- Pratapfalya	Pratapfaliya	Jobat	1.000	Active	500
7	Hajri d/o Sumersingh Ajnar Resi.- Jobat	Morasa	Alirajpur	1.000	Active	250
8	Hemant s/o Ganpatsingh Bariya, Resi.- CSA Nagar	Amankuan	CSAN	3.000	Active	600
9	Rahul Mourya Resi.- Kawant Gujrat	Achapai	Sondwa	2.000	Non-active	50
10	Rajkumari w/o Rahul Mourya, Resi.- Kawant Gujrat	Madhupallvi	Sondwa	2.000	Active	20
11	Lokesh s/o Devram Patidar Resi.- Kukshi	Sondwa	Sondwa	3.000	Non-active	50
12	Ambe Cusher Pro Brajendra K. Sharma, Resi.- Jhabua	Madhupallvi	Sondwa	8.000	Active	100
13	Pratik s/o Rameshchandra Gehlod, Resi.- Alirajpur	Baydiya	Sondwa	2.000	Active	50
14	Idi w/o Bhadu Pachaya, Resi.- Bokadiya	Ambaza	Sondwa	4.000	Active	40
15	Mahendra s/o Bhadu Pachaya, Resi.- Bokadiya	Ambaza	Sondwa	4.000	Active	30
16	Prabha d/o Khumansingh Baghel, Resi.- Ghonghasiya	Khandalrao	Jobat	2.870	Active	80

PLATATION AT QUARRY LEASES OF DOLOMITE/MARBLE

Sr.no.	Lessee	Village	Tahsil	Area (In ha.)	Status	Plantation by lessee
1	Kumbh Minerals, Pro- Nurudadi s/o Kurban, Resi.- Meghnagar	Kumbhi	Alirajpur	3.590	Non-Active	10
2	Babulal s/o Kanhaiyalal Resi.- Dhar	Ambua	Alirajpur	1.000	Non-Active	5
3	Vijay w/o Shridhar Kothhari Resi.- Alirajpur	Badi	Alirajpur	0.500	Non-Active	12
4	Harinarayan w/o Lalchand Somani, Resi.- Alirajpur	Panvani	Alirajpur	8.000	Active	8

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5	Devendra s/o Gulabbhai Rathhwa, Resi.- Chhota-Udepur Gujarat	Ambadaberi	Alirajpur	4.440	Active	10
6	Shashikant s/o Gunvantlal Joshi, Resi.- Alirajpur	Badi	Alirajpur	9.610	Non-Active	5
7	Ashwin s/o Purendrasingh Chandel, Resi.- Alirajpur	Behadva	Alirajpur	8.340	Non-Active	10
8	M/s Shrinathji Infrastucture Bhopal, Resi.- Bhopal	Bhordu	Alirajpur	6.790	Non-Active	12
9	Narayansingh s/o Motisingh Rawat, Resi.- Ambua	Ambua Agoni	Alirajpur	3.800	Non-Active	8
10	Dharmendra singh s/o Chandra singh Rathor, Resi.- Alirajpur	Kharkadi	Alirajpur	1.500	Non-Active	10
11	Jayprakash s/o Shankarlal Shah, Resi.- Alirajpur	Kotbu	Alirajpur	2.000	Non-Active	20
12	Sandhya w/o Shashikant Joshi Resi.- Alirajpur	Kund	Alirajpur	4.520	Non-Active	22
13	Shashikant s/o Gunvantlal Joshi, Resi.- Alirajpur	Darkali	Alirajpur	10.00	Non-Active	15
14	Madhav Minerals Pro- Milan K. Maheshwari, Resi.- Alirajpur	Kund	Alirajpur	4.000	Non-Active	12
15	Madhav Minerals Pro- Milan K. Maheshwari, Resi.- Alirajpur	Tokariya Jhiran	Jobat	2.000	Active	8
16	Ochhablal s/o Lalchandra Somani, Resi.- Alirajpur	Ambua	Alirajpur	4.000	Non-Active	10
17	Dipak s/o Dhanraj Gupta Resi.- Alirajpur	Aambi	Alirajpur	4.500	Non-Active	5
18	Kishor s/o Mithhalal Shah, Resi.- Alirajpur	Jamla	Jobat	1.720	Non-Active	7
19	Valkem Industries Ltd, Resi.- Udaipur Rajsthan	Tokariya Jhiran	Chandra Shekhar Ajad Nagar	4.230	Non-Active	4
20	Ramsingh s/o Maniya Bhai Rathwa, Resi.- Chhota Udepur Gujarat	Ambadaberi	Kathhiwara	4.690	Non-Active	2
21	Sanjay s/o Jankilal, Resi.- Alirajpur	Vadi	Alirajpur	2.000	Non-Active	8
22	Sureshchandra s/o Kishanlal Resi.- Alirajpur	Bhordu	Alirajpur	7.830	Non-Active	5
23	Madhav Minerals Pro- Milan Kumar Maheshwari, Resi.- Alirajpur	Tokariya Jhiran	Jobat	2.600	40	

PLANTATION AT QUARRY LEASES OF VERMICULITE

Sr.no.	Lessee	Village	Tahsil	Area (in ha.)	Plantation by lessee
1	Mohamad Ayub s/o Ahmad Noor, Resi.- Dhar	Pangola	Jobat	2.650	5

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ANY OTHER INFORMATION

The well developed Environmental management plan and Remedial measures is proposed to carryout in all mining areas in the District.

CER/CSR activities shall be carried out by providing social and welfare measures to the local community of the nearby villages. The main activities would be like drinking water facilities for the government schools children, public toilets to the local community and government schools, conducting free medical camps, providing solar lights to the villages besides encouraging the local cultural activities of the area. Any other CSR and CER activities as guided by the DEAC during the grant of Environmental Clearance Shall be implemented.

Further, several welfare measures are also taking for the mine affected People/mine affected Villages through District Mineral Foundation Trust Fund which is remitted by the Quarry lease holders.

This District Survey Report has been prepared by carrying out field work. The details related to the occurrence of mineral resources and other data of the district are subject to updation from time to time. Mining can become more environmentally sustainable by developing and integrating practices that reduce the environmental impact of mining operations. These practices include measures such as reducing water and energy consumption, minimizing land disturbance and waste production, preventing soil, water, and air pollution at mine sites, and conducting successful mine closure and reclamation activities.

Before granting of any quarrying lease, parameters related to geosciences and sustainable developments have to be considered. The introduction of e-permit system and implementation of Mineral Dealers Rule and the despatch slips / transit permits with tampered proof security features and tracking of mined out minerals would fetch more revenue to the State Exchequer as well as sustainable development.

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No: 1640 / SEIAA/2022
Date: 23/9/22

प्रति,

कलेक्टर
जिला – अलीराजपुर (म.प्र.)

विषयः नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट – जिला अलीराजपुर (रेत खनिज एवं अन्य गौण खनिज)
संदर्भः आपका पत्र क्र. 975, दिनांक 31.08.2022।

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण द्वारा 747वी बैठक दिनांक 14.09.2022 में निम्नानुसार निर्णय लिया गया :–

राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) की 592वीं बैठक दिनांक 06/09/2022 में जिला अलीराजपुर की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में निम्नानुसार सुझाव सहित अनुशंसा की गई है।

"..... समिति की अनुशंसा है कि अलीराजपुर जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (गौण एवं रेत खनिज) अनुमोदन हेतु विचारार्थ एंव आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर प्रेषित की जाये ।"

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (SEIAA) द्वारा विस्तृत चर्चा एवं विचार विमर्श उपरांत SEAC की 592वीं बैठक दिनांक 06/09/2022 की अनुशंसा को मान्य करते हुए अलीराजपुर जिले की अद्यतन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (गौण एवं रेत खनिज) का अनुमोदन SEAC द्वारा सुझाई गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ किया जाता है। तदानुसार जिला कलेक्टर, अलीराजपुर को पुनरीक्षित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट जिला पोर्टल पर अपलोड करवाये जाने एवं संचालक भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म को सूचित किया जाये।

उपरोक्त निर्णयानुसार कृपया अनुमोदित नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट जिला पोर्टल पर अपलोड करने का कष्ट करें। सुलभ संदर्भ हेतु अनुमोदित नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की साफ्टकॉपी ई–मेल के माध्यम से आपकी ओर प्रेषित है।

(श्रीमन् शुक्ला)
सदस्य सचिव

क्र.. /SEIAA/2022 भोपाल दिनांक

प्रतिलिपि :–

1. **प्रमुख सचिव,** म.प्र. शासन, पर्यावरण विभाग, मंत्रालय, भोपाल की ओर कृपया सूचनार्थ ।
2. **संचालक, प्रशासन/तकनीकी,** संचालनालय, भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म, 29–ए, खनिज भवन, अरेरा हिल्स, भोपाल (म.प्र.)
3. **सदस्य सचिव,** राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC), अनुसंधान एवं विकास विंग, म.प्र. प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, पर्यावरण परिसर, ई–5, अरेरा कॉलोनी, भोपाल (म.प्र) – 462016 की ओर सूचनार्थ।

सदस्य सचिव

- उल्लेख किया गया है की खनन परियोजनाओं के लिए सीपीसीबी और माननीय एनजीटी द्वारा जारी दिशानिर्देश पत्थर खनन परियोजनाओं से संबंधित है न कि अन्य खनिजों के लिए, इसलिए दिशानिर्देश में दिए गए मानदंड डोलोमाइट खदान के लिए लागू नहीं होंगे।
- अतः हेविंग (Heaving Purpose) के लिए कभी–कभार ब्लास्टिंग करने की अनुमति दी जाये। साथ ही उल्लेख किया गया है की, उनके द्वारा खनन के सेकेंडरी ब्लास्टिंग नहीं की जाएगी।

राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (**SEIAA**) द्वारा विस्तृत विचार चर्चा एवं विचार विमर्श उपरांत निर्णय लिया गया कि उपरोक्त संशोधन के विधिक सम्मत स्पष्टीकरण हेतु परियोजना प्रस्तावक अधिकृत पर्यावरण सलाहकार के साथ आगामी **SEIAA** बैठक में उपस्थित होवें।

23. <u>जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, जिला – सागर (गौण खनिज)</u>

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण द्वारा 747वी बैठक दिनांक 14.09.2022 में निम्नानुसार निर्णय लिया गया :–

राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) की 592वीं बैठक दिनांक 06/09/2022 में जिला सागर की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में निम्नानुसार सुझाव सहित अनुशंसा की गई है।

".....समिति की अनुशंसा है कि सागर जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (गौण खनिज) अनुमोदन हेतु विचारार्थ एंव आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर प्रेषित की जाये ।"

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (**SEIAA**) द्वारा विस्तृत चर्चा एवं विचार विमर्श उपरांत **SEAC** की 592वीं बैठक दिनांक 06/09/2022 की अनुशंसा को मान्य करते हुए सागर जिले की अद्यतन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (गौण खनिज) का अनुमोदन **SEAC** द्वारा सुझाई गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ किया जाता है।

तदानुसार जिला कलेक्टर, सागर को पुनरीक्षित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट जिला पोर्टल पर अपलोड करवाये जाने एवं संचालक भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म को सूचित किया जाये।

24. <u>जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, जिला – अलीराजपुर (गौण खनिज एवं रेत खनिज)</u>

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण द्वारा 747वी बैठक दिनांक 14.09.2022 में निम्नानुसार निर्णय लिया गया :–

राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (**SEAC**) की 592वीं बैठक दिनांक 06/09/2022 में जिला अलीराजपुर की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में निम्नानुसार सुझाव सहित अनुशंसा की गई है।

"..... समिति की अनुशंसा है कि अलीराजपुर जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (गौण एवं रेत खनिज) अनुमोदन हेतु विचारार्थ एंव आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर प्रेषित की जाये ।"

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (**SEIAA**) द्वारा विस्तृत चर्चा एवं विचार विमर्श उपरांत **SEAC** की 592वीं बैठक दिनांक 06/09/2022 की अनुशंसा को मान्य करते हुए अलीराजपुर जिले की अद्यतन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (गौण एवं रेत खनिज) का अनुमोदन **SEAC** द्वारा सुझाई गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ किया जाता है।

(श्रीमन् शुक्ला)	(अनिल कुमार शर्मा)	(अरूण कुमार भट्ट)
सदस्य सचिव	सदस्य	अध्यक्ष

तदानुसार जिला कलेक्टर, अलीराजपुर को पुनरीक्षित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट जिला पोर्टल पर अपलोड करवाये जाने एवं संचालक भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म को सूचित किया जाये।

25. <u>जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, जिला – नीमच (गौण खनिज)</u>

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण द्वारा 747वी बैठक दिनांक 14.09.2022 में निम्नानुसार निर्णय लिया गया :–

राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) की 592वीं बैठक दिनांक 06/09/2022 में जिला नीमच की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में निम्नानुसार सुझाव सहित अनुशंसा की गई है।

"..... समिति की अनुशंसा है कि नीमच जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (गौण खनिज) अनुमोदन हेतु विचारार्थ एंव आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर प्रेषित की जाये ।"

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (SEIAA) द्वारा विस्तृत चर्चा एवं विचार विमर्श उपरांत SEAC की 592वीं बैठक दिनांक 06/09/2022 की अनुशंसा को मान्य करते हुए नीमच जिले की अद्यतन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (गौण खनिज) का अनुमोदन SEAC द्वारा सुझाई गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ किया जाता है।

तदानुसार जिला कलेक्टर, नीमच को पुनरीक्षित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट जिला पोर्टल पर अपलोड करवाये जाने एवं संचालक भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म को सूचित किया जाये।

26. <u>जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, जिला – देवास (अन्य गौण खनिज रेत को छोड़कर)</u>

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण द्वारा 747वी बैठक दिनांक 14.09.2022 में निम्नानुसार निर्णय लिया गया :–

राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) की 592वीं बैठक दिनांक 06/09/2022 में जिला देवास की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में निम्नानुसार सुझाव सहित अनुशंसा की गई है।

"..... समिति की अनुशंसा है कि देवास जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (अन्य गौण खनिज रेत को छोड़कर) अनुमोदन हेतु विचारार्थ एंव आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर प्रेषित की जाये ।"

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (SEIAA) द्वारा विस्तृत चर्चा एवं विचार विमर्श उपरांत SEAC की 592वीं बैठक दिनांक 06/09/2022 की अनुशंसा को मान्य करते हुए देवास जिले की अद्यतन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (अन्य गौण खनिज रेत को छोड़कर) का अनुमोदन SEAC द्वारा सुझाई गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ किया जाता है।

तदानुसार जिला कलेक्टर, देवास को पुनरीक्षित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट जिला पोर्टल पर अपलोड करवाये जाने एवं संचालक भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म को सूचित किया जाये।

27. <u>जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, दमोह – रेत खनिज</u>

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण द्वारा 747वी बैठक दिनांक 14.09.2022 में निम्नानुसार निर्णय लिया गया :–

राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) की 592वीं बैठक दिनांक 06/09/2022 में जिला दमोह की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में निम्नानुसार सुझाव सहित अनुशंसा की गई है।

"..... समिति द्वारा सुझाई गई उपरोक्त अनुशांसाओ के साथ दमोह जिले की जिला

(श्रीमन् शुक्ला)	(अनिल कुमार शर्मा)	(अरूण कुमार भट्ट)
सदस्य सचिव	सदस्य	अध्यक्ष

4. जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, अलीराजपुर –

अ. गौण खनिज जिला, अलीराजपुर

Mineral	**Other then Sand**
Earlier DSR Discussed	SEAC 591th & 572th Meeting dated 27.08.2022 & 29.05.2022
Approved /or recommend for Updation (if Updation then elaborate issues)	Recommended for DSR Updation (**Minor Minerals**)
Deliberation in the SEAC SEAC 591th, 572th , Meeting dated 27.08.2022, 29.05.2022	**राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 572वीं बैठक दिनांक 29/05/22** **जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, जिला अलीराजपुर (म.प्र.) ।** राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघॉत निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (सिया) ने पत्र क्रमांक 396 दिनांक 13/05/22 के माध्यम से अलीराजपुर जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति के परीक्षण हेतु भेजी गई है । उक्त जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति के सदस्यों को दिनांक 17/05/22 (सॉफ्टकापी) को प्रेषित की गई थी तथा उस पर चर्चा राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 572वीं बैठक दिनांक 19/05/22 में प्रस्तावित की गई। कार्यालय (खनिज शाखा) जिला अलीराजपुर म.प्र. ने पत्र क्रमांक–548/खनिज/2022–22, दिनांक 11/05/2022 के माध्यम से अवगत कराया है कि इस जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर सुझाव आमंत्रित करने बावत् उसे जिले के पोर्टल पर को अपलोड किया गया था तथा 21 दिन के भीतर कोई दावा/आपत्ति/सुझाव/अभिमत अप्राप्त होने पर जिला स्तरीय समिति के अनुमोदन उपरांत जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट 2022 प्रस्तुत की गई है । राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की 572वीं बैठक दिनांक 19/05/22 में अलीराजपुर जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा की गई, चर्चा के दौरान खनिज विभाग, अलीराजपुर की ओर से श्री रविंद्र परमार, खनिज अधिकारी ऑन लाईन उपस्थित हुए जिसमें पाया गया कि :– ➢ प्रस्तुत जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली द्वारा जारी अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/2018 में निर्धारित फार्मेट अनुसार नहीं बनाई गई है तथा कई जानकारियॉ वांछित तालिका में नहीं दी गई है जिस कारण रिपोर्ट अपूर्ण है। ➢ माहवार वर्षा की जानकारी में ऑकड़ा किस यूनिट में प्रदर्शित किया गया है उसका उल्लेख नहीं है । ➢ नदीवार रिप्लेसमेंट डेटा (प्री–मानसून व पोस्ट–मानसून डेटा) का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है, जो अत्यावश्यक हैं। ➢ जिलें में संचालित की जा रही खदानों में वृक्षारोपण (रोपित प्रजातियों की संख्या, रोपण वर्ष तथा फोटोग्राम) की जानकारी नहीं दी गई है। ➢ खनन् का पर्यावरण पर पड़ने वाले दुष्प्रभावों का विवरण अपूर्ण है। राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघॉत निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (सिया) ने पत्र क्रमांक 318 दिनांक 05/05/22 के माध्यम से प्राप्त अलीराजपुर जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/18 में निहित कई जानकारियॉ समाहित नहीं की गई है । चर्चा उपरांत समिति की यह अनुशंसा है कि अलीराजपुर जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट को समिति द्वारा सुझाई गई उपरोक्त अनुशांसाओ के तारतम्य में अद्यतन (अपडेट) किया जाये तथा संशोधित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट

	पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली द्वारा जारी अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/2018 में निर्धारित फार्मेट के अनुसार पुनः प्रस्तुत की जाये । ऑन लाईन उपस्थित श्री रविंद्र परमार, खनिज अधिकारी को भी उपरोक्त संदर्भ में समझाईश दी गई तथा उनको यह भी अवगत कराया गया कि अन्य जिलों की जो जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट सिया द्वारा अनुमोदित की गई हैं, उनका अध्ययन कर अलीराजपुर जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट को अद्यतन कर लें । तद्नुसार प्रकरण आगामी कार्यवाही राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघॉत निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर अग्रिम कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है । **राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 591 वीं बैठक दिनांक 27/08/22** **गौण खनिज जिला, अलीराजपुर** आज दिनांक 27/8/22 को जिला सर्वेक्षण रिर्पोटो के प्रस्तुतीकरण के दौरान संचानालय, भौमिकी एंव खनिकर्म, विभाग भोपाल से श्री पी.पी. राय, एवं श्री रविन्द्र परमार, खनिज अधिकारी के साथ उपस्थित रहे । जिले की संशोधित अलीराजपुर जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (गौण खनिज) मे पाया गया किः– 1. प्रस्तुत संशोधित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/18 मे जानकारी निर्धारित फार्मेट (16 बिन्दुओं वाली टेबल) के अनुसार नही दी गयी है (तालिका –9 पेज 34–37)। 2. पिछले तीन वर्ष के दौरान उत्पादन किये गौण खनिज का ब्यौरा नही दिया गया है। 3. अलीराजपुर जिले मे हरित क्षेत्र के विकास हेतु पूर्व के वर्षो मे लीज धारकों द्वारा किये गये वृक्षारोपण की जानकारी, संख्या, प्रजातियों की जानकारी को लीज–वार जिसमें यह दर्शाया गया हो कि निर्धारित लक्ष्य के विरूद्व कितना पौधारोपण किया गया है। इसको भी सम्मिलित करें।
Revised DSR received from District Collectorate (Mining)	Received soft copy vide District Collectorate (Mining) Office, Alirajpur , No. 975 dated 31.08.2022
Hard Copy Soft Copy or both	Hard copy & Soft copy
SEAC meeting dated 06/09/22	• जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के टेबिल क्रमांक–9 (पेज क्र0. 34 से 36) में खदान की जानकारी निर्धारित प्रपत्र मे दे दी गई है। • जिले में हरित क्षेत्र के विकास हेतु पूर्व के वर्षो में लीज धारकों द्वारा किये गये वृक्षारोपण की जानकारी, संख्या एंव प्रजातियों की जानकारी पेज–64 मे दी गई है

आज दिनांक 06/09/22 को जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के प्रस्तुतीकरण के दौरान संचानालय, भौमिकी एंव खनिकर्म, विभाग भोपाल से श्री पी.पी. राय, एवं श्री रविंद्र परमार खनिज अधिकारी के साथ उपस्थित रहे ।

समिति ने पाया कि खनि. अधिकारी,कार्यालय कलेक्टर,(खनिज शाखा) जिला– अलीराजपुर के पत्र क्र0 975, दिनांक 31/08/22 के माध्यम खदान की जानकारी निर्धारित प्रपत्र मे दे दी गई है तथा लीज धारकों द्वारा किये गये वृक्षारोपण की जानकारी, संख्या, भी प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है। अतः समिति अलीराजपुर जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (गौण खनिज) अनुमोदन हेतु विचारार्थ एंव आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर प्रेषित की जाय।

ब. अलीराजपुर (रेत खनिज)

Mineral	**Other then Sand**
Earlier DSR Discussed	SEAC 591th, 572th Meeting dated 27.08.2022, 29.05.2022
Approved /or recommend for Updation (if Updation then elaborate issues)	Recommended for DSR Updation (**Minor Minerals**)
Deliberation in the SEAC SEAC 591th, 572th , Meeting dated 27.08.2022, 29.05.2022	**राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 572वीं बैठक दिनांक 29/05/22** **जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, जिला अलीराजपुर (म.प्र.) ।** राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघॉत निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (सिया) ने पत्र क्रमांक 396 दिनांक 13/05/22 के माध्यम से अलीराजपुर जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति के परीक्षण हेतु भेजी गई है । उक्त जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति के सदस्यों को दिनांक 17/05/22 (सॉफ्टकापी) को प्रेषित की गई थी तथा उस पर चर्चा राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 572वीं बैठक दिनांक 19/05/22 में प्रस्तावित की गई। कार्यालय (खनिज शाखा) जिला अलीराजपुर म.प्र. ने पत्र क्रमांक–548/खनिज/2022–22, दिनांक 11/05/2022 के माध्यम से अवगत कराया है कि इस जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर सुझाव आमंत्रित करने बावत् उसे जिले के पोर्टल पर को अपलोड किया गया था तथा 21 दिन के भीतर कोई दावा/आपत्ति/सुझाव/अभिमत अप्राप्त होने पर जिला स्तरीय समिति के अनुमोदन उपरांत जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट 2022 प्रस्तुत की गई है । राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की 572वीं बैठक दिनांक 19/05/22 में अलीराजपुर जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा की गई, चर्चा के दौरान खनिज विभाग, अलीराजपुर की ओर से श्री रविंद्र परमार, खनिज अधिकारी ऑन लाईन उपस्थित हुए जिसमें पाया गया कि :– ➢ प्रस्तुत जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली द्वारा जारी अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/2018 में निर्धारित फार्मेट अनुसार नहीं बनाई गई है तथा कई जानकारियॉ वांछित तालिका में नहीं दी गई है जिस कारण रिपोर्ट अपूर्ण है। ➢ माहवार वर्षा की जानकारी में ऑकड़ा किस यूनिट में प्रदर्शित किया गया है उसका उल्लेख नहीं है । ➢ नदीवार रिप्लेसमेंट डेटा (प्री–मानसून व पोस्ट–मानसून डेटा) का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है, जो अत्यावश्यक हैं। ➢ जिलें में संचालित की जा रही खदानों में वृक्षारोपण (रोपित प्रजातियों की संख्या, रोपण वर्ष तथा फोटोग्राम) की जानकारी नहीं दी गई है। ➢ खनन् का पर्यावरण पर पड़ने वाले दुष्प्रभावों का विवरण अपूर्ण है। राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघॉत निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (सिया) ने पत्र क्रमांक 318 दिनांक 05/05/22 के माध्यम से प्राप्त अलीराजपुर जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/18 में निहित कई जानकारियॉ समाहित नहीं की गई है । चर्चा उपरांत समिति की यह अनुशंसा है कि अलीराजपुर जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट को समिति द्वारा सुझाई गई उपरोक्त अनुशांसाओ के तारतम्य में अद्यतन (अपडेट) किया जाये तथा संशोधित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली द्वारा जारी अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/2018 में निर्धारित फार्मेट के अनुसार पुनः प्रस्तुत की जाये । ऑन लाईन उपस्थित श्री रविंद्र परमार, खनिज अधिकारी को भी उपरोक्त संदर्भ में समझाईश दी गई तथा उनको यह भी अवगत कराया गया कि अन्य जिलों की जो जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट सिया द्वारा अनुमोदित की गई हैं, उनका अध्ययन कर अलीराजपुर जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट

	को अद्यतन कर लें । तद्नुसार प्रकरण आगामी कार्यवाही राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघॉत निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर अग्रिम कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है । **राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 590 वीं बैठक दिनांक 28/08/22** **रेत खनिज जिला, अलीराजपुर** जिले की संशोधित अलीराजपुर जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) मे पाया गया किः– 1. पेज 55 में दर्शित तालिका जिसमें लीजवार लंबाई, चौड़ाई, एंव गहराई के साथ 60ः मिनरल पोटेंशियल दर्शाया गया है इस तालिका मे प्रत्येक लीज में अलग–अलग गहराई दर्शायी गयी है। अतएव रिमार्क मे अथवा टेबल के आखिर में लीज मे गहराई अलग–अलग क्यों ली गयी है इस पर टिप्पणी करें। साथ ही इस टेबल रेत की 60 प्रतिशत् माइनेबल पोटेंशियल (रेत खनन हेतु) मे.टन यूनिट में भी दर्शायें। 2. डी.एस.आर. के पेज न0. 23–24 मे जो तालिका में विगत तीन वर्षो के Production details दर्शाये गये है। उन्हें 60ः मिनरल पोटेंशियल दर्शाने वाली तालिका में सम्मिलित करें। जिससे कि एक साथ ही डपदमतंस च्वजमदबपंस एंव विगत तीन वर्षो के च्तवकनबजपवद कमजंपसे का आंकलन कर देवें। 3. इसी प्रकार जिले में स्वीकृत/प्रस्तावित खदानों (रेत खदानों एंव गौण खनिज) के ब्वतकपदंजमे लीजवार डिजिटाइज्ड़ (आर्क व्यू/गूगल अर्थ कम्पटेबल) सी.डी. में संलग्न किया जायें ताकि पर्यावरण अभिस्वीकृति के समय खदानों की सही स्थिति ज्ञात करने मे तथा 500 मी. के अंडर अन्य स्थित अन्य खदानों की जानकारी प्राप्त करने में सुविधा हो। चर्चा उपरांत समिति की यह अनुशंसा है कि अलीराजपुर जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट गौण खनिज एंव रेत खनिज को समिति की सुझाई गयी उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के तारतम्य में अद्यतन (अपडेट) किया जाये तथा संशोधित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/18 के अनुसार पुनः प्रस्तुत की जावे तत्संबंध में उपस्थित खनिज अधिकारी श्री रविन्द्र परमार को भी उपरोक्त संदर्भ में समझाईश दी गयी।
Revised DSR received from District Collectorate (Mining)	Received soft copy vide District Collectorate (Mining) Office, Alirajpur , No. 977 dated 31.08.2022
Hard Copy Soft Copy or both	Hard copy & Soft copy
SEAC meeting dated 06/09/22	जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट मे तालिका क0 26 पेज न0. 55–56 में माइनेबल मिनरल पोटेंशियल (घनमीटर में) 60% टोटल मिनरल पोटेंशियल, लीजवार, लंबाई, चौड़ाई एंव गहराई के साथ दर्शाया है एवं विगत 03 वर्षो के उत्खनित रेत की मात्रा का लीजवार पोटेंशियल दिया गया है। जिससे ज्ञात हो सके कि उस स्थल पर खदान का मिनरल पोटेंशियल विगत 03 वर्षो मे कितना रहा।

आज दिनांक 06/09/22 को जिला सर्वेक्षण रिर्पोटो के प्रस्तुतीकरण के दौरान संचानालय, भौमिकी एंव खनिकर्म, विभाग भोपाल से श्री पी.पी. राय, एवं श्री रविंद्र परमार खनिज अधिकारी के साथ उपस्थित रहे ।

चर्चा उपरांत समिति ने पाया कि खनि. अधिकारी,कार्यालय कलेक्टर,(खनिज शाखा) जिला– अलीराजपुर के पत्र क्र0 977, दिनांक 31/08/22 के माध्यम से मिनरल पोटेंशियल की गणना में आवश्यक संशोधन कर रेत की 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेंशियल (रेत खनन हेतु) मीट्रिक टन यूनिट में प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है मिनरल पोटेंशियल की गणना दर्शाने वाली टेबल में आवश्यक संशोधन कर रेत की 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेंशियल (रेत खनन हेतु) मीट्रिक टन यूनिट में प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है। अतः समिति की अनुशंसा है कि अलीराजपुर जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) अनुमोदन हेतु विचारार्थ एंव आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर प्रेषित की जाये ।

5. जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (गौण खनिज) नीमच –

Mineral	**Other Minor Minerals**
Earlier DSR Discussed	SEAC 591th Meeting dated 27.08.2022
Approved /or recommend for Updation (if Updation then elaborate issues)	Recommended for DSR Updation (**Other Minor Minerals**)
Deliberation in the SEAC SEAC 591th Meeting dated 27.08.2022	**राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 591 वीं बैठक दिनांक 28/08/22 गौण खनिज, जिला नीमच** आज दिनांक 27/8/22 को जिला सर्वेक्षण रिर्पोटो के प्रस्तुतीकरण के दौरान संचानालय, भौमिकी एंव खनिकर्म, विभाग भोपाल से श्री पी.पी. राय एवं श्रीमती देविका परमार, खनिज अधिकारी उपस्थित रहे। नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट रेत खनिज हेतु प्रस्तुत की गई, जिसमें पाया :– ✓ प्रस्तुत जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली द्वारा जारी अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/2018 में निर्धारित फार्मेट अनुसार नहीं बनाई गई है तथा कई जानकारियॉ वांछित तालिका में नहीं दी गई है जिस कारण रिपोर्ट अपूर्ण है। ✓ प्रस्तुत जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/18 मे जानकारी निर्धारित फार्मेट (16 बिन्दुओं वाली टेबल) के अनुसार नही दी गयी है । चर्चा उपरांत समिति की यह अनुशंसा है कि नीमच जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट रेत खनिज को समिति की सुझाई गयी उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के तारतम्य में अद्यतन (अपडेट) किया जाये तथा संशोधित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/18 के अनुसार पुनः प्रस्तुत की जावे तत्संबंध में उपस्थित खनिज अधिकारी को भी उपरोक्त संदर्भ में समझाईश दी गयी।
Approved /or recommend for Updation (if Updation then elaborate issues)	New DSR (**Other Minor Minerals**)
Revised District Collectorate (Mining)	Received soft copy vide District Collectorate (Mining) Office, Neemuch No. 1075 dated 01.09.2022