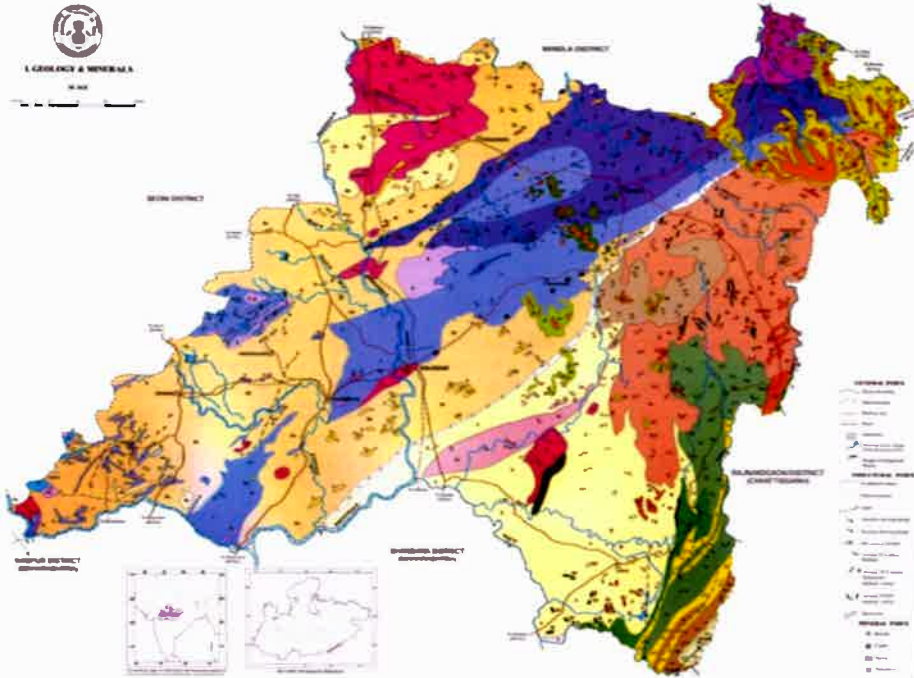


DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT
DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT FOR MINOR MINERALS OTHER THAN SAND
MINING OR RIVER BED MINING
(Dist. Balaghat)

Year : 2021-22



Government of Madhya Pradesh



Prepared by
AUTH. COMMITTEE & DISTRICT MINING OFFICE
BALAGHAT (M.P.)

Prepared under:

- a) Appendix -X of MoEF&CC, GoI Notification S.O. 141(E) dated 15.1.2016**
- b) Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines**
- c) MoEFCC, GoI Notification S.O. 3611(E) dated 25.07.2018**
- d) AUTH. COMMITTEE Dist. Balaghat Letter No. 472 Dated 24.03.2022**

State Level Environment Impact
Assessment Authority, M.P.
(SEIAA)
Paryavaran Park
E-5, Arora Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) जिला बालाघाट (म.प्र.)

Office e-mail - modqmbal@mp.gov.in Ph No 07632-241693

बालाघाट दिनांक 17/8/2022

कमांक/988/खनिज/2022
प्रति,

सदस्य सचिव,
राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC)
पर्यावरण परिसर, ई-5, अरेरा कालोनी
भोपाल (म.प्र.)

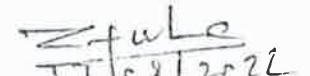
विषय- जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (डीएसआर) प्रस्तुत करने के संबंध में।
संदर्भ- कार्यालयीन पत्र कमांक पत्र कमांक 933 दिनांक 27.07.2022।

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उपरोक्त विषयांकित कृपया अवलोकन हो। संदर्भित पत्र के माध्यम से माननीय सर्वाच्च न्यायालय द्वारा सिविल अपील कमांक 3661-3662/2020 (विहार राज्य एवं अन्य विरुद्ध पवन कुमार एवं अन्य) में पारित आदेश दिनांक 10.11.2021, भारत सरकार पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी अधिसूचना दिनांक 15.01.2016 तथा अधिसूचना दिनांक 25.07.2018 सस्टेनेबल सेण्ड माइनिंग मनेजमेंट गाइडलाईन 2016 एवं इनफोर्समेंट मानिट्रिंग फार सेण्ड माइनिंग 2020 गाइडलाईन के पालन में संचालक (प्रशासन एवं खनिकर्म) भोपाल के संदर्भित पत्र में वर्णित दिशा-निर्देशानुसार वर्ष 2021-22 हेतु गठित समिति द्वारा वर्ष 2021-22 जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट खनिज रेत एवं अन्य गौण खनिजों हेतु दिनांक 20.04.2022 द्वारा अनुमोदित किये जाने हेतु अनुशंसा की गई है। जिसे दिनांक 25.04.2022 द्वारा अनुमोदित कर अग्रिम कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित किया गया था।

संचालक, भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म भोपाल के पत्र कमांक 8192 दिनांक 16.06.2022 द्वारा दिये गये निर्देश एवं राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (SEIAA) द्वारा 736वीं बैठक दिनांक 12.07.2022 एवं दिनांक 02.08.2022 को दिये गये निर्देशानुसार, खनिज बालू खनन या नदी तल खनन (रेत खनिज) से भिन्न अन्य गौण खनिजों हेतु नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (संशोधित) किये जाने हेतु दिये गये निर्देश अनुसार जारी अधिसूचना दिनांक 25.07.2018 के निर्धारित फार्मेट में संशोधित एवं अद्यतन वांछित जानकारी सीधे SEAC को प्रेषित किये जाने हेतु निर्देशित किये जाने से अन्य गौण खनिजों हेतु जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार/संशोधित कर मतांकन किये जाने हेतु प्रेषित है।

संलग्न- संशोधित अन्य गौण खनिजों के
जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (डीएसआर)

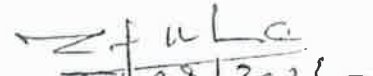

प्रभारी अधिकारी

खनिज शाखा बालाघाट

पृ. कमांक/988-1/खनिज/2022
प्रतिलिपि-

बालाघाट दिनांक 17/8/2022

- 1- सदस्य सचिव, राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाधान निर्धारण प्राधिकरण म.प्र. (SEIAA) की ओर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।
- 2- संचालक, प्रशासन एवं खनिकर्म, 29-ए खनिज भवन अरेरा हिल्स भोपाल की ओर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।
- 3- क्षेत्रीय प्रमुख, संचालनालय भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय जबलपुर म.प्र. की ओर सूचनार्थ।


प्रभारी अधिकारी

खनिज शाखा बालाघाट

कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) जिला बालाघाट (म.प्र.)

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कमांक/ 933 / खनिज / 2022
प्रति,

बालाघाट दिनांक 27/07/2022

सदस्य सचिव,
राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC)
पर्यावरण परिसर, ई-5, अरेरा कालोनी
भोपाल (म.प्र.)विषय- जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (डीएसआर) प्रस्तुत करने के संबंध में।
संदर्भ- संचालक, प्रशासन एवं खनिकर्म भोपाल के पत्र कमांक 2981/खनिज/विधि/न.क.
/2022 दिनांक 03.03.2022 एवं पत्र कमांक 5012 दिनांक 13.04.2022 एवं पत्र कमांक
8192 दिनांक 16.06.2022।

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उपरोक्त विषयांकित संदर्भित पत्र द्वारा माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा सिविल अपील कमांक 3661-3662/2020 (बिहार राज्य एवं अन्य विरूद्ध पवन कुमार एवं अन्य) में पारित आदेश दिनांक 10.11.2021, भारत सरकार पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी अधिसूचना दिनांक 15.01.2016 तथा अधिसूचना दिनांक 25.07.2018 सस्टेनेबल सेण्ड माइनिंग मेनेजमेंट गाईडलाइन 2016 एवं इनफोर्समेंट मानिट्रिंग फार सेण्ड माइनिंग 2020 गाईडलाइन के पालन में संचालक (प्रशासन एवं खनिकर्म) भोपाल के संदर्भित पत्र में वर्णित दिशा-निर्देशानुसार वर्ष 2021-22 हेतु गठित समिति द्वारा वर्ष 2021-22 जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट खनिज रेत एवं अन्य गौण खनिजों हेतु दिनांक 20.04.2022 द्वारा अनुमोदित किये जाने हेतु अनुसंसा की गई है। जिसे दिनांक 25.04.2022 द्वारा अनुमोदित कर अग्रिम कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित किया गया था।

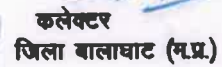
संचालक, भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म भोपाल के पत्र कमांक 8192 दिनांक 16.06.2022 द्वारा दिये गये निर्देश एवं राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाधान निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (SEIAA) द्वारा 736वी बैठक दिनांक 12.07.2022 को खनिज बालू खनन या नदी तल खनन (रेत खनिज) से भिन्न अन्य गौण खनिजों हेतु नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (संशोधित) किये जाने हेतु दिये गये निर्देश अनुसार जारी अधिसूचना दिनांक 25.07.2018 के निर्धारित फार्मेट में संशोधित एवं अद्यतन वांछित जानकारी सीधे SEAC को प्रेषित किये जाने हेतु निर्देशित किये जाने से अन्य गौण खनिजों हेतु जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार/संशोधित कर मतांकन किये जाने हेतु प्रेषित है।

संलग्न- संशोधित अन्य गौण खनिजों के
जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (डीएसआर)

कलेक्टर
जिला बालाघाट (म.प्र.)पृ. कमांक/ 933 / खनिज / 2022
प्रतिलिपि-

बालाघाट दिनांक 27/07/2022

- 1- सदस्य सचिव, राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाधान निर्धारण प्राधिकरण म.प्र. (SEIAA) की ओर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।
- 2- संचालक, प्रशासन एवं खनिकर्म, 29-ए खनिज भवन अरेरा हिल्स भोपाल की ओर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।
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कलेक्टर
जिला बालाघाट (म.प्र.)


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

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

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

General:

The required 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 Balaghat District also describes the general geographical profile of the district, distribution of natural resources, livelihood, climatic condition and sources of revenue generation.

History:

At the beginning of the 18th century, the district was divided among two Gond kingdoms; the portion of the district west of the Wainganga was part of the Gond kingdom of Deogarh, while the eastern portion was part of the Garha-Mandla kingdom.

The Deogarh kingdom was annexed by the Bhonsle Marathas of Nagpur in 1743, and shortly thereafter conquered all but the northern section of the district. This section, together with the rest of the Garha-Mandla kingdom, was annexed in 1781 to the Maratha province of Saugor, then under control of the Maratha Peshwa. In 1798 the Bhonsles also obtained the former Garha-Mandla territories.

In 1818, at the conclusion of the Third Anglo-Maratha War, The Nagpur kingdom became a princely state of British India. In 1853, the Nagpur kingdom, including Balaghat District, was annexed by the British, and became the new province of Nagpur. Balaghat District was then


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

divided among the British districts of Seoni and Bhandara. Nagpur Province was reorganized into the Central Provinces in 1861.

Balaghat District was constituted during the years 1867 by amalgamation of parts of the Bhandara, Mandla and Seoni districts. The headquarters of the district was originally called "Burha". Later, however, this name fell into disuse and was replaced by "Balaghat", which was originally the name of the district only. Administratively, the district was divided into only two tehsils, Baihar tehsil in the north, which included the plateau region, and Balaghat tehsil in south, which included the more settled lowlands in the south. The new district was part of the Central Provinces' Nagpur Division.

In the middle of the 19th century, the upper part of the district was a lightly settled, And a beautiful Buddhist temple of cut stone, belonging to some remote period, is suggestive of a civilization which had disappeared before historic times. The first deputy-commissioner of the district, Colonel Bloomfield is believed as the pioneer or the Creator of Balaghat District whom encouraged the settlement of Baihar tehsil with Panwar Rajput from the Wainganga Valley. About that time one Lachhman Panwar established the first villages on the Paraswara plateau. Malanjkhanda is the most popular copper mine in Asian Region.

In 1868-1869 the rains ceased a month before time, causing the failure of the lowland rice crop and a famine. The district suffered very severely from the famine of 1896-1897, when the output of all crops fell to only 17 percent of normal. The district suffered again in 1899-1900, when the rice crop failed again, falling to only 23 percent of normal. The population in 1901 was 326,521, having decreased 15% in the decade 1891-1901, due to the effects of famine.

After Indian Independence in 1947, the Central Provinces became the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. In 1956, Balaghat District became part of the Jabalpur Division of Madhya Pradesh, when the districts to the south of Balaghat, including Gondia, Bhandara, and Nagpur districts, were transferred to Bombay State.

Balaghat District is currently a part of the Red Corridor. Balaghat district was constituted during the years 1867-1873 by amalgamation of parts of the Bhandara, Mandia, and Seoni Districts. Its name signifies "above the ghats" and is due to the fact that the original purpose of Government in constituting the District was to effect the colonization of the tracts above the ghats. The headquarters of the District was originally called Burha. Later, however, this name fell into disuse and was replaced by 'Balaghat' which was originally the name of the District only.


In MP Balaghat district has much natural beauty, mineral deposits and also prosperous with forests. There are too many stories told for the nomination of Balaghat. BUDHA, this name is given by the historians of 1743-1751 time period. Balaghat comes under the Bhandara dist. Raghuji is the first Maratha who came to this place from Kirnapur Side.


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

In 1845, DALHOUSIE started the tradition of adoption . Through this tradition states of the GOND emperors were added to the BRITISH states, at that time the actual name of this place was BARAHGHAT. For the fixing of this name the name a proposal was sent to the capital of that time Calcutta before 1911. The name Barahghat drives because all the names of hills contain the word ghat, In which Masen Ghat, Kanjai Ghat, Ranrama Ghat, Basa Ghat, Dongri Ghat, Selan Ghat, Bhaisana Ghat, Saletkri Ghat, Dongaria Ghat, Kavahrgarh ghat, Ahmadpur ghat, Teepagarh Ghat are important. When this word was sent to Calcutta it merged with ANGL word and the name was Baraghat. When this was returned from there the name changed "L" as Balaghat means in the position of "R" which was permitted. and the District got its name as Balaghat. On 1 November 1956 it was declared as Independent District of newly created State of Madhya Pradesh.

Location and Geographical Data:

The Balaghat district lies in the southern part of Madhya Pradesh state between the parallels of latitude 21°30' to 22°30' and 80°00' to 81°00' East longitude falling in Survey of India toposheet Nos. 64B, C, 55N and 55O. The district is bounded by Mandla district in the North, Bhandara district of Maharashtra State in the South, Rajnandgaon district of Chhattisgarh State in the East and Seoni district in the West. The Wainganga separates the district from Seoni in the north-west while again the Wainganga and its tributaries, the Bawanthadi and the Bagh, define the inter-State boundary in the south. Tanda and Banjar streams flowing at the foot of the Chilpighat mark the eastern boundary.


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Assessment Authority, M.P.
(EPCO)
Paryavaran Parisar
E-5, Aera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

Location of the District

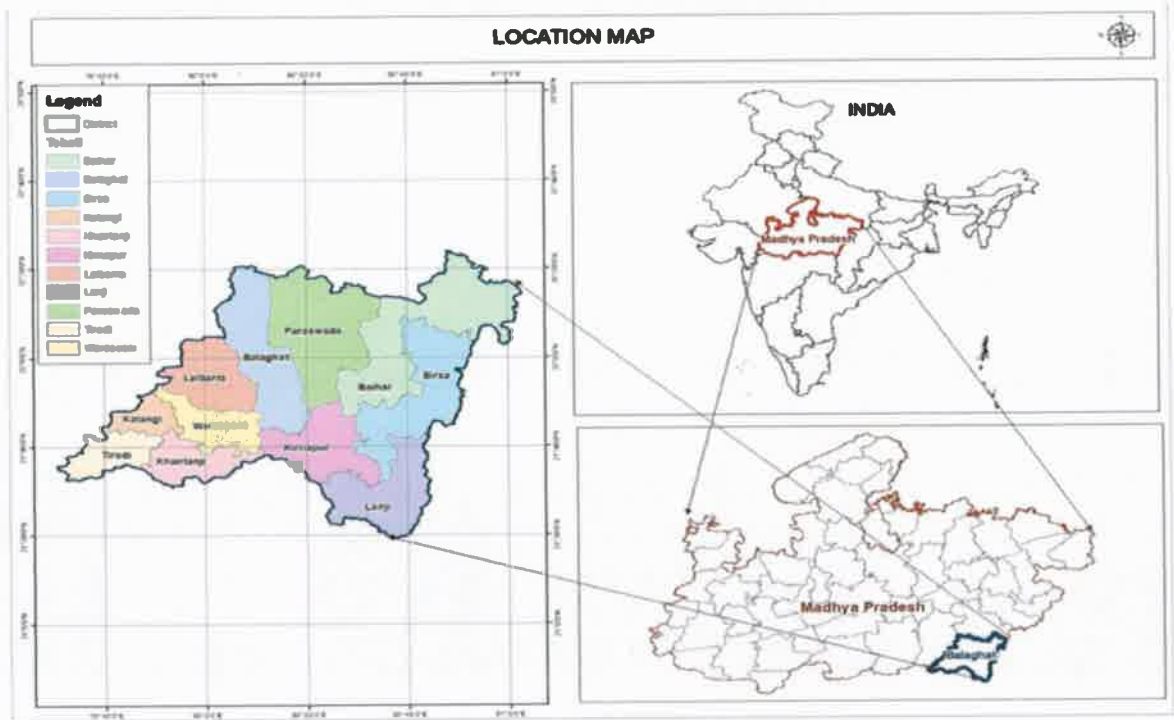


Figure 1 Location Map of the District

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

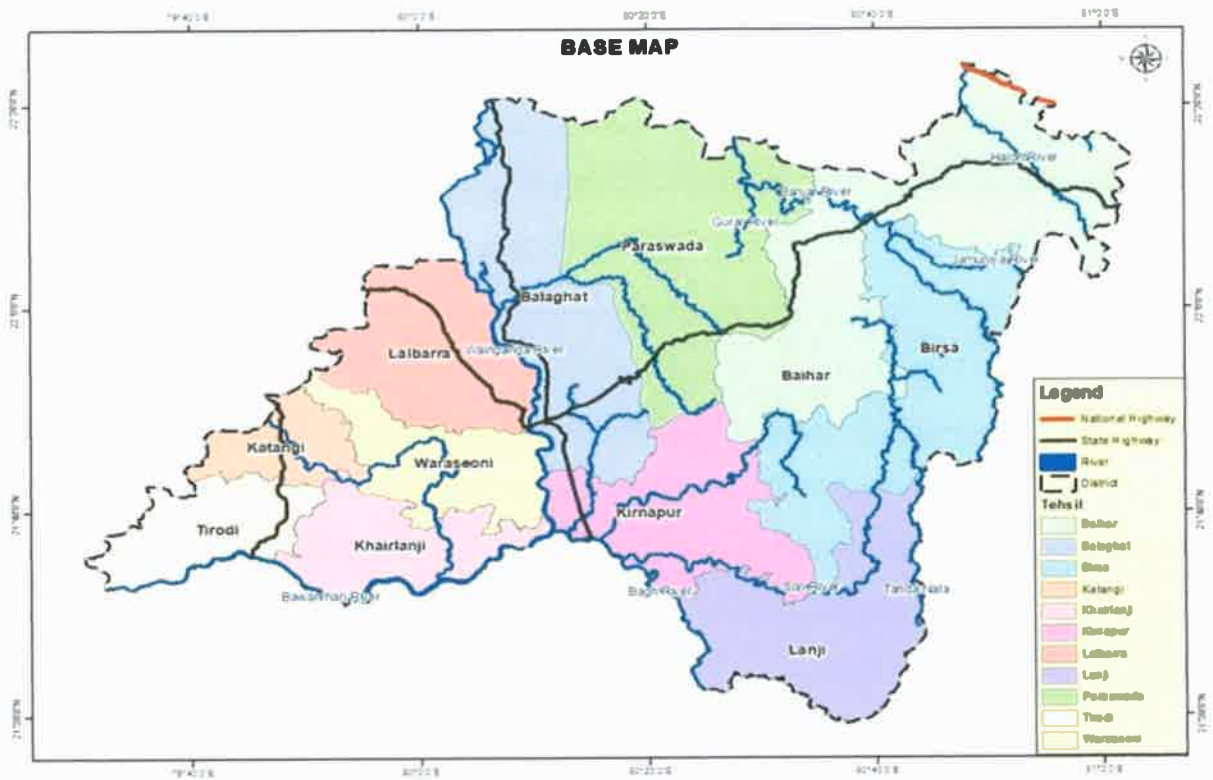


Figure 2 Base Map of the District

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

Administrative Setup of District:

Balaghat is located in the extreme south-west of the state. The district is divided in to 11 tahsils/blocks viz. Katangi, Tirodi, Khairlanji, Waraseoni, Balaghat, Lalburra, Kirnapur, Baihar, Birsa, Lanji, and Paraswada.

Table 1 Administrative Setup of the District

DISTRICT	SUB-DIVISION	TEHSIL&BLOCKS
Balaghat	Balaghat	Balaghat
	Baihar	Baihar
	Katangi	Birsa
	Waraseoni	Katangi
	Lanji	Tirodi
	Kirnapur	Khairlanji
		Kirnapur
		Lalbarra
		Lanji
		Paraswada
	Waraseoni	
Total	6	11


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CHAPTER -2

OVERVIEW OF MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT

Balaghat District has been endowed with various valuable mineral resources. The important minerals found in the district are Manganese, Copper and Bauxite.

Balaghat district occupies a pride place on the mineral map of India. About 80% of the manganese production of the country comes from Balaghat. The recent discovery of copper deposit at Malajkhand is regarded as the largest deposit in the entire nation. Over and above this Bauxite, Kyanite and limestone are the other main minerals of the district. The main manganese mine of the district is located at village Bharveli which ranks first among all public sector underground mines in entire Asia. The production target of this mine is 1,50,000 tonnes of manganese ore and 10,000 tonnes of Ferro manganese every year. Similarly the Malajkhand Copper Project located at about 90 km from Balaghat is the largest open cast mines in Asia, the production capacity of which is 20 lakh tonnes of copper ore every year. Some mineral deposits like granite, limestone, quartzite are also found in few parts of Balaghat district.

The three types of minor mineral 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 less demand of building material. However, with the passage of time when the District was carved out during new vistas of developmental activities were started. The quantity of minor mineral consumption is a thermometer to assess the quantity of developmental activities being undertaken in a particular area. In order to meet the requirement of raw material for construction, the extraction of sand from the river bed, stone and bajri from the land mining area are being carried out exclusively. The demand of sand is mainly met through river borne collection, whereas the demand of bajri/grits are met through manufactured grit by stone crushers. The demand of dressed or undressed stone is met through the broken rock material from the hill slope. The local residents used to lift sand/gravel etc. from the river beds to meet out their bonafide requirement, however after coming into being the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 Act-1957) and Madhya Pradesh Minor Mineral Rules, 1996. As the mining was allowed in accordance to the rules, presently in this District, Mineral concessions are being granted through grant of mining Lease. At present 39 nos. of mining leases for minor minerals have been granted under the rules in different parts of the District and the detail is tabulated below. 68 Sand mine river Beds has put to auction.


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CHAPTER -3

GENERAL PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT

District at a Glance:

The Balaghat District looks like a flying bird and is situated in southern part of Jabalpur division. It occupies the south eastern region of the Satpura and Upper Wainganga Valley. The district spans over a degree from 21.19' to 22.24' North and 79.31' to 81.3' east. The total area of the district is 924500 hectare and bounded by Rajnandgaon in the East, Seoni in the West, District Mandla in the North and District Bhandara of Maharashtra State in the south. The Wainganga River separates the district from Seoni while the rivers Bawanthadi and Bagh define the inter-state boundary.

The Balaghat district is southern lowlands, a slightly undulating plain, comparatively well cultivated and drained by the Wainganga, Bagh, Deo, Ghisri and Son rivers. A long narrow valley known as the Mau Taluka, lying between the hills and the wainganga river and comprising a long, narrow, irregular-shaped lowland track, intersected by hill range and cover with dense jungle and running from north to south.

The District is situated at hills of the Raigarh bichhia track, there is irregular ranges of hills. The highest points of hills Lanji 2500 feet, Tepagarh hills about 2600ft. and Bhainsaghat range about 3000 ft above the sea.

Table 2: Brief Statistical Description of Balaghat District

S. No.	Items	Statistics
1.	Area	9,245 sq.km
2.	Population	17,01,698
3.	Population Density	184 per sq.km
4.	Literacy	77.09 %
5.	No. of Tahsil	11
6.	No. of Sub Divisions	6
7.	No. of Municipalities	4
8.	No. of Villages	1384

Climate:

The climate of the district shows variation owing to differences in its elevation. The lowland plains have a hot climate-which is oppressive throughout the months of April, May and June. The Baihar plateau is cooler than the lowlands and the still higher Raigarh plateau is even more cooler. The uplands are very cold in winter. The climate of the district is also characterised by general dryness except during the monsoon months. The cold season from December to February


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is followed by the hot season which continues upto the beginning of June. The south-west monsoon season is from June to September, October and November constitute the post monsoon or retreating monsoon season. The average annual rainfall of the district recorded is 1602.8 mm. About 89 percent of the total annual rainfall occurs during the south-west monsoon season. July experiences the maximum rainfall. The temperature starts increasing gradually after February. May happens to be the hottest month of the year when the highest daily mean temperature is 40° Celsius and the minimum mean temperature remains at 25°Celsius. The temperature starts falling after October. During December the highest daily mean temperature happens to be 26°Celsius and the minimum mean temperature remains at 10° Celsius. Winds are generally light in the district. During the south-west monsoon season winds blow generally from the west or south-west. During the period from October to February winds blow mostly from direction between north and east. In the summer season, while the winds are light and are from the north-east in the mornings, these are stronger in the afternoons being mostly from direction between west and north.

Soil:

The most fertile soil in the district, though small in extent, are the alluvial lands on the banks of Son and Doon rivers in the eastern part of the low-land is generally superior to the soil in the Baihar and Raigarh tablelands. In the low-lands the soil is of greater depth and fertile, while the mica particles in the tableland soil tend to reduce its fertility. Next to the Son and Deo alluvium referred to earlier the most fertile soils lie to the east of Wainganga in the lowlands extending to the south from Dhansua hills to the Bagh River. It is of good depth, and is rich in black and brown soil of superior quality. A part from this Dhansua and hatta tract, brown soil of good quality is found in the north Karola tract to the west of the Wainganga and the ex-Bhadra Zamindari in the extreme south-east. Good rice soil, though of medium quality occurs in the Katangi, and south Karola track west of the Wainganga in Waraseoni tahsils and about Lanji and Kirnapur in Balaghat tahsil to the east of the Wainganga. In the lowlands, proper soil is met with at the base of the hills.

In the plateau region consisting of the Baihar tahsil, and the eastern portion of Balaghat tahsil, the prevailing soil is from medium to poor in quality. There is hardly any black soil, while the better brown soil is found occasionally in the Mau-valley to the north-west, and as scattered plots in the depression or shallow valleys which form an important feature of the tableland. The proportion of good-brown soil is considerable in the Raigarh plateau to the extreme north-east.


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Forests:

Balaghat district is rich in forest wealth. About 52 percent of the area is covered with forest. The north-east and the northern part of the district have very dense forests. Teak is the important species found in the forests of the district. Tinsa (*Ougenia Dalbergoides*) is an important associate of teak in teak forests. Other important species found in the forests of Balaghat district is Sal. The Sal forests are found mostly in the eastern part of Baihar tahsil. Other species found in the forests are: Saja (*Terminalia Tomentosa*), tinsa, dhaura (*Anogeissus Latifolia*), lendia (*Larger Stroemia Parviflora*), tendu (*Diosporus Melonoylon*), aonla (*Emblica Officinaes*), achar (*Buchanania Lanzas*), bija (*Pterocarpus Mursupium*), haldu (*Adina Cardifolia*), harra (*Terminalia Chebula*), baheda (*Terminalia Beterica*), salai (*Boswelvia Serrata*) palas (*Butea Frondosa*), semal (*Saimalia Malaberica*), etc. Bamboo is also found in most of the forests.

Demographic features of the district:

Table 3 : Demographic Details of the District

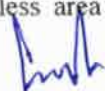
S. No.	Items	Statistics
1.	Total Population	17,01,698
2.	Male Population	8,42,178
3.	Female Population	8,59,520
4.	Sex Ratio	1021
5.	Urban Population	2,44,816 (14.38%)
6.	Rural Population	14,56,882 (85.62%)
7.	Population Density	184 per sq.km
8.	Literacy Rate	77.09%

Irrigation:

Canals and tanks are chief sources of irrigation. Canals are all owned by the Government, of these the main canal system in Waraseoni tahsil has the maximum irrigation potential. Tanks are mostly in the plains of the district. These were previously managed by the Revenue department. Now the smaller ones are transferred to the Gram panchayats for nistar purpose. Most of the tanks lie in the western plains and the largest ones along the foothills. Some of the prominent tanks are Sarrathi, Mahalesara, Gangulpara, Muramuda, Chanwarpani, Jamunia, Jalgaon and Kharadi tanks.

Land Utilization:

In the year 1998-99 the total reported area of the district was 9229 sq.km. About 52% of the land is under forest in the district. It appears that Balaghat has less area under


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cultivation and its forest area is proportionately greater. During 1998-99 the land reported under different uses was forest 1,13,298 hectares, non-agricultural use 55745 hectares, barren and uncultivable land 33051 hectares, land under agricultural use 27839 hectares and fallow land 29108 hectares.

Animal husbandry:

The principal categories of livestock found in the district comprise cattle, goats and buffaloes . Cattle are the most numerous category accounting for 5,74,033 . Goat comes next with 1,79, 177 and buffaloes occupy the third position accounting for 1,34,481 during 1997-98 . Cattle of the district are of non-descript breed. They do not conform to any specific breed. Veterinary department is speeding up the cattle development work through cattle Breeding Farms and distribution of pedigree bulls to Gram panchayats .

Fishery:

The District abounds in rich resources for the development of pisciculture comprising of several tanks, streams and rivers. Among the different varieties of fish found in the district are Catla, rohu, mrigal and calbasu, these belong to the Gangetic river system but they flourish in tanks as well. Jhinga is found in the Wainganga . It is caught in abundance in villages like Burhighat, Bhandara, Bhagori, Gogle and Piparia, situated on the bank of the rivers.

Trade and commerce:

Most of the exports of the district consist of wood, bamboo, rice and manganese. Iron, cement, sugar and oil are the main items of imports. Bulk of the trade and commerce activities in rural areas of the district takes place in periodical bazaars and also in urban areas of towns. All the tahsil headquarters, banking and mandi centre in the district have wholesale and retail markets. The important bussiness centre in the district are Balaghat, Waraseoni, Baihar, Katangi, Lalburra, Mohgaon, Langi, Changatola, Tirodi and Lamta. Manganese ore is the most important commodity which is exported from the district. As the district is rich in forest, number of saw mills are located in the towns of the district. Paddy is the most important crop grown in the district. The district produces some best quality rice and thus it is exported outside the district.

Transport:

The district is well connected by bus, directly with important places such as Bhopal, Nagpur, Gondia, Jabalpur, Raipur etc. The district headquarters is situated on narrow


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gauge line of Jabalpur - Gondia section of the South Eastern Railway. The nearest broadgauge railway station is Gondia. The nearest airport is at Jabalpur and the length of kachcha road was 3,089 km. in the district during 1997-98.

Rivers:

The hills to the south of the plateau form a watershed between the Narmada river on the north and the Wainganga to the south . The principal river belonging to the Narmada system are Banjar, Halon, Jamunia, Tanner and Kanhar . The Banjar enters the district from Raipur district in the East, and flowing north and west through the main plateau into the Mandla district.

Wainganga river entering the district at its north western corner from the Seoni district, forms the boundary between that district and Balaghat district; and flowing south through the lowlands enter the Bhandara district. The only river of any significance to the east of the Wainganga its tributary Surathi. The country to the east of the Wainganga is drained by Bagh, with its tributaries Deo, Son and Ghirsi, all of which have their sources in the hilly country to the south of the Baihar tableland. The Bagh enters the district from Bhandara, forms the south western boundary of the district from Bhandra hill to Wainganga till it joins at Borinda. The Nahara and Uskal rivers drain the Dhansua forest and the open country around Charegaon and then join Wainganga near Chacheri.

Minerals:

Balaghat district occupies a pride place on the mineral map of India. About 80% of the manganese production of the country comes from Balaghat . The recent discovery of copper deposit at Malajkhand is regarded as the largest deposit in the entire nation. Over and above this Bauxite, Kyanite and limestone are the other main minerals of the district. The main manganese mine of the district is located at village Bharveli which ranks first among all public sector underground mines in entire Asia . The production target of this mine is 1,50,000 tonnes of manganese ore and 10,000 tonnes of Ferro manganese every year. Similarly the Malajkhand Copper Project located at about 90 km from Balaghat is the largest open cast mines in Asia, the production capacity of which is 20 lakh tonnes of copper ore every year.


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Economy:

Balaghat has rich mineral deposits particularly of manganese and copper. As such the district has industries based on these minerals. Among the most prominent Public sector large scale industry is Hindustan Copper Ltd, Malajkhand. This project was launched on 12th Nov. 1982, which now employs 1,295 workers. Yet another Public sector undertaking is Manganese Ore (India) Ltd, Bharveli which is the largest underground manganese mine of Asia. The project has annual production capacity of 1,50,000 tonnes of manganese ore and 10,000 tonnes of ferro manganese. Apart from these 2 public undertakings the district has 5 medium scale industries. These are (1) M/S Narmada Plastic Pvt Ltd. Rajegaon, (2) M/S Rukmani Solvex Pvt Ltd Rajegaon, (3) M/S Choradia Edible oil Pvt. Ltd Katangi, (4) M/S Balaghat steel Pvt. Ltd - Rajegaon and (5) M/S Mok Fero Allies, Bharveli. The district has 85 rice mills, 130 poha mills, 42 units of Manglore pattern tiles, 9 units of stone crushing and hume pipes. Other small scale industries includes units of marble and granite tiles, herolling mill, steel furniture, mosaic tiles varnish, ceramic hollow blocks and furniture, plastic rope and other plastic goods, steel engineering work shop. The district has a suburban industrial estate, Balaghat spread in an area of 5.95 acres and 3 industrial sheds. Another industrial area is at village Garra spread in an area of 16.05 acres. It is about 4 km. from Balaghat town on the bank of river Wainganga.

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CHAPTER -4

GEOLOGY OF THE DISTRICT

Geology

The geology of the district reveals that the occurrence of various formations as old as granites of archaean age to the alluvium of recent age. The other important formations outcropping in the district are unclassified metasediments and metaigneous, Alluvium, Basalts, Schist and the metamorphic gneiss, granulite & gneiss. Alluvium is mostly seen in north eastern part of the district whereas unclassified metasediments as abundant. The area occupied by Archean rocks is mostly undulating.

The Archacan succession of Bilaspur- Balaghat area has been divided into two groups:

- (i) Sonawani group and
- (ii) Chilpi Ghat group.

Sonawani Group.

The Archaean rocks which occur in the northern part of Balaghat area are called the "Sonawani group". The chief rock types of this group are calc-gneiss, crystalline limestone, schist and managanese ore. The Sonawani group has been considered older than the Chilpi Ghat group.

Chilpi Ghat group.

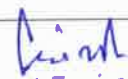
The Archaean rocks which are exposed to the north and north-west of the Chattisgarh Cuddapah basic are called the "Chilpi Ghat Group". This group rests over the Sonawani group and has been correlated with a part of the succession of the Sausor group. The chief rock types of the Chilpi Ghat group are phyllites, slates and mica-schists with quartzites and conglomerates. This succession also contains some man-ganese ore. The strike of these rocks is roughly N-S. Table 20 Shows the succession of the chilpi Ghat group. The rocks of the Sonawani group and chilpi Ghat group have been intruded by biotie- gneisses, augen gneisses and Amla granite.

Geological sequence of formations of balaghat district is as follows:


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Table 4 Geological Profile of the District

S.No.	Formation	Rock Type
1	Minor Intrusive	Leucocratic Granite, granite and Quartz vein.
2	Granitic Intrusive	Gneissic granite and orthogneiss.
Sausar series:		
1	Bichua Stage	Dolomite marble, Calc silicate granulites with tremolite, actinolite schist, anthrophyllite, wallastonite and grossularite.
2	Junewani stage	Biotite, Muscovite Schist and Quartz- biotite granulite, biotite gneiss
3	Chorbaoli Stage	Quartzite, Quartz Muscovite and Felspathic muscovite schist, occasionally
Manganese ore and Gondite Horizon		
1	Chilpi Ghat Group (Thickness 2850 m.)	Phyllites, Sericite-schist, Felspathic tuff Blue slates, Slaty quartzites. Phyllites Manganese ore Phyllites, Jasperoid quartzite Basal conglomerate and Grit
2	Mansar stage	Muscovite and biotite schist, Phyllite often garnetiferous; become gneissic where feldspathized, Generally highly argillaceous, Two or three manganese horizons within Schists
Manganese ore and Gondite Horizon		
Lohangi Stage		
A	Lohangi	Pink and white calcitic marble, locally dolomitic and calciphyres
B	Utekata	Calc-granulites and calc-gneiss with silicates contains microcline-bearing bands.
C	Kadabikhera	Quartz-biotite granulites with epidote and magnetite intercalated with quartz- biotite gneiss
D	Sita Saongi stage	Quartz- Muscovite schist and feldspar muscovite schist with inter- calated quartzite, schistose feldspathic grit
E	Tirodi Gneiss	Biotite gneiss with intercalations of amphibolite, hornblende-schist, calc gneiss, feldspar- muscovite- schist, biotite granulites; commonly garnetiferous
	Metamorphic	Hypersthene granite-gneiss, biotite gneiss, Hornblende gneiss, amphibolite, etc


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C. Geology of lease area.

	Rock type	Formation
1	Soil/Murram	Recent to sub recent
2	Phylitites, Quartz -muscovite schist and Gondite and mandanese ore Horizon	Mansar
3	Quart-Muscovite schist and feldspar muscovite schist with inter - calated quartzite, Schistose feldspathic girt	Sitasaongi Stage

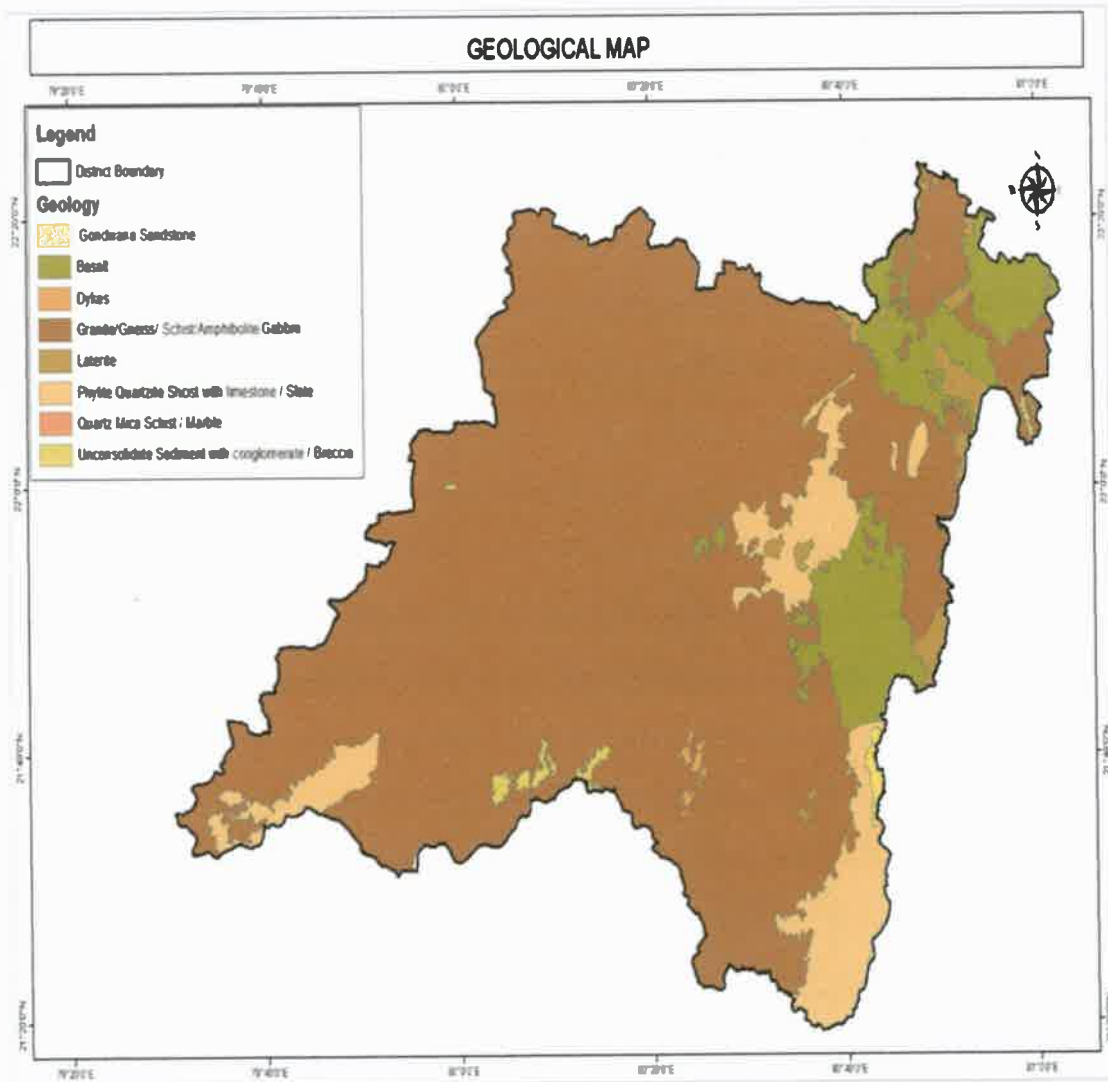


Figure 3 Geological Map of the District

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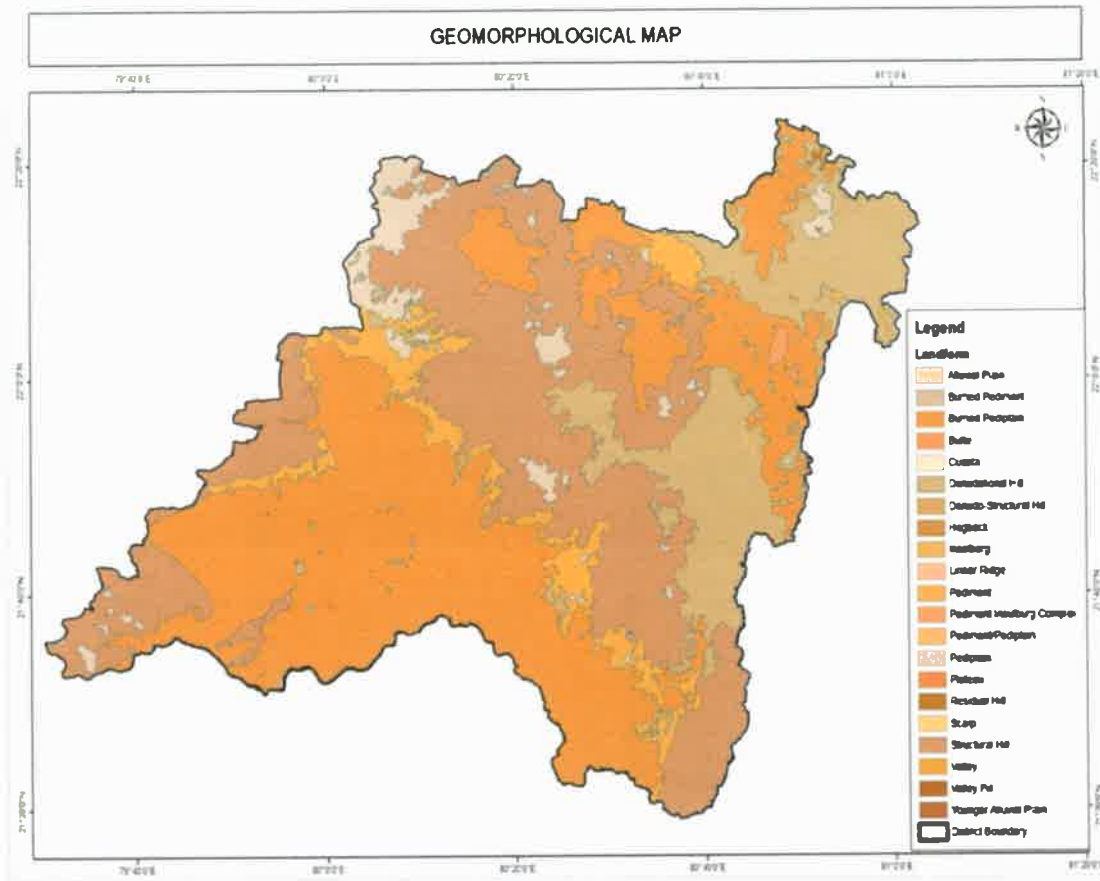


Figure 4 Geomorphic Map of the District

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CHAPTER -5

DRAINAGE OF IRRIGATION PATTERN

Drainage Pattern

The Wainganga and its tributaries are the most important rivers in the district. The town of Balaghat is situated on the Bank of River Wainganga, which flows north to south through the district and Enters in Balaghat District by Merging with Thanwar River near Nainpur of Mandla District. The Bagh, Nahra and Uskal rivers are tributaries of the Wainganga. The Bawanthadi and Bagh rivers define the boundary with Maharashtra. The pattern of drainage on the whole is dendritic.

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.

Two major irrigation schemes are in the district. The Ultimate Potential area of all these schemes is 81221 Hac. The district is much potential for irrigation purpose. 8 great rivers flow and opportunities of irrigation much higher. The present status of irrigation in district is as below.

Table 5 Irrigation source wise area and percentage irrigated area

S. N.	Source	Total irrigated Land(Sq. km.)	% Of Total Irrigated area	% Total Area
1	Canal	81221	58.17	23.69
2	Tube well	282	0.20	0.08
3	Well	21488	15.39	6.27
4	Pond	31000	22.20	9.04
5	Others	5624	4.02	1.64

The main source of irrigation in the district are canals and dug wells while the tube wells and ponds contributes about 20%.

Table 6 Irrigation and net irrigated area. (SqKms).

Canals		T/W		D/W		Ponds	
Nos.	Irrigated area	Nos.	Area	Nos.	Area	Nos.	Area
101	841	52	2	1895	226	2391	291

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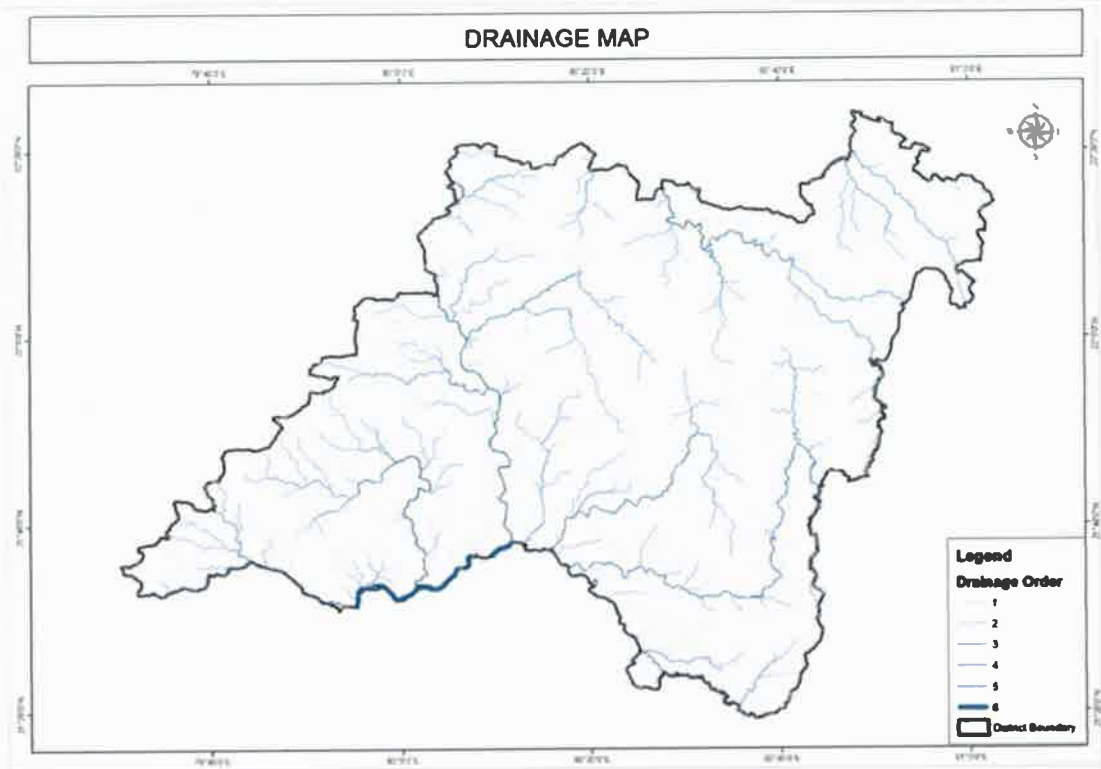


Figure 5 Drainage Map of the District

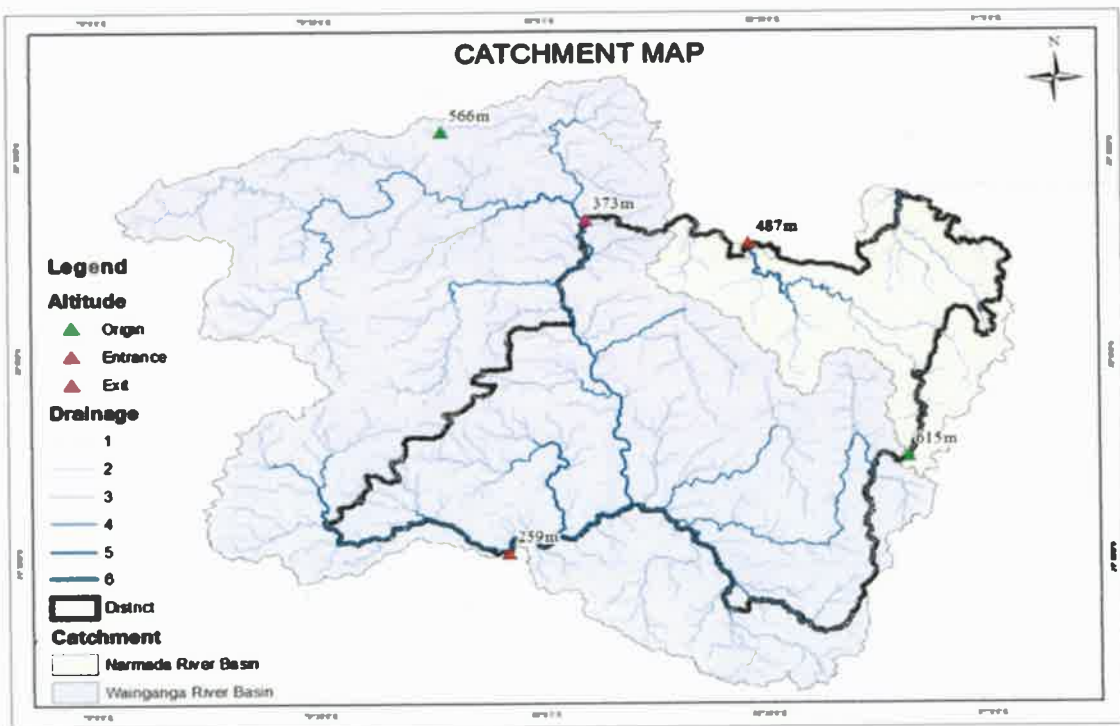


Figure 6 Catchment Map of District

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CHAPTER -6

LAND UTILIZATION PATTERN IN THE DISTRICT : FOREST, AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, MINING ETC

Land use/land cover (LULC) changes are main issues of universal environment change. The Satellite remote sensing data with their monotonous nature have proved to be rather useful in mapping land use/land cover decorations and changes with time. Quantification of such changes is conceivable through GIS techniques even if the subsequent spatial datasets are of dissimilar scales or resolutions. Such studies have helped in considerate the dynamics of human happenings in space and time. Land use refers to man's activities.

Table 7 Land Use Pattern of the Study Area

Sr. No.	Class	Area in Ha	Percentage Area
1	Agricultural Land	102.39263	0.011088
2	Barren rocky	43.842916	0.004748
3	Canal/drain	612.00347	0.066276
4	Agricultural Land	359163.41	38.89512
5	Deciduous (Dry/Moist/Thorn)	402190.23	43.55465
6	Agricultural Land	1320.1691	0.142966
7	Forest Plantation	179.26001	0.019413
8	Industrial	834.34497	0.090354
9	Lake/Ponds	5344.033	0.578725
10	Mining / Quarry	1486.9508	0.161027
11	Reservoir/Tank	2949.9231	0.319458
12	River	11560.469	1.251926
13	Rural	11767.418	1.274337
14	Scrub Forest	22748.818	2.463553
15	Scrub land	48567.48	5.25955
16	Tree Clad Area	52714.8	5.708679
17	Urban	1829.516338	0.198125
	Total	923415.0645	100

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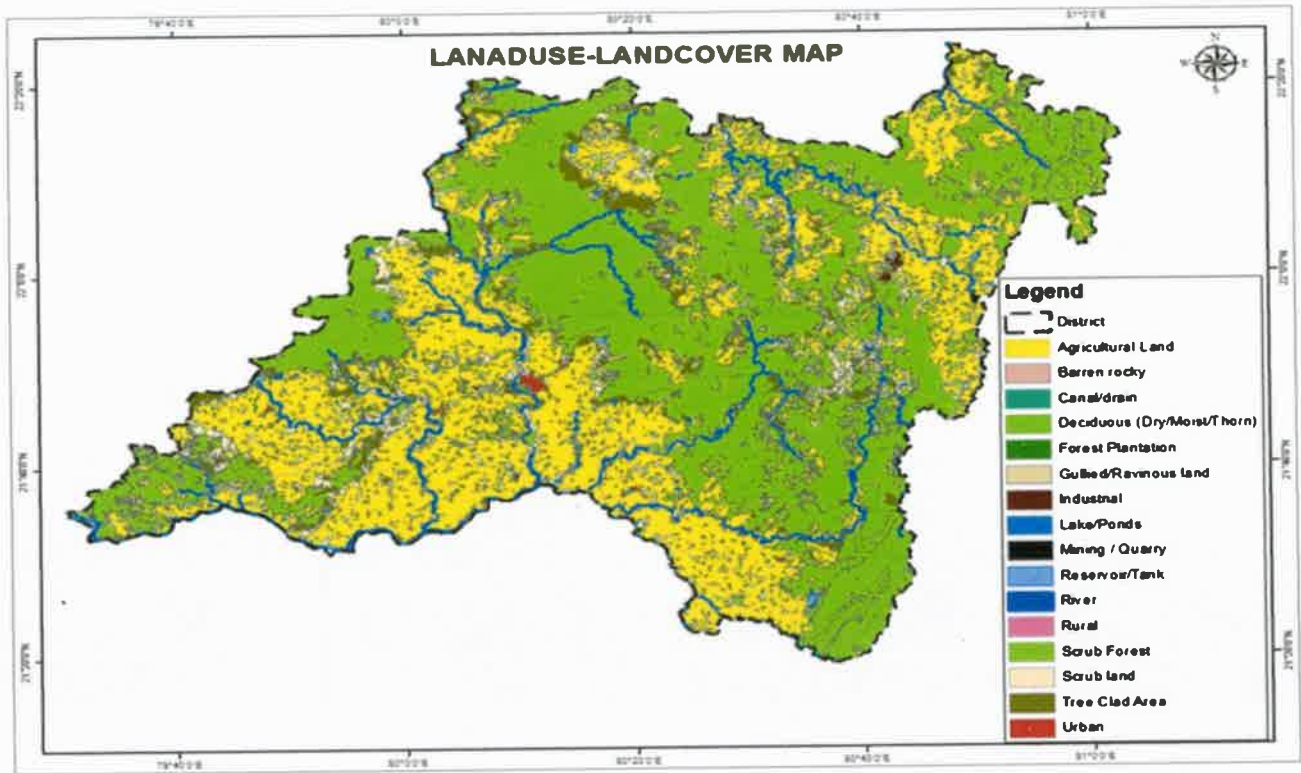


Figure 7 Land Use and Land Cover Map of the District

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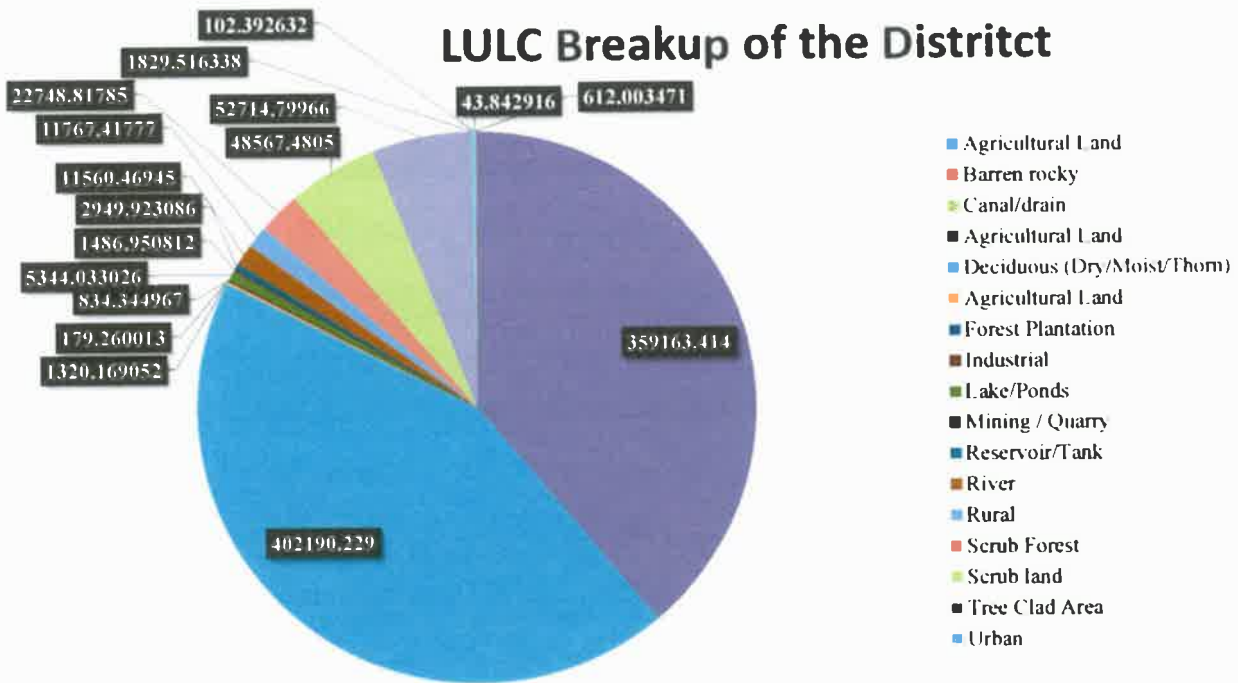


Figure 8 Land Use and Land Cover Breakup of the District


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CHAPTER -7

SURFACE WATER AND GROUND WATER SCENARIO OF THE DISTRICT

Surface water:

Rivers are an important source of surface water, but their water becomes impure due to industrial and domestic waste water, agricultural water flow. An important source of surface water in Balaghat district is the Wainganga, Bagh, Banjar, Shisire, Sod, tumnar along with their tributaries form Wainganga & Narmada River basins. In Balaghat district total population is 14.38% of urban population and 85.62% of rural population and population density is 184 per sq.km. Like other rivers, Wainganga river also has to face the sources of pollution in district. The pattern of drainage on the whole is dendritic.

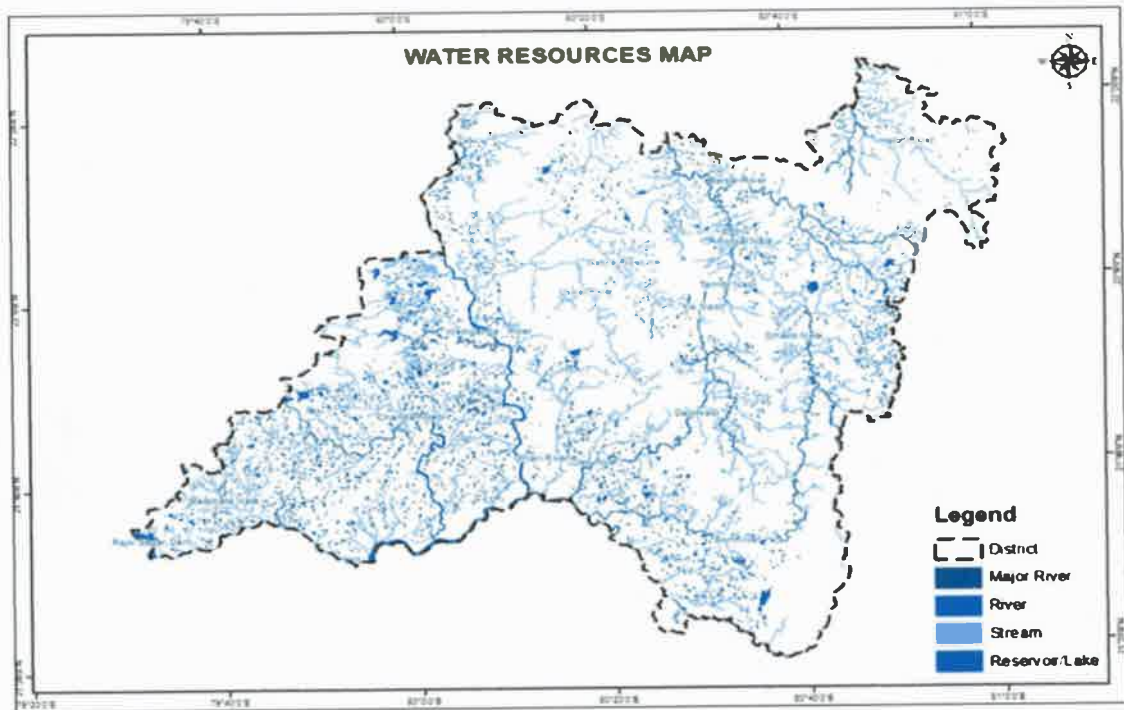



Figure 9 Water Resources Map of the District

Ground water:

The occurrence and movement of ground water in hard rock areas is widely controlled by the secondary porosity present in them like joints, fractures, weathering etc. The district is mainly occupied by Archean rocks, Dharwars, Basaltic lava flows & alluvium. The weathering of Archean rocks ranges from 0.50 mbgl to 10.00 mbgl. The weaker zones in Deccan


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traps are also developed at the contacts of two consecutive lava flows, which facilitate downward movement of ground water. In Vesicular basalts the voids provide more space for the accumulation of ground water.

The water bearing properties of these formations varied widely depending upon their lithological properties and structural control.

WATER BEARING FORMATIONS

The Ground Water occurs under water table and semi confined to confined conditions in all formations of the area. Topographic depressions, nature and extent of weathering, presence of joints and fractures play an important role in the occurrence and movement of ground water.


The area occupied by Archean rocks is mostly undulating. The ground water in these rocks occurs under unconfined conditions, which is widely controlled by the weathering of the rocks, presence of joints, fracture and lineament in them.

The area occupied by Deccan trappean rocks, where ground water occurs under phreatic conditions in the weaker zones of weathered, vesicular, fractured and jointed parts of the flows. The sheet joints, basal parts of flows and inter-connection of joints and fractures controls the horizontal as well as vertical movement of ground water. The plateau like topography plays an important role in occurrence and movement of ground water.

Under semi-confined conditions the ground water occurs at the contacts of two flows and at the contact of trappean rocks with Archean basement.

Water Levels

Variation of ground water levels in a area is an important component of Hydrological cycle because of its is a physical reflection of aquifer system. As the change in ground water level is directly related to ground water balance and its continuous records provide direct information of sub surface geo environmental changes due to withdrawal of ground water. To monitor the seasonal & annual fluctuation, change in quantity and quality of ground water, CGWB has established. Ground water monitoring wells and piezometers in entire Shajapur district. The monitoring of ground water levels in these wells is being carried out by CGWB during the month of May, August, November and January. To study ground water regime of the area pre monsoon and post monsoon maps of the Balaghat district has been prepared.


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Pre Monsoon Depth to Water Level (May-2012)

In pre monsoon period, May 2012, depth to water level ranges between 1.65mbgl to 12.65 mbgl. The most part of the district have water level in the range of 4.0 to 8.0 m bgl during the pre monsoon water level.

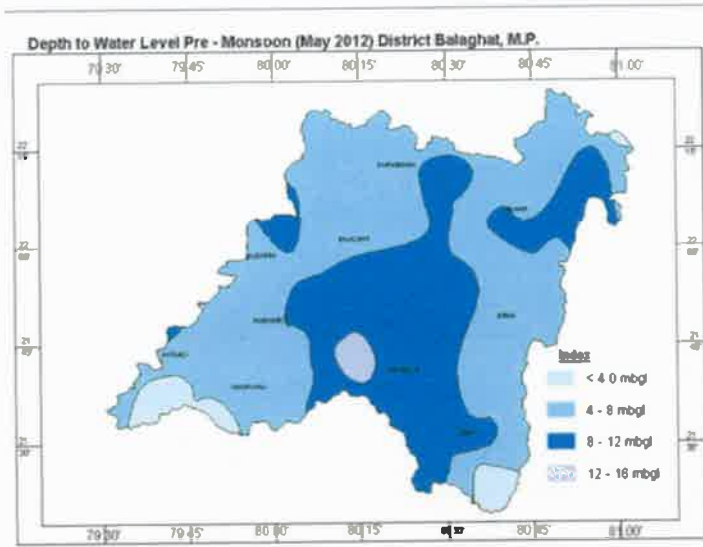


Figure 10 Pre monsoon depth to water level

Post Monsoon Depth to water level (November-2012)

During Post monsoon period November 2012 ,the water level ranges from 0.80 m bgl to 8.50 mbgl. It is observed that in most part of the district the water level lies within 5.00 mbgl. During post monsoon period water level between 5-10m occurs in south-central part Of the district.

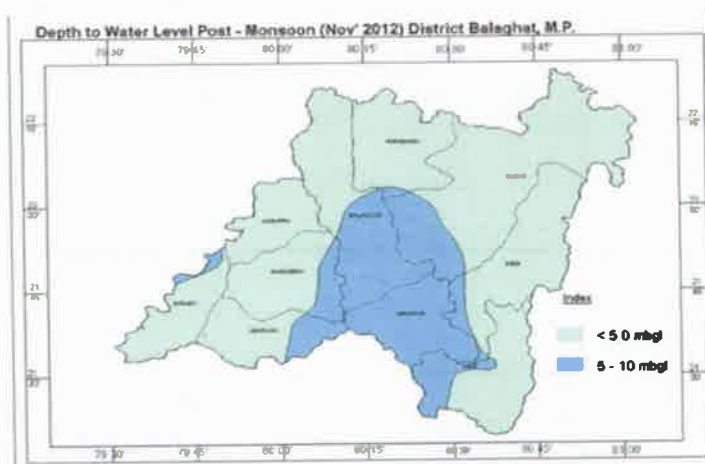


Figure 11 Post monsoon depth to water level

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OCCURRENCE, MOVEMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF GROUND WATER

The Ground Water occurs under water table conditions in the area. Topographic depressions, nature and extent of weathering, presence of fractures and joints play an important role in the occurrence and movement of ground Water in Archean formations, whereas in trappean rocks the thickness and percentage of vesicularity present in them play an important role in the occurrence of ground water.

GROUND WATER RESOURCES

The entire district falling under safe category of Ground water development (both command and non command area). The existing stage of Ground water development is 15% (2009). The net annual ground water availability in Balaghat district is 912.48 MCM and total draft is 136.61 MCM. The net annual ground water available in the district for future irrigation is 770.83 MCM.


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CHAPTER -8

RAINFALL OF THE DISTRICT AND CLIMATIC
CONDITIONS**Rainfall**

The normal annual rainfall of Balaghat district is 1390.3 mm. District received maximum rainfall during southwest monsoon period i.e. June to September. Thus, surplus water for ground water recharge is available only during the southwest monsoon period.

Table 8 Monthwise Rainfall of Balaghat District for the Year 2021

Month	Total(mm)
January	1328.7
February	1346.5
March	1375.1
April	1357.1
May	1401.3
June	192.6
July	192.6
August	678.5
September	1019.1
October	1039.8
November	1046.6
December	1070.4
Total	13378.00

Climatic Conditions

The Climate of Balaghat District, M.P is sub- tropical characterized by a hot summer and general dryness except during the southwest monsoon season. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season, December to February is followed by the hot season from March to about the middle of June. The period from the middle of June to September is the southwest monsoon. October and November form the post monsoon or transition period.

The normal maximum temperature recorded during the month of May is 43°C and minimum temperatures during the month of December are 8°C. During the southwest monsoon season the relative humidity ranges between 70-75%. In the rest of the year it is drier. The driest part of the year is the summer season, when relative humidity is less 34%. May is the driest month of the year. The wind velocity is higher during the pre-monsoon period as compared to post monsoon period. The maximum wind velocity 7.7 km/hr observed during the month of June and minimum 3.9 km/hr during the month of December.


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CHAPTER -9

**THE LIST OF MINING LEASES IN THE DISTRICT WITH
LOCATION, AREA AND PERIOD OF VALIDITY**

The Balaghat District is moderately rich in mineral and there are minor mineral mines. The other important minerals found in the district are, Marbal, Granite, Dolomite and Quartz as well as stone and clay quarry.


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(Table 09) Details of the 31 Quarry Leases (Dolomite) in the District

S. No.	Name of mineral	Name of Lessee & Address	Contract No. of Lease	Mining lease Grant Order No. & Date	Area of Mining Lease	Period of Mining Lease (Initial)		Period of Mining Lease (1st/2nd... renewal)		Date of Commencement of mining operation	Status (Working/Non-Working / Temp. Working)	Captivity (Non-Captive)	Obtained ECIYA No. If Yes Letter No. with Date of Grant of EC	Location of the Mining Lease	Method of Mining (Open cast/Underground)
						From	To	From	To						
1	Dolomite	M P MINERALS-SHR SANJAY KUMAR HIRAWAT - NEAR POST OFFICE, P.O. KATANGI DISTT. BALAGHAT	9423/100148	3-162/90/12/2 date 06/03/1991	2.147	21/03/1991	20/03/2011	21/03/2011	20/03/2041	21/03/1991	Working	Non-Captive	49/D EIAA Date 04/04/2018	21°41'59.3"N-79°36'25.8"E 21°42'00.4"N-79°36'27.0"E 21°41'58.8"N-79°36'28.7"E 21°41'59.0"N-79°36'29.1"E 21°41'57.0"N-79°36'33.9"E 21°41'58.0"N-79°36'34.4"E 21°41'57.7"N-79°36'34.8"E 21°41'56.3"N-79°36'34.3"E 21°41'54.1"N-79°36'32.5"E 21°41'56.3"N-79°36'29.0"E 21°41'55.8"N-79°36'28.7"E 21°41'56.7"N-79°36'28.0"E 21°41'56.2"N-79°36'25.8"E 21°41'58.4"N-79°36'24.6"E	Open cast
2	Dolomite	RAHA HANUMAN SINGH MINERALS - AT AND POST TIRODI TH TIRODI DISTT-BALAGHAT (M.P.)	9511729464	3-324/86/12/2 Date 27/05/1992	11.607	06/11/1992	05/11/2012	06/11/2012	05/11/2042	06/11/1992	Working	Non-Captive	172 date 29/07/2009	21°45'45.7"N-79°36'26.6"E 21°41'48.7"N-79°36'28.6"E 21°41'51.6"N-79°36'31.1"E 21°41'50.4"N-79°36'33.6"E 21°41'50.5"N-79°36'34.7"E 21°41'49.4"N-79°36'37.5"E 21°41'50.6"N-79°36'38.3"E 21°41'50.3"N-79°36'37.7"E 21°41'54.4"N-79°36'30.2"E 21°41'54.3"N-79°36'40.3"E 21°41'55.0"N-79°36'40.5"E 21°41'56.6"N-79°36'40.5"E 21°41'51.7"N-79°36'40.9"E	Open cast


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Details of the 31 Quarry Leases(Non Working (Dolomite) in the District

S. No	Name of mineral	Name of Lessee & Address	Contact No. of Lessee	Mining lease Grant Order No. & Date	Area of Mining Lease	Period of Mining Lease (Initial)		Period of Mining Lease (1st/2nd renewal)		Date of Commencement of mining operation	Status (Working/Non-Working / Temp. Working)	Captiv e/Non-Captiv e	Obtain ed ECY es/No.), If Yes Letter No. with Date of Grant of EC	Location of the Mining Lease	Method of Mining (Open cast/Underground)
						From	To	From	To						
1	Dolomite	K T KAWLE LATE SHRI K R KAWLE - TEH. TUMSAR, DISTT. BHANDARA (M.H.)		1894/615/12 Date 17/04/1972	8.097	06/09/ 1972	05/09/ 1992				Non-Working	Non-Captiv e			Opencast
2	Dolomite	K T KAWLE LATE SHRI K R KAWLE - TEH. TUMSAR, DISTT. BHANDARA (M.H.)		3-59/79/12 Date 12/12/1979	8.097	21/01/ 1981	20/01/ 1991				Non-Working	Non-Captiv e			Opencast
3	Dolomite	K T KAWLE LATE SHRI K R KAWLE - TEH. TUMSAR, DISTT. BHANDARA (M.H.)		3-59/79/12 Date 12/12/1979	8.097	23/03/ 1980	22/03/ 1990				Non-Working	Non-Captiv e			Opencast
4	Dolomite	LINISON COAL & MINERALS PVT LTD - 4TH FLOOR POONAM PLAZA, PALM ROAD, NAGPUR (M.H.)		13-24/94/1 Date 13/10/1994	7.866	07/02/ 1995	06/02/ 2015				Non-Working	Non-Captiv e			Opencast

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5	Dolomite	MAHAVEER MINERALS-SHRI NIRMAL CHAND JAIN - SARAIY MARKET, GANJ PARA, DURG (C.G.)	3-1/95/12/2 Date 06/05/1995	5.657	17/09/ 1995	15/09/ 2005					Non-Wo rking	Non- Capti ve			Open-cast
6	Dolomite	ABDUL MAJID KHAN- SHRI SHRI KHAN - WARD NO 6, KATANGI	3-179/95/12/2 Date 26/09/1996	0.728	07/11/ 1996	06/11/ 2016					Non-Wo rking	Non- Capti ve			Open-cast

Details of 31 Minerals Identified Block under Schedule 5

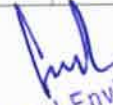
Block should be made for auction:

S.no.	Name of the Mineral	Village/Tehsil	Khasra Number	Area in Ha
1	Dolomite	Dulhapur/Tirodi	Forest room no. 789	4.00
2	Dolomite	Dulhapur/Tirodi	Forest room no. 789	5.00
3	Dolomite	Agari/Tirodi	Forest room no. 569	8.00
4	Dolomite	Koylari/Tirodi	7/1, 7/2, 8/1, 8/2 and other	25.85

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Details of the Quarry Leases (Stone) in the District

S. No	Name of mineral	Name of Lessee & Address	Contact No of Lessee	Mining lease Grant Order No. & Date	Area of Mining Lease	Period of Mining Lease (Initial)		Period of Mining Lease (Renewal)		Date of Closure in case of mining operations	Status (Working/ Non-Working/ Temp. Working)	Captive/ Non-Captive	Obtained EC/Yes/No. If Yes Lease No. with Date of Grant of EC	Location of the Mining Lease	Method of Mining (Open cast/Underground)
						From	To	From	To						
1	Stone	ANIL BAKSHI-SHRI AJMER SHING BAKSI	9424662998	906 23 07 03	2.430	07/11/2003	06/11/2013	07/11/2013	06/11/2023	—	Working	Non-Captive	Yes	21°48'16.70"N - 80°5'15.40"E 21°48'16.30"N - 80°5'21.30"E 21°48'11.90"N - 80°5'20.04"E 21°48'11.70"N - 80°5'15.10"E	Open cast
2	Stone	SHRI MAJID KHAN	9425403196	917 24 07 03	0.889	04/09/2003	03/09/2013	04/09/2013	03/09/2023	—	Working	Non-Captive	Yes	21°47'24.84"N - 80°4'50.09"E 21°47'23.53"N - 80°4'49.30"E 21°47'22.63"N - 80°4'50.63"E 21°47'21.88"N - 80°4'50.22"E 21°47'21.80"N - 80°4'50.57"E 21°47'22.08"N - 80°4'50.74"E 21°47'21.88"N - 80°4'51.53"E 21°47'21.58"N - 80°4'51.54"E 21°47'21.02"N - 80°4'55.34"E 21°47'21.99"N - 80°4'55.41"E	Open cast
3	Stone	MOHAMMAD TOUFIK JILANI-SHRI VAJIR JILANI	9753827888	24 02 03	0.810	14/01/2005	13/01/2015	14/01/2015	13/01/2025	—	Working	Non-Captive	Yes	21°58'11.11"N - 80°43'58.87"E 21°58'9.94"N - 80°44'0.51"E 21°58'5.93"N - 80°43'57.55"E 21°58'7.02"N - 80°43'56.08"E	Open cast
4	Stone	SAMRATSING H ASHOK SARASWAR-SHRI ASHOK PRATAPSING	9425447618	825 30 07 04	2.430	27/10/2004	26/10/2014	26/10/2014	26/10/2024	—	Working	Non-Captive	Yes	21°35'46.20"N - 80°24'1.50"E 21°35'44.88"N - 80°24'2.98"E 21°35'42.80"N - 80°24'1.35"E 21°35'40.24"N - 80°24'4.20"E 21°35'37.84"N - 80°24'2.50"E 21°35'34.13"N - 80°24'0.87"E	Open cast


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10	Stone	MANISH AGRAWAL-SH RI GHANSHYAM DAS AGRAWAL	9425138660	1068 18 05 07	0.729	16/05/2007	15/05/2017	16/05/2017	15/05/2027	—	Working	Non- Captive	Yes	21°55'37.20"N - 80°46'07.20"E 21°55'37.20"N - 80°46'10.80"E 21°55'34.60"N - 80°46'12.30"E 21°55'32.80"N - 80°46'10.90"E	Open cast
11	Stone	RAJESH KUMAR SHAH-SHRI RAMAN LAL SHAH	7974451918	430 06 02 11	0.607	03/11/2011	02/11/2021	—	—	—	Working	Non- Captive	Yes	21°48'28.49"N - 80°15'28"E 21°48'26.9"N - 80°15'50"E 21°48'26.34"N - 80°15'13.21"E 21°48'26.7"N - 80°15'12.25"E 21°48'25.52"N - 80°15'10.74"E 21°48'23.9"N - 80°15'10.74"E	Open cast
12	Stone	MOHAMMAD TOUFIK JILANI-SHRI VAJIR JILANI	9753827888	538 07 05 15	1.000	15/07/2015	14/07/2025	—	—	—	Working	Non- Captive	Yes	21°58'48.81"N - 80°44'46.82"E 21°58'46.65"N - 80°44'49.09"E 21°57'59.80"N - 80°44'48.68"E 21°57'59.83"N - 80°44'46.38"E	Open cast
13	Stone	UMEDLAL RAHANGDALE -SHRI LALAJ RAHANGDALE	9424937077	20 02 01 16	1.000	08/03/2016	07/03/2026	—	—	—	Working	Non- Captive	Yes	21°34'54.08"N - 80°23'38.49"E 21°34'54.76"N - 80°23'38.48"E 21°34'57.61"N - 80°23'41.81"E 21°34'56.80"N - 80°23'43.10"E 21°34'55.24"N - 80°23'43.14"E 21°34'53.57"N - 80°23'41.93"E	Open cast
14	Stone	SHARANG JAISWAL-SHRI ANIL AZAD	6264081051	1214 05 09 16	1.000	20/12/2016	19/12/2026	—	—	—	Working	Non- Captive	Yes	21°47.457"N - 80°5.108"E 21°47.430"N - 80°5.099"E 21°47.442"N - 80°5.033"E 21°47.466"N - 80°5.019"E 21°47.470"N - 80°4.999"E 21°47.475"N - 80°4.998"E 21°47.496"N - 80°5.042"E 21°47.463"N - 80°5.051"E	Open cast
15	Stone	KRANTI SINGH CHAUHAN-SH RI NIZAMSINGH	9425448107	1272 19 09 12	2.000	14/11/2012	13/11/2022	—	—	—	Working	Non- Captive	Yes	21°39'54.71"N - 80°22'30.08"E 21°39'56.38"N - 80°22'32.37"E 21°39'59.39"N - 80°22'20.98"E 21°39'56.89"N - 80°22'21.69"E	Open cast


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16	Stone	MOH HAMID SHAIKH-SHRI YUSUF SHAIKH	8889000955	7153 04 04 13	0.405	04/09/2013	03/09/2023	---	---	---	Working	Non- Captive	Yes	21°47'25.44"N - 80°45'58.90"E 21°47'24.53"N - 80°45'58.66"E 21°47'24.43"N - 80°45'58.53"E 21°47'24.87"N - 80°45'58.61"E 21°47'25.44"N - 80°45'54.27"E 21°47'26.62"N - 80°45'54.82"E	Open cast			
17	Stone	MUKUL CHANDRAKA R-SHRI DEVKUMAR CHANDRAKA R		518 20 04 17	1.000	31/08/2017	30/08/2027	---	---	---	Working	Non- Captive	Yes	21°48'15.80"N - 80°59'41"E 21°48'14.55"N - 80°59'4.70"E 21°48'18.73"N - 80°59'3.22"E 21°47'24.30"N - 80°05'11.56"E 21°47'24.30"N - 80°05'11.56"E	Open cast			
18	Stone	RAJESH NAGPURE-SH RI PURANIKLAL NAGPURE	7974451918	992 05 09 17	1.424	23/09/2017	22/09/2027	---	---	---	Working	Non- Captive	Yes	21°44'10.92"N - 79°57'14.78"E 21°44'10.80"N - 79°57'17.74"E 21°44'12.72"N - 79°57'18.20"E 21°44'13.83"N - 79°57'18.73"E 21°44'14.80"N - 79°57'18.23"E 21°44'16.10"N - 79°57'17.88"E 21°44'16.36"N - 79°57'15.59"E 21°44'15.79"N - 79°57'15.45"E 21°44'14.13"N - 79°57'15.51"E	Open cast			
19	Stone	CHITRASEN-S HRI BHUWAN LAL GOUTAM	7974200590	687 05 06 03	0.405	07/11/2006	06/11/2016	07/11/2016	06/11/2026	---	Working	Non- Captive	Yes	21°34'58.29"N - 80°23'42.22"E 21°34'55.66"N - 80°23'39.42"E 21°34'57.30"N - 80°23'38.54"E	Open cast			
20	Stone	MAA VAISHNAVI MINES AND MINERALS	7987344275	537 24 04 17	1.000	01/06/2017	31/05/2027	---	---	---	Working	Non- Captive	Yes	21°35'32.94"N - 80°23'54.25"E 21°35'38.50"N - 80°23'57.19"E 21°35'37.57"N - 80°23'59.20"E 21°35'34.11"N - 80°23'57.25"E 21°35'34.53"N - 80°23'56.15"E 21°35'32.68"N - 80°23'55.01"E	Open cast			
21	Stone	SARITA YADAV-SHRI BALRAM	9009880116	993 05 09 17	1.900	23/09/2017	22/09/2027	---	---	---	Working	Non- Captive	Yes	21°39'58.21"N - 80°22'2.27"E 21°40'0.03"N - 80°22'6.07"E 21°40'3.65"N - 80°22'4.06"E	Open cast			


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		YADAV													21°40'29.2"N 80°22'1.46"E	
22	Stone	SHRI TIRUPATI MINERALS BAIHAR ROAD BALAGHAT	9422130584	1137 20 08 15	3 237	12/10/2015	11/10/2025					Working	Non- Captive	Yes	21°40'10.54"N - 80°21'52.12"E 21°40'10.17"N - 80°21'48.68"E 21°40'9.05"N - 80°21'45.58"E 21°40'6.77"N - 80°21'43.99"E 21°40'2.70"N - 80°21'45.16"E 21°40'5.02"N - 80°21'40.30"E 21°40'05.20"N - 80°21'51.75"E	Open cast
23	Stone	CHANDRA SHEKHAR MORGHADE, DIST BHANDARA	9373517419	1016 14 11 02	2 000	14/11/2002	13/11/2012	14/11/2012	13/11/2022			Working	Non- Captive	Yes	21°40'1.34"N - 80°22'30.24"E 21°40'2.87"N - 80°22'30.76"E 21°40'0.93"N - 80°22'20.36"E 21°39'58.98"N - 80°22'29.89"E	Open cast
24	Stone	MUKESH TIWARI-SHRI TEJ NARAYAN TIWARI	9301220500	1464 14 12 15	1 093	26/03/2016	25/03/2026					Working	Non- Captive	Yes	21°48'18.30"N - 80°6'13.00"E 21°48'18.30"N - 80°6'15.00"E 21°48'12.90"N - 80°6'15.10"E 21°48'12.90"N - 80°6'13.10"E	Open cast
25	Stone	BHIVRAM NAKHATE-SH RI JNARAM NAKHTE	8889038087	277 20 02 09	0.810	23/03/2009	22/03/2019	23/03/2019	22/03/2029			Working	Non- Captive	Yes	21°35'36.89"N - 80°23'59.70"E 21°35'37.15"N - 80°23'58.10"E 21°35'32.46"N - 80°23'57.47"E 21°35'32.62"N - 80°23'56.76"E 21°35'34.03"N - 80°23'56.25"E 21°35'38.12"N - 80°23'56.49"E	Open cast
26	Stone	DULCHAND PATLE-SHRI RAMESH PATLE	9424366113	610 12 05 05	0.810	02/07/2005	01/07/2015	02/07/2015	01/07/2025			Working	Non- Captive	Yes	21°35'26.72"N - 80°23'54.11"E 21°35'24.21"N - 80°23'54.47"E 21°35'19.71"N - 80°23'51.66"E 21°35'20.18"N - 80°23'50.76"E 21°35'25.91"N - 80°23'52.82"E	Open cast
27	Stone	MUKUL CHANDRAKA R-SHRI DEVKUMAR CHANDRAKA	9302319000	05 07 06	2 000	10/08/2006	09/08/2026	10/08/2016	09/08/2026			Non Working	Non- Captive	Yes	21°48'15.80"N - 80°6'9.41"E 21°48'14.55"N - 80°6'4.70"E 21°48'18.73"N - 80°6'3.22"E 21°48'20.17"N - 80°6'8.15"E	Open cast


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28	Stone	LALITA DAMAHE WARD NO. 04, WARASEONI, DIST. BALAGHAT (M.P.)	0425447282	18 05 17	2.000	16/10/2017	15/10/2027	---	---	---	Non Working	Non-Captive	Yes	21°51'46.04"N - 80°39'08.01"E 21°51'45.74"N - 80°39'9.28"E 21°51'43.96"N - 80°39'9.08"E 21°51'40.96"N - 80°39'8.96"E 21°51'40.29"N - 80°39'8.87"E 21°51'40.28"N - 80°39'7.89"E 21°51'41.38"N - 80°39'7.92"E	Open cast
29	Stone	RAJESH NAGPURE-SHRI PURANIKAL NAGPURE	7974451918	426 01 04 17	1.000	19/06/2017	18/06/2027	---	---	---	Working	Non-Captive	Yes	21°39'57.84"N - 80°22'31.18"E 21°40'0.15"N - 80°22'31.10"E 21°40'0.01"N - 80°22'30.20"E 21°39'58.42"N - 80°22'29.88"E 21°39'58.15"N - 80°22'25.54"E 21°40'0.08"N - 80°22'21.64"E 21°39'59.00"N - 80°22'21.15"E	Open cast
30	Stone	MAYANSH MINERALS VILL. KANTI, POST. BIRSHOLA, TH. & DIST. GONDIA	9529544025	1003 05 09 17	1.134	07/10/2017	06/10/2027	---	---	---	Working	Non-Captive	Yes	21°33'03.56"N - 79°53'35.36"E 21°32'59.69"N - 79°53'33.10"E 21°33'00.85"N - 79°53'30.46"E 21°33'04.61"N - 79°53'33.01"E	Open cast
31	Stone	RAJARAM CONSTRUCTION	7976578759	995 05 09 17	2.000	23/09/2017	22/09/2027	---	---	---	Working	Non-Captive	Yes	21°39'59.68"N - 80°22'6.76"E 21°40'1.68"N - 80°22'10.64"E 21°40'3.14"N - 80°22'13.10"E 21°40'4.52"N - 80°22'9.72"E 21°40'4.64"N - 80°22'7.46"E 21°40'3.40"N - 80°22'4.85"E	Open cast
32	Stone	SOURABH CONSTRUCTION-SHRI SOURABH	8435759688	2667 29 07 20	1.000	10/04/2020	09/04/2030	---	---	---	Working	Non-Captive	Yes	21°49'44.57"N - 79°50'35.39"E 21°49'47.92"N - 79°50'35.19"E 21°49'47.87"N - 79°50'28.58"E	Open cast


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		PINCHA																
33	Stone	ADIL KHAN-SHRI ARIF KHAN	9425139270	353 02 03 09	1 620	17/05/2009	16/05/2019	17/05/2019	16/05/2029	---	Workup	Non-Captive	Yes	21°35'42.78"N - 80°23'58.63"E 21°35'41.85"N - 80°24'1.87"E 21°35'37.39"N - 80°24'0.67"E 21°35'38.06"N - 80°23'57.36"E	Open cast			
34	Stone	DHANSRISHTI PROPERTIES PRIVATE LIMITED-SHRI SHASHWAT TANTIA	9123305707	1101 06 08 16	1 420	26/03/2016	25/03/2026	---	---	---	Workup	Non-Captive	Yes	21°48'11.10"N - 80°6'8.36"E 21°48'15.45"N - 80°6'7.74"E 21°48'15.72"N - 80°6'12.05"E 21°48'11.17"N - 80°6'11.72"E	Open cast			
35	Stone	NAVEEN YADAV-SHRI JAIBHAGWAN YADAV	9413130284	215 07 02 09	1 000	02/03/2009	01/03/2019	---	---	---	Non-Workup	Non-Captive	Yes	21°39'55.46"N - 80°21'53.50"E 21°39'55.05"N - 80°21'54.89"E 21°39'59.96"N - 80°21'55.30"E 21°39'59.58"N - 80°21'56.60"E	Open cast			
36	Stone	MAHAKAUSHAL AGRICROP INDIA PVT. LTD.-SHRI RAJ JAISWAL		286 24 02 09	2 000	02/03/2009	01/03/2019	---	---	---	Non-Workup	Non-Captive	Yes	21°39'59.01"N - 80°21'47.51"E 21°39'58.50"N - 80°21'51.72"E 21°40'3.51"N - 80°21'52.74"E 21°40'4.34"N - 80°21'48.77"E	Open cast			
37	Stone	VIVEK SHUKLA-SHRI CHHAMASHA NKAR SHUKLA		2032 23 05 05	0 526	02/09/2008	01/09/2018	---	---	---	Non-Workup	Non-Captive	Yes	21°48'11.16"N - 80°6'10.89"E 21°48'10.99"N - 80°6'8.40"E 21°48'9.34"N - 80°6'8.62"E 21°48'7.30"N - 80°6'10.83"E 21°48'9.64"N - 80°6'10.78"E 21°48'9.77"N - 80°6'10.60"E	Open cast			
38	Stone	RAMESH KUMAR PANCHE-SHRI CHUNNILAL PANCHE	9425875647	Q 01 04 006	0 486	26/05/2006	25/05/2016	26/05/2016	25/05/2026	---	Workup	Non-Captive	Yes	21°35'44.77"N - 80°23'59.59"E 21°35'43.02"N - 80°24'3.60"E 21°35'42.95"N - 80°24'0.68"E 21°35'41.97"N - 80°24'0.47"E 21°35'42.00"N - 80°23'59.43"E 21°35'44.77"N - 80°23'59.59"E	Open cast			



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47 **Balaghat DSR**

39	Stone	SHRI SAMRAT SINGH SARASWAR - WARD NO 27 BALAGHAT	9425447618	14020 02 12 20	1 620	06/02/2021	05/02/2031						None Working	None Capture	Yes	21°35'36.37"N - 80°24'04.65"E 21°35'37.97"N - 80°24'03.05"E 21°35'40.08"N - 80°24'04.63"E 21°35'43.40"N - 80°24'03.08"E 21°35'45.52"N - 80°24'04.98"E 21°35'40.68"N - 80°24'07.16"E	Open cast
----	-------	--	------------	-------------------	-------	------------	------------	--	--	--	--	--	--------------	--------------	-----	--	-----------


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11	Clay (for roof tiles).	ASHISH NI MA	258 16 02 09	0 502	20/02/2009	19/02/2019	---	---	Working	Non-Captive	Yes	21°50'50.6"N 80°16'35.2"E 21°50'51.6"N 80°16'35.4"E 21°50'50.4"N 80°16'41.3"E 21°50'49.6"N 80°16'30.1"E	Open cast
12	Clay (for roof tiles).	KHANDUJA TILES INDUSTRIES-SHRI BAVINDER SINGH KHANDUJA	746 02 04 07	1 308	08/05/2007	07/05/2017	---	---	Working	Non-Captive	Yes	21°52'06.7"N 80°17'09.3"E 21°52'11.7"N 80°17'9.0"E 21°52'11.8"N 80°17'10.1"E 21°52'7.0"N 80°17'11.7"E	Open cast
13	Clay (for roof tiles).	JAGSON'S TILES INDUSTRIES-SHRI HARJINDER SINGH KHANDUJA	745 02 04 07	0 416	08/05/2007	07/05/2017	---	---	Working	Non-Captive	Yes	21°52'03.7"N 80°17'06.3"E 21°52'03.7"N 80°17'07.9"E 21°52'04.5"N 80°17'08.9"E 21°52'11.7"N 80°17'09.0"E 21°52'11.6"N 80°17'07.9"E	Open cast
14	Clay (for roof tiles).	SOORAJ TILES PVT Ltd	3226 22 12 20	1 000	04/02/2021	03/02/2031	---	---	Working	Non-Captive	Yes	21°51'6.30"N 80°16'54.60"E 21°51'9.45"N 80°16'54.65"E 21°51'9.81"N 80°16'53.99"E 21°51'9.05"N 80°16'52.22"E 21°51'7.73"N 80°16'47.83"E 21°51'7.21"N 80°16'47.80"E 21°51'6.60"N 80°16'49.13"E	Open cast



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Minerals Granite Prospecting License in Balaghat District


s.no.	Name	Minerals	Village	Tabshil	Khasra No.	Area (In Hectare)	Santion Order No. And Date	Logitude & Latitude
1	2	3	6	7	4	5		9
1	Shri Yogendra Sherma-Pragati Vihar Colony Gwalior M P	Granite	Kulpa	Lanji	529/1, 530/1	5.832	2998/ 19 10 2020	21°22'45 26"N - 80°25'48 25"E 21°22'40 27"N - 80°25'46 74"E 21°22'38 39"N - 80°25'44 41"E 21°22'38 76"N - 80°25'40 99"E 21°22'39 65"N - 80°25'39 40"E 21°22'40 75"N - 80°25'37 82"E 21°22'43 56"N - 80°25'37 84"E 21°22'43 71"N - 80°25'38 50"E 21°22'44 48"N - 80°25'38 46"E 21°22'47 97"N - 80°25'43 38"E
2	Shri Atul Pathak-Baihar Road Balaghat m p	Granite	Arnameta	Balaghat	104, 105	5.001	2844/ 18 09 2020	22°12'56 85"N - 80°73.12"E 22°12'55 8"N - 80°711 09"E 22°12'44 06"N - 80°75 91"E 22°12'47 40"N - 80°71 89"E
3	M/s DG Stone LLP - 162 IIIrd Jone, MP Nagar Bhopal	Granite	Kulpa	Lanji	127/1K, 132/1, 137	7.776	11042-45/ 03 07 2018	21°22'41 78"N - 80°24'43 32"E 21°22'43 09"N - 80°24'43 96"E 21°22'45.16"N - 80°24'46.21"E 21°22'43 92"N - 80°24'48.54"E 21°22'47 12"N - 80°25'50 21"E 21°22'49 69"N - 80°24'50.27"E 21°22'54 18"N - 80°24'49 40"E 21°22'50 11"N - 80°24'43 08"E 21°22'48 65"N - 80°24'43 94"E 21°22'47 57"N - 80°24'43 65"E 21°22'46 81"N - 80°24'42 93"E 21°22'46 28"N - 80°24'41 82"E 21°22'46 01"N - 80°24'40 51"E 21°22'45 22"N - 80°24'40 73"E


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4	M/s Saptgiri Minerals - Partner - Shri Prakash Gurbele-Bhalera Chowki Balaghat	Granite	Kulpa	Lanji	135/1	4 615	7374-75/ 28 04 2018	21°22'48 94"N - 80°25'2 81"E 21°22'40 42"N - 80°25'54 03"E 21°22'46 37"N - 80°24'53 00"E 21°22'50 22"N - 80°24'57 19"E
5	M/s Saptgiri Minerals - Partner - Shri Seluraj - 66 Bijhouli teh.- Bijhouli Dist-Jhanshi U.P	Granite	Kulpa	Lanji	141	3 020	7374-75/ 28 04 2018	21°22'55 91"N - 80°25'6 85"E 21°22'52 95"N - 80°25'6 62"E 21°22'51 02"N - 80°25'2 63"E 21°22'50 14"N - 80°25'2 64"E 21°22'51 59"N - 80°24'57 77"E 21°22'54 59"N - 80°25'0 29"E
6	M/s DG Multi Stone LLP - 162 IInd Jone MP Nagar Bhopal	Granite	Bamhani	Lalbarra	336/1 (Part)	8 220	1929/ 14 02 2020	21°57'22 84"N - 80°54'2 99"E 21°57'27 64"N - 80°55'3 84"E 21°57'34 79"N - 80°55'1 93"E 21°57'29 40"N - 80°53'9 77"E
7	M/s DG Multi Stone LLP - 162 IInd Jone MP Nagar Bhopal	Granite	Bamhani	Lalbarra	336/1, 339/1 (Part)	6.075	1928/ 14 02 2020	21°57'17.21"N - 80°53'1.11"E 21°57'22.84"N - 80°54'2.99"E 21°57'29 40"N - 80°53'9 77"E 21°57'23 00"N - 80°52'9 00"E
8	M/s Maa Vaishnav Granite L.L.P - 158 IInd Jone M P Nagar Bhopal	Granite	Amameta	Balaghat	253 (Part)	3.240	2845/ 18 09 2020	22°12'43 43"N - 80°7'30 78"E 22°12'43 00"N - 80°7'36 27"E 21°12'37 00"N - 80°7'39 78"E 21°12'34 5"N - 80°7'29 89"E


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9	M/s DG Multi Stone LLP - 162 IInd Jone MP Nagar Bhopal	Granite	Kulpa	Lanji	146/4, 146/5, 147/1, 147/2K, 148/3Kh, 149/1K, 149/1Kh, 149/2, 149/3 (Part)	5 685	94/ 15 01 2021	21°22'46.47"N - 80°25'49.59"E 21°22'44.46"N - 80°25'38.55"E 21°22'33.51"N - 80°25'43.01"E 21°22'33.98"N - 80°25'44.47"E
10	Shri Prakash S/o Yogesh Gurbele - Ward no 11 Bhatara Chouki Balaghat	Granitic	Kulpa	Lanji	139	4.576	19968-70/ 14 11 2017	21°22'59.04"N - 80°24'57.77"E 21°22'58.14"N - 80°25'3.02"E 21°22'33.67"N - 80°24'57.55"E 21°22'50.47"N - 80°24'54.65"E 21°22'47.38"N - 80°24'42.85"E 21°22'49.39"N - 80°24'52.05"E 21°22'51.63"N - 80°24'51.52"E 21°22'56.78"N - 80°24'54.62"E
11	Rajkumar Sharma, Flat No. 902 9th Floor Akanksha Bulding, Prem Nagar Complax Nitya Nagar Meera road East Thane (MH)	Granite	Devsarra	Balaghat	8, 9/2, 9/3	3 016	495/ 29 03 2022	22°17'42.73"N - 80°5'13.61"E 22°17'54.70"N - 80°5'1.31"E 22°17'53.89"N - 80°5'12.91"E 22°17'50.99"N - 80°5'11.14"E 22°17'42.58"N - 80°5'12.88"E


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CHAPTER -10
DETAILS OF ROYALTY OR REVENUE RECEIVED IN LAST
THREE YEARS

Table 10 Mineral Revenue in last 3 years (exclude Sand Mineral)

S.No.	Name of Mineral	Year	Revenue (In Rs.)
1	Dolomite	2019-20	7,47,220
		2020-21	3,94,000
		2021-22	1442944
2	Gitti	2019-20	10,34,86,024
		2020-21	1,35,91,756
		2021-22	9586335
3	Clay	2019-20	4,78,320
		2020-21	30,81,834
		2021-22	1865985
4	Murram (TP)	2019-20	12,50,000
		2020-21	14,25,000
		2021-22	96000


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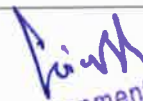
CHAPTER-11
DETAILS OF PRODUCTION OF MINOR MINERAL IN LAST
THREE YEARS

Minor Mineral Production in last 3 years (exclude Sand Mineral)

Dolomite Production in last 3 years

Year	Production (In Cu.Mt)
2019-20	10206.00
2020-21	14599.500
2021-22	5556.900

S.No.	Name of Mineral	Year	Production(In Cu.Mt)
1	Gitti	2019-20	103827.53
		2020-21	1133264.633
		2021-22	113889
2	Clay (For Roof Tile)	2019-20	4783.20
		2020-21	30818.34
		2021-22	20122
3	Murrum (TP)	2019-20	25000
		2020-21	28500
		2021-22	2720


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CHAPTER-12 MINERAL MAP OF THE DISTRICT

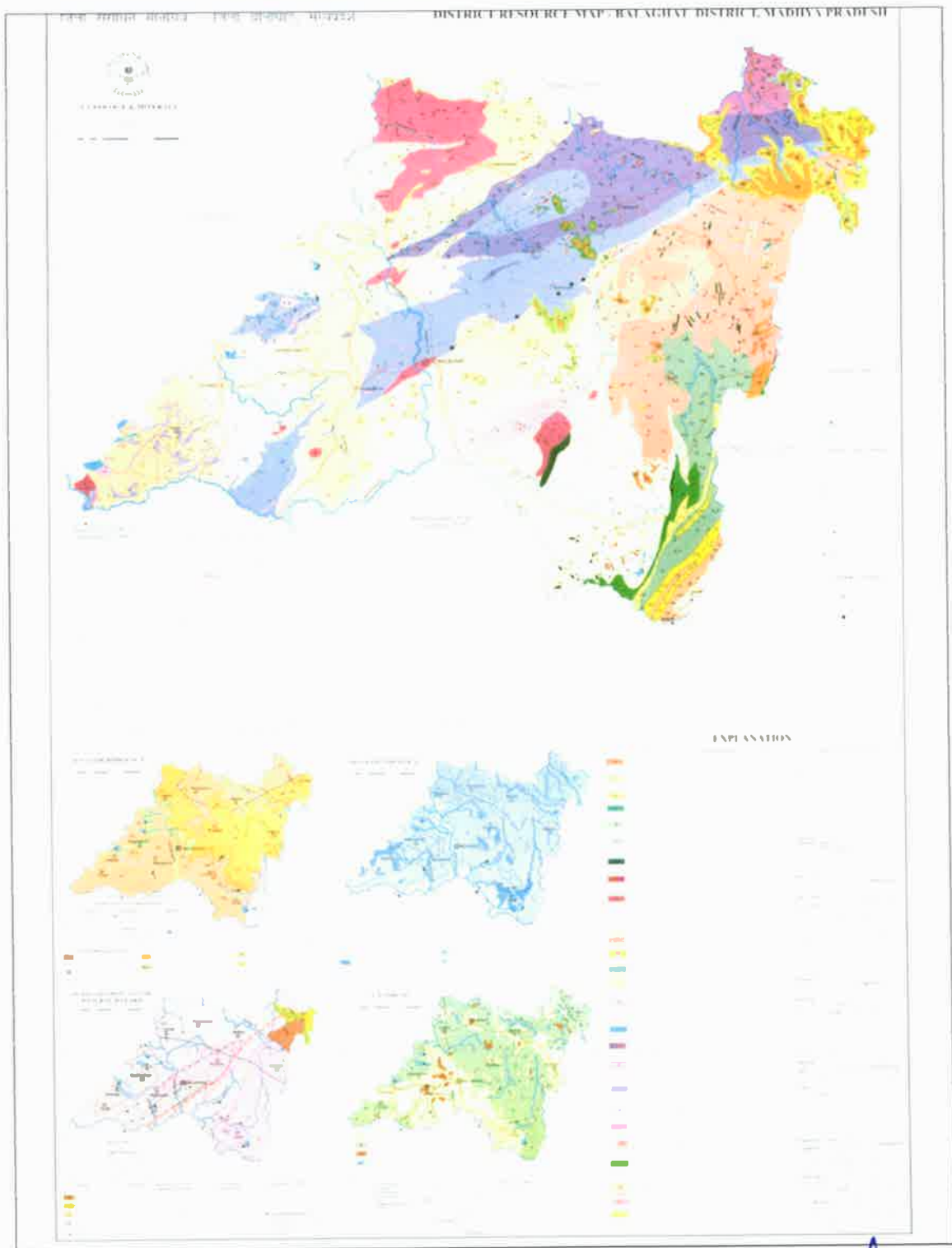


Fig 12 Mineral Map of the Balaghat District

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

CHAPTER-18

LIST OF LOI HOLDERS IN THE DISTRICTS ALONG WITH ITS VALIDITY AS PER THE FOLLOWING FORMAT

Table 11 Detail of Letter of Intent Holders in the District

s.no.	N a m e	Minerals	Village	Tahsil	Khasra No.	Area (In Hectare)	Longitude & Latitude
1	2	3	6	7	4	5	6
1	Rajesh Nagpure	Stone	Salhe	Kirnapur	499	2.000	21°40'3.45"N - 80°22'5.09"E 21°40'8.77"N - 80°22'4.99"E 21°40'8.12"N - 80°22'13.22"E 21°40'4.18"N - 80°22'13.70"E 21°40'5.17"N - 80°22'8.4"E
2	Triupati mininerls	Stone	Salhe	Kirnapur	499	3.000	21°40'9.28"N - 80°22'11.16"E 21°40'9.61"N - 80°22'4.62"E 21°40'3.43"N - 80°22'3.95"E 21°40'4.87"N - 80°22'8.19"E 21°40'4.66"N - 80°22'10.87"E
3	Mob. Farukh Shekh	Stone	Kayadi	Waraseoni	158/1, 2 and other	1.595	21°47'23.75"N - 80°4'54.66"E 21°47'23.25"N - 80°4'53.97"E 21°47'23.84"N - 80°4'52.95"E 21°47'23.25"N - 80°4'52.75"E 21°47'24.53"N - 80°4'58.66"E 21°47'24.43"N - 80°4'58.53"E 21°47'24.87"N - 80°4'56.61"E 21°47'23.70"N - 80°4'56.09"E 21°47'23.54"N - 80°4'56.34"E 21°47'22.79"N - 80°4'55.18"E 21°47'24.65"N - 80°4'52.53"E 21°47'25.57"N - 80°4'53.43"E 21°47'25.44"N - 80°4'54.27"E 21°47'26.62"N - 80°4'54.82"E 21°47'28.09"N - 80°4'55.89"E 21°47'28.02"N - 80°4'56.20"E


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							21°47'27.21"N - 80°1'56.04"E 21°47'26.54"N - 80°1'59.10"E 21°47'25.41"N - 80°1'58.90"E
4	Devendra Praduman Trivedi	Stone	Dahedi	Kirnapur	467	2.000	21°40'5.64"N - 80°21'56.25"E 21°40'4.32"N - 80°21'59.77"E 21°40'12.22"N - 80°21'59.49"E 21°40'11.72"N - 80°21'56.43"E
5	Raisingh and company	Stone	Benegaon	Kirnapur	1	2.000	----
6	Sadik Kureshi	Stone	Dongriya, rengajhari, jabrtola	waraseoni	411, 513, 1 and other	1.000	----
7	Murtuja Ali	Stone	kayadi	waraseoni	254, 255, 256, 257, 258/1	1.500	----
8	Shri Chandan Stone Cruiser Bhandaran Unit Balaghat	Stone	Bhanpur	Balaghat	41	4.173	21°49'32.09"N - 80°15'43.63"E 21°49'36.52"N - 80°15'45.05"E 21°49'39.89"N - 80°15'51.36"E 21°49'39.80"N - 80°15'54.34"E 21°49'36.44"N - 80°15'55.25"E 21°49'33.08"N - 80°15'48.10"E 21°49'33.19"N - 80°15'46.98"E 21°49'32.00"N - 80°15'46.51"E 21°49'31.56"N - 80°15'45.54"E


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

Minerals Clay Letter of Intent for Quarry Lease

s.no.	Name	Minerals	Village	Tahsil	Khasra No.	Area (In Hectare)	Logitude & Latitude
1	2	3	6	7	4	5	6
8	Sanjay vaidh	Clay	Dhansua	Balaghat	353/1	1.000	21°52'36.28"N - 80°16'51.81"E 21°52'34.33"N - 80°16'51.96"E 21°52'34.04"N - 80°16'53.43"E 21°52'32.19"N - 80°16'53.26"E 21°52'32.37"N - 80°16'49.64"E 21°52'36.85"N - 80°16'49.69"E
9	Sonvindar sinhg	Clay	Tekadi	Balaghat	121	1.000	21°52'15.89"N - 80°17'9.20"E 21°52'12.80"N - 80°17'9.30"E 21°52'12.90"N - 80°17'12.17"E 21°52'16.64"N - 80°17'12.68"E


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

CHAPTER-14
TOTAL MINERAL RESERVE AVAILABLE IN DISTRICT

Table 12 Total mineral reserve available in the district

classification	Sub-classification (illustrative only and may vary from state to state and union)	Unit in (tonnes/cum as the case may be)	Opening stock of proved reserves	Additional to stock	Reduction in Stock			Closing Stock of proved reserves	Sustainability of resources in years	
					Extracted by/for use in					Total extraction
					Govt Sector	Private Sector	Other extractions			
Minor Minerals	Stone	cum	6030619	966794	0	109535	0	109535	6887877.74	as per mining plans
	Dolomite	TONNE	3311473	0	0	14599.5	0	14599.5	3296873.5	as per mining plans
	Clay	cum	454009.5	570935	0	9161.41	0	9161.41	1015783.1	as per mining plans


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CHAPTER-15 QUALITY /GRADE OF MINERAL AVAILABLE IN DISTRICT

Quality of the mineral is essential parameter for use. Quality of the any mineral is basically defined by its chemical constituents, geological processes of rock/ mineral formation and physical properties. In district, minor mineral in stone quarry is black stone. By geological time rock tend to weathered by chemical and physical agents by which rock disintegrate to form weathered mass normally on surfacial part. Up to some meter in upper part strength mineral is not of standard grade. In deeper part mineral is compact and harder. Quartzite is siliceous rock more brittle as compare to black stone and uses for industrial purpose with less use in construction.

River bed sand is very famous from Wainganga river. This sand is very famous as good quality as it contains more than 90% silica which is very useful in concreting. Iron ore is basically is a magnetite which uses in industries. Weathered material/ murrum is weathered material and uses only as filling work.


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CHAPTER- 16

USE OF MINERAL

Minor Minerals are mainly use for construction purpose. Minor Minerals' comprise of gravel, building stones, soil, ordinary clay, ordinary sand, and murrum. Other sand used for prescribed purposes, and any other mineral which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare to be a minor mineral.

USE OF 31 MINORMINERAL:

Quartz and Quartzite:

The strong quartz hardness makes it more difficult than most other natural substances. It is therefore an excellent abrasive material. Used for sand blasting, scouring cleaners, grinding media, and grit for sanding and sawing, quartz sands and finely ground silica sand. In the manufacture of rubber, paint, and putty, quartz sand is used as filler. Carefully screened and cleaned quartz grains are used as filter media and granules for roofing. In the railroad and mining industries, quartz sands are used for traction. Quartzite is a decorative stone and may be used to cover walls, as roofing tiles, as flooring, and stairs. Its use for countertops in kitchens is expanding rapidly. It is harder and more resistant to stains than granite. Crushed quartzite is sometimes used in road construction.

Dolomite:

Dolomite's reaction with acid also makes it useful. It is used for acid neutralization in the chemical industry, in stream restoration projects, and as a soil conditioner. Dolomite is used as a source of magnesia (MgO), a feed additive for livestock, a sintering agent and flux in metal processing, and as an ingredient in the production of glass, bricks, and ceramics.

USE OF MINORMINERAL:

Crushed stone (Gitti):

Angular crushed stone is the key material for macadam road construction, which depends on the interlocking of the individual stones' angular faces for its strength. Also use as rip rap, as railroad track ballast, as composite material (with a binder) in concrete, tarmac, and asphalt concrete.

Sand:

Sand is used to give strength, bulk and other properties to construction materials like asphalt and concrete. In landscaping, it is used as a decorative material. A particular type of



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sand is used for glass manufacturing. Likewise, it is used for metal casting as a moulding material.

Murrum:

It is a mixture of minerals, organic matters, gravels, rock particles etc. Murrum is used in plinth filling, road pavements, backfilling in trenches, footing pits, etc. Given that it doesn't contain any organic matters and can be compacted easily forming hard surfaces, it is a soil suitable in the field of construction.

Soil:

Ordinary earth soil used for filling the embankment, roads, railways and building. Soil which is excavated from mine is also used for different purpose of construction.

Brick Clay/Soil:

Brick clay/Soil is rich in alumina, silica, calcium, oxides of iron, magnesium and organic matter. These are low grade clays used most for the manufacturing of building bricks and similar clay products.



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CHAPTER-17

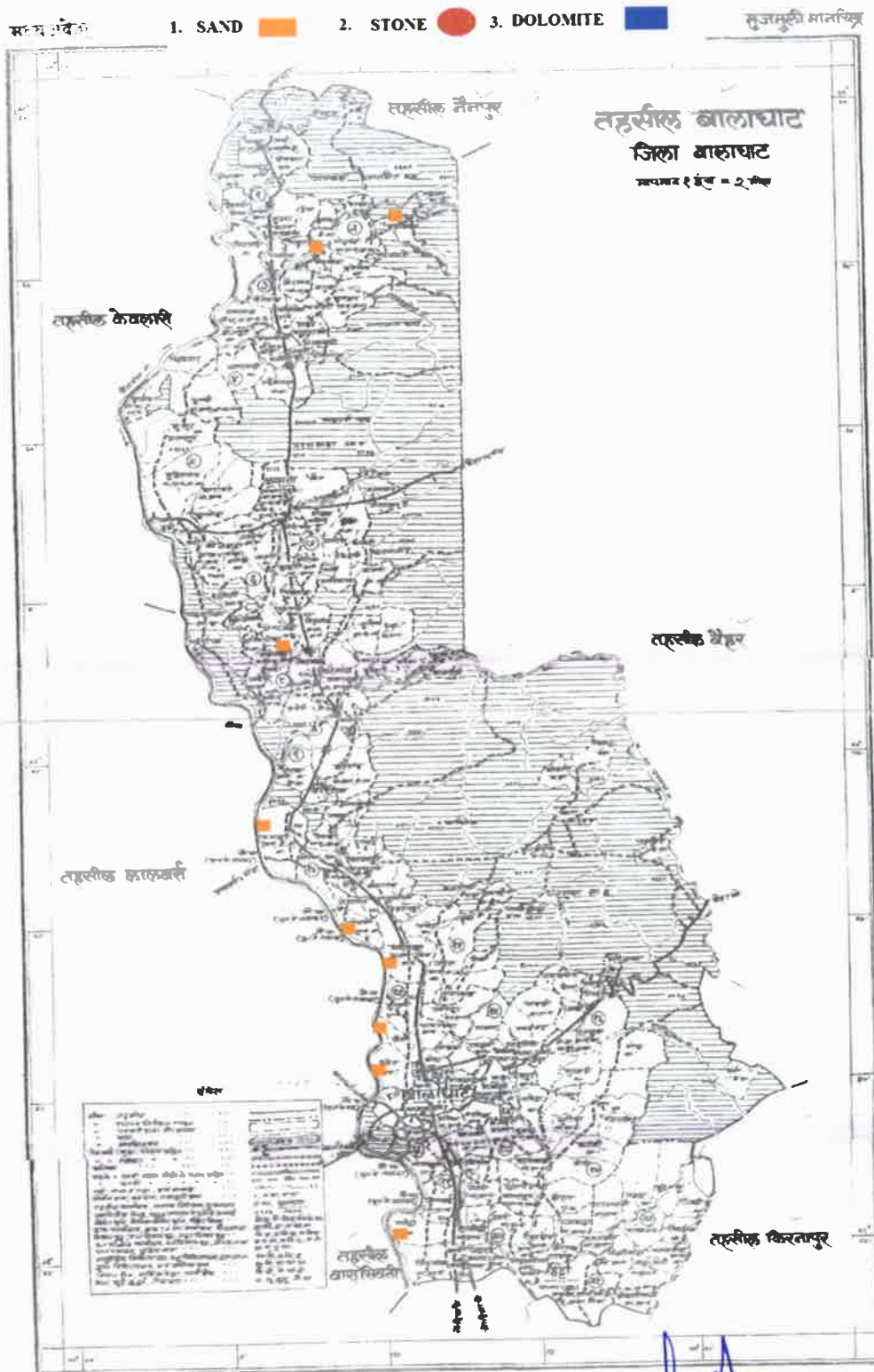
DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF THE MINERAL IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

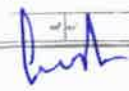
Table 13 Demand and supply of the mineral in last three year

Minerals Name	Year wise Supply according to Demand				Remark
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	
Dolomite	16455	10206	4877	5556	Dolomite are demand on the basically ceramic industries for furnaces
Minor Mineral Clay	4628.35	4783.20	30818.34	20122	clay minerals is demand for roof tiles in the balaghat district small scale industries
Stone/Gitti	44754.40	103827.53	113264.63 3	62245	minor mineral such as stone /Gitti ,and are supply basis of demand on the market


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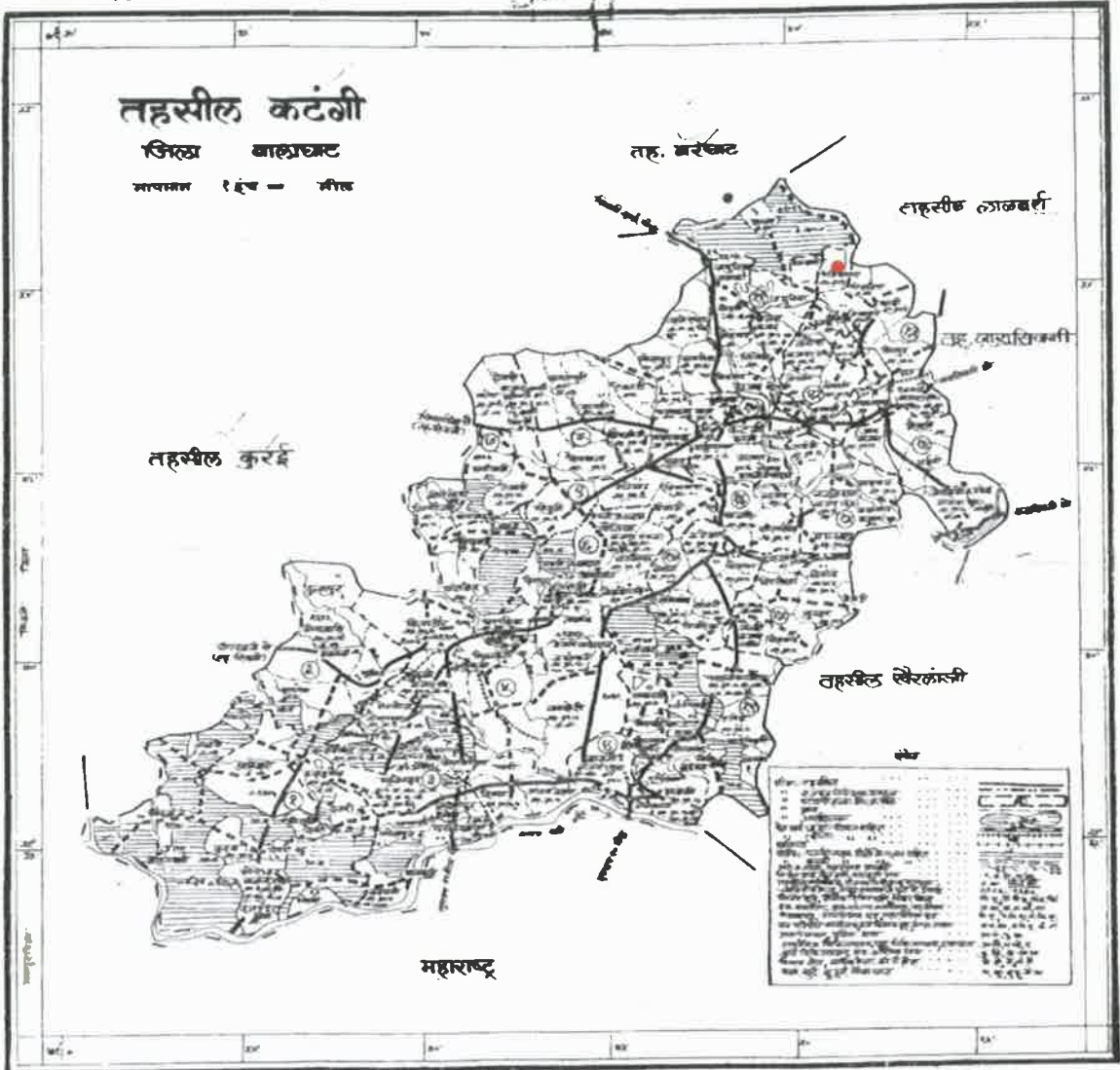
CHAPTER-18 CURRY LEASES MARKED ON THE MAP INDEX




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मध्य प्रदेश

मुजफ्फरी नक्ष



02. विभाग के अनुसार

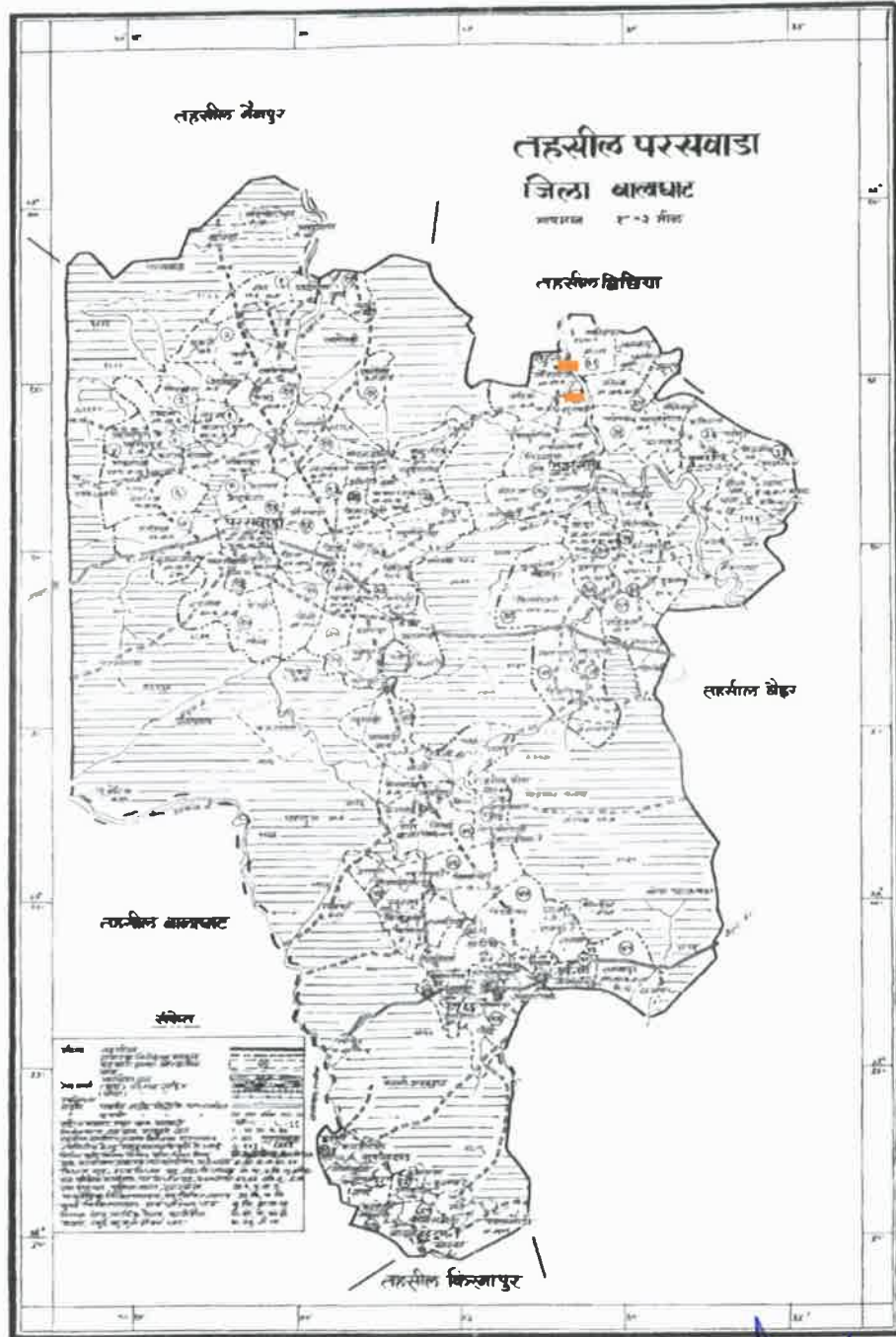
Checked by: *Ranjan*
27/9/14

विभाग के अनुसार

Ranjan
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मध्य प्रदेश

मजबूती व्यवधान



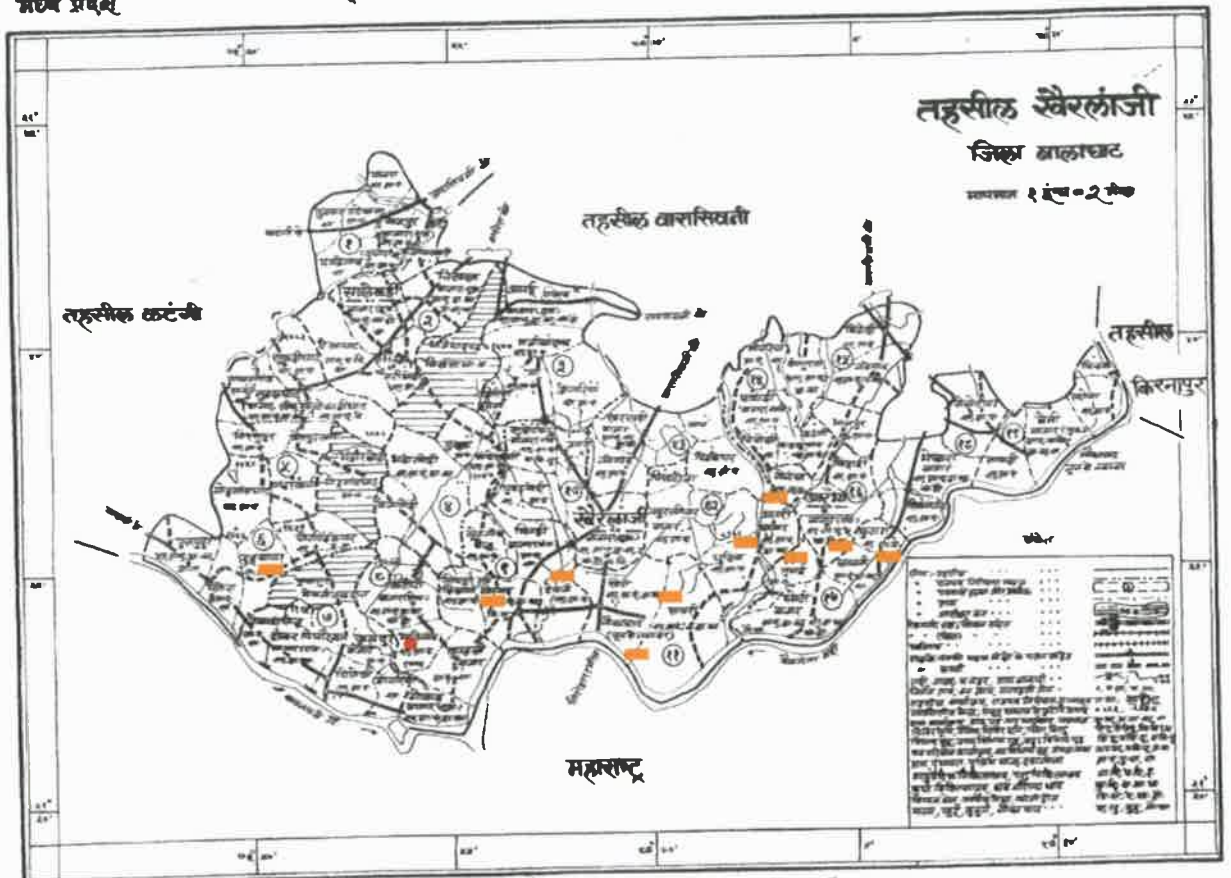
सिमा काटने पर भी काम निरवरोधक

मि. प्र. का. वि. सं. १९९१/११ के अन्तर्गत

High
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मध्य प्रदेश

मजमूनी मानचित्र

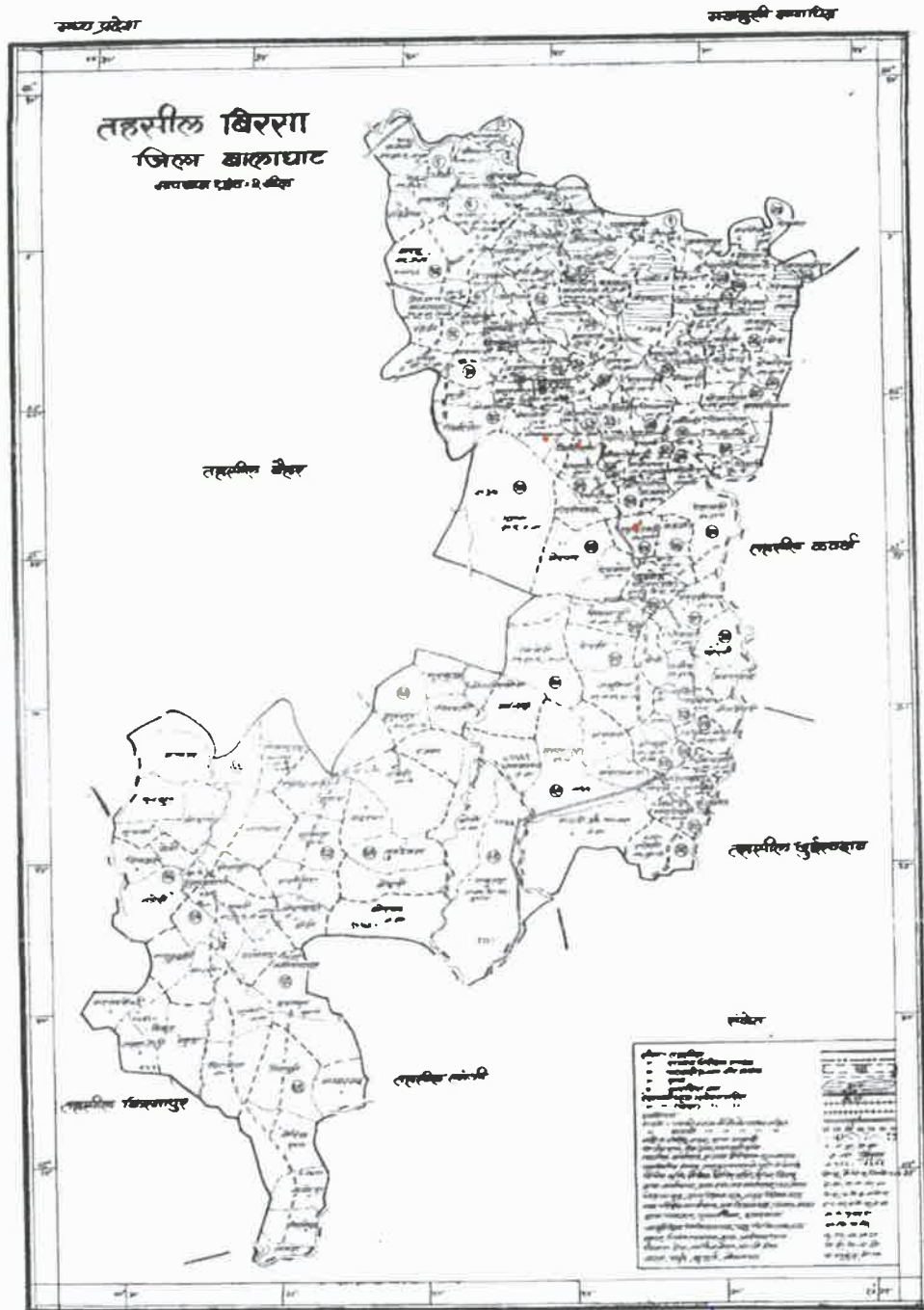


प्रिन्टिंग: श्री प्रदीप प्रिन्टिंग, इंदौर (मध्य प्रदेश)
 डिजाइन: श्री ए. ए. ए. ए.
 प्रकाशक: श्री ए. ए. ए. ए.
 दिनांक: 15.11.03

संशोधन के क्रम 25-2011 दिनांक 11.11.03 के अनुसार प्रकाशित किया गया है।

संशोधन के क्रम 25-2011 दिनांक 11.11.03 के अनुसार प्रकाशित किया गया है।
 संशोधन के क्रम 25-2011 दिनांक 11.11.03 के अनुसार प्रकाशित किया गया है।
 संशोधन के क्रम 25-2011 दिनांक 11.11.03 के अनुसार प्रकाशित किया गया है।

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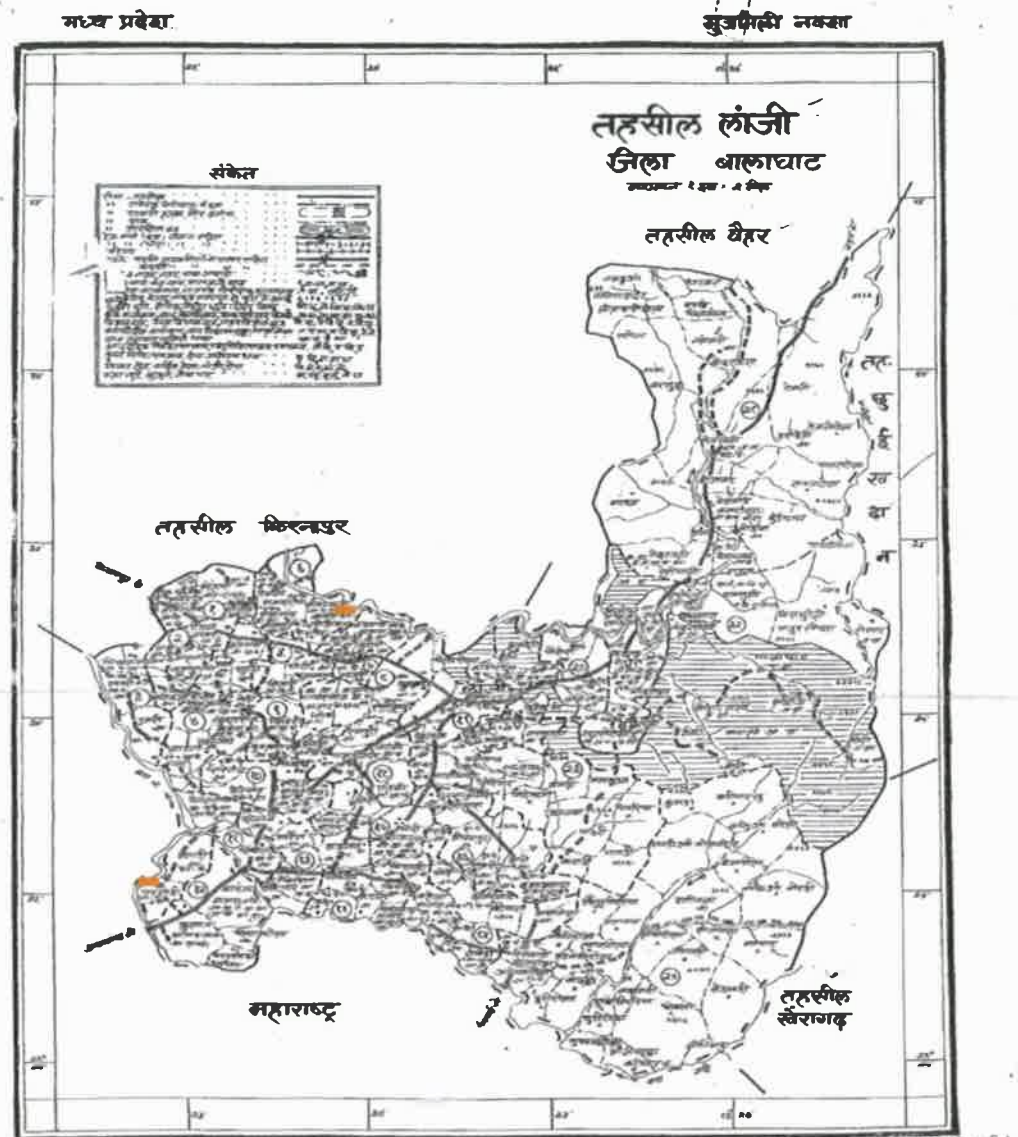



Figure 13 Quarry leases on the map of the District

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CHAPTER-19
DETAIL OF THE AREA WHERE THERE IS A CLUSTER

S.No	Particulars	Kh. No.	Area (Ha.)	Cluster Area (Ha.)
Akola, Dongargaon Th. Kirnapur (Stone mine)				
1	Samrath Singh Saraswar	516	2.43	10.201
2	Samrath Singh Saraswar	516	1.62	
3	Laxman Kurahe	516	0.425	
4	Lokeshwar Ajeet	516	1.00	
5	Ma Vaishnavi Mines	516, 33/2	1.00	
6	Bheevrao Nakhate	516	0.810	
7	Adil Khan	516	1.62	
8	Ramesh Panche	516	0.486	
9	Dulichand Patle	38	0.810	
Total Area				10.201
S.No	Particulars	Kh. No.	Area (Hect.)	Cluster Area (Ha.)
Bengaon, Dabedi Salhe Th. Kirnapur (Stone mine)				
1	Sarita Yadav	1	1.30	18.537
2	Shri Trupati Minerals	466, 467	3.237	
3	Rajaram Construction	01	2.00	
4	Navcen Yadav	01	1.00	
5	Mahakaushal Agricrop	01	2.00	
6	Rajesh Napure	499	2.000	
7	Trupati Minerals	499	3.000	
8	Devendra Praduman Tridevi	467	2.000	
9	Raishing & Company	1	2.000	
Total Areas				18.537
S.No	Particulars	Kh. No.	Area (Hect.)	Cluster Area (Ha.)
Salhe Th. Kirnapur (Stone mine)				
1	Kanti Singh Chauhan	34	2.000	5.000
4	Chandshekhhar Motghare	532	2.000	
5	Rajesh Nagpur	532	1.00	
Total Areas				5.000
S.No	Particulars	Kh. No.	Area (Hect.)	Cluster Area (Ha.)
Kaydi Th. Waraseoni (Stone mine)				
1	Anil Bakshi	284	2.430	10.696
2	Mukesh Tiwari	284	0.810	
3	Indrajeet Sonbirse	284, 275/1	0.810	
4	Rajesh Kumar Shah	284	0.607	
5	Mukul Chandrakar	284	1.000	
6	Mukesh Tiwari	284	1.093	
7	Mukul Chandrakar	284	2.000	
8	Dhansharsthi Properties	284	1.420	
9	Vivek Shukla	284	0.526	
Total Areas				10.696


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CHAPTER-20

DETAILS OF ECO-SENSITIVE AREA, IF ANY, IN THE DISTRICT

Kanha Tiger Reserve also known as Kanha-Kisli National Park, is one of the tiger reserves of India and the largest national park of the state of Madhya Pradesh. The present day Kanha area is divided into two protected areas, Hallon and Banjar of 250 and 300 km² respectively. Kanha National Park was created on 1 June 1955 and designated as tiger reserve in 1973. It encompasses area in two districts namely, Mandla and Balaghat.

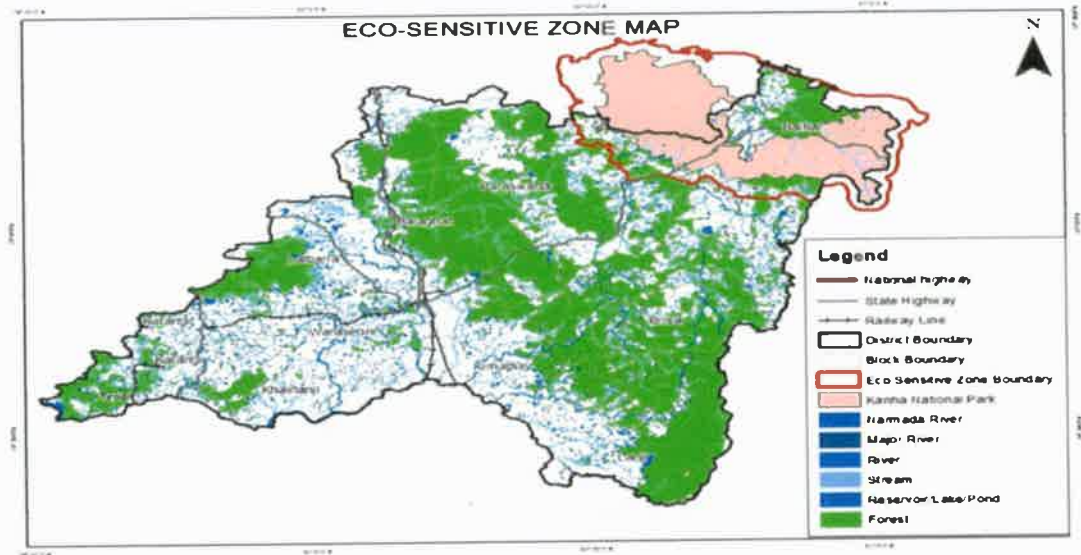



Figure 14 Eco – Sensitive Zone map of the District

Table 16 List of Villages coming under Eco- Sensitive Zone of Kanha National Park –Phen Wildlife Sanctuary along with Geo- Coordinates

Sl. No.	Name of Division	Name of Village	Legal Status	District	Longitude			Latitude		
1	Buffer Zone	Agamtara	Revenue	Balaghat	80	45	54.82	22	17	11.39
2	Buffer Zone	Alna	Revenue	Balaghat	80	48	9.66	22	18	33.93
3	Buffer Zone	Amagaban	Revenue	Balaghat	80	51	1.51	22	19	39.53
4	Buffer Zone	Arandi	Revenue	Balaghat	80	44	32.77	22	16	13.92
5	Buffer Zone	Armi	Forest Village	Balaghat	80	54	4.83	22	14	56.91
6	Buffer Zone	Attarchuha	Revenue	Balaghat	80	51	10.11	22	18	40.18
7	Buffer Zone	Baijalpur	Revenue	Balaghat	80	45	55.13	22	11	45.21
8	Buffer Zone	Bajghundi	Forest Village	Balaghat	80	53	28.99	22	18	16.73


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9	Buffer Zone	Balgaon	Revenue	Balaghat	80	48	27.83	22	13	12.66
10	Buffer Zone	Bhalapuri	Revenue	Balaghat	80	49	4.28	22	13	26.18
11	Buffer Zone	Bilaikhar	Forest Village	Balaghat	80	50	34.89	22	14	10.38
12	Buffer Zone	Boda Mal	Revenue	Balaghat	80	46	19.36	22	18	8.56
13	Buffer Zone	Boda Ryt	Revenue	Balaghat	80	46	34.48	22	18	14.78
14	Buffer Zone	Chartola	Revenue	Balaghat	80	48	23.65	22	23	32.38
15	Buffer Zone	Dhiri	Forest Village	Balaghat	80	52	8.07	22	16	52.78
16	Buffer Zone	Dongariya	Forest Village	Balaghat	80	52	1.46	22	13	9.74
17	Buffer Zone	Dudwa	Revenue	Balaghat	80	49	55.78	22	19	54.80
18	Buffer Zone	Garhi	Revenue	Balaghat	80	47	28.42	22	13	25.48
19	Buffer Zone	Ghorsibehra	Forest Village	Balaghat	80	50	50.13	22	17	13.60
20	Buffer Zone	Ghuitola	Forest Village	Balaghat	80	55	51.73	22	16	26.29
21	Buffer Zone	Jaitpuri	Forest Village	Balaghat	80	52	29.93	22	14	30.75
22	Buffer Zone	Jaratola	Forest Village	Balaghat	80	51	42.96	22	15	40.33
23	Buffer Zone	Juvaditola	Forest Village	Balaghat	80	53	49.59	22	14	24.39
24	Buffer Zone	Khajra	Revenue	Balaghat	80	45	53.03	22	14	23.41
25	Buffer Zone	Khalodi	Revenue	Balaghat	80	55	54.48	22	18	40.66
26	Buffer Zone	Khirsari	Forest Village	Balaghat	80	53	6.48	22	19	23.17
27	Buffer Zone	Khursipar	Revenue	Balaghat	80	44	27.62	22	12	5.19
28	Buffer Zone	Koilikhapa	Revenue	Balaghat	80	49	1.02	22	16	8.57
29	Buffer Zone	Komo	Revenue	Balaghat	80	44	41.43	22	12	24.26
30	Buffer Zone	Kugaon	Revenue	Balaghat	80	45	0.22	22	15	35.07
31	Buffer Zone	Kukarra	Revenue	Balaghat	80	46	57.95	22	16	12.99
32	Buffer Zone	Lapti	Revenue	Balaghat	80	46	13.51	22	10	10.28
33	Buffer Zone	Mana	Revenue	Balaghat	80	46	37.47	22	10	31.22
34	Buffer Zone	Moharai	Forest Village	Balaghat	80	52	54.60	22	15	48.56
35	Buffer Zone	Morenda	Revenue	Balaghat	80	50	35.48	22	17	41.17
36	Buffer Zone	Morenda	Forest Village	Balaghat	80	51	57.64	22	17	7.53
37	Buffer Zone	Niwas	Revenue	Balaghat	80	48	18.40	22	15	8.60
38	Buffer Zone	Pandutala	Revenue	Balaghat	80	49	40.20	22	22	1.64
39	Buffer Zone	Parsamau	Revenue	Balaghat	80	50	23.09	22	18	45.13
40	Buffer Zone	Pondi	Revenue	Balaghat	80	45	42.57	22	16	15.55
41	Buffer Zone	Ramhepur	Revenue	Balaghat	80	45	27.44	22	14	50.17
42	Buffer Zone	Samariya	Forest Village	Balaghat	80	51	39.24	22	13	48.62
43	Buffer Zone	Sanjhari	Revenue	Balaghat	80	48	22.17	22	20	16.78
44	Buffer Zone	Semarkhro	Forest	Balaghat	80	50	50.59	22	16	42.00


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45	Buffer Zone	Sijora	Revenue	Balaghat	80	46	14.44	22	13	18.27
46	Buffer Zone	Topla	Forest Village	Balaghat	80	53	15.81	22	13	36.30
47	Buffer Zone	Bamhni	Revenue	Balaghat	80	37	51.72	22	7	50.80
48	Buffer Zone	Bharda	Revenue	Balaghat	80	39	4.56	22	7	7.34
49	Buffer Zone	Bhilewani	Revenue	Balaghat	80	31	11.44	22	13	39.37
50	Buffer Zone	Bhima	Revenue	Balaghat	80	40	55.88	22	7	0.20
51	Buffer Zone	Charegaon	Revenue	Balaghat	80	29	29.42	22	13	37.81
52	Buffer Zone	Dhanwar Ryt	Revenue	Balaghat	80	29	48.96	22	15	21.51
53	Buffer Zone	Dhanwar Theka	Revenue	Balaghat	80	29	54.45	22	15	24.15
54	Buffer Zone	Ghana	Revenue	Balaghat	80	32	27.05	22	10	59.46
55	Buffer Zone	Gudma	Revenue	Balaghat	80	39	51.61	22	6	55.61
56	Buffer Zone	Jhulup	Revenue	Balaghat	80	30	58.77	22	15	2.34
57	Buffer Zone	Kalegaon	Revenue	Balaghat	80	32	9.21	22	13	18.55
58	Buffer Zone	Kareli	Revenue	Balaghat	80	35	31.68	22	10	20.54
59	Buffer Zone	Kashmeri	Revenue	Balaghat	80	30	58.69	22	13	10.22
60	Buffer Zone	Khapa	Revenue	Balaghat	80	34	7.88	22	11	14.68
61	Buffer Zone	Kumadehi	Revenue	Balaghat	80	31	50.17	22	12	40.46
62	Buffer Zone	Lagma	Revenue	Balaghat	80	39	24.96	22	7	39.24
63	Buffer Zone	Malkheri	Revenue	Balaghat	80	34	41.28	22	12	41.31
64	Buffer Zone	Mohgaon	Revenue	Balaghat	80	33	39.78	22	12	51.23
65	Buffer Zone	Mohgaon (Bamhni)	Revenue	Balaghat	80	37	8.49	22	8	18.49
66	Buffer Zone	Mowala	Revenue	Balaghat	80	36	10.98	22	9	22.25
67	Buffer Zone	Narna	Revenue	Balaghat	80	28	36.07	22	15	31.54
68	Buffer Zone	Parrapur	Revenue	Balaghat	80	32	48.51	22	13	6.32
69	Buffer Zone	Parsatola	Revenue	Balaghat	80	30	28.24	22	13	31.82
70	Buffer Zone	Rajma	Revenue	Balaghat	80	33	57.47	22	8	21.61
71	Buffer Zone	Saila	Revenue	Balaghat	80	33	9.04	22	12	6.95
72	Buffer Zone	Sarekha	Revenue	Balaghat	80	29	19.01	22	14	21.79
73	Buffer Zone	Umardehi	Revenue	Balaghat	80	35	10.08	22	9	15.22
74	Buffer Zone	Akalpur	Revenue	Balaghat	80	49	50.66	22	4	26.87
75	Buffer Zone	Baherakhar	Revenue	Balaghat	80	42	54.36	22	7	9.79
76	Buffer Zone	Bakiguda	Revenue	Balaghat	80	44	17.89	22	5	36.77
77	Buffer Zone	Balgaon	Revenue	Balaghat	80	45	28.54	22	6	30.34
78	Buffer Zone	Bandhaniya	Revenue	Balaghat	80	51	1.72	22	5	15.23
79	Buffer Zone	Bandhankhero	Forest Village	Balaghat	80	47	28.59	22	4	17.88
80	Buffer Zone	Basinkhar	Revenue	Balaghat	80	43	34.70	22	6	40.38
81	Buffer Zone	Bhadgaon	Revenue	Balaghat	80	45	54.40	22	5	55.65
82	Buffer Zone	Bhimlat	Revenue	Balaghat	80	42	11.42	22	7	36.85
83	Buffer Zone	Devgaon	Revenue	Balaghat	80	52	24.83	22	5	34.18
84	Buffer Zone	Hatban	Forest Village	Balaghat	80	53	2.35	22	4	36.73
85	Buffer Zone	Jayrasi	Revenue	Balaghat	80	48	41.95	22	4	53.42


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86	Buffer Zone	Jaysinghtola	Revenue	Balaghat	80	45	56.59	22	5	8.08
87	Buffer Zone	Katangi	Revenue	Balaghat	80	45	55.90	22	4	40.81
88	Buffer Zone	Malunjhola	Revenue	Balaghat	80	53	23.53	22	4	7.21
89	Buffer Zone	Nikkun	Revenue	Balaghat	80	44	3.03	22	6	11.18
90	Buffer Zone	Pandrapani	Revenue	Balaghat	80	46	54.38	22	5	32.36
91	Buffer Zone	Patpara	Forest Village	Balaghat	80	47	29.57	22	4	31.00
92	Buffer Zone	Samnapur	Revenue	Balaghat	80	43	13.09	22	8	22.91
93	Buffer Zone	Saraipatera	Forest Village	Balaghat	80	50	36.02	22	5	45.92


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CHAPTER-21

IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT DUE TO MINING ACTIVITY

Impact on Environment due to mining activities varies based on quantum of production rate proposed. The different activities 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 structure due to excavation, stacking of top soil and loss of the land due to dumping of mine waste and overburden soil. Stone and sand quarrying causes damage to property, depletion 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 environmental 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.

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, building 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


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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:

Although 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 vehicles to be used of transportation of soil.

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 neighboring 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 vehicles 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 Fauna:

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 Environment:

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.
- Vehicular 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 vehicle. CPCB prescribed emission standards for the vehicle would be followed.
- Monitoring of dust fall at land located nearby the mining area.

1.2 Water Environment:

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


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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 vehicles (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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CHAPTER-23**RECLAMATION ON MINED OUT AREA IN THE DISTRICT****(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 Govt. MP 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 ASSESSMENT AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

1.1 Risk Assessment:

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

The anticipated risks are mentioned 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 way from river.

The lease hold areas in terms of temporary permits are located in the Balaghat 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 persons, etc will be done to avoid such accidents.


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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 improperly used or malfunctioning mining equipment and improper explosives underground can also cause to catastrophe.


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CHAPTER-25
DETAILS OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH (LAST FIVE YEAR
DATA OF NUMBER OF PATIENT OF SILICOSIS &
TUBERCULOSIS)

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. Although 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 identified 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 LEASE ALREADY GRANTED

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.

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:


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Table 15 Recommended Plant species for green belt development/plantation

S.No.	Botanical Name	Common Name
1	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i>	Krushnachuda
2	<i>Peltophorum ferrugineum</i>	Radhachuda
3	<i>Saraca indica</i>	Ashok
4	<i>Mimusops elengi</i>	Bakul
5	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mango
6	<i>Phyllanthus embilca</i>	Amla
7	<i>Psidium guava</i>	Guava
8	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Babul
9	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Sitaphala
10	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Neem
11	<i>Millingtonia hortensis</i>	Akash neem

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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Table 16 List Of Plantation Done By Lessees


S. No.	Name of Lessee & Address	Village	Kh.no.	Area	Lease Period	Plantation Target as per EC (per year)	No. fo Plantation done	Name of Plants	Remarks
1	ANIL BAKSHI-SHRI AJMER SHING BAKSI	KAYDHI	284	2.430	07/11/2013 - 06/11/2023	135	50	Neem, Gulmuhur, Amrud	Photographs Attached Below
2	SHRI MAJID KHAN	KAYDHI	172/1,2,3, 173	0.889	04/09/2003 - 03/09/2023	45	45	Mango, Amla, Neem	Photographs Attached Below
3	MOHAMMAD TOUFIK JILANI-SHRI VAJIR JILANI	GORAKHPUR	39/1	0.810	14/01/2015 - 13/01/2025	45	25	Ashok, Mango, Gulmuhur, Amrud	Photographs Attached Below
4	SAMRATSINGH ASHOK SARASWAR-SHRI ASHOK PRATAP Singh SARASWAR	AKOLA	516	2.430	27/10/2004 - 26/10/2024	135	80	Mango, Amla, Neem, Gulmuhur, Amrud	Photographs Attached Below
5	MUKESH TIWARI-SHRI TEJ NARAYAN TIWARI	KAYDHI	284	0.810	31/05/2015 - 30/05/2025	45	40	Neem, Gulmuhur, Amrud	Photographs Attached Below
6	INDRAJEET SONBIRSEY-SHRI CHORAM SONBIRSEY	KAYDHI	284, 275/1	0.810	14/01/2015 - 13/01/2025	45	35	Mango, Neem, Gulmuhur, Amrud	Photographs Attached Below
7	LAXMAN KURAHE-SHRI SUNDER LAL KURAHE	AKOLA	516	0.425	26/11/2015 - 25/11/2025	45	25	Ashok, Mango, Gulmuhur,	Photographs Attached Below
8	LOKESHWAR AJEET-SHRI RUPLAL AJEET	AKOLA	516	1.000	31/03/2016 - 30/03/2026	45	25	Amla, Neem, Gulmuhur, Amrud	Photographs Attached Below
9	ASRAR ULLAH MADNI-SHRI ISMAT ULLAH MADNI	KAYDHI	145/3	0.567	09/04/2007 - 08/04/2027	45	30	Neem, Gulmuhur, Amrud	Photographs Attached Below
10	MANISH AGRAWAL-SHRI GHANSHYAM DAS AGRAWAL	SUNDHARVAH	26/16	0.729	16/05/2007 - 15/05/2027	45	35	Ashok, Mango, Gulmuhur,	Photographs Attached Below
11	RAJESH KUMAR SHAH-SHRI RAMAN LAL	KAYDHI	284	0.607	03/11/2011	45	25	Mango, Amla, Neem, Gulmuhur,	Photographs Attached Below


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	SHAH				02/11/2021			Amrud	
12	MOHAMMAD TOUFIK JILANI-SHRI VAJIR JILANI	CHAINATOLA	35/1	1.000	15/07/2015 - 14/07/2025	45	25	Neem, Gulmuhur, Amrud, Peepal	Photographs Attached Below
13	UMEDIAL RAHANGDALE-SHRI LALAI RAHANGDALE	SEVTI	269	1.000	08/03/2016 - 07/03/2026	45	25	Ashok, Mango, Gulmuhur,	Photographs Attached Below
14	SHARANG JAISWAL-SHRI ANIL AZAD	KAYDHI	131/2, 3A, 5, 129	1.000	20/12/2016 - 19/12/2026	45	30	Mango, Amla, Neem, Gulmuhur, Amrud	Photographs Attached Below
15	KRANTI SINGH CHAUHAN-SHRI NIZAMSINGH CHAUHAN	BENEGAON	34	2.000	14/11/2012 - 13/11/2022	90	50	Peepal, Gulmuhur, Amrud	Photographs Attached Below
16	MOH HAMID SHAIKH-SHRI YUSUF SHAIKH	KAYDHI	157	0.405	04/09/2013 - 03/09/2023	45	30	Mango, Neem, Gulmuhur, Amrud	Photographs Attached Below
17	MUKUL CHANDRAKAR-SHRI DEVKUMAR CHANDRAKAR	KAYDHI	284	1.000	31/08/2017 - 30/08/2027	45	30	Ashok, Mango, Gulmuhur,	Photographs Attached Below
18	RAJESH NAGPURE-SHRI PURANIKLAL NAGPURE	ANSERA	528	1.424	23/09/2017 - 22/09/2027	90	50	Mango, Amla, Neem, Gulmuhur, Amrud	Photographs Attached Below
19	CHITRASEN-SHRI BHUWAN LAL GOUTAM	SEVTI	269	0.405	07/11/2006 - 06/11/2026	45	30	Peepal, Neem, Gulmuhur, Amrud	Photographs Attached Below
20	MAA VAISHNAVI MINES AND MINERALS	AKOLA, DONGARGAD N	516, 33/2	1.000	01/06/2017 - 31/05/2027	45	25	Neem, Gulmuhur, Amrud	Photographs Attached Below
21	SARITA YADAV-SHRI BALIRAM YADAV	BENEGAON	1	1.300	23/09/2017 - 22/09/2027	90	30	Ashok, Mango, Gulmuhur,	Photographs Attached Below
22	SHRI TIRUPATI MINERALS BAIHAR ROAD BALAGHAT	DHAHEDHI	466, 467	3.237	12/10/2015 - 11/10/2025	180	100	Peepal, Amla, Neem, Gulmuhur, Amrud	Photographs Attached Below


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23	CHANDRA SHEKHAR MORGHAD, DIST BHANDARA	SALHE	532	2 000	14/11/2002 - 13/11/2022	90	30	Mango, Amla, Neem, Gulmuhur, Amrud	Photographs Attached Below
24	MUKESH TIWARI-SHRI TEJ NARAYAN TIWARI	KAYDHI	284	1 093	26/03/2016-25/03/2026	90	65	Ashok, Mango, Gulmuhur,	Photographs Attached Below
25	BHIVRAM NAKHATE-SHRI JNARAM NAKHTE	AKOLA	516	0.810	23/03/2019-22/03/2029	45	25	Neem, Gulmuhur, Amrud	Photographs Attached Below
26	DULICHAND PATLE-SHRI RAMESH PATLE	AKOLA	38	0.810	02/07/2015 - 01/07/2025	45	25	Mango, Amla, Neem, Gulmuhur, Amrud	Photographs Attached Below
27	MUKUL CHANDRAKAR-SHRI DEVKUMAR CHANDRAKAR	KAYDHI	284	2 000	10/08/2006 - 09/08/2026	90	50	Ashok, Mango, Gulmuhur,	Photographs Attached Below
28	LALITA DAMAHE WARD NO 04, WARASEONI, DIST. BALAGHAT (M.P.)	PATHARI	288/1	2 000	16/10/2017-15/10/2027	90	50	Neem, Gulmuhur, Amrud	Photographs Attached Below
29	RAJESH NAGPURE-SHRI PURANIKLAL NAGPURE	SALHE	532	1 000	19/06/2017 - 18/06/2027	45	25	Mango, Amla, Neem, Gulmuhur, Amrud	Photographs Attached Below
30	MAYANSH MINERALS VILL. KANTI, POST. BIRSHOLA, TH. & DIST GONDIA	MANEGAON	378/1	1 134	07/10/2017-06/10/2027	90	60	Ashok, Mango, Gulmuhur,	Photographs Attached Below
31	RAJARAM CONSTRUCTION	BENEGAON	1	2.000	23/09/2017-22/09/2027	90	60	Neem, Gulmuhur, Amrud	Photographs Attached Below
32	SOURABH CONSTRUCTIONS-SHRI SOURABH PINCHA	BHAJIYAPAR	177/25/1	1.000	10/08/2020 - 09/08/2030	45	30	Mango, Amla, Neem, Gulmuhur, Amrud	Photographs Attached Below
33	ADIL KHAN-SHRI ARIF KHAN	AKOLA	516	1.620	17/05/2019-16/05/2029	90	35	Mango, Amla, Neem, Gulmuhur, Amrud	Photographs Attached Below
34	DHANSRISHTI PROPERTIES PRIVATE LIMITED-SHRI SHASHWAT TANTIA	KAYDHI	284	1 420	26/03/2016-25/03/2026	90	50	Ashok, Mango, Gulmuhur,	Photographs Attached Below


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35	NAVEEN YADAV-SHRI JAIBHAGWAN YADAV	BENEGAON	1	1.000	02/03/2009-01/03/2019	45	-	-	-
36	MAHAKAUSHAL AGRICROP INDIA PVT LTD.-SHRI RAJ JAISWAL	BENEGAON	1	2.000	02/03/2009 - 01/03/2019	90	-	-	-
37	VIVEK SHUKLA-SHRI CHHAMASHANKAR SHUKLA	KAYDHI	284	0.526	02/09/2008-01/09/2018	45	-	-	-
38	RAMESH KUMAR PANCHE-SHRI CHUNNILAL PANCHE	AKOLA	516	0.486	26/05/2016 - 25/05/2026	45	25	Peepal, Neem, Gulmuhur,	Photographs Attached Below
39	SHRI SAMRAT SINGH SARASWAR - WARD NO 27 BALAGHAT	AKOLA	516 part	1.620	06/02/2021-05/02/2031	90	-	-	-


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CHAPTER-27 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 SEAC 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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State Level Expert Appraisal Committee

Office at M.P. Pollution Control Board

Paryavaran Parisar, E-5 Sector, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.) – 462016

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No. 259 / SEAC Gen. /2022

Bhopal, date 9/9/2022

प्रति,

सदस्य सचिव,

राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण(MPSEIAA),

एफको, पर्यावरण परिसर अरेरा कालोनी,

भोपाल (म.प्र.) 462003.

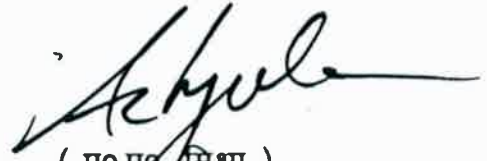
विषय :- नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के अनुमोदन बाबत।

संदर्भ:- आपका पत्र क0. 1597 दिनांक 09/09/2022.

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उपरोक्त विषयांतर्गत संदर्भित पत्र के परिपेक्ष्य में निर्देशानुसार नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) से अनुशंसित जिलेवार सूची अनुसार निर्देशानुसार संलग्न कर आपकी ओर अग्रिम कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है। कृपया उपरोक्त संबंध में अनुरोध है, कि कार्य संपादन उपरांत उक्त नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की मूल प्रतियां राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) के कार्यालय को वापस करने का कष्ट करे।

संलग्न:- जिलेवार सूची।


(ए0.ए0. मिश्रा)
सदस्य सचिव

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

Receipt No.....1059.....

Date.....9/9/22

राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) से अनुशंसित जिलेवार सूची - नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट	
क्रमांक	जिला
1.	बालाघाट (रेत एवं गौण खनिज)
2.	रायसेन (रेत खनिज)
3.	डिण्डोरी (रेत खनिज)
4.	जबलपुर (रेत खनिज)
5.	बड़वानी (रेत एवं गौण खनिज)
6.	उमरिया (रेत)
7.	धार (रेत एवं गौण खनिज)
8.	सिंगरौली (रेत)
9.	देवास (रेत)
10.	अनुपपुर (रेत एवं गौण खनिज)
11.	दतिया (रेत)
12.	सीधी (रेत)
13.	भोपाल



राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण, म.प्र.

(पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)

पर्यावरण नियोजन एवं समन्वय संगठन

पर्यावरण परिसर, ई-5, अरेरा कॉलोनी

भोपाल-462016 (म.प्र.)

वेबसाइट- <http://www.mpseiaa.nic.in>

दूरभाष नं. - 0755-2466970, 2466859

फैक्स नं. - 0755-2462136

No: 156 / SEIAA/2022

Date: 9/9/22

प्रति,

कलेक्टर

जिला - बालाघाट (म.प्र.)

विषय: नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट - बालाघाट (रेत खनिज एवं अन्य खनिज रेत छोडकर) बावत्।

संदर्भ: आपका पत्र क्र. 988, दिनांक 17.08.2022 ।

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण द्वारा 745वी बैठक दिनांक 05.09.2022 में निम्नानुसार निर्णय लिया गया :-

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण द्वारा 720वी बैठक दिनांक 05.05.2022 में जिला बालाघाट की नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट का अनुमोदन राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) की 567वी बैठक दिनांक 29.04.2022 की अनुशंसा के आधार पर किया गया था जिसकी सूचना पत्र दिनांक 26.04.2022 के माध्यम से कलेक्टर बालाघाट को जिला पोर्टल पर अपलोड करवाये जाने एवं संचालक, भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म सूचनार्थ प्रेषित की गई थी।

तदोपरांत राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) की 573वी बैठक दिनांक 28.05.2022 में जिन जिलों की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट का अनुमोदन SEAC की अनुशंसा पर SEIAA द्वारा किया जा चुका है उनमें 60 प्रतिशत टोटल मिनेरल पोर्टेशियल की जानकारी सम्मिलित कर अद्यतन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत किये जाने के निर्देश दिये गये थे। उक्त निर्देशों के परिपालन में जिला बालाघाट से प्राप्त अद्यतन कर पुनरीक्षित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट SEAC को प्रेषित की गई थी।

राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) की 590वीं बैठक दिनांक 26/08/2022 में जिला बालाघाट की पुनरीक्षित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में निम्नानुसार सुझाव सहित अनुशंसा की गई है।

.....समिति ने जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टों के प्रस्तुतीकरण एवं परीक्षण में पाया कि रेत की कई रवीकृत खदानों में 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोर्टेशियल तथा विगत् 03 से 05 वर्षों के उत्पादन की मात्रा में 10 गुना से भी अधिक का अंतर है जिसके संदर्भ में उपस्थित खनन अधिकारियों द्वारा बताया गया कि विगत् 02 से 03 वर्षों में कोविड महामारी, मांग कम होने इत्यादि के कारण कुछ खदानों से रेत की निकासी काफी कम हुई है जिस कारण यह अंतर परिलक्षित हो रहा है। समिति ने चर्चा उपरांत निर्णय लिया कि रेत खनन के ऐसे प्रकरण जहां 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोर्टेशियल तथा विगत् 03 से 05 वर्षों के उत्पादन की मात्रा में 05 गुना या उससे से भी अधिक का अंतर है ऐसे सभी प्रकरणों में पर्यावरणीय अभिस्वीकृती हेतु प्रकरण ऑन लाईन प्रस्तुत करते समय उनकी अनुमोदित खनन योजना में उस स्थल की सारगर्भित रिप्लेनिशमेंट स्टडी प्रस्तुत की जाये तथा 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोर्टेशियल के विरुद्ध 05 गुना या उससे से भी अधिक रेत की मात्रा के अंतर का औचित्य दर्शाया जाये ।

समिति की यह भी अनुशंसा है कि जिला स्तर पर जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार करने हेतु गठित जिला समिति की अनुशंसा तथा की गई रिप्लेनिशमेंट स्टडी की जानकारी (जिसके आधार पर जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई हैं) संबंधित जिला खनिज अधिकारी कार्यालय में सुरक्षित रखी जाये ।

अतः समिति द्वारा सुझाव गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ बालाघाट जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) अनुमोदन हेतु विचारार्थ एवं आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर प्रेषित की जाये ।



राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण, म.प्र.

(पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)

पर्यावरण नियोजन एवं समन्वय संगठन

पर्यावरण परिसर, ई-5, अरेरा कॉलोनी

भोपाल-462016 (म.प्र.)

वेबसाइट- <http://www.mpseiaa.nic.in>

दूरभाष नं. - 0755-2466970, 2466859

फैक्स नं. - 0755-2462136

No: / SEIAA/2022

Date:

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (SEIAA) द्वारा विस्तृत चर्चा एवं विचार विमर्श उपरांत SEAC की 590वीं बैठक दिनांक 26/08/2022 की अनुशंसा को मान्य करते हुए बालाघाट जिले की अद्यतन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट का अनुमोदन SEAC द्वारा सुझाई की उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ किया जाता है। तदानुसार जिला कलेक्टर, बालाघाट 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. 1562

/SEIAA/2022 भोपाल

दिनांक 9/9/22

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

की अद्यतन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट का अनुमोदन SEAC द्वारा सुझाई की उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ किया जाता है।

तदनुसार जिला कलेक्टर, सिंगरौली को पुनरीक्षित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट जिला पोर्टल पर अपलोड करवाये जाने एवं संचालक भूमिकी तथा खनिकर्म को सूचित किया जाये।

11. जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, जिला - बालाघाट (रेत खनिज एवं अन्य खनिज रेत छोड़कर)

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण द्वारा 720वी बैठक दिनांक 05.05.2022 में जिला बालाघाट की नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट का अनुमोदन राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) की 567वी बैठक दिनांक 29.04.2022 की अनुशंसा के आधार पर किया गया था जिसकी सूचना पत्र दिनांक 26.04.2022 के माध्यम से कलेक्टर छतरपुर को जिला पोर्टल पर अपलोड करवाये जाने एवं संचालक, भूमिकी तथा खनिकर्म सूचनार्थ प्रेषित की गई थी।

तदोपरांत राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) की 573वी बैठक दिनांक 28.05.2022 में जिन जिलों की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट का अनुमोदन SEAC की अनुशंसा पर SEIAA द्वारा किया जा चुका है उनमें 60 प्रतिशत टोटल मिनरल पोर्टेशियल की जानकारी सम्मिलित कर अद्यतन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत किये जाने के निर्देश दिये गये थे। उक्त निर्देशों के परिपालन में जिला बालाघाट से प्राप्त अद्यतन कर पुनरीक्षित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट SEAC को प्रेषित की गई थी।

राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) की 590वीं बैठक दिनांक 26/08/2022 में जिला बालाघाट की पुनरीक्षित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में निम्नानुसार सुझाव सहित अनुशंसा की गई है।

.....समिति ने जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टों के प्रस्तुतीकरण एवं परीक्षण में पाया कि रेत की कई स्वीकृत खदानों में 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोर्टेशियल तथा विगत 03 से 05 वर्षों के उत्पादन की मात्रा में 10 गुना से भी अधिक का अंतर है जिसके संदर्भ में उपस्थित खनन अधिकारियों द्वारा बताया गया कि विगत 02 से 03 वर्षों में कोविड महामारी, मांग कम होने इत्यादि के कारण कुछ खदानों से रेत की निकासी काफी कम हुई है जिस कारण यह अंतर परिलक्षित हो रहा है। समिति ने चर्चा उपरांत निर्णय लिया कि रेत खनन के ऐसे प्रकरण जहां 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोर्टेशियल तथा विगत 03 से 05 वर्षों के उत्पादन की मात्रा में 05 गुना या उससे से भी अधिक का अंतर है ऐसे सभी प्रकरणों में पर्यावरणीय अभिस्यूकृती हेतु प्रकरण ऑन लाईन प्रस्तुत करते समय उनकी अनुमोदित खनन योजना में उस स्थल की सारगर्भित रिप्लेनिशमेंट स्टडी प्रस्तुत की जाये तथा 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोर्टेशियल के विरुद्ध 05 गुना या उससे से भी अधिक रेत की मात्रा के अंतर का औचित्य दर्शाया जाये ।

समिति की यह भी अनुशंसा है कि जिला स्तर पर जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार करने हेतु गठित जिला समिति की अनुशंसा तथा की गई रिप्लेनिशमेंट स्टडी की जानकारी (जिसके आधार पर जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई हैं) संबंधित जिला खनिज अधिकारी कार्यालय में सुरक्षित रखी जाये ।

अतः समिति द्वारा सुझाव गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ बालाघाट जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) अनुमोदन हेतु विचारार्थ एवं 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 590वीं बैठक दिनांक 26/08/2022 की अनुशंसा को मान्य करते हुए बालाघाट जिले

(श्रीमन् शुक्ला)
सदस्य सचिव

(अरुण कुमार भट्ट)
अध्यक्ष

की अद्यतन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट का अनुमोदन SEAC द्वारा सुझाई की उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ किया जाता है।

तदनुसार जिला कलेक्टर, बालाघाट को पुनरीक्षित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट जिला पोर्टल पर अपलोड करवाये जाने एवं संचालक भूमिकी तथा खनिकर्म को सूचित किया जाये।

12. जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, जिला - धार (रित खनिज एवं अन्य खनिज (रित छोडकर))

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण द्वारा 745वी बैठक दिनांक 05.09.2022 में निम्नानुसार निर्णय लिया गया :-

राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) की 590वीं बैठक दिनांक 26/08/2022 में जिला सिंगरीली की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में निम्नानुसार सुझाव सहित अनुशंसा की गई है।

समिति ने जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के प्रस्तुतीकरण एवं परीक्षण में पाया कि रेत की कई स्वीकृत खदानों में 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोर्टेशियल तथा विगत् 03 से 05 वर्षों के उत्पादन की मात्रा में 10 गुना से भी अधिक का अंतर है जिसके संदर्भ में उपस्थित खनन अधिकारियों द्वारा बताया गया कि विगत् 02 से 03 वर्षों में कोविड महामारी, माग कम होने इत्यादि के कारण कुछ खदानों से रेत की निकासी काफी कम हुई है जिस कारण यह अंतर परिलक्षित हो रहा है। समिति ने चर्चा उपरांत निर्णय लिया कि रेत खनन के ऐसे प्रकरण जहां 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोर्टेशियल तथा विगत् 03 से 05 वर्षों के उत्पादन की मात्रा में 05 गुना या उससे से भी अधिक का अंतर है ऐसे सभी प्रकरणों में पर्यावरणीय अभिस्वीकृती हेतु प्रकरण ऑन लाईन प्रस्तुत करते समय उनकी अनुमोदित खनन योजना में उस स्थल की सारगर्भित रिप्लेनिशमेंट स्टडी प्रस्तुत की जाये तथा 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोर्टेशियल के विरुद्ध 05 गुना या उससे से भी अधिक रेत की मात्रा के अंतर का औचित्य दर्शाया जाये ।


समिति की यह भी अनुशंसा है कि जिला स्तर पर जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार करने हेतु गठित जिला समिति की अनुशंसा तथा की गई रिप्लेनिशमेंट स्टडी की जानकारी (जिसके आधार पर जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई है) संबंधित जिला खनिज अधिकारी कार्यालय में सुरक्षित रखी जाये ।


अतः समिति द्वारा सुझाव गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ धार जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रित खनिज) अनुमोदन हेतु विचारार्थ एवं 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 590वीं बैठक दिनांक 26/08/2022 की अनुशंसा को मान्य करते हुए धार जिले की अद्यतन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट का अनुमोदन SEAC द्वारा सुझाई की उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ किया जाता है।

तदनुसार जिला कलेक्टर, धार को पुनरीक्षित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट जिला पोर्टल पर अपलोड करवाये जाने एवं संचालक भूमिकी तथा खनिकर्म को सूचित किया जाये।

13. जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, जिला - डिंडोरी (रित खनिज)


(श्रीमन् शुक्ला)
सदस्य सचिव


(अरुण कुमार भट्ट)
अध्यक्ष

590वीं राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की बैठक
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मीट्रिक टन यूनिट में प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है।

समिति ने जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टों के प्रस्तुतीकरण एवं परीक्षण में पाया कि रेत की कई स्वीकृत खदानों में 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेण्शियल तथा विगत् 03 से 05 वर्षों के उत्पादन की मात्रा में 10 गुना से भी अधिक का अंतर है जिसके संदर्भ में उपस्थित खनन अधिकारियों द्वारा बताया गया कि विगत् 02 से 03 वर्षों में कोविड महामारी, मांग कम होने इत्यादि के कारण कुछ खदानों से रेत की निकासी काफी कम हुई है जिस कारण यह अंतर परिलक्षित हो रहा है। समिति ने चर्चा उपरांत निर्णय लिया कि रेत खनन के ऐसे प्रकरण जहां 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेण्शियल तथा विगत् 03 से 05 वर्षों के उत्पादन की मात्रा में 05 गुना या उससे से भी अधिक का अंतर है ऐसे सभी प्रकरणों में पर्यावरणीय अभिस्वीकृती हेतु प्रकरण ऑन लाईन प्रस्तुत करते समय उनकी अनुमोदित खनन योजना में उस स्थल की सारगर्भित रिप्लेनिशमेंट स्टडी प्रस्तुत की जाये तथा 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेण्शियल के विरुद्ध 05 गुना या उससे से भी अधिक रेत की मात्रा के अंतर का औचित्य दर्शाया जाये ।

समिति की यह भी अनुशंसा है कि जिला स्तर पर जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार करने हेतु गठित जिला समिति की अनुशंसा तथा की गई रिप्लेनिशमेंट स्टडी की जानकारी (जिसके आधार पर जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई हैं) संबंधित जिला खनिज अधिकारी कार्यालय में सुरक्षित रखी जाये ।

अतः समिति द्वारा सुझाव गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ सिंगरौली जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) अनुमोदन हेतु विचारार्थ एवं आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर प्रेषित की जाये ।

10. जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट – बालाघाट

अ – अन्य खनिज (रेत छोडकर)

Mineral	Other then Sand
Earlier DSR Discussed	SEAC 589 th , 587 th , 582 nd , 573 th , & 567 th , Meeting dated 17.08.2022, 29.04.2022, 02.08.2022, 29.06.2022 & 28.05.22.
Approved /or recommend for Updation (if Updation then elaborate issues)	Recommended for DSR Updation (Minor Minerals)
Deliberation in the SEAC	राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 587 वीं बैठक दिनांक 29/04/22 राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (सिया) ने पत्र क्रमांक 224 दिनांक 24/04/22 के माध्यम से

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SEAC 589th,
587th, 582nd,
,573th, & 567th,
Meeting dated
17.08.2022,
29.04.2022,
02.08.2022,
29.06.2022
& 28.05.22.

बालाघाट जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति के परीक्षण हेतु भेजी गई है। उक्त जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति के सदस्यों को दिनांक 27/04/22 को प्रेषित की गई थी तथा उस पर चर्चा राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 567वीं बैठक दिनांक 29/04/22 में प्रस्तावित की गई।

राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की बैठक में जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा की गई जिसमें पाया गया कि :-

- ✓ कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) जिला बालाघाट म.प्र. ने पत्र क्रमांक-620/खनिज/ 2022, दिनांक 25/4/22 के माध्यम से अवगत कराया है कि इस जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट रिपोर्ट 2021-22 का गठित समिति द्वारा अनुमोदन उनकी बैठक दिनांक 20/04/22 में किया गया है। जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट हेतु गठित समिति के कार्यवाही दिनांक 20/4/22 में उल्लेखित है कि 'गठित समिति के उपस्थित समस्त सदस्यगण/अधिकारीगण के सम्मक्ष जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में तैयार प्रारूप 2021-22 की खनिज रेत एवं अन्य खनिजों के जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (डी.एस.आर.) का अवलोकन / परीक्षण किया गया। पूर्व बैठक दिनांक 25/3/22 को डी.एस.आर. में उल्लेखित सभी बिंदुओं पर चर्चा की गई। सस्टेनेबल सेंड माईनिंग मैनेजमेंट गाइडलाइन 2016 एवं इनफोसमेंट माईनिंग फॉर सेंड माईनिंग, 2020 गाईड लाईन अनुसार पाये जाने के फलस्वरूप जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (डी.एस.आर.) के प्रारूपों को भारत सरकार, पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी अधिसूचना दिनांक 15/1/18 तथा अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/7/18 के परिशिष्ट-10 अनुसार कार्यवाही हेतु खनिज अधिकारी के माध्यम से स्थानीय स्तर पर दावा, आपत्ति / अनापत्ति हेतु जिला सूचना एवं विज्ञान अधिकारी, कलेक्टर बालाघाट के कार्यालयीन पत्र क्रमांक 483 दिनांक 25/3/22 एवं जिला सूचना एवं प्रकाशन अधिकारी बालाघाट को कार्यालयीन पत्र क्रमांक 487 दिनांक 25/3/22 द्वारा स्थानीय स्तर पर इशतहार प्रकाशन दिनांक से 21 दिवस के अंदर, दावा, आपत्ति/अनापत्ति प्रस्तुत किये जाने हेतु लेख किया गया था जिसके तहत उक्त के संबंध में आज दिनांक तक तैयार की गई जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के दावा, अपत्ति/अनापत्ति प्राप्त होना नहीं पाया गया है। जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट खनिज रेत एवं अन्य खनिजों की तैयार किये जाने के उपरांत स्थानीय स्तर पर किसी भी प्रकार दावा, अपत्ति/अनापत्ति प्राप्त नहीं होने से तैयार की गई। जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट प्रारूप को सर्वसम्मति से गठित समिति द्वारा अनुमोदन किया गया'।
- ✓ जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट हेतु गठित समिति के कार्यवाही दिनांक 20/4/22 में यह भी उल्लेखित है प्रकाशन अधिकारी बालाघाट को कार्यालयीन पत्र क्रमांक 487 दिनांक 25/3/22 द्वारा स्थानीय स्तर पर इशतहार प्रकाशन दिनांक से 21 दिवस के अंदर, दावा, आपत्ति/अनापत्ति प्रस्तुत किये जाने हेतु लेख किया गया था जिसके तहत उक्त के संबंध में आज दिनांक तक तैयार की गई जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के दावा, अपत्ति/अनापत्ति प्राप्त होना नहीं पाया गया है।
- ✓ राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकारी (सिया) के पत्र क्रमांक 3581 दिनांक 25/03/22 के माध्यम से बालाघाट जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/18 के अनुसार अधिकांश जानकारियां समाहित की गई है परंतु बिंदु क्रमांक-30 (एमओईएफ नोटिफिकेशन, 25/07/2018 के अनुसार बिंदु क्रमांक 26) की जानकारी में बालाघाट जिले में हरित क्षेत्र के विकास हेतु प्रस्तावित पौधों की प्रजातियों की जानकारी दी गई है किंतु पूर्व के वर्ष में लीज धारकों द्वारा किये गये वृक्षारोपण की जानकारी नहीं दी गई है। अतः समिति का सुझाव है कि इस जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट को अपडेट किया जाये एवं बिंदु क्रमांक-30 की जानकारी (एमओईएफ नोटिफिकेशन, 25/07/2018 के अनुसार बिंदु क्रमांक 26) उसमें समाहित की जाये।

चर्चा उपरांत समिति की यह अनुशंसा है कि चूंकि बालाघाट जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट का अनुमोदन जिले में गठित समिति द्वारा दिनांक 20/4/22 की बैठक में किया जा चुका है अतः समिति द्वारा सुझाई गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ बालाघाट जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट का अनुमोदन किया जाना प्रस्तावित है। प्रकरण आगामी कार्यवाही राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकारण की ओर अग्रिम कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है।

राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 573 वीं बैठक दिनांक 28/05/22

समिति चर्चा के दौरान यह अनुशंसा की कि सेक द्वारा पूर्व में जितनी भी जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में अनुमोदन की अनुशंसा की गई है, (जैसे : शिवपुरी, छिदवाडा, छतरपुर, बालाघाट, रायसेन, डिण्डोरी इत्यादि) उन सभी में भी

590वीं राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की बैठक दिनांक 26अगस्त 2022

उपरोक्त जानाकारी शामिल करने हेतु एक पत्र सिया द्वारा संबंधित जिले के कलेक्टरों को प्रेषित कर दिये जाये ।

राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 582 वीं बैठक दिनांक 29/06/22

राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (सिया) ने पत्र क्रमांक 845 दिनांक 24/06/22 के माध्यम से बालाघाट जिले की संशोधित (स्यअमेमक) जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति के परीक्षण हेतु भेजी गई है। कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) जिला-बालाघाट, म.प्र. के पत्र क्रमांक 838 दिनांक 24/06/2022 के जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट को सिया /सेक कार्यालय में ऑन लाईन जमा कराई गई। उक्त संशोधित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, समिति के सदस्यों को दिनांक 27/06/22 को सॉफ्ट कॉपी प्रेषित की गई तथा उस पर चर्चा हेतु राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समितिकी 582 वीं बैठक दिनांक 29/06/22 में प्रस्तावित है।

राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की 582 वीं बैठक दिनांक 29/06/22 में बालाघाट जिले की संशोधित रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा की गयी। चर्चा के दौरान खनिज विभाग बालाघाट की ओर से श्री सोहन सलामे, खनिज अधिकारी उपस्थित हुये जिसमें पाया गया कि जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट बालाघाट के संबंध में इसके पूर्व राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की 573 वीं बैठक दिनांक 28/05/22 जो सेक द्वारा सुझाव दिये गये थे, उनका समावेश किया है। अभी संबंधित अधिसूचना के तालिका में चाही गई जानकारी के अनुसार खनिज रेत हेतु लीजवार " माइनेबल मिनरल पोर्टेशियल " (घनमीटर में) (60: टोटल मिनरल पोर्टेशियल) लीजवार (लम्बाई एव चोड़ाई के साथ) उल्लेख दिया गया है। अतएव उपरोक्त जानकारी के अतिरिक्त निम्न जानकारी को जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में भी समाहित किया जाना प्रस्तावित है:-

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/18 के अनुसार अधिकांश जानकारियों समाहित की गई है बिंदु क्रमांक-26 की जानकारी जो माईनर मिनरल (रेत छोड़कर) से संबंधित है, के अवलोकन से ज्ञात होता है कि बालाघाट जिले में हरित क्षेत्र के विकास हेतु प्रस्तावित पौधों की प्रजातियों की जानकारी नहीं दी गई है तथा पूर्व के वर्षों में लीज धारकों द्वारा किये गये वृक्षारोपण की जानकारी भी नहीं दी गई है, जिन्को अद्यतन किया जाना चाहिए। साथ ही निर्धारित लक्ष्य के विरुद्ध कितना वृक्षारोपण किस वर्ष किया है, उसको भी अंकित किया जाना चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार जिले में स्वीकृत/प्रस्तावित खदानों को को-आर्डिनेट के अनुसार डिजिटाइज मेप (आर्क व्यू / गूगल अर्थ कम्पेरेवल - सी.डी.में) भी संलग्न किया जाये ताकि पर्यावरण अभिस्वीकृति के समय खदानों की सही स्थिति ज्ञात करने में तथा 500 मीटर के अंदर स्थित अन्य स्वीकृत खदानों की जानकारी प्राप्त करने में सुविधा हो।

चर्चा उपरांत समिति की यह अनुशंसा है कि बालाघाट जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट को समिति द्वारा सुझाई गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं 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 के अनुसार पुनः प्रस्तुत की जाये। ऑन लाईन उपस्थित श्री सोहन सलामे, खनिज अधिकारी को भी को भी उपरोक्त संदर्भ में समझाईश दी गई कि वे पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली द्वारा जारी अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/2018 के निर्धारित फार्मेट अनुसार जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट को अद्यतन कर लें। तदनुसार प्रकरण आगामी कार्यवाही राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर अग्रिम कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है।

राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 587 वीं बैठक दिनांक 02/08/22.

राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की 567वीं बैठक दिनांक 29/04/22 एवं 573वीं बैठक दिनांक 28/05/22 में की गई अनुशंसानुसार कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) जिला बालाघाट म.प्र. ने पत्र क्रमांक-938 दिनांक 27/07/22 के माध्यम से संशोधित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट जिला - बालाघाट (म.प्र.), अन्य गौण खनिज ई-मेल के माध्यम से दिनांक 27/07/22 को प्रस्तुत की गई है जिसे समिति के सदस्यों को दिनांक 28/07/22 को ई-मेल से प्रेषित किया गया।

राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 587 वीं बैठक दिनांक 02/08/2022 को बालाघाट जिले की उक्त नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट-2022 (रेत खनिज), पर चर्चा की गई। चर्चा के दौरान खनिज विभाग, बालाघाट की ओर से श्री सोहन सलामे, खनिज अधिकारी ऑनलाईन उपस्थित हुए जिसमें पाया गया कि:-

1. प्रस्तुत जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट-अन्य गौण खनिज पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली द्वारा जारी अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/2018 में निर्धारित फार्मेट अनुसार ही बनाई जाये।
2. जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की तालिका-9 (पेज क्रमांक-34 से 35) की जानकारी निर्धारित प्रपत्र में नहीं है।

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	<p>निर्धारित प्रपत्र के क्रमांक-9 के कॉलम-05, 09, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 एवं 16 इत्यादि की जानकारी नहीं दी गई है।</p> <p>3. जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में हरित क्षेत्र के विकास सिर्फ 39 खदानों में निर्धारित लक्ष्य के विरुद्ध किए गए वृक्षारोपण की जानकारी दी गई है जबकि खदानों की संख्या लगभग 68 है। समिति की अनुशंसा है कि इस जानकारी को अद्यतन कर लिया जाये तथा सभी संचालित खदानों में हरित क्षेत्र के विकास की जानकारी अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/2018 के अनुसार जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में प्रस्तुत की जाये।</p> <p>चर्चा उपरांत समिति की यह अनुशंसा है कि जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, जिला बालाघाट (रेत खनिज को छोड़कर अन्य गौण खनिज) को समिति द्वारा सुझाई गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं 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 के अनुसार पुनः प्रस्तुत की जाये। ऑन लाईन उपस्थित श्री सोहन सलामे, खनिज अधिकारी को भी उपरोक्त संदर्भ में समझाईश दी गई तथा पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली द्वारा जारी अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/2018 के निर्धारित फार्मेट अनुसार जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत) को अद्यतन कर लें। तदनुसार प्रकरण आगामी कार्यवाही राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर अग्रिम कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है।</p>
Revised DSR received from District Collectorate (Mining)	Received soft copy vide District Collectorate (Mining) Office, Balaghat , No. 988 dated 17.08.2022
Hard Copy Soft Copy or both	Hard copy & Soft copy
SEAC meeting dated 26/08/22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के टेबिल क्रमांक-9 (पेज क्र0. 34 से 35) में खदान की जानकारी निर्धारित प्रपत्र में दे दी गई है। बालाघाट जिले में हरित क्षेत्र के विकास हेतु पूर्व के वर्षों में लीज धारकों द्वारा किये गये वृक्षारोपण की जानकारी, संख्या एवं प्रजातियों की जानकारी (Table 16) पेज- 90 में दी गई है एवं वृक्षारोपण में फोटोग्राफ्स का भी समावेश किया गया है।

आज दिनांक 26/8/22 को जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टों के प्रस्तुतीकरण के दौरान संचानालय, भौमिकी एवं खनिकर्म, विभाग भोपाल से श्री पी.पी. राय, एवं श्री सोहन सलामे खनिज अधिकारी के साथ उपस्थित रहे।

अतएव चर्चा उपरांत समिति की यह अनुशंसा है कि बालाघाट जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर आमजन के सुझाव आमंत्रित कर इनका अनुमोदन जिले में गठित समिति द्वारा किया जा चुका है तथा खनि. अधिकारी, कार्यालय कलेक्टर, (खनिज शाखा) जिला- बालाघाट के पत्र क्र0 988, दिनांक 17/08/22 के माध्यम लीज धारकों द्वारा किये गये वृक्षारोपण की जानकारी, संख्या, पौधों की प्रजातियों की खदानवार मात्रा, जानकारी भी प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है। अतः समिति द्वारा सुझाव गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ बालाघाट जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) अनुमोदन हेतु

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विचारार्थ एवं आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर प्रेषित की जाये ।

ब. बालाघाट (रेत खनिज)

Mineral	Sand
Earlier DSR Discussed	SEAC 589 th , 587 th , 582 nd , 573 th , & 567 th , Meeting dated 17.08.2022, 29.04.2022, 02.08.2022, 29.06.2022 & 28.05.22.
Approved /or recommend for Updation (if Updation then elaborate issues)	Recommended for DSR Updation (Sand)
Deliberation in the SEAC 589th, 587th, 582nd, 573th, & 567th, Meeting dated 17.08.2022, 29.04.2022, 02.08.2022, 29.06.2022 & 28.05.22.	<p>राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 567 वीं बैठक दिनांक 29/04/22</p> <p>राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (सिया) ने पत्र क्रमांक 224 दिनांक 24/04/22 के माध्यम से बालाघाट जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति के परीक्षण हेतु भेजी गई है । उक्त जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति के सदस्यों को दिनांक 27/04/22 को प्रेषित की गई थी तथा उस पर चर्चा राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 567वीं बैठक दिनांक 29/04/22 में प्रस्तावित की गई ।</p> <p>राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की बैठक में जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा की गई जिसमें पाया गया कि :-</p> <p>✓ कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) जिला बालाघाट म.प्र. ने पत्र क्रमांक-620/खनिज/ 2022, दिनांक 25/4/22 के माध्यम से अवगत कराया है कि इस जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट रिपोर्ट 2021-22 का गठित समिति द्वारा अनुमोदन उनकी बैठक दिनांक 20/04/22 में किया गया है । जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट हेतु गठित समिति के कार्यवाही दिनांक 20/4/22 में उल्लेखित है कि 'गठित समिति के उपस्थित समस्त सदस्यगण/अधिकारीगण के समक्ष जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में तैयार प्रारूप 2021-22 की खनिज रेत एवं अन्य खनिजों के जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (डी.एस.आर.) का अवलोकन / परीक्षण किया गया । पूर्व बैठक दिनांक 25/3/22 को डी.एस.आर. में उल्लेखित सभी बिंदुओं पर चर्चा की गई । सस्टेनेबल सैंड माईनिंग मैनेजमेंट गाइडलाइन 2016 एवं इनफोर्समेंट माईनिंग फॉर सैंड माईनिंग, 2020 गाइड लाइन अनुसार पाये जाने के फलस्वरूप जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (डी.एस.आर.) के प्रारूपों को भारत सरकार, पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी अधिसूचना दिनांक 15/1/18 तथा अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/7/18 के परिशिष्ट-10 अनुसार कार्यवाही हेतु खनिज अधिकारी के माध्यम से स्थानीय स्तर पर दावा, आपत्ति / अनापत्ति हेतु जिला सूचना एवं विज्ञान अधिकारी, कलेक्टर बालाघाट के कार्यालयीन पत्र क्रमांक 483 दिनांक 25/3/22 एवं जिला सूचना एवं प्रकाशन अधिकारी बालाघाट को कार्यालयीन पत्र क्रमांक 487 दिनांक 25/3/22 द्वारा स्थानीय स्तर पर इशतहार प्रकाशन दिनांक से 21 दिवस के अंदर, दावा, आपत्ति/अनापत्ति प्रस्तुत किये जाने हेतु लेख किया गया था जिसके तहत उक्त के संबंध में आज दिनांक तक तैयार की गई जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के दावा, अपत्ति/अनापत्ति प्राप्त होना नहीं पाया गया है । जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट खनिज रेत एवं अन्य खनिजों की तैयार किये जाने के उपरांत स्थानीय स्तर पर किसी भी प्रकार दावा, अपत्ति/अनापत्ति प्राप्त नहीं होने से तैयार की गई । जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट प्रारूप को सर्वसम्मति से गठित समिति द्वारा अनुमोदन किया गया'।</p> <p>✓ जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट हेतु गठित समिति के कार्यवाही दिनांक 20/4/22 में यह भी उल्लेखित है प्रकाशन अधिकारी बालाघाट को कार्यालयीन पत्र क्रमांक 487 दिनांक 25/3/22 द्वारा स्थानीय स्तर पर इशतहार प्रकाशन दिनांक से 21 दिवस के अंदर, दावा, आपत्ति/अनापत्ति प्रस्तुत किये जाने हेतु लेख किया गया</p>

590वीं राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की बैठक दिनांक 26 अगस्त 2022

था जिसके तहत उक्त के संबंध में आज दिनांक तक तैयार की गई जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के दावा, अपत्ति/अनापत्ति प्राप्त होना नहीं पाया गया है।

- ✓ राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकारी (सिया) के पत्र क्रमांक 3581 दिनांक 25/03/22 के माध्यम से बालाघाट जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/18 के अनुसार अधिकांश जानकारियाँ समाहित की गई है परंतु बिंदु क्रमांक-30 (एमओईएफ नोटिफिकेशन, 25/07/2018 के अनुसार बिंदु क्रमांक 26) की जानकारी में बालाघाट जिले में हरित क्षेत्र के विकास हेतु प्रस्तावित पौधों की प्रजातियों की जानकारी दी गई है किंतु पूर्व के वर्षों में लीज धारकों द्वारा किये गये वृक्षारोपण की जानकारी नहीं दी गई है। अतः समिति का सुझाव है कि इस जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट को अपडेट किया जाये एवं बिंदु क्रमांक-30 की जानकारी (एमओईएफ नोटिफिकेशन, 25/07/2018 के अनुसार बिंदु क्रमांक 26) उसमें समाहित की जाये।

चर्चा उपरांत समिति की यह अनुशंसा है कि चूंकि बालाघाट जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट का अनुमोदन जिले में गठित समिति द्वारा दिनांक 20/4/22 की बैठक में किया जा चुका है अतः समिति द्वारा सुझाई गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ बालाघाट जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट का अनुमोदन किया जाना प्रस्तावित है। प्रकरण आगामी कार्यवाही राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकारण की ओर अग्रिम कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है।

राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 573 वीं बैठक दिनांक 28/05/22

समिति चर्चा के दौरान यह अनुशंसा की कि सेक द्वारा पूर्व में जितनी भी जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में अनुमोदन की अनुशंसा की गई है, (जैसे : शिवपुरी, छिंदवाड़ा, छतरपुर, बालाघाट, रायसेन, डिण्डोरी इत्यादि) उन सभी में भी उपरोक्त जानाकारी शामिल करने हेतु एक पत्र सिया द्वारा संबंधित जिले के कलेक्टरों को प्रेषित कर दिये जाये।

राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 582 वीं बैठक दिनांक 29/06/22

राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (सिया) ने पत्र क्रमांक 845 दिनांक 24/06/22 के माध्यम से बालाघाट जिले की संशोधित (त्पअमेमक) जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति के परीक्षण हेतु भेजी गई है। कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) जिला-बालाघाट, म.प्र. के पत्र क्रमांक 838 दिनांक 24/06/2022 के जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट को सिया /सेक कार्यालय में ऑन लाईन जमा कराई गई। उक्त संशोधित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, समिति के सदस्यों को दिनांक 27/06/22 को सॉफ्ट कॉपी प्रेषित की गई तथा उस पर चर्चा हेतु राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समितिकी 582 वीं बैठक दिनांक 29/06/22 में प्रस्तावित है।

राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की 582 वीं बैठक दिनांक 29/06/22 में बालाघाट जिले की संशोधित रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा की गयी। चर्चा के दौरान खनिज विभाग बालाघाट की ओर से श्री सोहन सलामे, खनिज अधिकारी उपस्थित हुये जिसमें पाया गया कि जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट बालाघाट के संबंध में इसके पूर्व राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की 573 वीं बैठक दिनांक 28/05/22 जो सेक द्वारा सुझाव दिये गये थे, उनका समावेश किया है। अभी संबंधित अधिसूचना के तालिका में चाही गई जानकारी के अनुसार खनिज रेत हेतु लीजवार " माइनेबल मिनरल पोर्टेशियल " (घनमीटर में) (60: टोटल मिनरल पोर्टेशियल) लीजवार (लम्बाई एवं चौड़ाई के साथ) उन्च्यन दिया गया है। अतएव उपरोक्त जानकारी के अतिरिक्त निम्न जानकारी को जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में भी समाहित किया जाना प्रस्तावित है:-

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/18 के अनुसार अधिकांश जानकारियाँ समाहित की गई है बिंदु क्रमांक-26 की जानकारी जो माईनर मिनरल (रेत छोडकर) से संबंधित है, के अवलोकन से ज्ञात होता है कि बालाघाट जिले में हरित क्षेत्र के विकास हेतु प्रस्तावित पौधों की प्रजातियों की जानकारी नहीं दी गई है तथा पूर्व के वर्षों में लीज धारकों द्वारा किये गये वृक्षारोपण की जानकारी भी नहीं दी गई है, जिसको अद्यतन किया जाना चाहिए। साथ ही निर्धारित लक्ष्य के विरुद्ध कितना वृक्षारोपण किस वर्ष किया है, उसके भी अंकित किया जाना चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार जिले में स्वीकृत/प्रस्तावित खदानों को को-आर्डिनेट के अनुसार डिजिटाइज मेप (आर्क व्यू / गूगल अर्थ कम्पेटेवल - सी.डी.मे) भी संलग्न किया जाये ताकि पर्यावरण अभिस्वीकृति के समय खदानों की सही स्थिति ज्ञात करने में तथा 500 मीटर के अंदर स्थित अन्य स्वीकृत खदानों की जानकारी प्राप्त करने में सुविधा हो।

590वीं राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की बैठक दिनांक 26 अगस्त 2022

चर्चा उपरांत समिति की यह अनुशंसा है कि बालाघाट जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट को समिति द्वारा सुझाई गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं 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 के अनुसार पुनः प्रस्तुत की जाये। ऑन लाईन उपस्थित श्री सोहन सलामे, खनिज अधिकारी को भी को भी उपरोक्त संदर्भ में समझाईश दी गई कि वे पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली द्वारा जारी अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/2018 के निर्धारित फार्मेट अनुसार जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट को अद्यतन कर लें। तदनुसार प्रकरण आगामी कार्यवाही राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर अग्रिम कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है।

राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 587 वीं बैठक दिनांक 02/08/22

राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की 567वीं बैठक दिनांक 29/04/22 एवं 573वीं बैठक दिनांक 28/05/22 में की गई अनुशंसानुसार कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) जिला बालाघाट म.प्र. ने पत्र क्रमांक-938 दिनांक 27/07/22 के माध्यम से संशोधित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट जिला बालाघाट (म.प्र.)-अन्य गौण खनिज ई-मेल के माध्यम से दिनांक 27/07/22 को प्रस्तुत की गई है जिसे समिति के सदस्यों को दिनांक 28/07/22 को ई-मेल से प्रेषित किया गया।

राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 587 वीं बैठक दिनांक 02/08/2022 को बालाघाट जिले की उक्त नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट-2022 (रेत खनिज), पर चर्चा की गई। चर्चा के दौरान खनिज विभाग, बालाघाट की ओर से श्री सोहन सलामे, खनिज अधिकारी ऑनलाईन उपस्थित हुए जिसमें पाया गया कि :-

प्रस्तुत जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) में कुछ जानकारियों पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली द्वारा जारी अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/2018 द्वारा निर्धारित फार्मेट / तालिका में नहीं दी गई है। जैसे टैबल क्रमांक 15 एवं 16 में खनिज रेत हेतु लीजवार माइनेबल मिनरल पोर्टेंशियल (घनमीटर में) 60: टोटल मिनरल पोर्टेंशियल) लीजवार लंबाई एवं चौड़ाई के साथ नहीं दिया गया है जो दिया जाना आवश्यक है।

प्रस्तुत जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के पेज नं. 86 एवं 87 पर दी गई तालिका में विगत 03 वर्षों में उत्खनित रेत की मात्रा खदानवार भी दर्शाई जाये, जिससे यह ज्ञात हो सके कि उस स्थल पर खदान का मिनरल पोर्टेंशियल विगत 03 वर्षों में कितना रहा है।

खदानों को को-आर्डिनेट के अनुसार डिजिटलाईज मैप (आर्क यू / गूगल अर्थ कम्प्यूटेशनल - सी.डी.में) भी संलग्न किया जाये ताकि पर्यावरण अभिस्वीकृति के समय खदानों की सही स्थिति ज्ञात करने में तथा 500 मीटर के अंदर स्थित अन्य स्वीकृत खदानों की जानकारी प्राप्त करने में सुविधा हो।

चर्चा उपरांत समिति की यह अनुशंसा है कि जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, जिला बालाघाट (रेत खनिज) को समिति द्वारा सुझाई गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं 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 के अनुसार पुनः प्रस्तुत की जाये। ऑन लाईन उपस्थित श्री सोहन सलामे, खनिज अधिकारी को भी उपरोक्त संदर्भ में समझाईश दी गई तथा पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली द्वारा जारी अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/2018 के निर्धारित फार्मेट अनुसार जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत) को अद्यतन कर लें। तदनुसार प्रकरण आगामी कार्यवाही राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर अग्रिम कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है।

राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 589 वीं बैठक दिनांक 17/08/22.

जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट बालाघाट - श्री सुरेश कुलस्ते, खनिज निरीक्षक -

जिले की संशोधित बालाघाट जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) में पाया कि -

जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में तालिका 26 पेज नं. 90 में माइनेबल मिनरल पोर्टेंशियल (घनमीटर में) 60: टोटल मिनरल पोर्टेंशियल, लीजवार, लंबाई, चौड़ाई एवं गहराई के साथ दर्शाया है परन्तु विगत 03 वर्षों के उत्खनित रेत की मात्रा का लीजवार पोर्टेंशियल नहीं दिया गया है। जिससे ज्ञात हो सके कि उस स्थल पर खदान का मिनरल पोर्टेंशियल विगत 03 वर्षों में कितना रहा।

मिनरल पोर्टेंशियल की गणना दर्शाने वाली टेबल में आवश्यक संशोधन कर रेत की 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोर्टेंशियल (रेत खनिज हेतु) मीट्रिक टन यूनिट में भी दर्शाया।

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	<p>चर्चा उपरांत समिति की यह अनुशंसा है कि बालाघाट जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट को समिति द्वारा सुझाई गई विगत 03 वर्षों में उत्खनित रेत की खदानवार मात्रा भी दर्शाई जाये, जिससे यह ज्ञात हो सके कि उस स्थल पर खदान का मिनरल पोर्टेंशियल विगत 03 वर्षों में कितना रहा है साथ ही टेबल में आवश्यक संशोधन कर रेत की 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोर्टेंशियल (रेत खनन हेतु) मीट्रिक टन यूनिट में भी दर्शाये। बैठक में उपस्थित श्री सुरेश कुलस्ते, खनिज निरीक्षक को भी उपरोक्त संदर्भ में समझाईश दी गई तथा पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली द्वारा जारी अधिसूचना दिनांक 25/07/2018 के निर्धारित फार्मेट अनुसार जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) को अद्यतन कर प्रस्तुत करें।</p>
Revised DSR received from District Collectorate (Mining)	Received soft copy vide District Collectorate (Mining) Office, Balaghat , No. 987 dated 17.08.2022
Hard Copy Soft Copy or both	Hard copy & Soft copy
SEAC meeting dated 26/08/22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट मे तालिका क0 26 पेज न0. 90 में माइनेबल मिनरल पोर्टेंशियल (घनमीटर में) 60% टोटल मिनरल पोर्टेंशियल, लीजवार, लंबाई, चौड़ाई एवं गहराई के साथ दर्शाया है एवं विगत 03 वर्षों के उत्खनित रेत की मात्रा का लीजवार पोर्टेंशियल दिया गया है। जिससे ज्ञात हो सके कि उस स्थल पर खदान का मिनरल पोर्टेंशियल विगत 03 वर्षों मे कितना रहा। ● मिनरल पोर्टेंशियल की गणना दर्शाने वाली टेबल में आवश्यक संशोधन कर रेत की 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोर्टेंशियल (रेत खनन हेतु) मीट्रिक टन यूनिट में प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है मिनरल पोर्टेंशियल की गणना दर्शाने वाली टेबल में आवश्यक संशोधन कर रेत की 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोर्टेंशियल (रेत खनन हेतु) मीट्रिक टन यूनिट में प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है।

आज दिनांक 26/8/22 को जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टो के प्रस्तुतीकरण के दौरान संचानालय, भौमिकी एवं खनिकर्म, विभाग भोपाल से श्री पी.पी. राय, एवं श्री सोहन सलामे खनिज अधिकारी के साथ उपस्थित रहे।

चर्चा उपरांत समिति ने पाया कि उपरोक्त जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर आमजन के सुझाव आमंत्रित कर इनका अनुमोदन जिले में गठित समिति द्वारा किया जा चुका है तथा खनि. अधिकारी, कार्यालय कलेक्टर, (खनिज शाखा) जिला- बालाघाट के पत्र 987 दिनांक 17/08/22 के माध्यम मिनरल पोर्टेंशियल की गणना में आवश्यक संशोधन कर रेत की 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोर्टेंशियल (रेत खनन हेतु) मीट्रिक टन यूनिट में प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है मिनरल पोर्टेंशियल की गणना दर्शाने वाली टेबल में

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आवश्यक संशोधन कर रेत की 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेणशियल (रेत खनन हेतु) मीट्रिक टन यूनिट में प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है।

समिति ने जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टों के प्रस्तुतीकरण एवं परीक्षण में पाया कि रेत की कई स्वीकृत खदानों में 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेणशियल तथा विगत् 03 से 05 वर्षों के उत्पादन की मात्रा में 10 गुना से भी अधिक का अंतर है जिसके संदर्भ में उपस्थित खनन अधिकारियों द्वारा बताया गया कि विगत् 02 से 03 वर्षों में कोविड महामारी, मांग कम होने इत्यादि के कारण कुछ खदानों से रेत की निकासी काफी कम हुई है जिस कारण यह अंतर परिलक्षित हो रहा है। समिति ने चर्चा उपरांत निर्णय लिया कि रेत खनन के ऐसे प्रकरण जहां 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेणशियल तथा विगत् 03 से 05 वर्षों के उत्पादन की मात्रा में 05 गुना या उससे से भी अधिक का अंतर है ऐसे सभी प्रकरणों में पर्यावरणीय अभिस्वीकृती हेतु प्रकरण ऑन लाईन प्रस्तुत करते समय उनकी अनुमोदित खनन योजना में उस स्थल की सारगर्भित रिप्लेनिशमेंट स्टडी प्रस्तुत की जाये तथा 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेणशियल के विरुद्ध 05 गुना या उससे से भी अधिक रेत की मात्रा के अंतर का औचित्य दर्शाया जाये ।

समिति की यह भी अनुशंसा है कि जिला स्तर पर जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार करने हेतु गठित जिला समिति की अनुशंसा तथा की गई रिप्लेनिशमेंट स्टडी की जानकारी (जिसके आधार पर जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई हैं) संबंधित जिला खनिज अधिकारी कार्यालय में सुरक्षित रखी जाये ।

अतः समिति द्वारा सुझाव गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ बालाघाट जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) अनुमोदन हेतु विचारार्थ एवं आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर प्रेषित की जाये ।

11. जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट – धार

अ. रेत खनिज

Mineral	Sand
Earlier DSR Discussed	SEAC 573 th 581 st & 587 th Meeting dated 28.05.2022 , 24.06.2022 & 02.08.22
Approved /or recommend for Updation (if Updation then elaborate issues)	Recommended for DSR Updation (Sand)
Deliberation in	राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 587 वीं बैठक दिनांक 02/08/22