



Government of
Madhya Pradesh
DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT
of
(RIVER BED SAND MINING)
for
DINDORI DISTRICT, MADHYA PRADESH

As per gazette Notification No. S.O. 3611 (E) New Delhi dated 25th July 2018 of
Ministry of Environment , Forest and Climate Change, Government of India,
"Sustainable Sand Mining guidelines 2016" And EMGSM 2020



Prepared by

SUB DIVISIONAL COMMITTEES
DINDORI (M.P.)

JUNE 2022

SEAC की बैठक दिनांक 17/8/22 में सुझाव पर संशोधनोपरान्त उत्तुत।
कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) जिला डिण्डौरी (म.प्र.)

E-mail :- modgmdin@mp.gov.in

क्र./243/खनि/2022
प्रति,

डिण्डौरी, दिनांक 10/08/2022

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

विषय:- अनुमोदित नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट को अद्यतन किये जाने बाबत।
संदर्भ:- (1) राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण म.प्र. भोपाल का पत्र क्र. 527/SEIAA/2022 दिनांक 23.05.2022
(2) राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण म.प्र. भोपाल का पत्र क्र. 765/SEIAA/2022 दिनांक 16.06.2022

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उपरोक्त विषयांतर्गत संदर्भित पत्र क्र. 1 से जिला डिण्डौरी हेतु रेत खनिज एवं रेत खनिज से भिन्न अन्य गौण खनिजों हेतु तैयार की गई जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट को अनुमोदित किया गया है। संदर्भित पत्र क्र. 2 से सिया द्वारा अनुमोदित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में खनिज रेत हेतु "माइनेबल मिनरल पोर्टेशियल" (घनमीटर में) (60 प्रतिशत टोटल मिनरल पोर्टेशियल) का लीजवार विवरण "डिटेल्स ऑफ कंसेशन एरिया इन डिस्ट्रिक्ट" में समावेश कर जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट को अद्यतन कर संशोधित नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट प्रेषित किये जाने हेतु निर्देशित किया था, जिसके अनुक्रम में उक्तानुसार जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट को संशोधित कर कार्या. पत्र क्र. 209 दिनांक 28.07.2022 से प्रेषित किया गया था। दिनांक 02.08.2022 को सेक समिति की बैठक में संशोधित नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट 2022 (रेत खनिज) में रिप्लेनिशमेंट संबंधी आंकड़ों को पुनः जांच लेने हेतु निर्देशित किया गया है तथा पेज नंबर 71 में विगत 3 वर्षों में उत्खनित रेत की खदानवार मात्रा भी दर्शाने के संबंध में लेख किया गया है।

उक्त के अनुक्रम में जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट तैयार किये जाने हेतु गठित उपसंभागीय स्तरीय समिति द्वारा सेक की समिति द्वारा सुझाई गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के तारतम्य में नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) को अद्यतन कर लिया गया है।

अतः उपरोक्तानुसार रेत खनिज की संशोधित नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) अग्रिम कार्यवाही हेतु संलग्न प्रेषित है।

संलग्न:- उपरोक्तानुसार।

पृष्ठा क्र./243A/खनिज/2022
प्रतिलिपि:-

कलेक्टर
डिण्डौरी (म.प्र.)
डिण्डौरी, दिनांक 10/08/2022

1. प्रमुख सचिव महोदय, म.प्र. शासन, खनिज साधन विभाग, मंत्रालय भोपाल की ओर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।
2. संचालक, प्रशासन एवं खनिकर्म, 29 ए अरेरा हिल्स, खनिज भवन भोपाल की ओर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।
3. सदस्य सचिव, राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (SEIAA) भोपाल की ओर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

कलेक्टर
डिण्डौरी (म.प्र.)

कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) जिला डिण्डौरी (म०प्र०)

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क्र./ 249 / खनि / 2022
प्रति,

डिण्डौरी, दिनांक 17/08/2022

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


विषय:- अनुमोदित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) में आवश्यक संशोधन उपरांत प्रस्तुत किये जाने बाबत।

संदर्भ:- सेक की बैठक क्र. 589 दिनांक 17.08.2022 में समक्ष में दिये गये निर्देशों के पालन में।

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उपरोक्त विषयांतर्गत डिण्डौरी जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) दिनांक 17.08.2022 को सेक की बैठक क्र. 589 में समिति के समक्ष प्रस्तुतीकरण हेतु नियत थी, जिसमें सेक समिति द्वारा प्रस्तुतीकरण के दौरान जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के पृ.क्र. 71 में रेत खनिज की मात्रा को मैट्रिक टन में परिवर्तित कर प्रस्तुत किये जाने हेतु निर्देशित किया गया है, जिसके पालन में जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) में आवश्यक सुधार कर लिया गया है, जो कि पत्र के साथ संलग्न कर मूलतः आपकी ओर सादर प्रेषित है।


संलग्न:- जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज)।


प्रमारी खनि अधिकारी
डिण्डौरी (म.प्र.)

पृष्ठा क्र./ 249A / खनिज / 2022
प्रतिलिपि:-

डिण्डौरी, दिनांक 17/08/2022

1. प्रमुख सचिव महोदय, म.प्र. शासन, खनिज साधन विभाग, मंत्रालय भोपाल की ओर सादर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।
2. संचालक, प्रशासन एवं खनिकर्म, 29 ए अरेरा हिल्स, खनिज भवन भोपाल की ओर सादर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।
3. सदस्य सचिव, राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (SEIAA) भोपाल की ओर सादर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।


प्रमारी खनि अधिकारी
डिण्डौरी (म.प्र.)

अनुमोदित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट को अद्यतन किये जाने हेतु आयोजित बैठक का कार्यवाही विवरण

राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण सभाघात निवारण प्राधिकरण भोपाल के पत्र क्र. 527/SEIAA/2022 दिनांक 23.05.2022 से रेत खनिज एव रेत खनिज से भिन्न अन्य गीण खनिजों हेतु तैयार की गई जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट को अनुमोदित किया गया है। राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण सभाघात निवारण प्राधिकरण भोपाल द्वारा पत्र क्र. 765/SEIAA/2022 दिनांक 16.06.2022 के माध्यम से अनुमोदित जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में खनिज रेत हेतु 'माइनेबल मिनेरल पोटेशियल' (घनमीटर में) (60 प्रतिशत टोटल मिनेरल पोटेशियल) का लीजवार विवरण 'डिटेल्स ऑफ कंसेशन एरिया इन डिस्ट्रिक्ट' में समावेश कर जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट को अद्यतन कर संशोधित नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट को SEIAA को प्रेषित किया जाने हेतु निर्देशित किया है। उक्त के अनुक्रम में संशोधित नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट को समिति द्वारा अनुमोदित कर रोक की ओर अग्रिम कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित किया गया था। रोक के अद्यतन दिनांक 02.08.2022 में संशोधित नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट 2022 (रेत खनिज) में रिक्लेनिंग संधी आकड़ों को पुन जांच लेने हेतु निर्देशित किया गया है तथा पेज नंबर 71 में विगत 3 वर्षों में उपर्युक्त रेत की खदानवार मात्रा भी दर्शाने के संबंध में लेख किया गया है। उक्त के अनुक्रम में संशोधित की गई नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) के परीक्षण एवं अनुशांसा हेतु आयोजित बैठक में निम्नानुसार सदस्य उपस्थित हुए:-

1. श्री बलवीर राम, अनुविभागीय अधिकारी (राजस्व) डिण्डीरी मोबा.नं. 9425192835
2. श्री व्ही जी एस साण्ड्या, कार्यपालन यंत्री, जल संसाधन विभाग डिण्डीरी मोबा.नं. 9424713427
3. श्री ए.के. शर्मा, उपवनमण्डलाधिकारी सामान्य वनमण्डल डिण्डीरी मोबा.नं. 9424792602
4. श्री सी.एस. गटेल, कनिष्ठ वैज्ञानिक, म.प्र. प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, शहडोल मोबा.नं. 9685620796
5. श्री हितेश कुमार बिसेन, खनिज अधिकारी, जिला डिण्डीरी मोबा.नं. 9630575454

उपर्युक्तानुसार आयोजित बैठक में पाया कि रोक की समिति द्वारा सुझाई गई उपर्युक्त अनुशांसाओं के तारतम्य में नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) को अद्यतन कर लिया गया है तथा उक्त संशोधन के पर्याय तैयार जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) को सिया द्वारा अनुमोदन की अग्रिम कार्यवाही हेतु रोक को प्रेषित किये जाने हेतु सर्वसम्मति से अनुशांसा की जाती है।

अनुविभागीय अधिकारी (रा.)
डिण्डीरी

कार्यपालन यंत्री
जल संसाधन विभाग डिण्डीरी

उप वनमण्डलाधिकारी
(सामान्य वनमण्डल) डिण्डीरी

कनिष्ठ वैज्ञानिक
म.प्र. प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड शहडोल

प्र. खनिज अधिकारी
जिला डिण्डीरी (म.प्र.)

PREFACE

The present District Survey Report is prepared in compliance of interim order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 10-11-21 in the case of Civil Appeal No. 3661-3662/2020, State of Bihar & Others vs. Pawan Kumar & Others. The District Collector through its letter no.748/Khani, Dindori, dated 25-03-2021 had constituted the sub-divisional committee to prepare the District Survey Report.

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

DISCLAIMER

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

INDEX

CHAPTER	TITLE	PAGE NO.
PART -A FOR SAND MINING OR RIVER BED MINING		
Chapter - 1	Introduction	11
Chapter - 2	Overview of Mining activity in the District	17
Chapter - 3	List of Existing and Proposed Sand Ghats	18
Chapter - 4	Recommendation of Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining By Moef&Cc- 2020	19
Chapter - 5	Details of Royalty or Revenue received in last three years	40
Chapter - 6	Details of Production of Sand or Bajri or Minor Mineral in last three years	41
Chapter - 7	Replenishment Report / Process of Deposition of Sediments in the rivers of the District	42
Chapter - 8	General Profile of the District	51
Chapter - 9	Land Utilization pattern in the District : Forest, Agriculture, Horticulture, Mining etc.	55
Chapter - 10	Physiography of the District	58
Chapter - 11	Rainfall: month-wise	60
Chapter - 12	Geology and Mineral Wealth	62
Chapter - 13	<p>Additional important prospect of the sand mining</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Tehsil wise detail of river or stream and other sand source o Tehsil wise availability of sand or gravel or aggregate resources o River wise Recommended Sand Ghats for availability of sand o Tehsil wise detail of existing mining leases of sand and aggregates. o List of Rivers and Drained flowing in Dindori District o Drainage system with description of main rivers o Salient Features of Important Rivers and Streams 	67

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Portion of the River or Stream Recommended for Mineral Concession Area in District○ Mineral Potential○ Annual Deposition○ Other Information	
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OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the preparation of District Survey Report (as per the Sustainable Sand Mining Guideline) is to ensure the following –

- Identification of areas of aggradations or deposition where mining can be allowed; and
- Identification of areas of erosion and proximity to infrastructural structures and installations where mining should be prohibited and calculation of annual rate of replenishment and allowing time for replenishment after mining in that area.
- Identification of mineral wealth in the district.

**DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT FOR DINDORI
DISTRICT
PART -A
FOR
SAND MINING OR RIVER BED MINING**

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) Sand Mining Framework -2018
- e) Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining by MoEF&CC-2020
- f) Letter of Seiaa MP dated 16.06.2022

PART -A

DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT FOR RIVER BED SAND MINING

As per the Gazette Notification dated 15th January, 2016 of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change a joint survey has been carried out by the District Environment Impact Assessment Authority (DEIAA) with the assistance of Irrigation Department, Drainage Department, Forest Department, Mining Department and Revenue Department in the district for preparation of the District Survey Report.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change formulated the Sustainable Sand Management Guidelines 2016 which focuses on the Management of Sand Mining in the Country. But in the recent past, it has been observed that apart from management and systematic mining practices there is an urgent need to have a guideline for effective enforcement of regulatory provision and their monitoring.

Section 23 C of MMDR, Act 1957 empowered the State Government to make rules for preventing illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals. But in the recent past, it has been observed that there was large number of illegal mining cases in the Country and in some cases, many of the officers lost their lives while executing their duties for curbing illegal mining incidence. The illegal and uncontrolled illegal mining leads to loss of revenue to the State and degradation of the environment.

India is developing at a faster pace and much technological advancement has already been taken place in the surveillance and remote monitoring in the field of mining. Thus, it is prudent to utilize the technological advancement for the effective monitoring of the mining activity especially sand mining in the country.

Use of latest remote surveillance and IT services helps in effective monitoring of the sand mining activity in-country and also assist the government in controlling the illegal mining activity in the country. Thus, there is a need for an effective policy for monitoring of sand mining in the Country which can be enforced on the ground. These guidelines focus on the effective monitoring of the sand mining since from the identification of sand mineral sources to its dispatch and end-use by consumers and the general public. Further, the effective monitoring and enforcement require efforts from not only Government agencies but also by consumers and the general public.


It is the responsibility of every citizen of India to protect the environment and effective monitoring can only be possible when all the stakeholders viz. Central Government, State Government, Leaseholders/Mine Owners, Distributors, Dealers, Transporters and Consumers (bulk & retail) will contribute towards sustainable mining, and comply with all the statutory provisions. It is felt necessary to identify the minimum requirements across all geographical regions to have a uniform protocol for monitoring and enforcement of regulatory provision prescribed for sustainable sand and gravel mining.

This document will serve as a guideline for collection of critical information for enforcement of the regulatory provision(s) and also highlights the essential infrastructural requirements necessary for effective monitoring for Sustainable Sand Mining.

The document 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.

Further, this document is supplemental to the existing "Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guideline-2016" (SSMG-2016), and these two guidelines viz. "Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining" (EMGSM-2020) and SSMG-2016 shall be read and implemented in sync with each other. In case, any ambiguity or variation between the provisions of both these document arises, the provision made in "Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining-2020" shall prevail.

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

CHAPTER-I INTRODUCTION

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

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

The objectives of the District Survey Report are as following:

1. Identification and Quantification of Mineral Resource and its optimal utilization.
2. To regulate the Sand & Gravel Mining in the Country, identification of site-specific end-use consumers and reduction in demand & supply gaps.
3. Use of information technology (IT) & latest scientific method of mining for surveillance of the sand mining at each step.
4. District Survey report shall enable Environmental Clearance for cluster of Sand & Gravel Mines. It shall assist concern Department during post Environmental Clearance Monitoring.
5. To control the instance of illegal mining.
6. To control the flood in the area.
7. To maintain the livelihood of aquatic habitat.
8. To protect the incursion of ground water in the area. Limiting extraction of material in floodplains to an elevation above the water table generally disturbs more surface area than allowing extraction of material below the water table.
9. To keep accumulated data records viz. details of Mineral Resource, potential area, lease, approved mining plan, co-ordinates of a district at one place.
10. To maintain the records of revenue generation.
11. In-stream extraction of gravel from below the water level of a stream generally causes more changes to the natural hydrologic processes than limiting extraction to a reference point above the water level.
12. In-stream extraction of gravel below the deepest part of the channel generally causes more changes to the natural hydrologic processes than limiting extraction to a reference point above the thalweg.
13. Excavating sand and gravel from a small straight channel with a narrow floodplain generally will have a greater impact on the natural hydrologic processes than excavations on a braided channel with a wide floodplain.
14. Extracting sand and gravel from a large river or stream will generally create less impact than extracting the same amount of material from a smaller river or stream.

15. A concise guide line can be framed considering the point discussed in the DSR for sand and or minor mineral mining in the district.

The District Survey report (DSR) is comprised of secondary data published and endorsed by various departments and websites about geology of the area, mineral resources, climate, topography, land form, forest, rivers, soil, agriculture, road, transportation, irrigation etc. Data on lease and mining activities in the district, revenue etc. are collected and collated from concern district Head Quarter.

The District Collector through its vide letter no. 786/Khani/2022, Dindori, dated 28-03-2022 had constituted the sub-divisional committee to prepare the District Survey Report. List of the members of the sub-divisional Committee is shown below:

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

S.No.	Member of committee
1	Sub Divisional Magistrate, Dindori (M.P.)
2	Executive engineer, WRD, Dindori (M.P.)
3	Sub Divisional Forest Officer (T), Dindori (M.P.)
4	Junior Scientist, MP Pollution Control board, Regional office Shahdol
5	Mining Officer, Dindori (M.P.)

ABOUT DISTRICT

General:

Dindori is a district of Madhya Pradesh state of central India. The town of Dindori is the district headquarters. It was created on 25th May, 1998 with total 927 villages. The district is a part of Jabalpur Division. The district covers an area of 7470 sq.km. and is located on the eastern part of Madhya Pradesh, bordering the state of Chhattisgarh. It is surrounded by Shahdol in the east, Mandla in the west, Umaria in the north, and Bilaspur district of the state of Chhattisgarh in the south. Mathematically, the district is situated between the latitudes 22.17N and 23.22N and longitudes 80.35E and 80.58E. It is divided into seven blocks namely Dindori, Shahpura, Mehandwani, Amarpur, Bajag, Karanjya and Samnapur.

According to the 2011 census Dindori District has a population of 704,218, roughly equal to the nation of Bhutan or the US state of Alaska. This gives it a ranking of 501st in India (out of a total of 640 Districts). The district has a population density of 94 inhabitants per square kilometer (240/sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 21.26%. Dindori has a sex ratio of 1004 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 65.47%. Around 64% of the total population belongs to the Scheduled Tribe.

The Baiga tribe is a very pre-dominant tribe in this district. They are very vulnerable tribal groups which can only be found in the district. The Baigas are also known as the "National Human".

Historical Perspective:

The historiography of the district is similar to Mandla district, because Dindori district was formed in 1998 after the bifurcation from Mandla. The original name of Dindori was known as to be Ramgarh till 1951, which then was a tehsil of Mandla. Later on, the name of Ramgarh was renamed as Dindori.

Maurya, Sunga and Kanva followed by the Chalukya and Chedis dynasties ruled over the central India. Later, the Haihayabansi's kingdom also reigned Garha-Mandla from 875 A.D. to 1042 A.D. After Baghel Raja of Rewa, Jadhe Rao Gond, a servant of king assumed the dignity of royalty. The Gond Jadurai became the first King of Garha-Mandla. There aren't much details available about Raja Hirde Shah, the first Gond king.

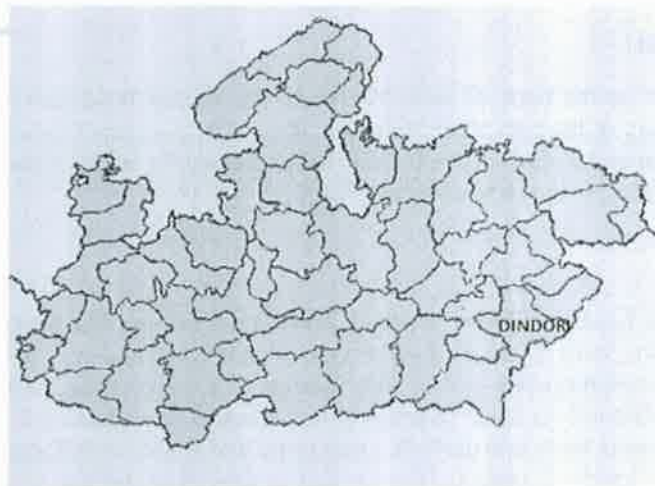
Till 1835, Mandla was a tehsil of Seoni. In 1851, it was promoted to the status of district. There were 18 talukas when Britishers got the land of Ramgarh. Out of 2089 villages, 1039 villages had become part of the Sohagpur and 1050 villages remained in Ramgarh. With the help of Rewa king, Britishers got killed the brave queen of Ramgarh and suppressed the 1857 mutiny in Mandla. The Sohagpur area of Ramgarh was handed over to the king of Rewa. The remaining area annexed to Dindori tehsil which became a new district on 22nd May 1998.

Location and Geographical Data:

The district covers an area of 7470 sq.km. and is located on the eastern part of Madhya Pradesh, bordering the state of Chhattisgarh. It is surrounded by Shahdol in the east, Mandla in the west, Umaria in the north, and Bilaspur district of the state of Chhattisgarh in the south. Mathematically, the district is situated between the latitudes 22.17N and 23.22N and longitudes 80.35E and 80.58E. It is divided into seven blocks namely Dindori, Shahpura, Mehandwani, Amarpur, Bajag, Karanjiya and Samnapur.



भारत
में
मध्यप्रदेश की स्थिति



मध्यप्रदेश में
जिला डिण्डौरी



Demography of the Dindori District:

As per the Census 2011, total population of Dindori district is about 704,524 persons with 351,913 Males and 352,611 Females. The sex ratio is 1002 females to every thousand males which is quite impressive as compared to Bhind, Datia and other Northern districts of Madhya Pradesh. The overall population density is 94 persons per square kilometer. There is a small population living in the urban centers as compared to the rural areas with urban population of about 32,318 and that of rural is 672,206.

According to the 2011 census, the scheduled tribe population is 64.69% of the total population. The scheduled caste population in the district is just 5.64% of the total district population.

Dindori district returned a population of 704,524 as per 2011 census, as against a population of 580,730 persons recorded by 2001 Census. District Dindori recorded an overall increase of 21.32 per cent in population during the past one decade. According to census, The no. of APL family in the district is 48681, whereas the no. of BPL families including AAY is 128371.

Drainage System:

Situated on the bank of river Narmada, the district headquarter is 102 kms from Mandla. Gaur, a tributary of the holy river Narmada, rises near Niwas in Dindori district and flows into the Narmada, close to Jabalpur district. Other small tributaries which flow towards south are Seoni, Chakrar, Machhrrar, Kutrar, Khadmer and Silgi.

Soil:

Kabar or Kanhar, morand or mund, sahra and barra are four general classes of soils. Kabar soil is bluish black, most fertile, soft and sticky when it is wet and very hard and heavy when it is dry. Kanhar, the second quality soil is little inferior to the preceding, more gritty, lighter in colour, less in depth and contains small black pebbles. Morand or Mund soil is again divided into two sub-types, the former is black and darkish, more gritty and friable than Kabar soil and breaking into small clods with a roughish surface. The second quality of Mund soil is an inferior variety, more sandy mixed with limestone which reduces productivity. The Sahra and Barra soils are pure sand and pale yellow type which are unfit for Rabi or spring Kharif crops like rice may be grown with proper irrigation facilities.

Climate:

The climate of the district is moderate being 43.0 C to be the maximum temperature and 10.410 C to be the minimum temperature on an average. July and August witness rainy season. However, rain may also occur in the months of June and September. The average rainfall is 704.69 millimeters. Months of May and June could most appropriately be called hot months while December and January are most appropriately the cold months.

Connectivity:

- **By Air**

Nearest Airport is Dumna Airport, situated at Jabalpur, which is 146 km away from Dindori.

- **By Rail**

Nearest Railway Stations are at Jabalpur(144 km away), Pendra road(115 km away) and Umari(108 km away).

- **By Road**

Good connectivity from the neighbouring districts viz. Jabalpur, Mandla, Bilaspur and Shahdol. NH 45 Ext new connects Dindori with Jabalpur and Kabir Chabutra-Chhattisgarh Border. And NH543 New connects Dindori with Shahdol, Mandla and Balaghat. Buses ply to all the neighboring as well as far-flung places such as Nagpur, Bhopal, Mandla, Shahdol, Umari, Amarkantak and Jabalpur.

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CHAPTER -2

OVERVIEW OF MINING ACTIVITY IN THE DISTRICT

Dindori District is hilly and plateau area. Bauxite and laterite are mainly found in major minerals in the district. Among minor minerals sand and stone for ballast are found in the district.

There are no major mineral mines operating in Dindori district. A mine of bauxite mineral from the government level has been allotted to the successful tenderer through auction. Prospecting work for the preparation of another bauxite mineral blocks is being done by the Regional Office, Directorate of Geology and Mining, Jabalpur and Geological Survey of India in the district. At present 07 mines of sand minerals are declared of minor minerals. 51 stone quarries for ballast are present in the district.

In the last year 2020-21, 5.83 Crore Rs. revenue has been received from minor mineral other than sand and 5.73 Crore Rs. revenue has been received from minor mineral sand against the revenue target fixed for the district by MP Govt. Also mineral based industries are likely to come to this district in the near future due to the commencement of mining of major minerals.

Approach to Sand Mining:

River sand mining is a common practice as habitation concentrates along the rivers and the mining locations are preferred near the markets or along the transportation route, for reducing the transportation cost. River sand mining can damage private and public properties as well as aquatic habitats. Excessive removal of sand may significantly distort the natural equilibrium of a stream channel.

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

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

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CHAPTER -3

LIST OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED SAND GHATS WITH LOCATION, AREA AND OTHER DETAILS

S. No.	Tehsil	Name of river Bed	Mine Name	Khasra No.	Rakba (Ha)	Lat-Long Of Boundaries of mine	Date of EC	Existing/ Proposed
1	Bajaj	Narmada	Musamundi Ryt - 1	54	7.00	a) N 22° 46' 29.88" E 81° 27' 10.12" b) N 22° 46' 30.05" E 81° 27' 09.15" c) N 22° 47' 12.00" E 81° 26' 46.72" d) N 22° 47' 12.27" E 81° 26' 47.59"	13.05.21	EXISTING
2	Dindori	Budner	Diwari Mal-1	151	5.00	a) N 22° 33' 03.46" E 80° 57' 56.52" b) N 22° 33' 03.46" E 80° 57' 55.08" c) N 22° 33' 29.72" E 80° 57' 59.49" d) N 22° 33' 29.43" E 80° 57' 57.30"	23.10.20	EXISTING
3	Dindori	Budner	Diwari Mal-2	439	4.50	a) N 22° 32' 36.90" E 80° 58' 11.97" b) N 22° 32' 33.61" E 80° 58' 12.55" c) N 22° 32' 39.98" E 80° 58' 38.12" d) N 22° 32' 38.25" E 80° 58' 38.92"	19.05.20	EXISTING
4	Dindori	Budner	Kamko Mohaniva	546	6.00	a) N 22° 33' 34.01" E 80° 57' 32.15" b) N 22° 33' 32.57" E 80° 57' 33.28" c) N 22° 33' 20.10" E 80° 57' 04.44" d) N 22° 33' 22.04" E 80° 57' 03.60"	12.05.21	EXISTING
5	Bajaj	Narmada	Budhoan Ryt	66	0.61	a) N 22° 54' 42.84" E 81° 12' 18.24" b) N 22° 54' 44.01" E 81° 12' 17.50" c) N 22° 54' 46.36" E 81° 12' 22.03" d) N 22° 54' 44.96" E 81° 12' 22.43"	24.03.21	EXISTING
6	Bajaj	Narmada	Musamundi Ryt - 2	54	3.00	a) N 22° 47' 44.82" E 81° 26' 41.10" b) N 22° 47' 45.89" E 81° 26' 41.22" c) N 22° 47' 36.59" E 81° 27' 01.44" d) N 22° 47' 37.12" E 81° 27' 00.31"	-	PROPOSED
7	Dindori	Budner	Diwari Mal-3	439. 493	4.50	a) N 22° 32' 36.21" E 80° 59' 20.02" b) N 22° 32' 35.78" E 80° 59' 20.96" c) N 22° 32' 33.19" E 80° 59' 00.69" d) N 22° 32' 32.51" E 80° 58' 59.08"	-	PROPOSED

Note:- 1. Sand Mines in District group from Sr.no. 1 to 5 allocated to Ms K.P. Singh Bhadoriya Contractor, Thatipur Gwalior (MP) by Minerals Resources Department MP Government vide respectively order no. 2937 Dated 04.07.2020, order no. 2933 Dated 04.07.2020, order no. 2939 Dated 04.07.2020, order no. 2935 Dated 04.07.2020, order no. 596 Dated 03.02.2021.

2. The contract of Dindori district sand group has been cancelled by the Director, Administration and Mining Bhopal vide order dated 05.05.2022.

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

CHAPTER 4**RECOMMENDATION OF ENFORCEMENT & MONITORING
GUIDELINES FOR SAND MINING BY MOEF&CC- 2020****4.1 Introduction**

India is developing at a faster pace and much technological advancement has already been taken place in the surveillance and remote monitoring in the field of mining. Thus, it is prudent to utilize the technological advancement for the effective monitoring of the mining activity particularly sand mining in the country.

Following a series of orders by the National Green Tribunal in 2018, the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has for the first time released guidelines to monitor and check illegal sand mining in the country. The Enforcement and Monitoring (EM) Guidelines for Sand Mining 2020 released by the Ministry include directions to states to carry out river audits, put detailed survey reports of all mining areas online and in the public domain, conduct replenishment studies of river beds, constantly monitor mining with drones, aerial surveys, ground surveys and set up dedicated task forces at district levels. The guidelines also push for online sales and purchase of sand and other riverbed materials to make the process transparent. They propose night surveillance of mining activity through night-vision drones.

While the MoEF&CC has already put in place the Sustainable Sand Management Guidelines 2016, which focus on the management of sand mining in India, that there is an urgent need to have guidelines for effective enforcement of regulatory provisions and their monitoring.

4.2 Background

The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 has empowered state governments to make rules to prevent illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals. "But in the recent past, it has been observed that there were a large number of illegal mining cases in the country and in some cases, many of the officers lost their lives while executing their duties to curb illegal mining. Illegal and uncontrolled illegal mining leads to loss of revenue to the State and degradation of the environment. The enforcement guidelines focus on the "effective monitoring of sand mining from the identification of sand mineral sources to its dispatch and end-use by consumers and the general public and looks at a uniform protocol for the whole country".

The need for replenishment study for river bed sand is also required in order to "nullify the adverse impacts arising due to excessive sand extraction". No riverbed mining will be allowed during the monsoon. In cases where rivers become district boundaries or state boundaries, the districts or states sharing the boundary shall constitute the combined task force for monitoring of mined materials, mining activity and participate in the preparation of District Survey Reports (DSR) by providing appropriate inputs.

The guidelines say the detailed survey needs to be carried out for quantification of minerals and the demand and supply of the riverbed material through market survey, including the future demand for the next five years.

The guidelines also push for the sale and purchase of sand and river bed material (RBM) online to make the process more transparent. "In order to curb illegal mining, it is very necessary that the general public is aware of the legal source of sand and RBM suppliers. It is

suggested that the state government should develop an online portal for sale and purchase of sand and RBM. The state government will also decide the model of sale and the price of RBM. "It is suggested that the controlled price model is more effective in controlling illegal sand mining," the guidelines state.

This document will serve as a guideline for collection of critical information for enforcement of the regulatory provision(s) and also highlights the essential infrastructural requirements necessary for effective monitoring for Sustainable Sand Mining. The document 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.

Further, this document is supplemental to the existing "Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guideline-2016" (SSMG-2016), and these two guidelines viz. "Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining" (EMGSM-2020) and SSMG-2016 shall be read and implemented in sync with each other. In case, any ambiguity or variation between the provisions of both these document arises, the provision made in "Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining-2020" shall prevail.

4.3 Objective of Guidelines

- Identification and Quantification of Mineral Resource and its optimal utilization.
- To regulate the Sand & Gravel Mining in the Country since its identification to its final end use by the consumers and the general public.
- Use of IT-enabled services & latest technologies for surveillance of the sand mining at each step.
- Reduction in demand & supply gaps.
- Setting up the procedure for replenishment study of Sand.
- Post Environmental Clearance Monitoring.
- Procedure for Environmental Audit.
- To control the instance of illegal mining.

4.4 Salient Features of the Guidelines

- **District Survey Report:** The guidelines provide the procedure to be followed for identifying areas where mining can be allowed or prohibited. It provides guidelines for preparing a district survey report, which includes: Preparing a report before granting a mining lease, and Defining mining and no mining zones based on certain environmental and social factors.
- **Preventing Illegal Mining:** The guidelines suggest that sites can be monitored remotely by using unmanned artificial vehicles or drones. Drones can also be used for quantity estimation and land use monitoring. Further, the guidelines propose night surveillance of mining activity through night-vision drones. The environmental damages incurred due to illegal mining will be assessed by a committee constituted by the District Administration.
- **Environmental Clearance:** Environmental Clearance for mining is given by regulatory authorities after considering the potential environmental impact. However, it has been observed that often the Letter of Intent (LoI) is granted for a location which is not feasible for environment-friendly mining. The guidelines provide that LoIs should be granted for those locations which have the least possibility of an impact on the environment and nearby habitation.

- The guidelines also push for online sales and purchase of sand and other riverbed materials to make the process transparent.

There are some important key points of EM guidelines for sand mining 2020:

a) Source to Destination Monitoring:

- The new set of guidelines focuses on the effective monitoring of sand mining from the identification of sand mineral sources to its dispatch and end-use by consumers and the general public and look at a uniform protocol for the whole country.
- Constantly monitor mining with drones and night surveillance of mining activity through night-vision drones.

b) Audits:

- States to carry out river audits put detailed survey reports of all mining areas in the public domain.

c) Enforcement:

- It gives directions to states to set up dedicated task forces at district levels.
- In cases where rivers become district boundaries or state boundaries, the districts or states sharing the boundary shall constitute the combined task force for monitoring of mined materials, mining activity and participate in the preparation of District Survey Reports (DSR) by providing appropriate inputs.

d) Sustainability:

- Conduct replenishment study for river bed sand in order to nullify the adverse impacts arising due to excessive sand extraction.
- No riverbed mining will be allowed during the monsoon.

4.5 Requirement for Monitoring & Enforcement

Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines (SSMMG) 2016 and past experience suggest that the sources of sand in India are through:

- ✓ River (riverbed and flood plain),
- ✓ Lakes and reservoirs,
- ✓ Agricultural fields,
- ✓ Coastal / marine sand,
- ✓ Palaeo-channels and
- ✓ Manufactured Sand (M-Sand).

4.6 Preparation of District Survey Report

“Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines, 2016” issued by MoEF&CC requires preparation of District Survey Report (DSR), which is an important initial step before grant of mining lease/Lol. The guidelines emphasize detailed procedure to be followed for the purpose of identification of areas of aggradation/ deposition where mining can be allowed and identification of areas of erosion and proximity to infrastructural structures and installation where mining should be prohibited. Calculation of annual rate of replenishment, allowing time for replenishment after mining, identification of ways of scientific and systematic mining; identifying measures for protection of environment and ecology and determining measures for protection of bank erosion, benchmark (BM) with respect to mean Sea Level (MSL) should be made essential in mining channel reaches (MCR) below which no mining shall be allowed.

Therefore, preparation of District Survey Report is a very important step and sustainable sand mining in any part of the country will depends on the quality of District Survey Report.

Considering the importance of district survey report, the Ministry of Environment Forest and climate change, after consultation with experts dealing with mining-related matters, formulated the following guidelines for the preparation of comprehensive District Survey Report for sand mining.

a) District Survey Report for sand mining shall be prepared before the auction/eauction/grant of the mining lease/Letter of Intent (LoI) by Mining department or department dealing the mining activity in respective states.

b) The first step is to develop the inventory of the River Bed Material and Other sand sources in the District. In order to make the inventory of River Bed Material, a detailed survey of the district needs to be carried out, to identify the source of River Bed Material and alternative source of sand (M-Sand). The source will include rivers, de-siltation of reservoir/dams, Patta lands/Khatadari Land, M-sand etc.

c) District Survey Report is to be prepared in such a way that it not only identifies the mineralbearing area but also define the mining and no mining zones considering various environmental and social factors.

d) Identification of the source of Sand & M-Sand. The sources may be from Rivers, Lakes, Ponds, Dams, De-silting locations, Patta land/Khtedari lands. The details in case of Rivers such as [name, length of river, type (Perennial or Non-Perennial), Villages, Tehsil, District], in case of Lakes, Ponds, Dams, De-silting locations [Name, owned/maintained by (State Govt./PSU), area, Villages, Tehsil, District] in case of Patta land/Khtedari lands [Owner Name, Sy No, Area, Agricultural/Non-Agricultural, Villages, Tehsil, District], in case of MSand Plant [Owner Name, Sy No, Area, Quantity/Annum, Villages, Tehsil, District], needs to be recorded as per format given in **Annexure-I**.

e) Defining the sources of Sand/M-Sand in the district is the next step for identification of the potential area of deposition/aggradation wherein mining lease could be granted. Detailed survey needs to be carried out for quantification of minerals. The purpose of mining in the river bed is for channelization of rivers so as to avoid the possibility of flooding and to maintain the flow of the rivers. For this, the entire river stretch needs to be surveyed and original ground level (OGL) to be recorded and area of aggradation/deposition needs to be ascertained by comparing the level difference between the outside riverbed OGL and water level. Once the area of

aggradation/deposition is identified, then the quantity of River Bed Material available needs to be calculated. The next step is channelization of the river bed and for this central $\frac{3}{4}$ th part of the river; width needs to be identified on a map. Out of the $\frac{3}{4}$ th part area, where there is a deposition/aggradation of the material needs to be identified. The remaining $\frac{1}{4}$ th area needs to be kept as no mining zone for the protection of banks. The specific gravity of the material also needs to be ascertained by analyzing the sample from a NABL accredited lab. Thus, the quantity of material available in metric ton needs to be calculated for mining and no mining zone.

f) The permanent boundary pillars need to be erected after identification of an area of aggradation and deposition outside the bank of the river at a safe location for future surveying. The distance between boundary pillars on each side of the bank shall not be more than 100 meters.

g) Identifying the mining and no mining zone shall follow with defining the area of sensitivity by ascertaining the distance of the mining area from the protected area, forest, bridges, important structures, habitation etc. and based on the sensitivity the area needs to be defined in sensitive and non-sensitive area.

h) Demand and supply of the Riverbed Material through market survey needs to be carried out. In addition to this future demand for the next 5 years also needs to be considered.

i) It is suggested that as far as possible the sensitive areas should be avoided for mining, unless local safety condition arises. Such deviation shall be temporary & shall not be a permanent feature.

j) The final area selected for the mining should be then divided into mining lease as per the requirement of State Government. It is suggested the mining lease area should be so selected as to cover the entire deposition area. Dividing a large area of deposition/aggradation into smaller mining leases should be avoided as it leads to loss of mineral and indirectly promote illegal mining.

k) Cluster situation shall be examined. A cluster is formed when one mining lease of homogenous mineral is within 500 meters of the other mining lease. In order to reduce the cluster formation mining lease size should be defined in such a way that distance between any two clusters preferably should not be less than 2.5 Km. Mining lease should be defined in such a way that the total area of the mining leases in a cluster should not be more than 10 Ha. l) The number of a contiguous cluster needs to be ascertained. Contiguous cluster is formed when one cluster is at a distance of 2.5 Km from the other cluster. m) The mining outside the riverbed on Patta land/Khatedari land be granted when there is possibility of replenishment of material. In case, there is no replenishment then mining lease shall only be granted when there is no riverbed mining possibility within 5 KM of the Patta land/Khatedari land. For government projects, mining could be allowed on Patta land/Khatedari land but the mining should only be done by the Government agency and material should not be used for sale in the open market. Cluster situation as mentioned in para k above is also applicable for the mining in Patta land/Khatedari land.

n) The State Government should define the transportation route from the mining lease considering the maximum production from the mines as at this stage the size of mining leases, their location, the quantity of mineral that can be mined safely etc. is available with the State Government. It is suggested that the transportation route should be selected in such a way that the movement of trucks/tippers/tractors from the villages having habitation should be avoided. The transportation route so selected should be verified by the State Government for its carrying capacity.

o) Potential site for mining having its impact on the forest, protected area, habitation, bridges etc, shall be avoided. For this, a sub-divisional committee may be formed which after the site visit

shall decide its suitability for mining. The list of mining lease after the recommendation of the Committee needs to be defined in the following format given in as **Annexure-II**. The Sub-Divisional Committee after the site visit shall make a recommendation on the site for its suitability of mining and also records the reason for selecting the mining lease in the Patta land. The details regarding cluster and contiguous cluster needs to be provided as in **Annexure-III**. The details of the transportation need to be provided as in **Annexure IV**.

p) **Public consultation**-The Comments of the various stakeholders may be sought on the list of mining lease to be auctioned. The State Government shall give an advertisement in the local and national newspaper for seeking comments of the general public on the list of mining lease included in the DSR. The DSR should be placed in the public domain for at least one month from the date of publication of the advertisement for obtaining comments of the general public. The comments so received shall be placed before the sub-divisional committee for active consideration. The final list of sand mining areas [leases to be granted on riverbed & Patta land/Khatedari land, de-siltation location (ponds/lakes/dams), M-Sand Plants (alternate source of sand)] after the public hearing needs to be defined in the final DSR in the format as per **Annexure-V**. The details regarding cluster and contiguous cluster needs to be provided in **Annexure-VI**. The details of the transportation need to be provided in **Annexure-VII**.

No. of Annexure	Details
Annexure -I	Details of Sand/ M-Sand Sources
Annexure -II	List of Potential Mining Leases (Existing & Proposed)
Annexure -III	Cluster & Contiguous Cluster details
Annexure -IV	Transportation Routes for individual leases and leases in Cluster
Annexure -V	Final List of Potential Mining Leases (Existing & Proposed)
Annexure -VI	Final List of Cluster & Contiguous Cluster
Annexure -VII	Final Transportation Routes for individual leases and leases in Cluster

ANNEXURE NO.-I
COMPLIANCE TO ENFORCEMENT AND MONITORING
GUIDELINES FOR SAND MINING- 2020

Details of Sand/M-Sand Sources.

a) Rivers.

River Name/M-Sand Plant	Total Stretch of River (in KM)	Type of River (Perennial or Non-Perennial)
Narmada River	2.5	Perennial
Budner River	3.0	Perennial

b) De-Siltation Location: (Lakes/Ponds/Dams etc.)

Name of Reservoir/Dams	Maintain/Controlled by State Govt./PSU etc.	Location	District	Tehsil	Village	Size(Ha)
NIL						

c) Patta Lands/Khatedari Land:

Owner	Sy.No.	Area(Ha)	District	Tehsil	Village	Agricultural Land (Yes/No)
NIL						

d) M-Sand Plants:

Plant Name	Owner.	District	Tehsil	Village	Geo- Location	Quantity Tones/Annum
NIL						

Note: For inclusion of M-Sand Plant/Patta Land in DSR the plant/landowners need to submit the request to the Mining Department with complete details. Inclusion in DSR does not give them the right to operate the M-Sand Plant/Sand Mining lease.

ANNEXURE NO.-II**List of Potential Sand Mining Area (Existing & Proposed) Rivers.**

River Details	Lease Details	Area (Ha)	Distance (in KM) from PA/BR/WC	Distance from Forest Area (in KM)	Mining leases within 500 meters (if yes cluster area)	Total excavation in Tones/Annum considering digging depth max as 3 meters. (in Cum)	Mineral to be mined (Sand/ Bajri/ RBM etc.)	Existing/ Proposed
Narmada	Musamundi Ryt.-1	7.0	More than 10 KM	More than 0.25 KM	No	37,800	Sand	Existing
Budner	Diwari Mal-1	5.0	More than 10 KM	More than 0.25 KM	No	72,000	Sand	Existing
Budner	Diwari Mal-2	4.5	More than 10 KM	More than 0.25 KM	No	81,000	Sand	Existing
Budner	Kamkomohn iya	6.0	More than 10 KM	More than 0.25 KM	No	1,08,000	Sand	Existing
Narmada	Budhgaon Ryt.	0.61	More than 10 KM	More than 0.25 KM	No	9,000	Sand	Existing
Narmada	Musamundi Ryt.-2	3.0	More than 10 KM	More than 0.25 KM	No	2928	Sand	Proposed
Budner	Diwari Mal-3	4.5	More than 10 KM	More than 0.25 KM	No	16,200	Sand	Proposed

Patta Lands/Khatedari Land: (existing & proposed)

Owner	Sy.No.	Area	District	Tehsil	Village	Total Reserve (MT)	Total Mineral to be mined (MT)	Existing/ Proposed
NIL								

De-Siltation Location: (Lakes/Ponds/Dams etc.) (existing & proposed)

Name of reservoir/ Dams	Maintain/ Controlled by State Govt/PSU etc.	Location	District	Tehsil	Village	Size(Ha)	Quantity MT/Year	Existing/ Proposed
NIL								

M-Sand Plants: (existing & proposed)

Plant Name	Owner	Location	District	Tehsil	Village	Geo-Location	Quantity Tones/Annum	Existing/ Proposed
NIL								

ANNEXURE-III

List of Potential Sand Mining Area (Existing & Proposed) River

Cluster & Contiguous Cluster details

1. Clusters:

River Name	Cluster No.	Lease No.	Location (Reverbed/Patta Land)	Village	Area(Ha)	Total excavation (ton)	Total Mineral excavation (ton)
NIL							

2. Contiguous Cluster:

River Name	Contiguous Cluster No.	Cluster No.	Number of leases in the cluster	Location (Reverbed/Patta Land)	Distance between clusters	Village	Area of cluster (Ha)	Total Mineral excavation (ton)
NIL								

Patta Land (Existing & Proposed)

Owner	Sy.No	Area (Hect)	Village	Dist	Total Mineral (MT)	Existing/Proposed
NIL						

De-siltation location: (Existing/Proposed etc) (Existing & Proposed)

Name of Owners	Location by State Govt/PSI etc	Location	Dist	Village	Quantity (MT/Ann)	Existing/Proposed
NIL						

M-Sand Plant: (Existing & Proposed)

Plant Name	Owner	Location	Dist	Village	Quantity (Tons/Ann)	Existing/Proposed
NIL						

ANNEXURE-IV**Transportation Routes for individual Sand Quarry and Sand Quarry in Cluster****1. Transportation Routes For Individual Sand Quarry :**

Lease Name	Transportation Route No.	Number of tippers/ day of lease	Number of tippers/ day of all the lease on route	Length of Route in KM	Type of road (Black Topped/ unpaved)	Recommendation for road (Black Topped/ unpaved)	The road will be Constructed by Govt/ Lease Owner	Route Map & Location
Musamundi Ryt.-1	1	08	08	0.5	unpaved	unpaved	Lease Owner	Enclosed
Diwari Mal-1	1	20	20	0.9	unpaved	unpaved	Lease Owner	Enclosed
Diwari Mal-2	1	25	25	0.7	unpaved	unpaved	Lease Owner	Enclosed
Kamko Mohniya	1	20	20	3.2	unpaved	unpaved	Lease Owner	Enclosed
Budhgaon Ryt.	1	03	03	1.3	unpaved	unpaved	Lease Owner	Enclosed
Musamundi Ryt.-2	1	05	05	2.1	unpaved	unpaved	Lease Owner	Enclosed
Diwari Mal-3	1	10	10	1.4	unpaved	unpaved	Lease Owner	Enclosed

Route & Location Map of Musamundi Ryt-1 Sand Mine



Route & Location Map of Diwari Mal-1 Sand Mine



Route & Location Map of Diwari Mal-2 Sand Mine



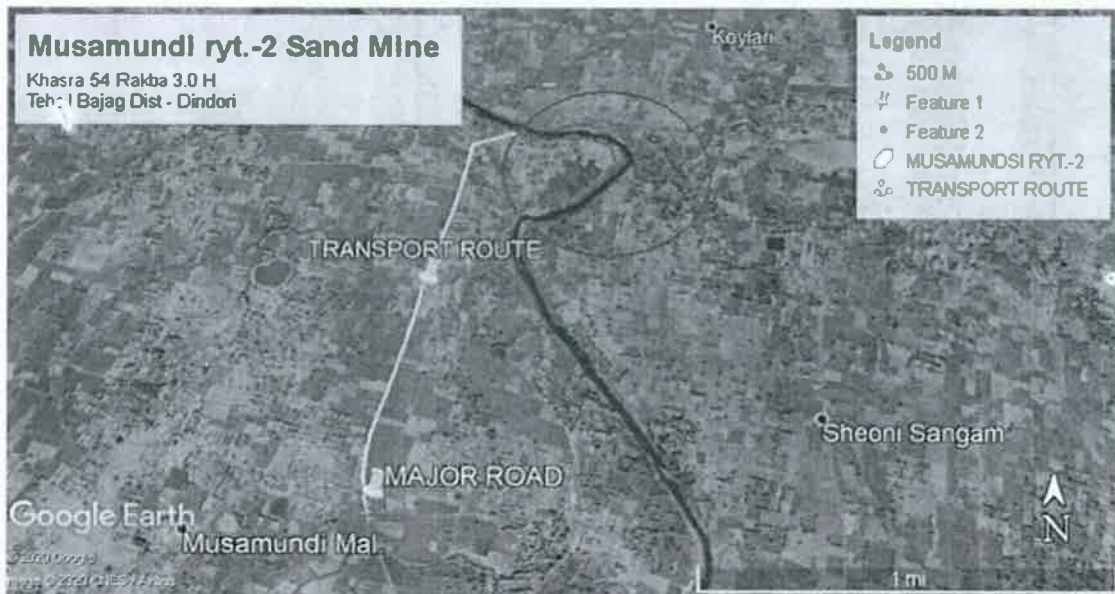
Route & Location Map of Kamkomohaniya Sand Mine



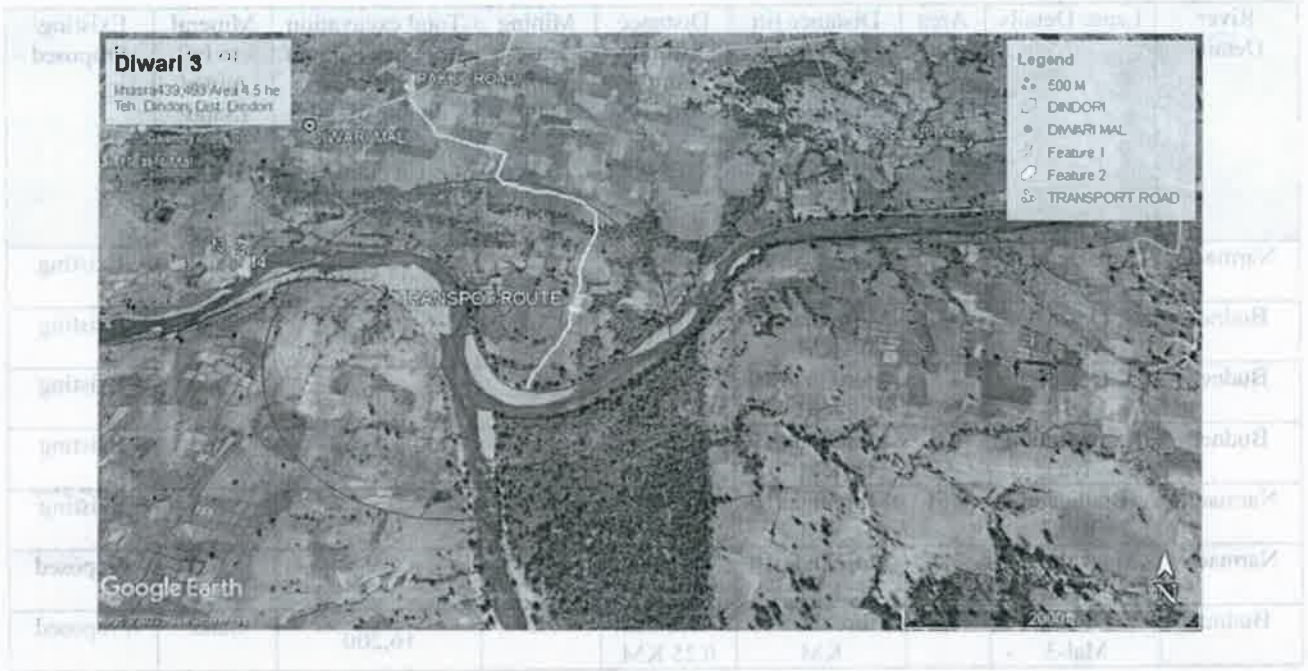
Route & Location Map of Budhgavon Ryt Sand Mine



Route & Location Map of Musamundi Ryt-2 Sand Mine



Route & Location Map of Diwari Mal-3 Sand Mine



2. Transportation Routes For Clusters:

Cluster No.	Transportation Route No.	Number of tippers/day of lease	Number of tippers/day of all the lease on route	Length of Route in KM	Type of road (Black Topped/unpaved)	Recommendation for road (Black Topped/unpaved)	The road will be Constructed by Govt/ Lease Owner	Route Map & Location
NIL								

De-Siltation Location: (Lake/Pond/Dam etc.) (existing & proposed)

Place of Siltation	Location	Town	Village	Size (ha)	Category	Remarks
NIL						

M-sand Plants: (existing & proposed)

Plant Name	Location	Town	Village	Capacity	Category	Remarks
NIL						

ANNEXURE-V**Final list of Potential Sand Mining Area (Existing & Proposed)**

River Details	Lease Details	Area (Ha)	Distance (in KM) from PA/BR/WC	Distance from Forest Area (in KM)	Mining leases within 500 meters (if yes cluster area)	Total excavation in Tones/Annum considering digging depth max as 3 meters. (in cum.)	Mineral to be mined (Sand/ Bajri/ RBM etc.)	Existing/ Proposed
Narmada	Musamundi Ryt.-1	7.0	More than 10 KM	More than 0.25 KM	No	37,800	Sand	Existing
Budner	Diwari Mal-1	5.0	More than 10 KM	More than 0.25 KM	No	72,000	Sand	Existing
Budner	Diwari Mal-2	4.5	More than 10 KM	More than 0.25 KM	No	81,000	Sand	Existing
Budner	Kamkomohniya	6.0	More than 10 KM	More than 0.25 KM	No	1,08,000	Sand	Existing
Narmada	Budhgaon Ryt.	0.61	More than 10 KM	More than 0.25 KM	No	9,000	Sand	Existing
Narmada	Musamundi Ryt.-2	3.0	More than 10 KM	More than 0.25 KM	No	2928	Sand	Proposed
Budner	Diwari Mal-3	4.5	More than 10 KM	More than 0.25 KM	No	16,200	Sand	Proposed

Patta Lands/Khatedari Land: (existing & proposed)

Owner	Sy.No.	Area	District	Tehsil	Village	Total Reserve (MT)	Total Mineral to be mined (MT)	Existing/ Proposed
NIL								

De-Siltation Location: (Lakes/Ponds/Dams etc.) (existing & proposed)

Name of reservoir/ Dams	Maintain/ Controlled by State Govt/PSU etc.	Location	District	Tehsil	Village	Size(Ha)	Quantity MT/Year	Existing/ Proposed
NIL								

M-Sand Plants: (existing & proposed)

Plant Name	Owner	Location	District	Tehsil	Village	Geo-Location	Quantity Tones/Annum	Existing/ Proposed
NIL								

ANNEXURE-VI**Final list of Cluster & Contiguous Cluster****1. Clusters:**

River Name	Cluster No.	Lease No.	Location (Reverbed/Patta Land)	Village	Area(Ha)	Total excavation (ton)	Total Mineral excavation (ton)
NIL							

2. Contiguous Cluster:

River Name	Contiguous Cluster No.	Cluster No.	Number of leases in the cluster	Location (Reverbed/Patta Land)	Distance between clusters	Village	Area of cluster (Ha)	Total Mineral excavation (ton)
NIL								

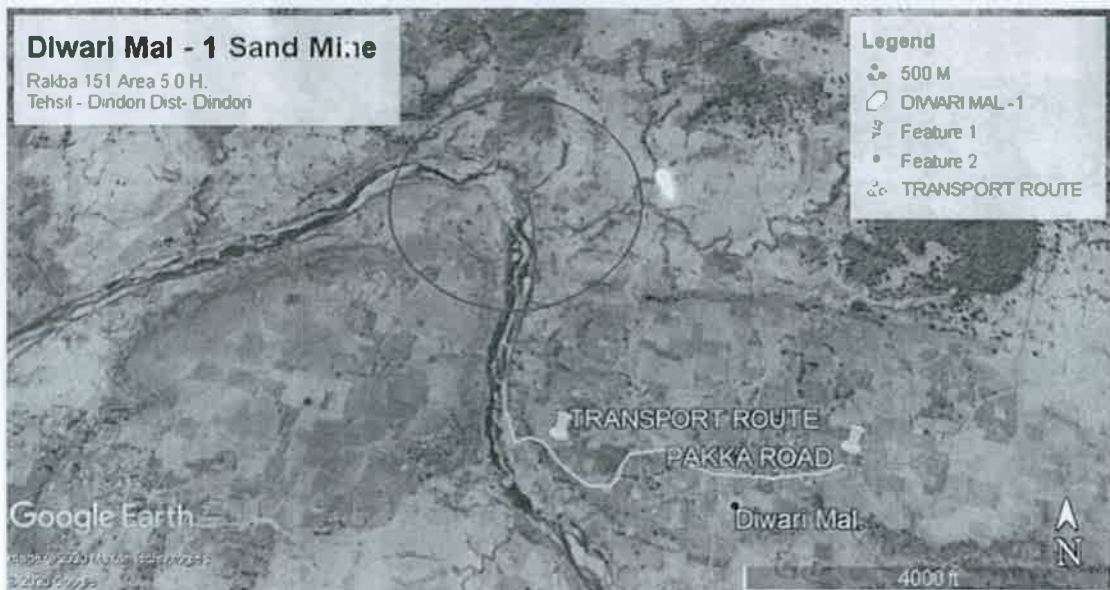
ANNEXURE-VII**Final Transportation Routes for individual Sand Quarry and Sand Quarry in Cluster:****1. Transportation Routes For Individual Sand Quarry**

Lease Name	Transportation Route No.	Number of tippers/ day of lease	Number of tippers/ day of all the lease on route	Length of Route in KM	Type of road (Black Topped/ unpaved)	Recommendation for road (Black Topped/ unpaved)	The road will be Constructed by Govt/ Lease Owner	Route Map & Location
Musamundi Ryt.-1	1	08	08	0.5	unpaved	unpaved	Lease Owner	Enclosed
Diwari Mal-1	1	20	20	0.9	unpaved	unpaved	Lease Owner	Enclosed
Diwari Mal-2	1	25	25	0.7	unpaved	unpaved	Lease Owner	Enclosed
Kamko Mohniya	1	20	20	3.2	unpaved	unpaved	Lease Owner	Enclosed
Budhgaon Ryt.	1	03	03	1.3	unpaved	unpaved	Lease Owner	Enclosed
Musamundi Ryt.-2	1	05	05	2.1	unpaved	unpaved	Lease Owner	Enclosed
Diwari Mal-3	1	10	10	1.4	unpaved	unpaved	Lease Owner	Enclosed

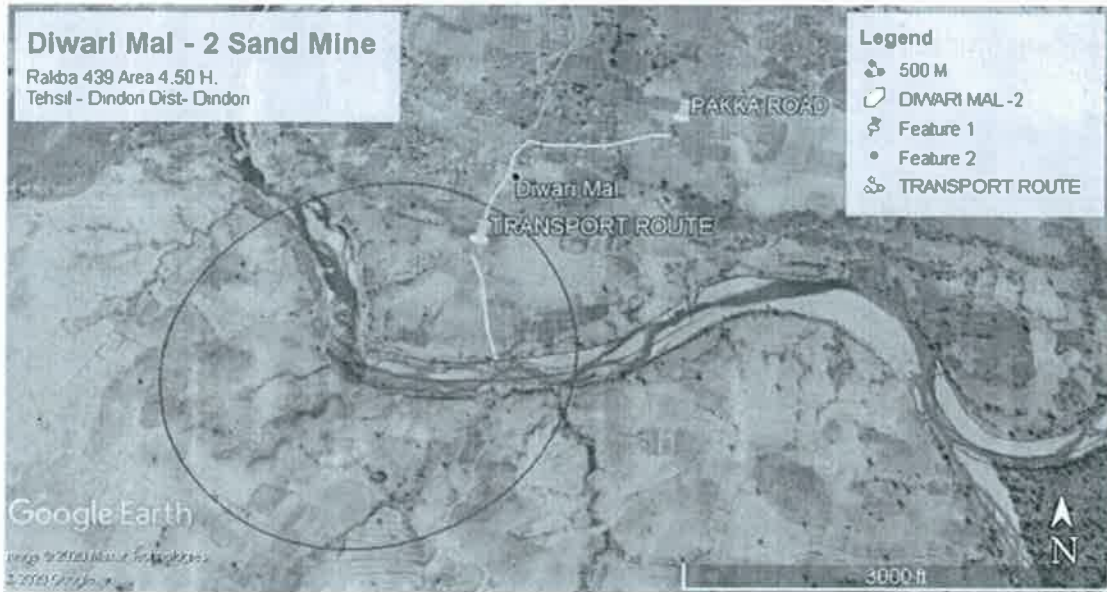
Route & Location Map of Musamundi Ryt-1 Sand Mine



Route & Location Map of Diwari Mal-1 Sand Mine



Route & Location Map of Diwari Mal-2 Sand Mine



Route & Location Map of Kamkomohaniya Sand Mine



Route & Location Map of Budhgav Ryt Sand Mine



Route & Location Map of Musamundi Ryt-2 Sand Mine



Route & Location Map of Diwari Mal-3 Sand Mine



2. Transportation Routes For Clusters:

Cluster No.	Transportation Route No.	Number of tippers/day of lease	Number of tippers/day of all the lease on route	Length of Route in KM	Type of road (Black Topped/unpaved)	Recommendation for road (Black Topped/unpaved)	The road will be Constructed by Govt/ Lease Owner	Route Map & Location
NIL								

@@@@@

CHAPTER-5

DETAILS OF ROYLTY OR REVENUE RECIEVCED IN LAST THREE YEARS

S.No.	Year	Royalty/Revenue (in Lakhs Rs.)
1	2019-20	313.85
2	2020-21	1180.77
3	2021-22	2308.17

@@@@@



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

CHAPTER-6
DETAILS OF PRODUCTION OF SAND OR BAJRI OR MINOR
MINERAL IN LAST THREE YEARS

S.No.	Year	Name of Mineral	Production (in cum.)
1	2019-20	Sand	46893.42
2		Bajri	-
3		Gitti / Stone	110550
4		Murum	-
5	2020-21	Sand	96353.65
6		Bajri	-
7		Gitti / Stone	216585
8		Murum	-
9	2021-22	Sand	201419.78
10		Bajri	-
11		Gitti / Stone	202163.55
12		Murum	21230

@@@@@

CHAPTER -7**REPLENISHMENT REPORT / PROCESS OF DEPOSITION OF
SEDIMENTS IN THE RIVERS OF THE DISTRICT****7.1 General**

Sediment refers to the conglomerate of materials, organic and inorganic, that can be carried away by water, wind or ice. While the term is often used to indicate soil-based, mineral matter (e.g. clay, silt and sand), decomposing organic substances and inorganic biogenic material are also considered sediment. Most mineral sediment comes from erosion and weathering, while organic sediment is typically detritus and decomposing material such as algae. Sediment particles come in different sizes and can be inorganic or organic in origin. These particulates are typically small, with clay defined as particles less than 0.00195 mm in diameter, and coarse sand reaching up only to 1.5 mm in diameter. However, during a flood or other high flow event, even large rocks can be classified as sediment as they are carried downstream. Sediment is a naturally occurring element in many bodies of water, though it can be influenced by anthropogenic factors.

In an aquatic environment, sediment can either be suspended (floating in the water column) or bedded (settled on the bottom of a body of water). In other words, waterflow tries to scour its surface whenever it flows in the channel. Silt or gravels even larger boulders are detached from its bed or banks. The moving water sweeps these detached particles in downstream along its flow. Silting and scouring is not very uncommon and must be avoided by proper designs. It reduces supply level of water. The channel section gets reduced by silt and reduces discharging capacity. Sediments seriously threaten various projects due to silt carried out by rivers up to point of interceptions. Sediment is also threatening denudation of forests. Sediment is a major obstruction on the flow line. It shortens longevity of channel. It causes soil erosion. Therefore data base must be needed for policy making and planning.

The mineral potential is calculated based on field investigation and geology of the catchment area of the river/ streams. As per the policy of the State and location, depth of minable mineral is defined. The area for removal of mineral in a river or stream can be decided depending on geomorphology and other factors, it can be 50% to 60% of the area of a particular river/stream, e.g. in river mineral constituents like sand up to a depth of three meter are considered as resource mineral. Other constituents like clay and silt are excluded as waste while calculating the mineral potential of particular river/ stream.

The specific gravity of each mineral constituent is different. The percent of mineral constituent like boulder, river Bajri, and sand also varies for different river and streams. While calculating the mineral potential, the percentage of each mineral constituent is taken as 25-30% for sand and 5- 10% for silt and clay.

The quantum of deposition varies from stream to stream depending upon factors like catchment lithology, discharge, river profile and geomorphology of the river course. There are certain geomorphological features developed in the river beds such as channel bar, point bar etc where annual deposition is more even two to three meters.

7.2 Process of Deposition:-

Sediment is a naturally occurring material that is broken down by processes of weathering and erosion, and is subsequently transported by the action of wind, water and/or by the force of gravity acting on the particles. Sediments are most often transported by water. Sediment is transported based on the strength of the flow that carries it and its own size, volume, density, and shape. Stronger flows will increase the lift and drag on the particle, causing it to rise, while larger or denser particles will be more likely to fall through the flow.

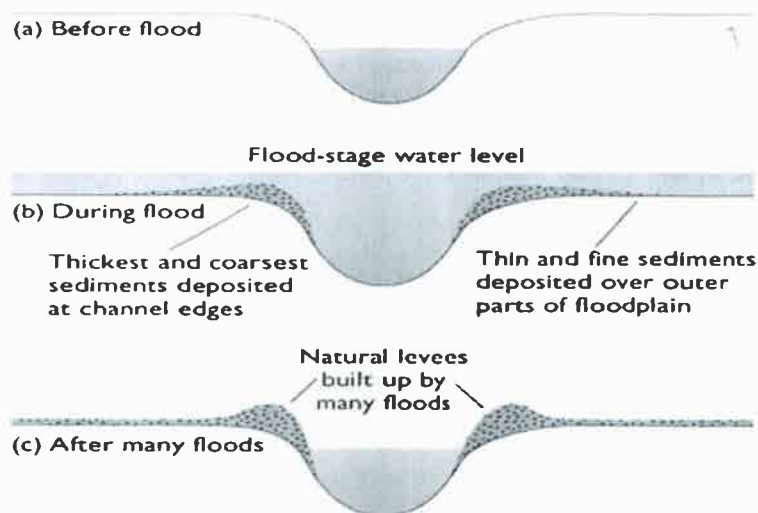
Deposition is the processes where material being transported by a river is deposited. Deposition occurs when a river loses energy. This can be when a river enters a shallow area (this could be when it floods and comes into contact with the flood plain) or towards its mouth where it meets another body of water.

Deposition is the geological process in which sediments, soil and rocks are added to a landform or land mass. Wind, ice, and water, as well as sediment flowing via gravity, transport previously eroded sediment, which, at the loss of enough kinetic energy in the fluid, is deposited, building up layers of sediment.

Rivers flood on a regular basis. The area over which they flood is known as the floodplain and this often coincides with regions where meanders form. Meanders support the formation of flood plains through lateral erosion.

When river floods the velocity of water slows. As the result of this the river's capacity to transport material is reduced and deposition occurs. This deposition leaves a layer of sediment across the whole floodplain. After a series of floods, layers of sediment form along the floodplain.

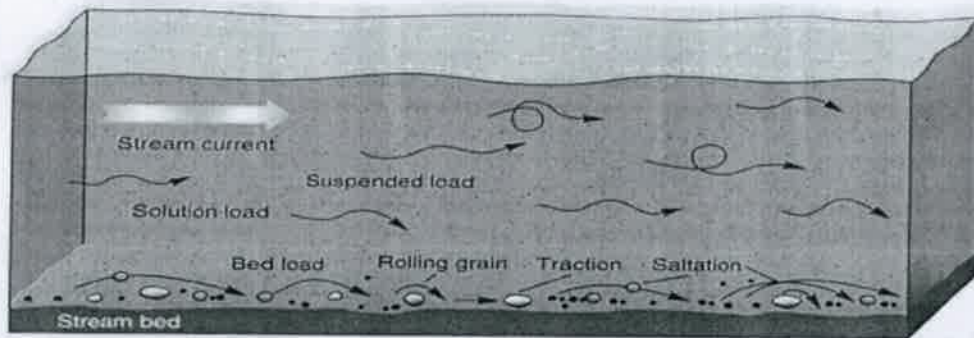
Formation of Natural Levees



7.3 Modes of Sediment Transport

The sediment load of a river is transported in various ways although these distinctions are to some extent arbitrary and not always very practical in the sense that not all of the components can be separated in practice:

- ✓ Dissolved load
- ✓ Suspended load
- ✓ Intermittent suspension (saltation) load
- ✓ Wash load
- ✓ Bed load



The sand deposits being an integral part of the dynamic river system to which it belongs. Therefore, as a part of natural cycle, the monsoon flow of every river carries with it replenishment of silt and washed out soil and clay from upstream areas in the catchment. This silt shall be removed during the sieving of sand before it is loaded into truck/tipper/trailer to carry to the consumers.

Sand mining is critical to infrastructure development around the globe. Sand is an essential minor mineral used extensively across the country as a useful construction constituent and variety of other uses in sports, agriculture, glass making (a form of sand with high silica content) etc. The rivers are the most important source of Sand. It acts as source of transportation and deposition of sand etc.

7.4 Annual Replenishment of Mineral in River Bed Area/ Sedimentation

The deposition in a river bed is more pronounced during rainy season although the quantum of deposition varies from stream to stream depending upon numbers of factors such as catchment, lithology, discharge, river profile and geomorphology of the river course where annual deposition is one meters, but it is noticed that during flood season whole of the pit so excavated is completely filled up and as such the excavated area is replenished with new harvest of minerals.

In order to calculate the mineral deposits in the stream beds, the mineral constituents have been categorized as clay, silt, sand, Bajri and boulder. However, during present calculation, the waste material i.e. silt which varies from 10 to 20% in different streams has also been included in the total production. Further, the Survey of India Topo-Sheets has been used as base map to know the extent of river course. The mineral reserves have been calculated only upto 1.00 meter depth although there are some portions in the river beds such as channel bars, point bars and central islands where the annual deposition is raising the level of river bed thus causing

shifting of the rivers towards banks resulting in to cutting of banks and at such locations, removal of this material upto the bed level is essential to control the river flow in its central part to check the bank cutting. While calculating the mineral potentials, the mineral deposits lying in the sub-tributaries of that particular stream/river has not been taken into consideration. Since these mineral deposits are adding annually.

Sedimentation is generally considered by geologists in terms of the textures, structures, and fossil content of the deposits lay down in different geographic and geomorphic environments. The factors which affects the "Computation of Sediment":

- Geomorphology & Drainage Pattern: The following geomorphic units plays important role:
 - Structural Plain
 - Structural Hill
 - Structural Ridge
 - Denudation Ridge & Valley
 - Plain & Plateau
 - Highly Dissected pediment
 - Undissected pediment
- Distribution of Basin Area River wise
- Drainage System/Pattern of the area, Rainfall & Climate: Year wise Rainfall data

7.5 Replenishment Study (As per EMGSM guidelines, 2020)

Replenishment study for a river solely depends on estimation of sediment load for any river system and the estimation is a time consuming and should be done over a period. The process in general is very slow and hardly measurable on season to season basis except otherwise the effect of flood is induced which is again a cyclic phenomenon. Usually, replenishment or sediment deposition quantities can be estimated in the following ways as given below:

- A. Direct measurement of the sand bar upliftment, monitoring of the new sand bars created in the monsoon within the channel, elimination of sand bars during the monsoon etc. With systematic data acquisition, over a period, regression equations can be developed for modeling of the sediment yield and annual replenishment with variable components. In this report, for volume estimation of sand, —Depth x Area has been followed. The sand bars are interpreted with the help of satellite imageries. Ground truthing done for 100% of the total identified sand bars. While ground truthing, width and length of each segment were physically measured. It has also been observed that in few cases, sand bars have attained more than 3 meters height from the average top level of the river beds. Considerations of sand resources have been restricted within 3 meters from the average top surface of the river bed. Thus, in few occasions, heights for sand reserve estimation are found to be more than 3 meters.
- B. The replenishment estimation based on a theoretical empirical formula with the estimation of bed-load transport comprising of analytical models to calculate the replenishment estimation.

Replenishment estimation

Sedimentation in any river is dependent on sediment yield and sediment yield depends on soil erosion in river's catchment area. Catchment yield is computed using Strange's Monsoon runoff tables for runoff coefficient against rainfall return period. Peak flood discharge calculated by using Dickens, Jarvis and Rational formula at 25, 50 and 100 years return period. The estimation of bed load transport using Ackers and White Equation.

Methodology Adopted: To delineate replenishment percentage in the river bed of the district, below mentioned steps have been followed.

- **Field data collation:**

Field data collations were done during April-2020, June-2020, November-2020 & March-2021 for starting period, pre monsoon period, post monsoon period & end period for the river ghats on continuous basis. However, the nonoperational areas were covered through traverses. In both the cases, relative elevation levels were captured through DGPS/ Electronic Total Station. Thickness of the sand bars was measured through sectional profiles. In few instances, sieve analysis of the sands was carried out to derive the size frequency analysis.

Physical benchmark also established using Total Station at the river site.



- **Selection of Study profiles:**

Study profiles are selected based on the occurrence of the sand bars in the channel profiles. Aerial extents of each of the profiles are mapped from satellite imageries. Frequency distribution did while selection of the ground truthing of the blocks.

- o **Data Compilation:**

Following data were compiled for generation of this annual replenishment report:

- o Elevation levels of the different sand Ghats and Sand Bar's as measured at site.
- o Extents of the sand bars are measured from the pre monsoon satellite imageries.
- o Sand production data of the district.



o **Assessment of sediment load in the river:**

Assessment of sediment load in a river is subjective to study of the whole catchment area, weathering index of the various rock types which acts as a source of sediments in the specific river bed, rainfall data over a period not less than 20 years, and finally the detail monitoring of the river bed upliftment with time axis. Again, the sediment load estimation is not a dependent variable of the imaginary district boundary, but it largely depends upon the aerial extents of the catchment areas, which crossed the district and state boundaries.

o **Estimation of annual sand deposition:**

The major sand producing river of the Dindori district is Budner & Narmada. Planning has been done for systematic sand mining in the rivers.

As discussed in the previous sections, sand production in the district has been planned from mostly Budner & Narmada rivers. Altogether 07 ghats has been planned for production and in 05 Ghats environmental clearances obtained accordingly but mining operation started only in 04 sand Ghats. Cumulative production targets for these 04 mines were 3,32,500 cum. Out of the total 04 ghats, 01 are falling in Narmada river whose production target is 40,500 cum. while remaining 03 ghats in Budner river targeted to produce 2,92,000 cum. on per annum basis.

While calculation of the areas of sand bar, a classification system has been adopted with three categories of land identified within the channel areas. the class which followed for classification are as follows:

- a. The untapped Sand Bars.
- b. The Sand bars worked in the pre-monsoon period.
- c. Main channel course within the channel.

Details of sand replenishment in each sand mine in district with their sand resources in pre monsoon and post monsoon period are provided in below table:

REPLENISHMENT STUDY FOR YEAR 2020

Name of District	Name of river	Name of Mine	Pre-monsoon			Post-monsoon			
			Total area in Sq.m.	Average depth of sand mine (in meter)	Total quantity of sediment load (in cum.)	Total area in Sq.m.	Average depth of sand mine (in meter)	Total quantity of sediment load (in cum.)	Mineable mineral potential (in Cubic meter) (60% of total mineral potential)
Dindori	Narmada	Musamundi Ryt.-1 Kh. No. 54 / Rakba 7.0 H.	70,000	0.95	66,500	70,000	0.97	67,900	40,740
	Budner	Divari Mal-1 Kh. No. 151 / Rakba 5.0 H.	50,000	1.10	55,000	50,000	2.40	1,20,000	72,000
	Budner	Divari Mal-2 Kh. No. 439 / Rakba 4.5 H.	45,000	1.50	67,500	45,000	3.00	1,35,000	81,000
	Budner	Kamko Mohniya Kh. No. 546 / Rakba 6.0 H.	60,000	2.9	1,74,000	60,000	3.00	1,80,000	1,08,000

Note:-

- Replenishment study has been done only for above mentioned four sand mines.
- Replenishment study has not been done for Budhgaon ryt sand mine because of non-commencement of mining activity.
- Normal date of onset of monsoon for year 2020 is 20 June.
- Normal date of offset of monsoon for year 2020 is 01 October.
- The pre-monsoon and post-monsoon quantity of sand available in sand mines mentioned in serial no. 1 & 4 is near about the same because no mining activity has been done in the mines due to non-allocation of the said mines in the year 2019-2020.

REPLENISHMENT STUDY FOR YEAR 2021

Name of District	Name of river	Name of Mine	Pre-monsoon			Post-monsoon			
			Total area in Sq.m.	Average depth of sand mine (in meter)	Total quantity of sediment load (in cum.)	Total area in Sq.m.	Average depth of sand mine (in meter)	Total quantity of sediment load (in cum.)	Mineable mineral potential (in Cubic meter) (60% of total mineral potential)
Dindori	Narmada	Musamundi Ryt.-1 Kh. No. 54 / Rakba 7.0 H.	70,000	0.62	43,400	70,000	0.98	68,600	41,160
	Budner	Diwari Mal-1 Kh. No. 151 / Rakba 5.0 H.	50,000	1.88	94,000	50,000	2.42	1,21,000	72,600
	Budner	Diwari Mal-2 Kh. No. 439 / Rakba 4.5 H.	45,000	1.95	87,550	45,000	3.00	1,35,000	81,000
	Budner	KamkoMohniya Kh. No. 546 / Rakba 6.0 H.	60,000	1.91	1,14,600	60,000	3.00	1,80,000	1,08,000

Note:-

- Replenishment study has been done only for above mentioned four sand mines.
- Replenishment study has not been done for Budhgaon ryt sand mine because of non-commencement of mining activity.
- Normal date of onset of monsoon for year 2021 is 30 June.
- Normal date of offset of monsoon for year 2021 is 01 October.

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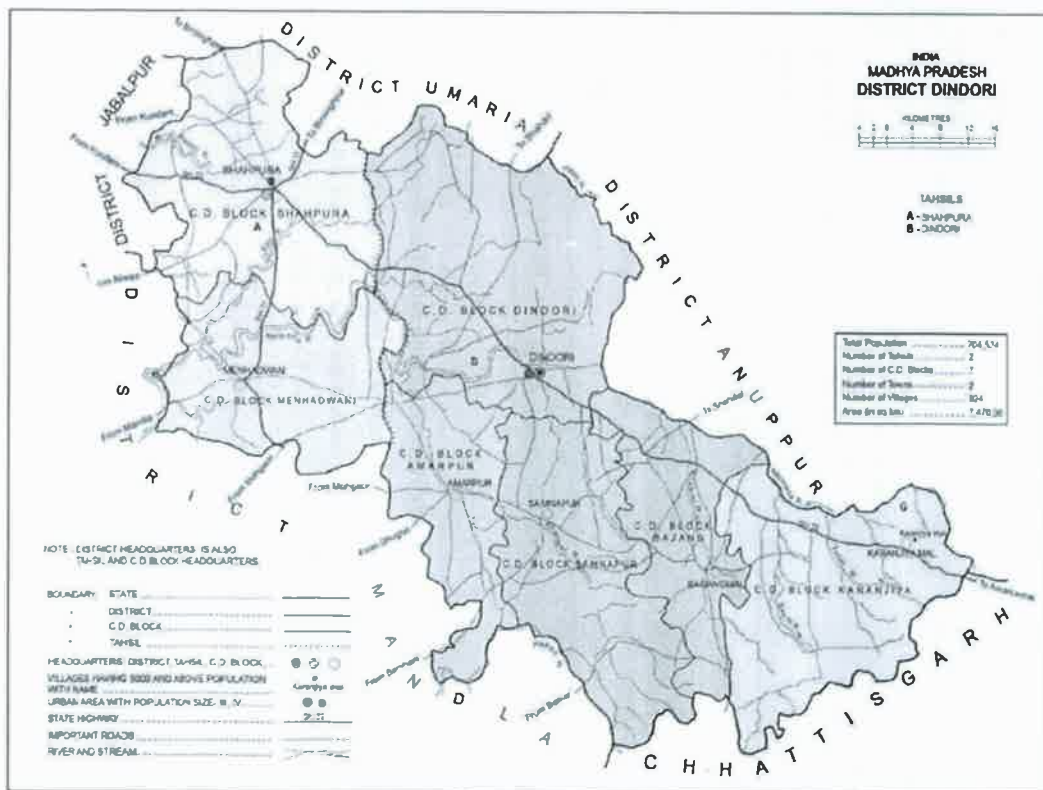
CHAPTER -8

GENERAL PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT

District at a Glance:

Situated on the eastern part of Madhya Pradesh, Dindori district borders Chhattisgarh state. It has Shahdol in the East, Mandla in the West, Umaria in the North and Bilaspur and Kawardha districts of Chhattisgarh state in the South. It lies between latitudes 22° 27' and 23° 23' North, and longitudes 80° 30' and 81° 44' East. The total area of the district is 7,470 Sq.kms. The holy river Narmada passes through the district and is surrounded by herbal rich Maikal mountain ranges situated at an altitude of 1,100 meters above mean sea level. Maximum length from North to South is about 133 kms. There are some small and scattered patches and tracts of black soil but the greater part of the district is very rugged and mountainous.

The eastern part of the district is plain area having black soil cultivated by Gonds, with a sprinkling of immigrant Muslims and Hindus. From this plain, a few narrow valleys of good black soil from south along tributaries of the Narmada into the deep Sal trees which separates the district from Bilaspur. As the Narmada runs West, the soil changes to undulating Barra or morand with small pocket of black soil. The Kharmer valley is of a similarly rich character but further west every kind of soil may be found, from the high-lying Mahadwani plateau to the embanked black soil fields of the Lodhis Niwas.



Drainage System

Situated on the bank of river Narmada, the district headquarter is 102 kms from Mandla. Gaur, a tributary of the holy river Narmada, rises near Niwas in Dindori district and flows into the Narmada, close to Jabalpur district. Other small tributaries which flow towards south are Seoni, Chakrar, Machhrar, Kutrar, Khadmer and Silgi.

Climate

The climate of the district is moderate being 43.0 C to be the maximum temperature and 10.410 C to be the minimum temperature on an average. July and August witness rainy season. However, rain may also occur in the months of June and September. The average rainfall is 704.69 millimeters. Months of May and June could most appropriately be called hot months while December and January are most appropriately the cold months.

Economic Resources

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for the Gond dominated people of Dindori. Rice and wheat are the main crops grown year after year.

Flora And Fauna

Dindori district has dense forest area covering 17,756 hectares which is 23.76% of its total geographical area. The quality of timber trees par excellence are grown in the district. The Sal trees are also grown most luxuriantly in Sandy soil, especially in Dindori tahsil. The Sal grows straight and rises to a height of 90 feet with a girth (belt) of 14 or 15 feet. In the mixed forest there are Saj, amla and other yellow grass which takes place in open areas. The other timber trees are teak, tendu, tinsa etc. grown all over the district. In addition of this, Dhawda, Bija, Lencha, Hardu and Koha are common trees found throughout the district. The most beautiful flowering trees are Kachnar, Amaltas, Choila or Palas commonly spread everywhere on the scene of the district. The main fruit trees of the district included Harra, Bahera, Mahua, Khamar, Jamun, Char or Achar, Fig, Pipar, Nim, Imli, Tendu, Mango, Ber and plum. Bamboo is rarely available in the district.

Dindori district has dense forest and excellent grazing fields where herbivorous species are available in plenty and consequently carnivorous species are also available and that's why the district is known as one of the best shooting regions in India. Tiger, panther species (chita, chitwa, tendua or gulbag), wild dogs (bankutta) and bear are common and spread all over the district. Peacocks, partridge quail and squirrels are mostly killed by animals like, wolf, jackal, fox, hyena, jungle-cat etc.

The bison (banboda, banbhaisa or pagari), deer and antelope (Barasingha, Lal Sambhar, Sambhar), Chittal (spotted deer), Sambhar, barking deer (gutri, Kotri) the nilgai (blue-bull), Langoors, red mouth monkey etc. are herbivore's species found in plenty in the district forest.

Agriculture

45.77 % of the population of the district depends on agriculture. Wheat, paddy, maize, kodo-kutki, ramtil, mustard, masoor, matar, gram, alsi, soyabean, etc; are the main crops in which wheat sown in 31,749 hectares, rice 69,269 hectares, maize 18,142 hectares, til in 197 hectares, soyabean in 5,798 hectares were sown in the district. During the year 2009, the total crop sown area was 1,924 hectares.

Among the crops rice was sown in 69,269 hectares, wheat in 31,749 hectares, jowar in 120 hectares, maize in 18,142 hectares were sown. In addition to pulses, gram in 7,550 hectares, tuar in 3,742 hectares, urad 3,277 hectares and other pulses in 41,550 hectares. Total oil seeds of all types sown in 53,543 hectares.

Irrigation

Wells, tanks and embankments made by the cultivators are the other sources. Sandy rice lands and the black soil of the district are suitable for wheat. Cultivation of the district fully depends upon the rain. As per village papers only 1,572 hectares of land was irrigated which was 0.75 % of the total lands of the district. More area will be irrigated after work in ten tanks i.e. Gwara, Bargi, Ramnagar, Kachhari, Pakhatola, Gorakhpur, Rachecho Shurra Kalinger and Chatuaare completed.

Animal Husbandary

A cattle rearing plays an important role in the source of livelihood. It is the back bone of the cultivators. The bullocks are bred and sold by the Gonds due to ampleness of unlimited grazing available in a large part of the district. As per figures of year 2009, 47,969 cows, 180 sheep's, 58,631 goats, 3,140 horses and ponies and 7,942 pigs. Milk, Curd, butter, and ghee are prepared and sold from cattle.

Land Use

Out of total land of 747,000 hectares, 12,224 hectares were agriculture land where paddy, wheat, maize, Kodo-Kutki, Ramtil, mustard masoormatar, gram, alsi and soyabean are cultivated. Total irrigated land was only 1,572 hectares which was 0.75% and un-irrigated land is 273,082 hectares which was 73.53% of total land of the district. The forest land is 17,756 hectares and non-agricultural land was 38,646 hectares.

Mines

Dindori District is hilly and plateau area. Bauxite and laterite are mainly found in major minerals in the district. Among minor minerals sand and stone for ballast are found in the district. There are no major mineral mines operating in Dindori district. A mine of bauxite mineral from the government level has been allotted to the successful tenderer through auction. Prospecting work for the preparation of another bauxite mineral blocks is being done by the Regional Office, Directorate of Geology and Mining, Jabalpur and GSI in the district.

Fishery

Dindori district is not rich in water resources, rivers are also not perennial. The Khusha, saur, rohu, nain, karot, bam, gegra and kalia fishes are fairly common and available in good quantity especially in the month of June-July and October-November during the beginning of rain and during month of cold when Narmada floods and comes down in spate. Innumerable fish of all sizes and types comes through water current and as soon as the flood begins to sub side the fishes are obtained by local Baigas and Dhimers communities of the district.

Industry and Trade

Dindori district is back-ward from the point of view of industry. There is a neither major nor medium industry in the district. Registered Small scale industries were 254. The main exported items from district are wheat, rice, gram, ramtil, soyabean and fire wood, while main products are iron-works bell, metal, ghee and fire-wood. Common importing items are kerosene oil, turmeric, cloth, salt, sugar, spices, coconuts and iron.

Transport And Communication

No part of the district is connected with rail line. To reach-state capital, it is necessary to reach divisional headquarter Jabalpur by covering 144 kms on National highway. The tehsil headquarters of the district are connected by pucca road. Pucca roads are 2,299.09 kms and kachha roads 1,433.87 kms. Some parts are still having herds of pack-bullocks used by Banjaras. Dindori is 104 kms from Mandla, the old district headquarters and 88 kms. from holy place Amarkantak.

Electricity And Power

There is no production of electricity in the district. The consumption of industrial units was 3.49 thousand kwh. The domestic consumption was 200.69 thousand kwh. Out of 924 villages, 860 villages are electrified, which forms 93.07% as pre year 2009-2010 in the district. During the year 2009-10, the consumption for industrial units was 30,300 KW., domestic consumption was 176,530 K.W., trade 2,458 K.W., water supply 20,100 K.W., irrigation 19,000 K.W. and street light was 17,800 K.W. Altogether total consumption of electricity was 266,188 K.W. and number of consumers were 45,390 as such per head consumption was 45,894 K.W. 845. out of 895 villages were electrified which was 94.41 % of total villages.

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CHAPTER -9**LAND UTILIZATION PATTERN IN THE DISTRICT : FOREST, AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, MINING ETC**

District Dindori is a rural and tribal dominant district. Out of the total population 95% lives in rural area and 65.33% area tribal i.e. *Baiga, Koal, Pardhan, Dhula, Bhoomia* and *Agaria* tribes. *Bahu Lamsena, Judoo-Tona, Jhada-Phooki* and Alcoholism are co tradition of their life. Badadev is the main god of tribes. The economy of the district depends on forest produce and agriculture. The 37.32% area of the district is covered by Sal forest. Minor forest produce like Patt, mahuline patta, harra-bahera-aonla & char is collected every year. Irrigation facilities are not adequate. Only 1569 Hectare land is under irrigation. Dhan, Makka, Kodo, Kutki & Oil seed Ramtilla (Jagni) are main crops. Due to primitive agricultural practices production rate is very low. There is no industrial area in the district and not even a single industry exists. Overall, the economy of the district is very poor and per capita income is very low.

Table 9.1: Land use Pattern in Dindori District

Type of Area / Land	Area (in Hectare)
Geographical Area	747000
Net Sown Area	240000
Area Under Forest	240112
Fallow Land	30000
Waste Land	15000

9.1 Agriculture

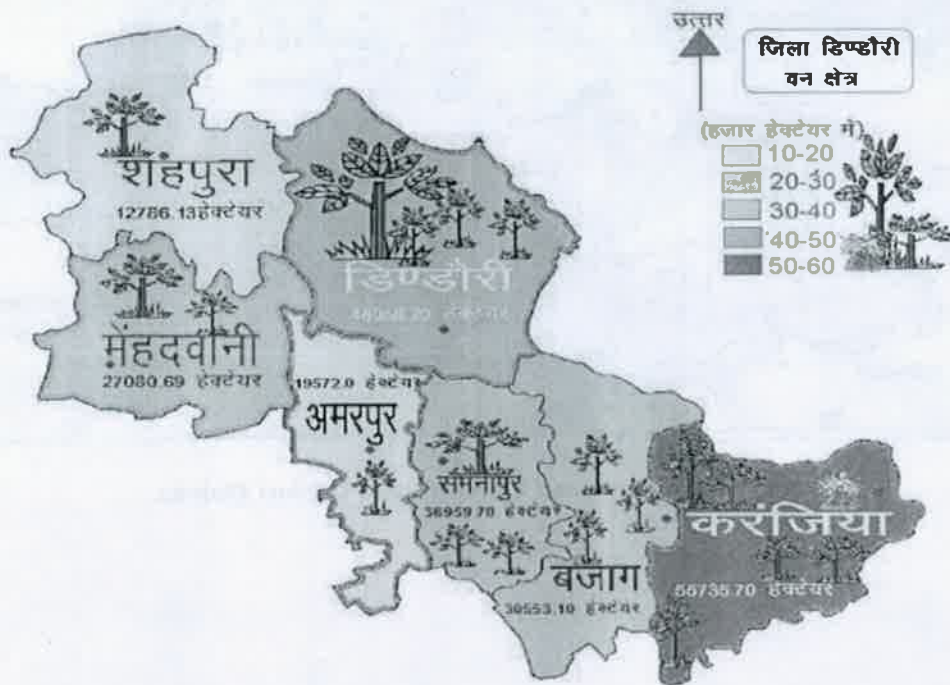
In Dindori district, the total geographical area is 7470 square kilometer, the net agricultural area is 240000 ha. It includes both Rabi and Kharif crops. 137500 ha Rabi and 220500 ha. Kharif crop is sown in the area. About 15 percent of the total agricultural area comes under irrigated area. The number of marginal farmers in the district is 68458, the number of small farmers is 32186, the number of medium farmers is 24148, and the number of large farmers is 16896. The main sources of irrigation are canals and ponds. The major crops are Kodo, Kutki, Sama, Paddy, Wheat, Gram etc.

9.2 Horticulture

From the point of view of horticulture in Dindori district, the total area is about 4187 ha. In which variety of products like fruit area is 446.00 hectare, greens/vegetables 3161 hectare, spices 499.00 hectare, and medicine 9.00 ha. are produced in the area.

9.3 Forest

Dindori district is divided into two forest divisions, production and general forest division areas. The total forest area in the district is 240112.85 ha. Under the total forest area, the reserved forest area is 228373.940 ha, the protected forest area is 2256.080. and the unclassified forest (orange forest) area is 9482.830 ha. There are 9 forest ranges in the district - Dindori, Shahpur, Amarpur, Samnapur, Bajag, Karanjia, Gadasarai, Shahpura, Mehdwani. Sal tree is abundant in good quality timber trees in the district.



9.4 Mining

Dindori District is hilly and plateau area, Bauxite and laterite are mainly found in major minerals in the district. Among minor minerals sand and stone for ballast are found in the district. There are no major mineral mines operating in Dindori district. A mine of bauxite mineral from the government level has been allotted to the successful tenderer through auction. Prospecting work for the preparation of another bauxite mineral blocks is being done by the Regional Office, Directorate of Geology and Mining, Jabalpur and Geological Survey of India in the district. At present 07 mines of sand minerals are declared of minor minerals. 51 stone quarries for ballast are present in the district. In minor minerals sand, and stone for ballast are found in abundance in the district. Total mineral holding area of minor mineral is 73.81 ha. approximately in district.

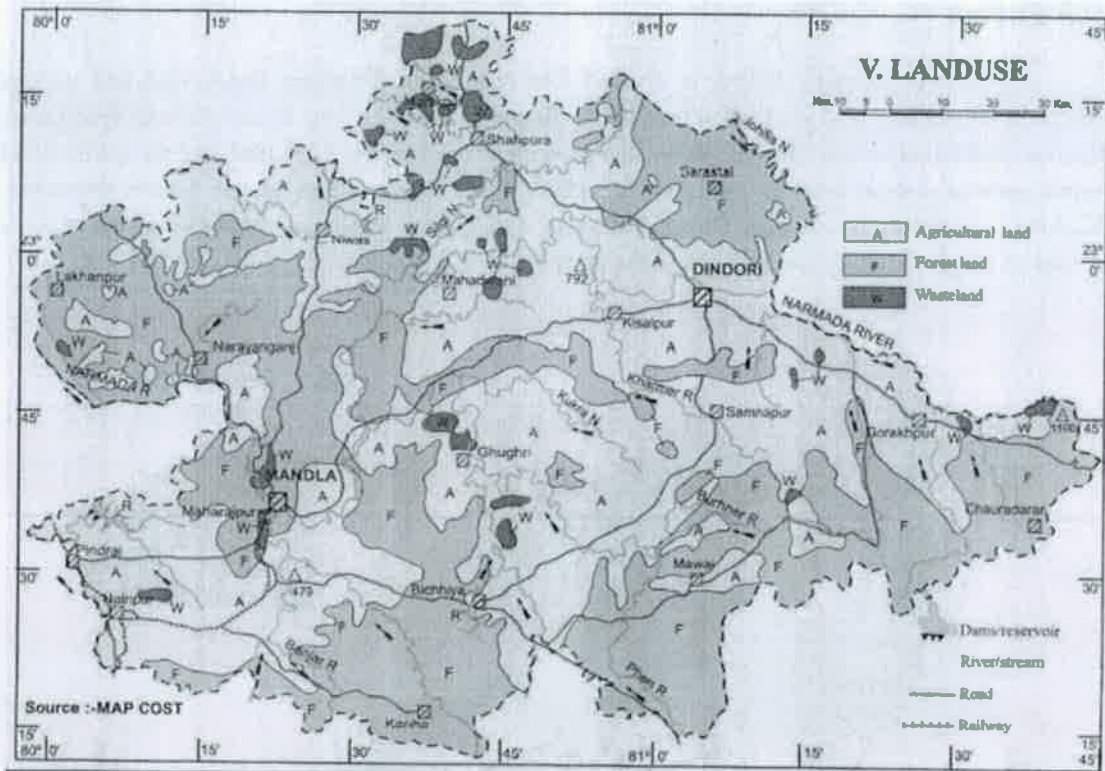


Fig : Land Use/ Land Cover Map of Dindori District

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CHAPTER -10

PHYSIOGRAPHY OF THE DISTRICT

Situated on the eastern part of Madhya Pradesh, Dindori district borders Chhattisgarh state. It has Shahdol in the East, Mandla in the West, Umaria in the North and Bilaspur and Kawardha districts of Chhattisgarh state in the South. It lies between latitudes 22° 27' and 23° 23' North, and longitudes 80° 30' and 81° 44' East. The total area of the district is 7,470 Sq.kms. The holy river Narmada passes through the district and is surrounded by herbal rich Maikal mountain ranges situated at an altitude of 1,100 meters above mean sea level. Maximum length from North to South is about 133 kms. There are some small and scattered patches and tracts of black soil but the greater part of the district is very rugged and mountainous.

10.1 Geomorphology & Soil types

Physiographically, a major part of the districts exhibit region of middle level plateau of extrusive origin with few high level plateau in the middle northern, western and eastern parts. The other landforms are structural plains, structural hills and valleys, denudationalplateauxdenudationalslpses, pediment/pediplain in the southern part and flood plain (including in-filled riverbeds)along the course of Narmada River in the western part. A major part of the districts is occupied by the Narmada basin consisting the north eastern part of Son sub-basin and south western (Wainganga sub-basin) & south eastern extent (Seonath sub-basin) of Godavari basin Narmada River originating from Amarkantak in Shahdol District forms the north eastern boundary of the Dindori District. It takes a U-turn and also forms boundary in the western part of the Mandla district. Narmada and its tributaries Banjar, Burhner, Seoni, Silgi etc. drain most of the area. Mahanadi River seems to have originated from the northern part Mandla District at Ghughuwa village. The maximum elevation in the area is 1100m above mean sea level as recorded in the eastern most part of Dindori District while the minimum elevation of 445m above mean sea level is noted near Nainpur in the south western part of Mandla district. The general gradient of the area is towards east.

Kabar or Kanhar, morand or mund, sahra and barra are four general classes of soils. Kabar soil is bluish black, most fertile, soft and sticky when it is wet and very hard and heavy when it is dry. Kanhar, the second quality soil is little inferior to the preceding, more gritty, lighter in colour, less in depth and contains small black pebbles. Morand or Mund soil is again divided into two sub-types, the former is black and darkish, more gritty and friable than Kabar soil and breaking into small clods with a roughish surface. The second quality of Mund soil is an inferior variety, more sandy mixed with limestone which reduces productivity. The Sahra and Barra soils are pure sand and pale yellow type which are unfit for Rabi or spring Kharif crops like rice may be grown with proper irrigation facilities.

The eastern part of the district is plain area having black soil cultivated by Gonds, with a sprinkling of immigrant Muslims and Hindus. From this plain, a few narrow valleys of good black soil from south along tributaries of the Narmada into the deep Sal trees which separates the district from Bilaspur. As the Narmada runs West, the soil changes to undulating Barra or morand with small pocket of black soil. The Kharmer valley is of a similarly rich

character but further west every kind of soil may be found, from the high-lying Mahadwani plateau to the embanked black soil fields of the Lodhis Niwas.

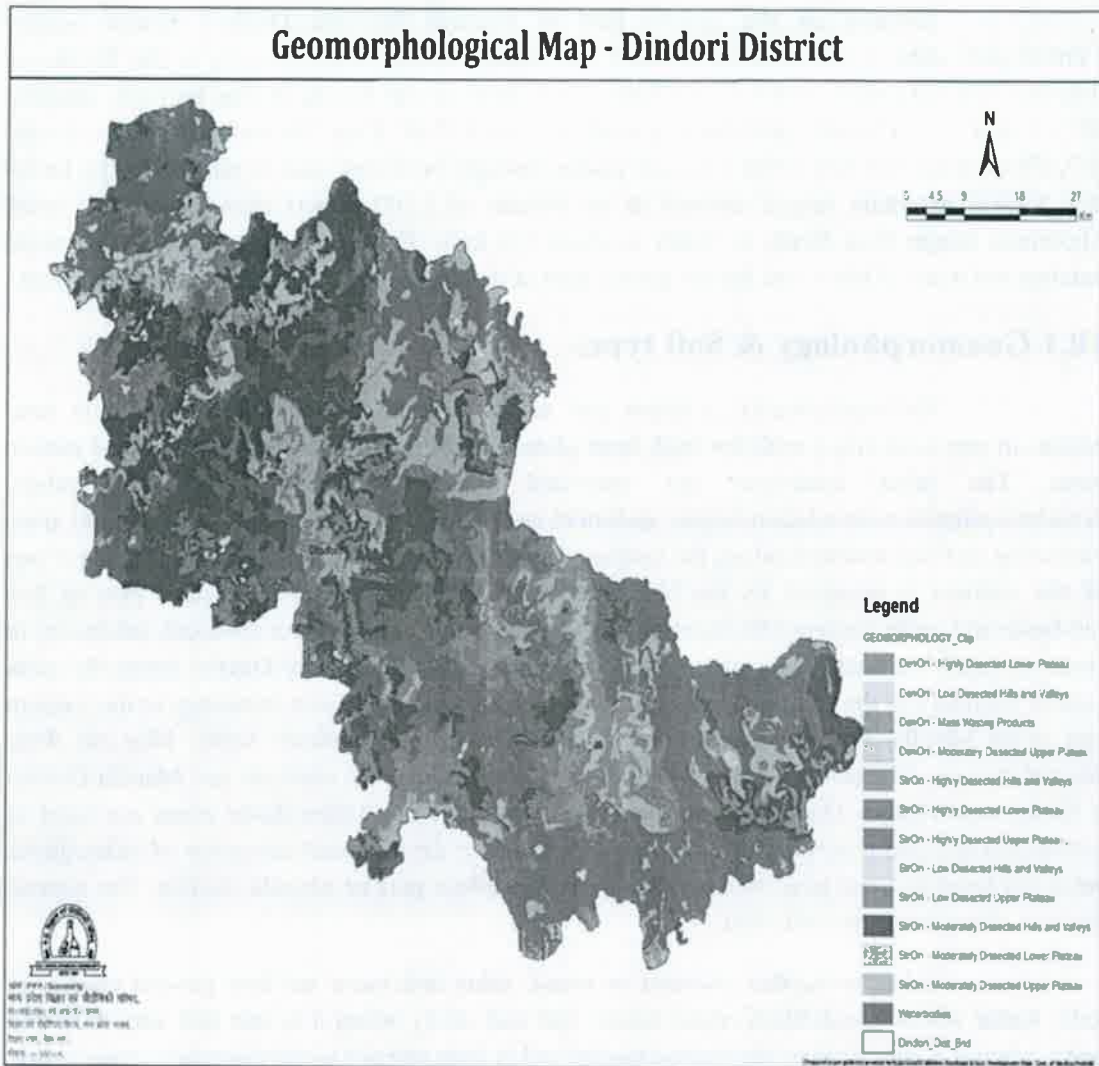


Fig : Map Showing Geomorphological Setup of Dindori District

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CHAPTER -11

RAINFALL: MONTH-WISE

In Dindori district summer normally starts from April and continues till end of June. April and May are severe hot months, when the summer season is at its peak. Winter normally starts from mid November and continues till end of February. December, January and February are cold months, when the winter season is at its peak. In March climate in most parts of the district are on its bloom because of the spring. The nights are colder. Rainy season generally starts from beginning of July and extends up to the mid September. Autumn season is generally very small from mid September to mid November. The extended rainy season is the reason for its short duration. Minimum temperature in the higher reaches goes down to 2°C-3°C during the winter months. The maximum temperature in the lower areas exceeds even 45° C during the peak summer month. The average rainfall in the district is nearly 1450.00 mm. Generally Block Shahpura receives highest rainfall of average of 1320.00 mm, whereas block Bajag receives least rainfall in the district of average 990.00 mm.

Average Rainfall : 1450mm

Average Maximum Temperature: 43.6°C

Average Minimum Temperature: 3.1°C

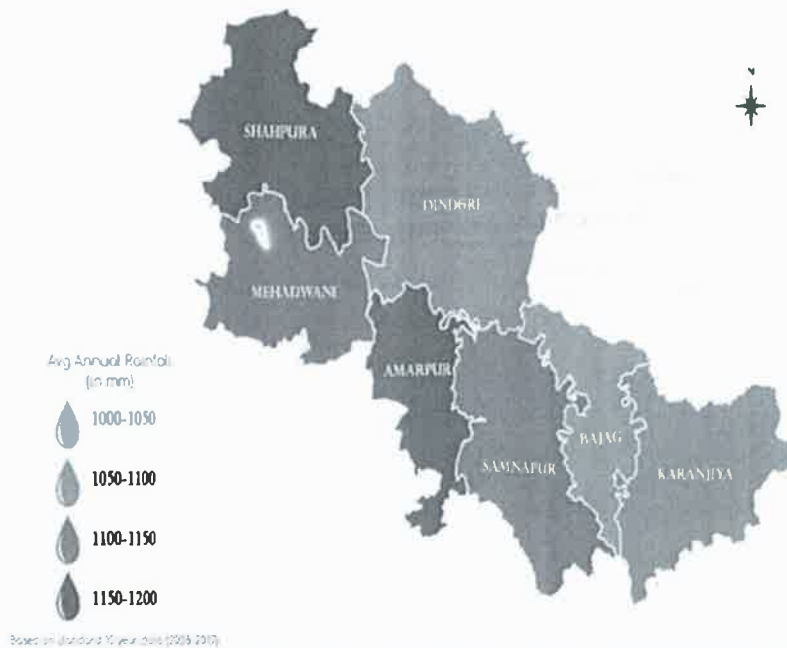



Table : Monthwise Rainfall of Dindori District for the Year 2018-19 & 2019-20
(From 1st June to 31st May)

S. No.	Month	Rainfall (in mm.)	
		Year 2018-2019	Year 2019-2020
1	June	142.7	90.0
2	July	452.6	371.6
3	August	332.3	435.3
4	September	142.2	431.7
5	October	0.03	30.6
6	November	0.4	0.0
7	December	0	13.3
8	January	11.3	31.7
9	February	0.3	21.0
10	March	19.0	79.3
11	April	2.5	14.4
12	May	6.0	19.0
Total	Total Rainfall	1109.6	1537.9

➤ Source: Land Record Office Dindori


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CHAPTER -12

GEOLOGY AND MINERAL WEALTH

12.1 Geology

Mandla and Dindori, the two districts which were bifurcated from the original Mandla district, are situated in the south eastern part of Madhya Pradesh and cover an area of 13269 sq. km. they fall in Survey of India's degree sheet Nos. 64A, B, E, F, 55M and N between latitudes $22^{\circ}12'23''$ to $22^{\circ}20'0''$ N and longitudes $79^{\circ}57'23''$ to $81^{\circ}44'21''$ E. they are bounded by Jabalpur District on the north west, Shahdol District on the north east, Seoni District on the south west, Balaghat District on the south and Kawardha and Bilaspur Districts of Chhattisgarh State on the south east. Mandla and Dindori, the two district headquarters are situated in the south western part and the north eastern part of area respectively. Shahpura, NiwasMahadwani, Narayanganj, Kisalpur, Chabi, Ghughri, Pindrai, NainpurBichhiya, Samnapur, Sarastal and Gorakhpur are some of the major towns in the districts. Jabalpur-Gondia Extension (0.76m gauge) of South Eastern Railway passes through the south western extent of the Mandla district and Mandla Branch (0.76m gauge) of South Eastern Railway connects to the Mandla city. All important places within the districts are well connected by a network of state highways and all weather roads.

Physiographically, a major part of the districts exhibit region of middle level plateau of extrusive origin with few high level plateau in the middle northern, western and eastern parts. The other landforms are structural plains, structural hills and valleys, denudationalplateauxdenudationalslps, pediment/pediplain in the southern part and flood plain (including in-filled riverbeds)along the course of Narmada River in the western part. A major part of the districts is occupied by the Narmada basin consisting the north eastern part of Son sub-basin and south western (Wainganga sub-basin) & south eastern extent (Seonath sub-basin) of Godavari basin Narmada River originating from Amarkantak in Shahdol District forms the north eastern boundary of the Dindori District. It takes a U-turn and also forms boundary in the western part of the Mandla district. Narmada and its tributaries Banjar, Burhner, Seoni, Silgi etc. drain most of the area. Mahanadi River seems to have originated from the northern part Mandla District at Ghughuwa village. The maximum elevation in the area is 1100m above mean sea level as recorded in the eastern most part of Dindori District while the minimum elevation of 445m above mean sea level is noted near Nainpur in the south western part of Mandla district. The general gradient of the area is towards east.

Rock formations ranging in age from Archaean to Quaternary are exposed in these districts. The oldest rocks in the area are represented by Tirodi gneissic Complex of Archaean to Palaeo Proterozoic age (<2500-2200 m.y.) which are exposed in the southern part of Mandladistrict. The Tirodi Gneissic complex comprises grey and pink granitic gneiss migmatite, biotite gneiss, biotite schist and para-amphibolite.

Sausar Group represented by Bichua, Junewani, Chorbaoli and Mansar formations of Meso Proterozoic age (2000-1600 m.y.) is exposed in the southern part of districts. Mansar

Formation comprises biotite schist, gametiferous quartz-biotite schist, muscovite-biotite schist and phyllonite. Chorbaoli Formation comprises quartz-mica schist, hornblende schist, mica-schist, quartzite and phyllite. Junewani Formation comprises various types of schists, feldspathised acid granulite, gneisses and amphibolites. Bichua formation comprises marble and tremolitic dolomite with intercalations of phyllite and slate. The Sausar metasediments have been subjected to extensive granitisation and migmatitisation. Remnants of metasediments in various stages of assimilation have been recorded. The Granitic gneiss exposed 8 km south east of Bichhiya exhibits gneissic trend which conforms with the trend of lith unit No. 7 of Junewani formation and appears to be the product of granitisation of Sausar meta-sediments.

Three types of intrusive granites of Meso Proterozoic age are delineated within Tirodi gneissic complex terrain. They are grey granite, pink granite and leucocratic tourmaline granite. Pink granite is considered younger than grey granite in the stratigraphic position because of coarser grain size and potash enrichment than grey granite. Leucocratic tourmaline granite contains appreciable amount of tourmaline and shows golden yellow coloured mica (Zinnwaldite, a variety of Lepidolite Mica). The quartz veins/reefs and pegmatite veins are restricted to archaean – Proterozoic terrain and basic dykes of doleritic composition are seen in all formations.

Lameta group of Cretaceous age (136-65 m.y.) is exposed in the southern part and lies unconformably over the Archaean-Proterozoic rocks. Its thickness varies from 1m to 6m. it comprises sandy limestone, arkosic sandstone, calcareous and conglomeratic sandstone and clay at places.

The northern and central part of the area is occupied by Deccan trap basalts of Amarkantak Group of Cretaceous to Palaeogene age (65-60m.y.). It consists of a sequence of 22 basaltic lava flows of "Aa", simple and compound "Pahoehoe" type with a cumulative thickness of 400m. the flows represent a sequence of cyclic eruptions, Amarkantak Group is classified into four formations-Mandla, Dhuma, Pipardehi and Linga on the basis of porphyritic nature of individual flows and presence of intertrappean beds. Mandla- the Oldest Formation comprises seven simple to compound "Pahoehoe" basaltic lava flows. Dhuma formation comprises eight "Aa" to Pahoehoe" basaltic lava flows. Dhuma Formation comprises eight "Aa" to Pahoehoe" flows. Pipardehi formation comprises three highly porphyritic flows. Linga Formation comprises four non-porphyritic flows.


The high level plateaux of Deccan traps in the eastern part is often capped by laterite of Cainozoic age (70-1m.y.). Laterite is also seen at few places in the south eastern, middle and northern parts of area. The laterite shows variation in colour from cherry red to whitish brown. It also exhibits pisolitic, botryoidal and tube structures. The laterites occurring in the eastern part of the area contain small pocket bauxite deposits which are being mined by various agencies.

Alluvial deposits of Quaternary age (<1m.y.) occur along the course of Narmada River in the north western part and comprise fine to coarse sand, silt and clay with gravel beds.

As Deccan trap occupies a major part of the districts, there are no significant economic mineral deposits except bauxite. Bauxite occurrences as small pockets within the

laterite are reported at Hazari Dadar, Bangia Dadar, Daikribanda Pahar, Chikmi Dadar, Pondibahra Pahar, Khamera and Khapripani area. mineralization of copper in quartz-biotite schist is reported at Attarchua, Imaliatola and south of Lalpura in the southern part of districts. Limited occurrences of dolomite are reported from Bhanwarta Kakaiya, south of Dhamangaon and north east of Samya in the south western part of Mandla district. Thermal spring of feeble discharge with temperature around 38 degree C is reported near Chiraidongri which is 15 km NNE of Mandla city. Pink granite, hard migmatites and granitic gneiss exposed in the southern part of districts can be used as dimension stones. Biotite schist can be used for roofing and flooring. Deccan trap can be used as construction material for building and roads.

<u>LITHOLOGY</u>	<u>STRATIGRAPHIC STATUS</u>	<u>AGE</u>
Alluvium		Quaternary
Laterite		Cainozoic
Basic dyke		
Non-porphyrific basaltic Lava flow (4flows)	Linga formation	A D M G E
Highly porphyritic basaltic Lava flow (3flows)	Piparadehi formation	A R C R O C
Aa and compound Pahoehoe Basaltic lava flow (8flow)	Dhuma formation	K U A A P N
Simple to compound 'Pahoehoe' Basaltic lava flows (7flows)	Mandla formation	N T T R
Basaltic lava flows with Intertrappeans	Unclassified	A A K P


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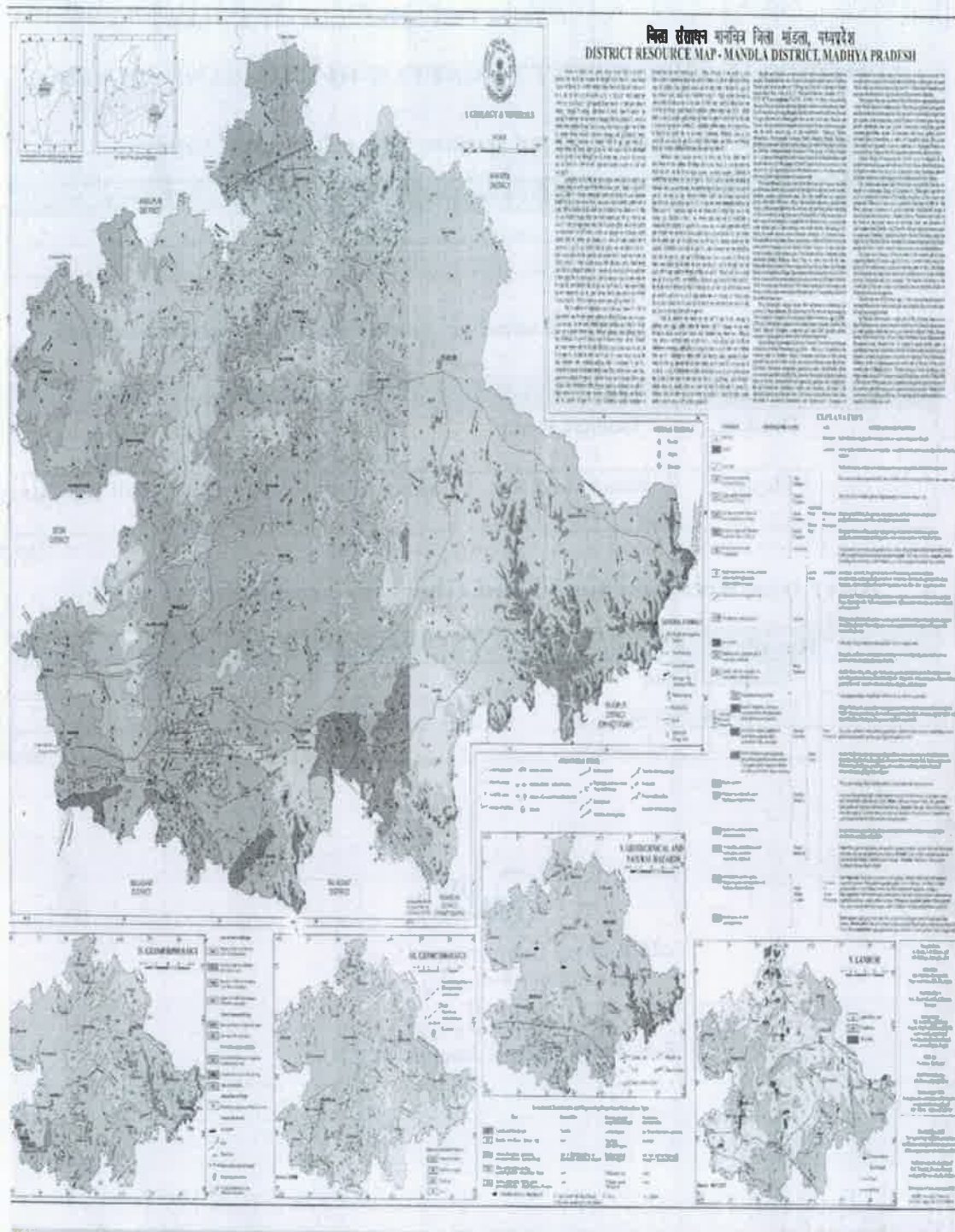


Fig : Map Showing District Resource map of Dindori

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Paryaveran Parisar
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CHAPTER-13**ADDITIONAL IMPORTANT PROSPECT OF THE SAND MINING**o **Tehsil wise detail of river or stream and other sand source**


S.No.	Tehsil	River or River stream for Sand Source
1	Dindori	Budner River
2	Bajag	Narmada River

o **Tehsil wise Availability of sand or gravel or aggregate resources**

S.No.	Tehsil	River Name	Name of Sand Ghat
1	Dindori	Budner River	Diwari Mal-1, Diwari Mal-2, Diwari Mal-3, KamkoMohaniya
2	Bajag	Narmada River	Musamundi Ryt-1, Musamundi Ryt-2, Budhgaon Ryt

o **River wise Recommended Sand Ghats for availability of sand**

S.No.	Resource of Sand	No. of Sand Ghats
1	Budner River	04
2	Narmada River	03
	Total	07


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

o Tehsil wise detail of existing mining leases of sand and aggregates

S. No.	Tehsil	Name of river/Bed	Mine Name	Khasra No.	Rakhsa (Ha)	Lat-Long Of Boundaries of mine	Date of EC	Existing/Proposed
1	Bajag	Narmada	Musamundi Ryl-1	54	7.00	a) N 22° 46' 29.88" E 81° 27' 10.12" b) N 22° 46' 30.05" E 81° 27' 09.15" c) N 22° 47' 12.00" E 81° 26' 46.72" d) N 22° 47' 12.27" E 81° 26' 47.59"	13.05.21	EXISTING
2	Dindori	Budner	Diwari Mal-1	151	5.00	a) N 22° 33' 03.46" E 80° 57' 56.52" b) N 22° 33' 03.46" E 80° 57' 55.08" c) N 22° 33' 29.72" E 80° 57' 59.49" d) N 22° 33' 29.43" E 80° 57' 57.30"	23.10.20	EXISTING
3	Dindori	Budner	Diwari Mal-2	439	4.50	a) N 22° 32' 36.90" E 80° 58' 11.97" b) N 22° 32' 33.61" E 80° 58' 12.55" c) N 22° 32' 39.98" E 80° 58' 38.12" d) N 22° 32' 38.25" E 80° 58' 38.92"	19.05.20	EXISTING
4	Dindori	Budner	Kamko Mohaniya	546	6.00	a) N 22° 33' 34.01" E 80° 57' 32.15" b) N 22° 33' 32.57" E 80° 57' 33.28" c) N 22° 33' 20.10" E 80° 57' 04.44" d) N 22° 33' 22.04" E 80° 57' 03.60"	12.05.21	EXISTING
5	Bajag	Narmada	Budhgoan Ryl	66	0.61	a) N 22° 54' 42.84" E 81° 12' 18.24" b) N 22° 54' 44.01" E 81° 12' 17.50" c) N 22° 54' 46.36" E 81° 12' 22.03" d) N 22° 54' 44.96" E 81° 12' 22.43"	24.03.21	EXISTING
6	Bajag	Narmada	Musamundi Ryl-2	54	3.00	a) N 22° 47' 44.82" E 81° 26' 41.10" b) N 22° 47' 45.89" E 81° 26' 41.22" c) N 22° 47' 36.59" E 81° 27' 01.44" d) N 22° 47' 37.12" E 81° 27' 00.31"	-	PROPOSED
7	Dindori	Budner	Diwari Mal-3	439, 493	4.50	a) N 22° 32' 36.21" E 80° 59' 20.02" b) N 22° 32' 35.78" E 80° 59' 20.96" c) N 22° 32' 33.19" E 80° 59' 00.69" d) N 22° 32' 32.51" E 80° 58' 59.08"	-	PROPOSED

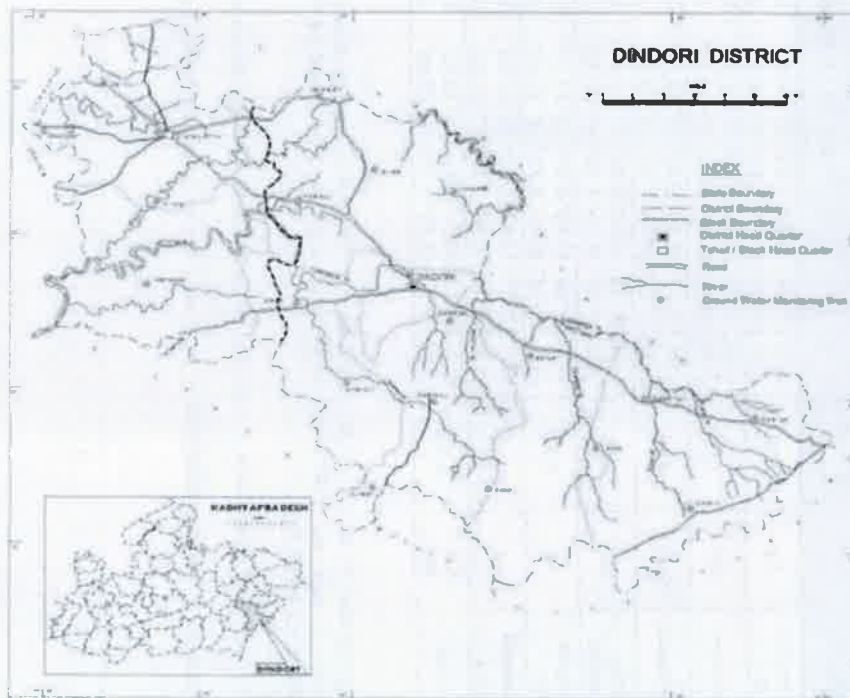
Note:- 1 Sand Mines in District group from Sr.no. 1 to 5 allocated to Ms K.P. Singh Bhadoriya Contractor, Thatipur Gwalior (MP) by Minerals Resources Department MP Government vide respectively order no. 2937 Dated 04.07.2020, order no. 2933 Dated 04.07.2020, order no. 2939 Dated 04.07.2020, order no. 2935 Dated 04.07.2020, order no. 596 Dated 03.02.2021.


2. The contract of Dindori district sand group has been cancelled by the Director. Administration and Mining Bhopal vide order dated 05.05.2022.

3. No mining activity in Budhgaon ryl sand mine because of Agreement has not been done between sand contractor and MPSMC.

Table : List of Rivers and Drained flowing in Dindori District

S.No.	Name of River	Length in the District (km.)	Brief information of the River
1	Narmada River	211	This river originates from Amarkantak in Anuppur district and covers a distance of 154 km in Dindori district. Flows on the area as well as the Chakrar, Macharar, Silgi, Kutrail, Seoni rivers meet from the south direction, whose length is not much.
2	Budner River	50	This river originates from Mekal mountain (Chada) and covers 50 km in the district. flows over the area.

**Figure : River Map of Dindori District**


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o **Drainage system with description of main rivers**

S. No.	Name of River	Area Drained (Sq. km.)	% Area Drained
1	Narmada	7.385	16 %
2	Budner	0.52	50%

➤ Source: WRD Dindori

o **Salient Features of Important Rivers and Streams**

S. No.	Name of River	Total Length in the district (in Km)	Place of Origin	Altitude at Origin
1	Narmada	211	Amarkantak (Anuppur District)	1057 meter
2	Budner	50	Mekal Mountain (Chada)	1142 meter


➤ Source: WRD Dindori

Methodology Adopted for Calculating of Mineral Potential

The mineral potential is calculated based on field investigation and geology of the catchment area of the river/ streams. As per the policy of the State and location, depth of minable mineral is defined. The area for removal of mineral in a river or stream can be decided depending on geomorphology and other factors, it can be 50% to 60% of the area of a particular river/stream. Other constituents like clay and silt are excluded as waste while calculating the mineral potential of particular river/ stream.

The specific gravity of each mineral constituent is different. While calculating the mineral potential, the average specific gravity is taken as 2.25. The percent of mineral constituent like boulder, river Bajri, and sand also varies for different river and streams. While calculating mineral potential, the percentage for each mineral constituent is 25-30% for sand and 5-10% for silt and clay.

The quantum of deposition varies from stream to stream depending upon factors like catchment lithology, discharge, river profile and geomorphology of the river course. There are certain geomorphological features developed in the river beds such as channel bar, point bar etc. where annual deposition is more even two to three meters.


 State Level Environment Impact
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 E-5, Arera Colony, Bhopal (M.P.)

O Salient Features of Important Rivers and Streams

Portion of the River or Stream Recommended for Mineral Concession Area in District


S. No	Name of River or Stream	Total Length in the district (in Km)	Place of Origin	Altitude at Origin	Portion of the River or Stream Recommended for Mineral Concession	Length of area recommended for mineral concession (in meter)	Average width of area recommended for mineral concession (in meters)	Area recommended for mineral concession (in square meter) X depth	Total Sand in cum.	Mineral potential (in Cubic meter) (69% of total mineral potential)	Mineral potential (in MT) (69% of total mineral potential)	Quantity of sand mineral produced per annum since last three years (in cum.)
1	Narmada	211	Amarkantak (Anuppur District)	1057 meter	Musamundi Ryt.-1 Kh. No. 54 / Rakba 7.0 H.	1400	50	70000 X 0.90	63,000	37,800	52,920	2019-20: Nil 2020-21: 24,268 2021-22: 14,339
2	Budher	50	Mekal Mountain (Chada)	1142 meter	Diwari Mal-1 Kh. No.151 / Rakba 5.0H.	862.1	58	50000 X 2.40	1,20,000	72,000	1,00,800	2018-19: 50416 2019-20: 46893 2020-21: 25795 2021-22: 7708
3	Budher	50	Mekal Mountain (Chada)	1142 meter	Diwari Mal-2 Kh. No.439 / Rakba 4.5H.	849.1	53	45000 X 3.0	1,35,000	81,000	1,13,400	2019-20: 67310 2020-21: 46806 2021-22: 63892
4	Budher	50	Mekal Mountain (Chada)	1142 meter	Kamko Mohniya Kh. No.546 / Rakba 6.0H.	1132.1	53	60000 X 3.0	1,80,000	1,08,000	1,51,200	2018-19: 119282 2019-20: Nil 2020-21: 64666 2021-22: 4441
5	Narmada	211	Amarkantak (Anuppur District)	1057 meter	Musamundi Ryt.-2 Kh. No.54 / Rakba 3.0H.	600	50	30000 X 0.50	15,000	9,000	12,600	-
6	Narmada	211	Amarkantak (Anuppur District)	1057 meter	Budhgaon Ryt. Kh. No.66 / Rakba 0.61H.	152.5	40	6100 X 0.80	4,880	2928	4,099	-
7	Budher	50	Mekal Mountain (Chada)	1142 meter	Diwari Mal-3 Kh. No.439,493 / Rakba 4.5H.	750	60	45000 X 0.6	27,000	16,200	22,680	-

टीप:-

1. मुसागुडी रैयत - 1 नई खदान है, जिसमें वर्ष 2020-21 में खनन केवल तीन माह ही हुआ है तथा वर्ष 2021-22 में ठेका निरस्त होने से पूरे वर्ष खनन न होने से प्रस्तावित मात्रा 37,800 घमी का उत्पादन नहीं हो पाया है।
2. दिवारी माल - 1 खदान में विगत वर्षों में अधिकतम उत्पादन 50,416 घमी हुआ है तथा ठेका निरस्त होने से ठेकेदार द्वारा खदान पूरे वर्ष ना चला जाने से प्रस्तावित मात्रा 72,000 घमी का उत्पादन नहीं हो पाया है।
3. दिवारी माल - 2 खदान में पूर्व वर्षों में ठेकेदार द्वारा नियमित किस्से जमा न करने से खदान पूरे वर्ष ना चल जाने एवं वर्ष 2021-22 में ठेका निरस्त होने से प्रस्तावित मात्रा 81,000 घमी का उत्पादन नहीं हो पाया है।
4. सरल कमाक 5 से 7 में उल्लेखित खदानें नई प्रस्तावित खदानें हैं।

Mineral Potential

S. No	Name of mine	Total area in Sq.m.	Standard depth in m.	Total Sand in cum.	Mineable mineral potential (in Cubic meter) (60% of total mineral potential)	Mineable mineral potential (in MT) (60% of total mineral potential)
1	Musamundi Ryt.-1 Kh. No. 54 / Rakba 7.0 H.	70000	0.90	63,000	37,800	52,920
2	Diwari Mal-1 Kh. No.151 / Rakba 5.0H.	50000	2.40	1,20,000	72,000	1,00,800
3	Diwari Mal-2 Kh. No.439 / Rakba 4.5H.	45000	3.0	1,35,000	81,000	1,13,400
4	KamkoMohniya Kh. No.546 / Rakba 6.0H.	60000	3.0	1,80,000	1,08,000	1,51,200
5	Musamundi Ryt.-2 Kh. No.54 / Rakba 3.0H.	30000	0.50	15,000	9,000	12,600
6	BudhgaonRyt. Kh. No.66 / Rakba 0.61H.	6100	0.80	4,880	2928	4,099
7	Diwari Mal-3 Kh. No.439,493 / Rakba 4.5H.	45000	0.60	27,000	16,200	22,680
Total				5,44,880	3,26,928	4,57,699


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

S. No	Name of River or Stream	Portion of the River or Stream Recommended for Mineral Concession	Length of area recommended for mineral concession (in meter)	Average width of area recommended for mineral concession (in meters)	Area recommended for mineral concession (in square meter) X depth	Total Sand in cum.	Mineable mineral potential (in Cubic meter) (60% of total mineral potential)	Mineable mineral potential (in MT) (60% of total mineral potential)
1	Narmada	Musamundi Ryt.-1 Kh. No. 54 / Rakba 7.0 H.	1400	50	70000 X 0.90	63,000	37,800	52,920
2	Budner	Diwari Mal-1 Kh. No.151 / Rakba 5.0H.	862.1	58	50000 X 2.40	1,20,000	72,000	1,00,800
3	Budner	Diwari Mal-2 Kh. No.439 / Rakba 4.5H.	849.1	53	45000 X 3.0	1,35,000	81,000	1,13,400
4	Budner	KamkoMohniya Kh. No.546 / Rakba 6.0H.	1132.1	53	60000 X 3.0	1,80,000	1,08,000	1,51,200
5	Narmada	Musamundi Ryt.-2 Kh. No.54 / Rakba 3.0H.	600	50	30000 X 0.50	15,000	9,000	12,600
6	Narmada	BudhgaonRyt. Kh. No.66 / Rakba 0.6IH.	152.5	40	6100 X 0.80	4,880	2928	4,099
7	Budner	Diwari Mal-3 Kh. No.439.493 / Rakba 4.5H.	750	60	45000 X 0.60	27,000	16,200	22,680
Total						5,44,880	3,26,928	4,57,699

Note :- Annual deposition of sand data is as per replenishment study 2021.

○ **Other Information**

➤ **Environmentally Prohibited Areas for Mining:-**

In addition to the identified areas declared suitable for sand mining following areas have been identified as no sand mining area because of falling under 10 km. distance from the Biosphere Reserve area:-

S. No	Village Name	Kh. No.	Name of River	GPS Reading
1	Roosa	01	Narmada	N 22 44'59.3" E 81 31'33.7"
2	Roosa-Rahangi	01	Narmada	N 22 45'45.5" E 81 30'47.2"
3	Gorakhpur Mal	157	Narmada	N 22 46'07.7" E 81 27'20.4"
4	Gorakhpur Mal	631	Narmada	N 22 46'34.1" E 81 27'02.6"
5	Gorakhpur Mal	19	Seoni river	N 22 45'01.0" E 81 27'31.6"
6	Patan Raiyat	55	Narmada	N 22 45'40.0" E 81 28'08.2"

➤ **Source: Forest Dept.**

➤ **Prohibited Areas for Mining:-**

As per rule 3(5) of Madhya Pradesh sand (Mining, Transportation, Storage and Trading) Rule, 2019 Extraction and removal of sand from the following area shall be prohibited as provided in sustainable sand mining guidelines, 2016 issued by Government of India-

- within 200 meters from any bridge;
- within 200 meter upstream and downstream areas of any water supply scheme or water resources scheme;
- within 100 meter from edge of national highway and Railway line;
- within 50 meter from any canal, reservoir or building;
- within 50 meter from edge of state highway and 10 meters from edge of other village road;
- within fixed distance from any areas which has been built to control the flood;
- within 200 meter distance from the place of cultural, religious, historical, and archaeological importance or within the distance as provided in the Act/Rule;
- such areas which have been declared prohibited by Collector due to environmental or other reasons:

Provided that, on receipt of representation, permission to grant for mining within the limit of prohibited area may be considered, after getting NOC/Consent from the concerned administrative department.

▪ **Potential areas of need and supply of sand mineral:-**

The need of sand mineral in Dindori district is mainly for private construction works (such as residential houses/buildings, housing of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana) and government construction works (eg- Pradhan Mantri Rural Roads, Public Works Department roads, Water Resources Department dams). The sand mineral required in all these areas can be supplied from the areas identified for sand mining in the district.

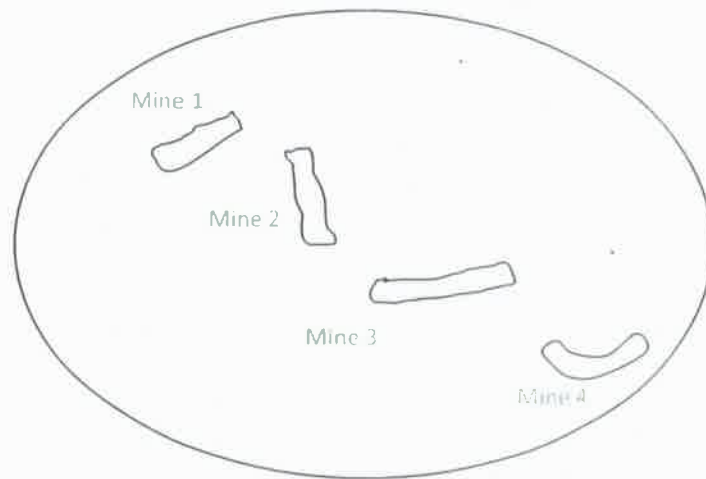
▪ **Marking of the Identified sand mineral area in the group:-**

The areas identified for sand mining in Dindori district can be mainly divided into two groups, both the groups are located in different tehsil areas and rivers, which are as follows:-

1. **Areas identified in Budner River:-** The area identified for sand mining on Budner river is as follows-

1. kamkomohaniya
2. Diwari Mal -1
3. Diwari Mal -2
4. Diwari Mal -3

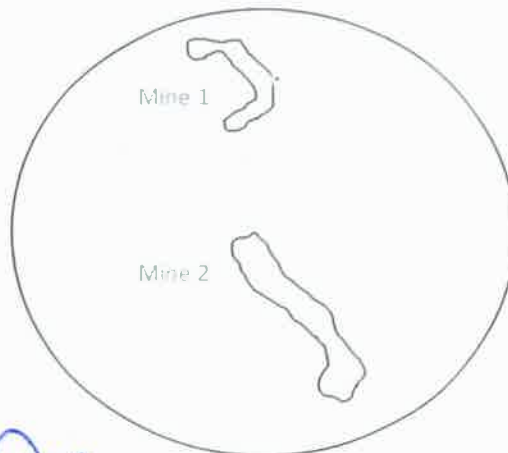
The group marking of the areas marked for sand mining as above is displayed by the diagram below-



2. **Areas identified in Narmada River:-** The area identified for sand mining on Budner river is as follows-

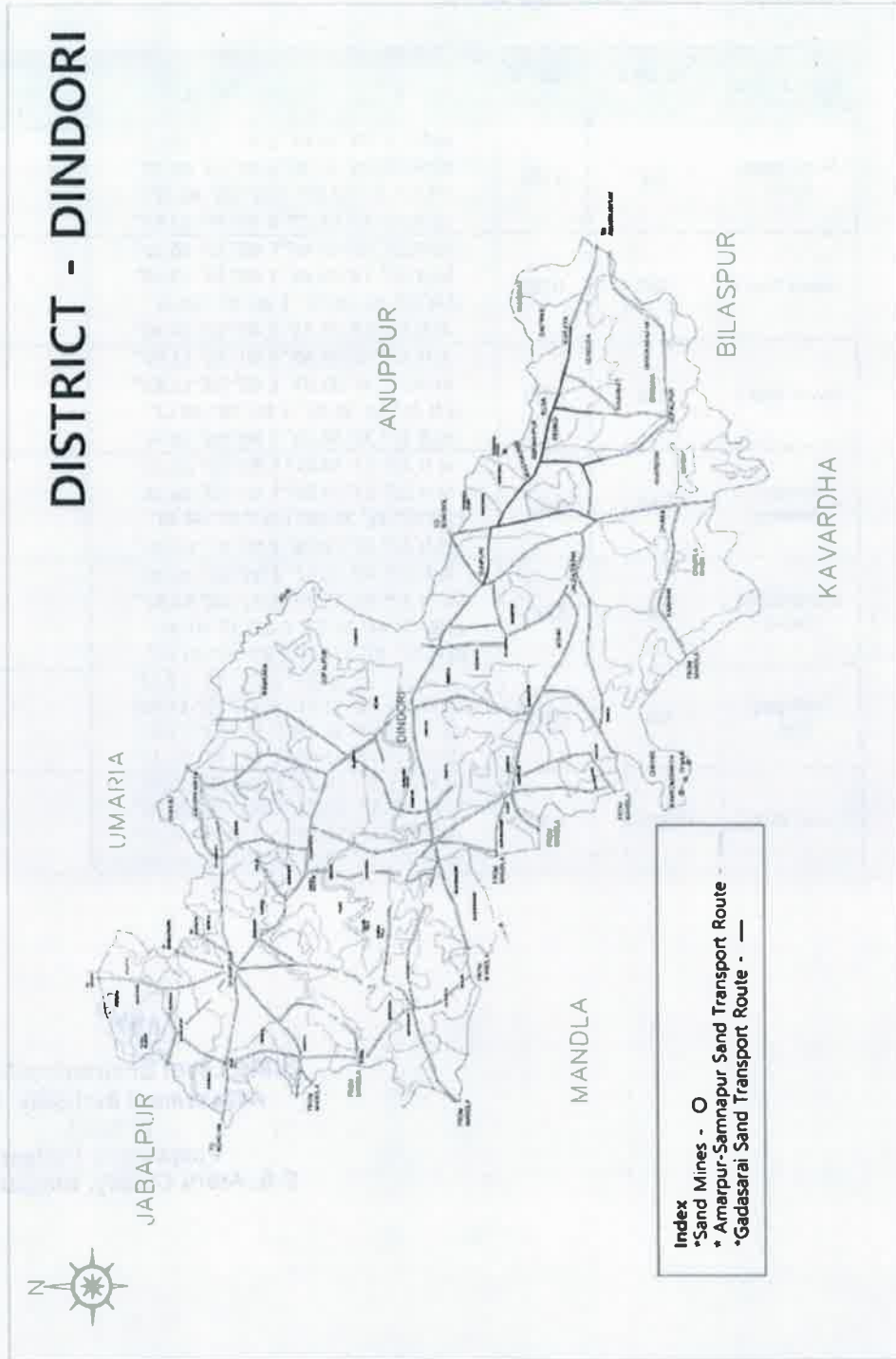
1. Musamundi Ryt -1
2. Musamundi Ryt -2

The group marking of the areas marked for sand mining as above is displayed by the diagram below-



▪ **Identification of possible route for sand transportation:-**


The map of identification of possible routes for sand transport is attached below:-



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• **Lat-Long of Boundaries and approximate Height from MSL of Identified sand mining area:**

Mine Name	Khasra No.	Rakba (Ha)	Lat-Long Of Boundaries of mine	Height of Mine from MSL (approx) (In Meters)
Musamundi Ryt.-1	54	7.00	a) N 22° 46' 29.88" E 81° 27' 10.12" b) N 22° 46' 30.05" E 81° 27' 09.15" c) N 22° 47' 12.00" E 81° 26' 46.72" d) N 22° 47' 12.27" E 81° 26' 47.59"	737
Diwari Mal-1	151	5.00	a) N 22° 33' 03.46" E 80° 57' 56.52" b) N 22° 33' 03.46" E 80° 57' 55.08" c) N 22° 33' 29.72" E 80° 57' 59.49" d) N 22° 33' 29.43" E 80° 57' 57.30"	582
Diwari Mal-2	439	4.50	a) N 22° 32' 39.90" E 80° 58' 11.97" b) N 22° 32' 33.61" E 80° 58' 12.55" c) N 22° 32' 39.98" E 80° 58' 38.12" d) N 22° 32' 38.25" E 80° 58' 38.92"	583
Kamko Mohniya	546	6.00	a) N 22° 33' 34.01" E 80° 57' 32.15" b) N 22° 33' 32.57" E 80° 57' 33.28" c) N 22° 33' 20.10" E 80° 57' 04.44" d) N 22° 33' 22.04" E 80° 57' 03.60"	580
Musamundi Ryt.-2	54	3.00	a) N 22° 47' 44.82" E 81° 26' 41.10" b) N 22° 47' 45.89" E 81° 26' 41.22" c) N 22° 47' 36.59" E 81° 27' 01.44" d) N 22° 47' 37.12" E 81° 27' 00.31"	735
Budhgao Ryt.	66	0.61	a) N 22° 54' 42.84" E 81° 12' 18.24" b) N 22° 54' 44.01" E 81° 12' 17.50" c) N 22° 54' 46.36" E 81° 12' 22.03" d) N 22° 54' 44.96" E 81° 12' 22.43"	683
Diwari Mal-3	439,493	4.50	a) N 22° 32' 36.21" E 80° 59' 20.02" b) N 22° 32' 35.78" E 80° 59' 20.96" c) N 22° 32' 33.19" E 80° 59' 00.69" d) N 22° 32' 32.51" E 80° 58' 59.08"	578

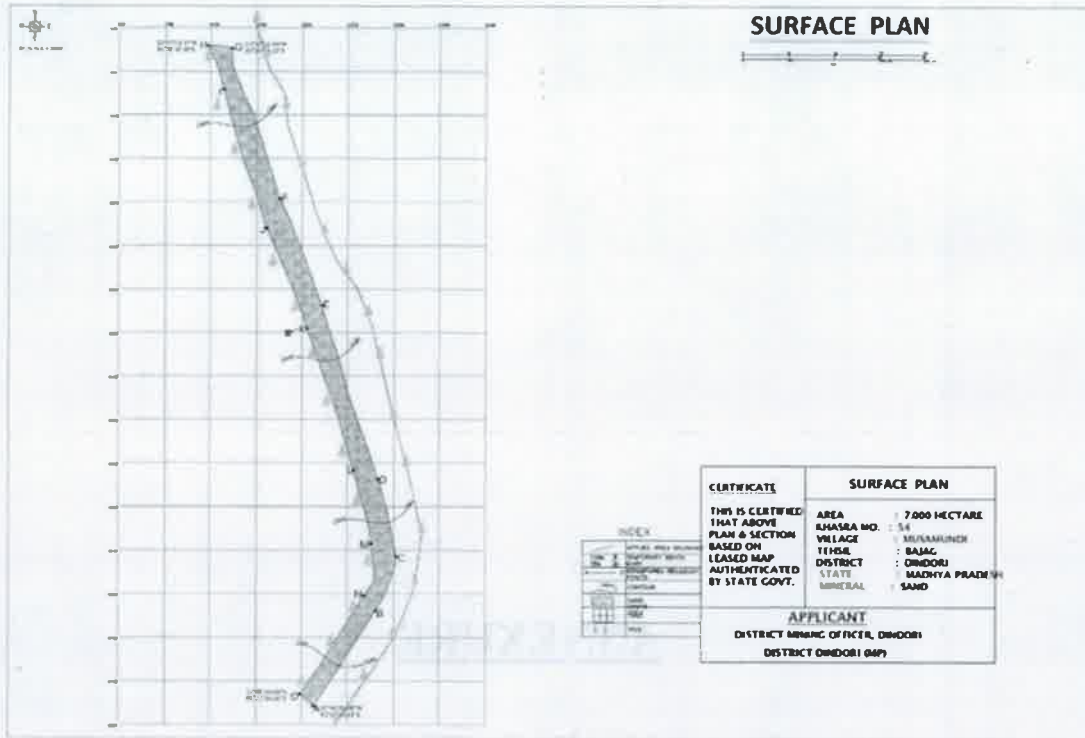

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ANNEXURE



Musamundi Ryt.-1

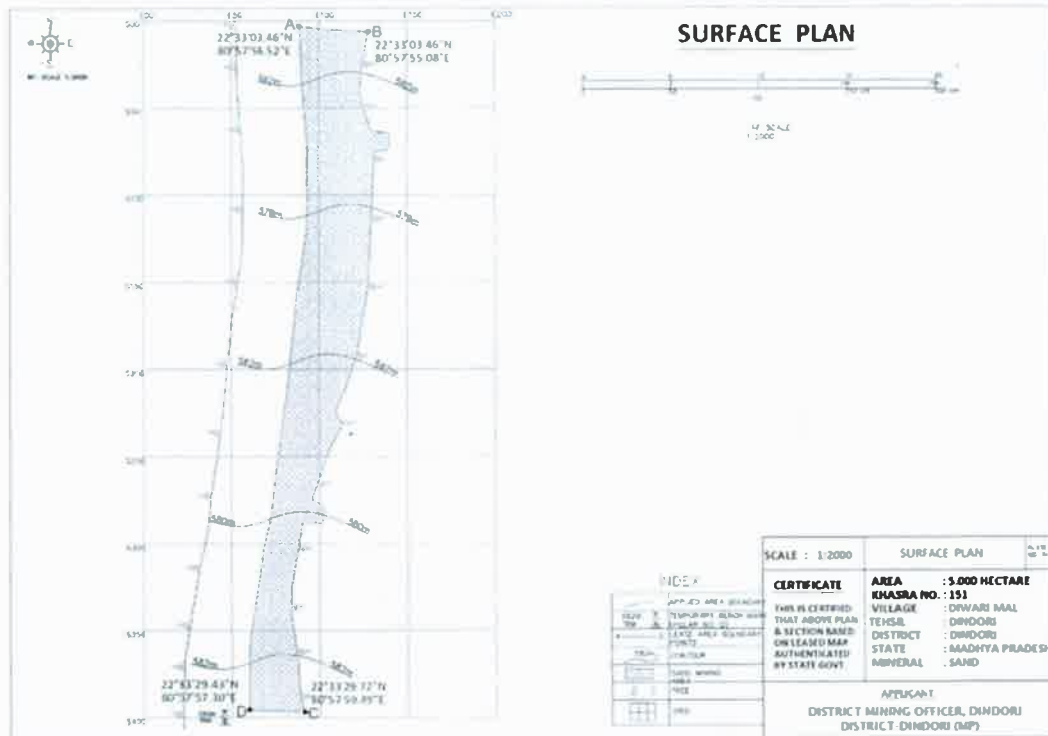


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Diwari Mal-1

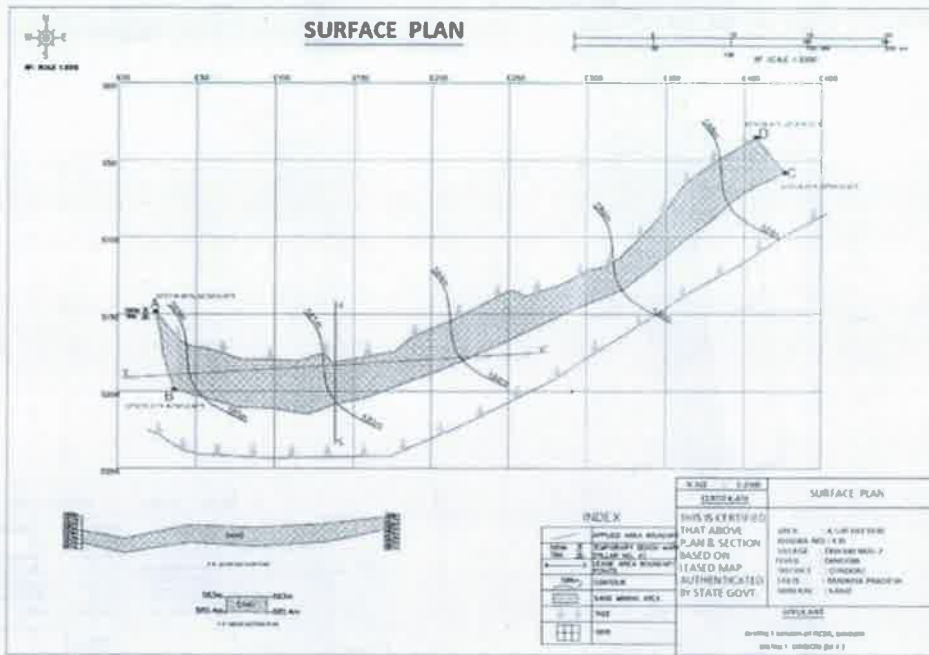


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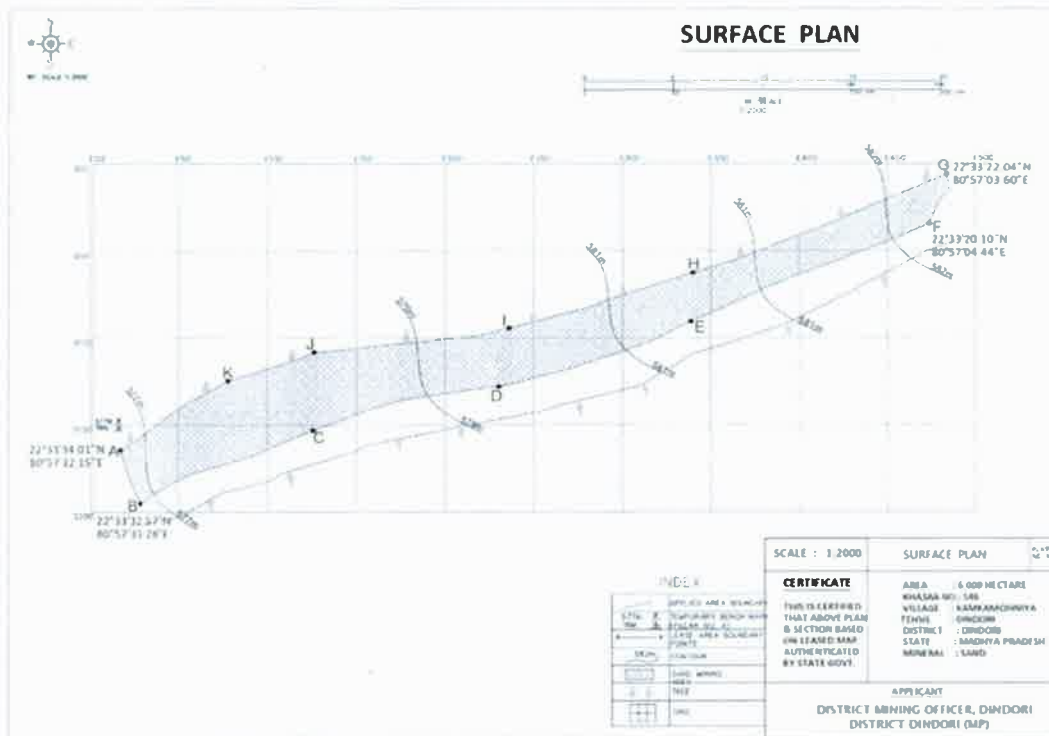
Diwari Mal-2



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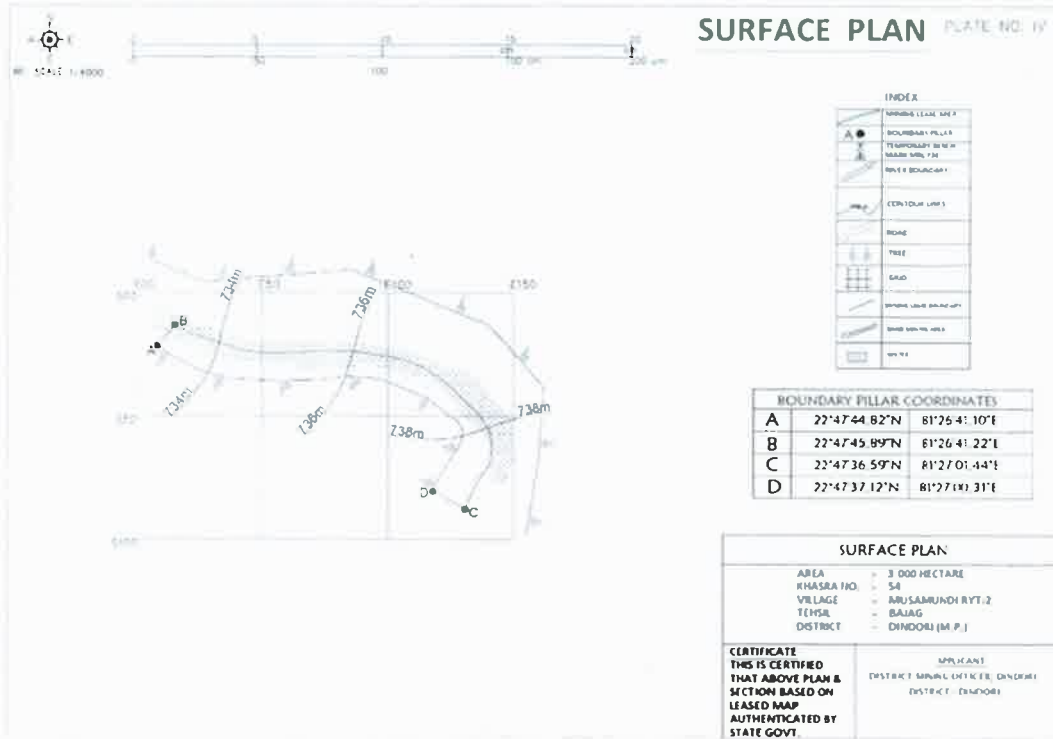
Kamkomohaniya



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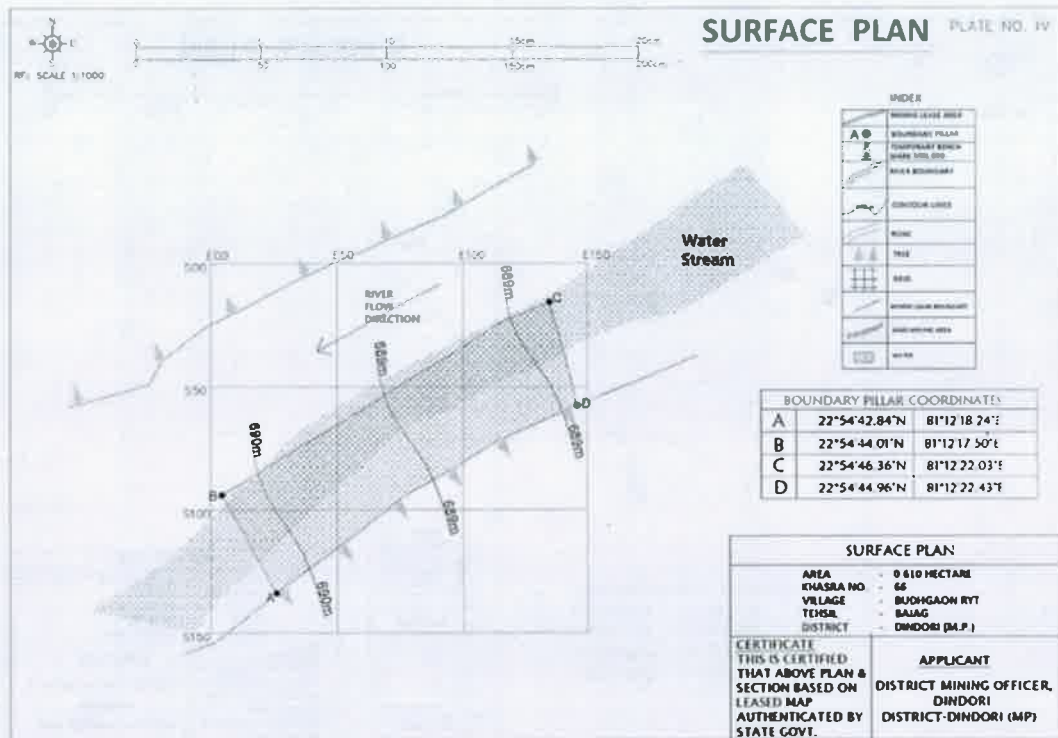
Musamundi Ryt.-2



Google KML File Image



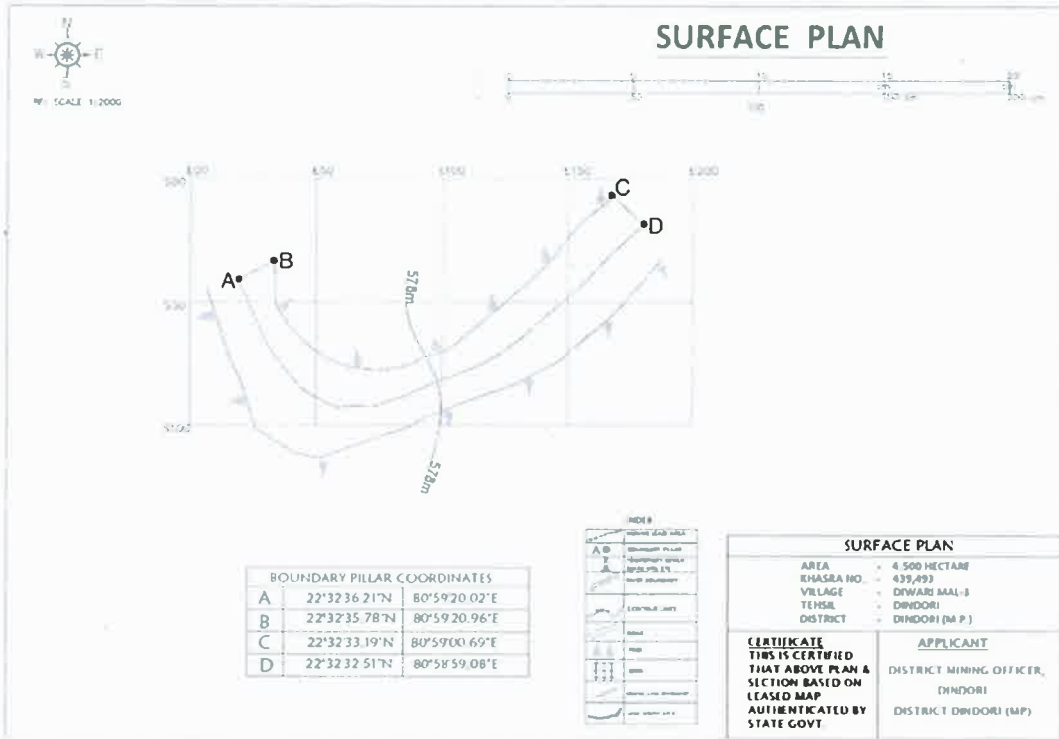
Budhgaon Ryt.



Google KML File Image



Diwari Mal-3



Google KML File Image



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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: 1567/SEIAA/2022

Date: 9/9/22

प्रति,

कलेक्टर

जिला - डिंडोरी (म.प्र.)

विषय: नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट - डिंडोरी (रेत खनिज)

संदर्भ: आपका पत्र क्र. 249, दिनांक 17.08.2022 ।

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 डिंडोरी की 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 महागारी, 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 अभिस्वीकृती हेतु प्रकरण ऑन लाईन प्रस्तुत करते समय उनकी अनुमोदित खनन योजना में उरा 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 सुझावे गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ डिंडोरी 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 डिंडोरी जिले की अद्यतन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट का अनुमोदन SEAC द्वारा सुझाई की उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ किया जाता है। तदनुसार जिला कलेक्टर, डिंडोरी 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



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:

क्र. 1568 / 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, 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 745वीं 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 सिंगरौली की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में निम्नानुसार सुझाव सहित अनुशंसा की गई है।

.....समिति ने जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टो के प्रस्तुतीकरण एवं परीक्षण में पाया कि रेत की कई स्वीकृत खदानों में 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेन्शियल 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 पोटेन्शियल 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 पोटेन्शियल 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 - हिंडोरी (रित खनिज)


(श्रीमन् शुक्ला)
सदस्य सचिव


(अरुण कुमार भट्ट)
अध्यक्ष

राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण म.प्र. को 745वी बैठक दिनांक 05.09.2022
का कार्यवाही विवरण

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 डिंडोरी की 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 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 अभिरस्वीकृती 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 है) संबंधित जिला खनिज अधिकारी कार्यालय में सुरक्षित रखी जाये ।

अतः समिति द्वारा सुझाव गई उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ डिंडोरी 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 डिंडोरी जिले की अद्यतन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट का अनुमोदन SEAC द्वारा सुझाई की उपरोक्त अनुशंसाओं के साथ किया जाता है।


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

14. जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, जिला - रायसेन (रेत खनिज)

राज्य स्तरीय समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण द्वारा 725वी बैठक दिनांक 23.05.2022 में जिला रायसेन की नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट का अनुमोदन राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति (SEAC) की 569वी बैठक दिनांक 06.05.2022 की अनुशंसा के आधार पर किया गया था जिसकी सूचना पत्र दिनांक 23.05.2022 के माध्यम से कलेक्टर रायसेन 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


(श्रीमन् शुक्ला)
सदस्य सचिव


(अरुण कुमार भट्ट)
अध्यक्ष

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

	<p>एवं वृक्षारोपण में फोटोग्राफ्स का भी समावेश किया गया है।</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के टेबिल क्रमांक-9 (पेज क्र0. . 34 से 35) की जानकारी निर्धारित प्रपत्र में दे दी गई है। • धार 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।
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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 मोहन सिंह खतेडिया खनिज अधिकारी के साथ उपस्थित रहे ।

अतएव चर्चा उपरांत समिति की यह अनुशंसा है कि धार 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- धार खनि. अधिकारी, कार्यालय कलेक्टर, (खनिज शाखा), जिला- धार ने पत्र क्रमांक 1172 /खनिज/2022-23 दिनांक 18/07/22 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 धार जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (गौण खनिज) अनुमोदन हेतु विचारार्थ एवं आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर प्रेषित की जाये ।

12. जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट -- डिंडोरी (रित खनिज)

Mineral	Sand
Earlier DSR Discussed	SEAC 589 th , 587 th , 573 th & 572 th Meeting dated 17.08.22, 02.08.2022, 28.05.2020 & 19.05.2022
Approved /or recommend for Updation (if Updation then elaborate issues)	Recommended for DSR Updation (Sand)
Deliberation in the SEAC 589th , 587th , 573th &	राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (सिया) ने पत्र क्रमांक 398 दिनांक 13/05/22 के माध्यम से डिंडोरी जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति के परीक्षण हेतु भेजी गई है । उक्त जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति के सदस्यों को दिनांक 17/05/22 (सॉफ्टकापी) को प्रेषित की गई थी तथा उस पर चर्चा राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 572वीं बैठक दिनांक 19/05/22 में

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

572th Meeting
dated 17.08.22,
02.08.2022,
28.05.2020 &
19.05.2022

प्रस्तावित की गई ।

कार्यालय (खनिज शाखा) जिला डिंडोरी म.प्र. ने पत्र क्रमांक-70/खनि/2022, दिनांक 12/05/2022 के माध्यम से अवगत कराया है कि इस जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर सुझाव आमंत्रित करने बावत् उसे जिले के पोर्टल पर को अपलोड किया गया था तथा 21 दिन के भीतर कोई टिप्पणी/सुझाव/अभिमत प्राप्त नहीं हुए थे । इस जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट का अनुमोदन जिला स्तर पर गठित समिति की बैठक दिनांक 07/4/22 में किया गया ।

राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की 572वीं बैठक दिनांक 19/05/22 में डिंडोरी जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा की गई, चर्चा के दौरान खनिज विभाग, डिंडोरी की ओर से श्री हितेश बिसेन, प्रभारी खनिज अधिकारी ऑनलाईन उपस्थित हुए जिसमें पाया गया कि :-

राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (सिया) ने पत्र क्रमांक 318 दिनांक 05/05/22 के माध्यम से डिंडोरी जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट 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 डिंडोरी जिले में हरित क्षेत्र के विकास हेतु प्रस्तावित पौधों की प्रजातियों की जानकारी दी गई है तथा पूर्व के वर्षों में लीज धारकों द्वारा किये गये वृक्षारोपण की जानकारी की तालिका एवं फोटोग्राफ प्रस्तुत किये हैं । परंतु कुछ संचालित खदानों में वृक्षारोपण की जानकारी दी गई है तथा कुछ में नहीं दी गई है जिसको अद्यतन किया जाना चाहिए । साथ ही निर्धारित लक्ष्य के विरुद्ध कितना वृक्षारोपण किस वर्ष किया है, उसको भी अंकित किया जाना चाहिए । अतः समिति का सुझाव है कि इस जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट को जब भी अद्यतन किया जाये उपरोक्त जानकारियों को समाहित किया जाये ।

चर्चा उपरांत समिति की यह अनुशंसा है कि डिंडोरी जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पर आमजन के सुझाव आमंत्रित कर इनका अनुमोदन जिले में गठित समिति (बैठक दिनांक 07/04/22 में) द्वारा किया जा चुका है । अतः समिति द्वारा सुझाई गई उपरोक्त अनुशासकों के साथ डिंडोरी जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट का अनुमोदन किया जाना प्रस्तावित है तथा प्रकरण आगामी कार्यवाही राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर अग्रिम कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है ।

राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 573वीं 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 जानकारी शामिल करने हेतु एक पत्र सिया द्वारा संबंधित जिले के कलेक्टरों को प्रेषित कर दिये जाये ताकि इन जिलों के प्राप्त होने वाले रेत संबंधित प्रकरणों के पर्यावरणीय अभिस्वीकृति के प्रकरणों में निर्णय लेने में सुविधा हो सके ।

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

राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की 572वीं बैठक दिनांक 19/05/22 में एवं राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति की 573वीं बैठक दिनांक 28/05/22 में की गई अनुशंसानुसार कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) जिला डिंडोरी म.प्र. पत्र क्रमांक 209 दिनांक 28/07/22 के माध्यम से जिला डिंडोरी की नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट (रेत खनिज) सुधार कर अनुमोदन हेतु प्रेषित की है।

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

1. प्रस्तुत जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के पेज नं. 49 पर दर्शित तालिका के प्रथम लीज मूसमुंडी रायत-1 एवं अंतिम लीज बुंडर में प्रस्तुत आँकड़ों से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि इस स्थल पर सैंड रिप्लेनिशमेंट नहीं/बहुत कम हो रहा है, क्योंकि ग्री-मानसून एवं पोस्ट मानसून मात्रा लगभग एक जैसी दर्शित है, अतः पुनः जाँच लिया जाये ।
2. प्रस्तुत जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के पेज नं. 71 पर दी गई तालिका में 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 ।

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

	<p>घर्षा उपरांत समिति की यह अनुशंसा है कि जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, जिला डिंडोरी 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 हितेश कुमार बिसेन, खनि 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 ले। तदनुसार प्रकरण आगामी कार्यवाही राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समारोह निर्धारण प्राधिकरण की ओर अग्रिम कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है।</p> <p>राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 589 वीं बैठक दिनांक 17/08/22</p> <p>जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट डिंडोरी (रेत खनिज) – श्री हितेश कुमार बिसेन, प्रभारी खनिज अधिकारी</p> <p>प्रस्तुतीकरण के दौरान उपस्थित प्रभारी खनिज अधिकारी को यह बताया गया कि मिनरल पोर्टेशियल की गणना दर्शाने वाली टेबल में आवश्यक संशोधन कर रेत की 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोर्टेशियल (रेत खनन हेतु) मीट्रिक टन यूनिट दर्शा कर पुनः जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की जावे।</p>
Revised District Collectorate (Mining)	Received soft copy vide District Collectorate (Mining) Office, Dindori , No. 249 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"> प्रस्तुत जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, डिण्डोरी के पेज न0. 49 में दर्शित तालिका मे वर्ष 2000 एवं 2021 प्री-मानसून एवं पोस्ट मानसून मात्रा प्रदर्शित की है, इस तालिका में अतिरिक्त टीप मे यह बताया गया है, कि उपरोक्त दो वर्ष के लिये ही रिप्लेनिशमेंट स्टडी की गयी थी बुधगांव –राम खदान चूंकि व्यवसायिक उपयोग हेतु नहीं है। अतः इस लीज की रिप्लेनिशमेंट स्टडी नहीं की गयी है। प्रस्तुत डी.एस.आर. के पेज न0. 71 में विगत तीन वर्षों मे उत्खनित रेत जिन खदानों की रिप्लेनिशमेंट स्टडी की गयी थी उनकी मात्रा भी दर्शायी गयी है। पेज न0. 71 मे मिनरल पोर्टेशियल की गणना दर्शाने वाली टेबल में आवश्यक संशोधन कर रेत की 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोर्टेशियल (रेत खनन हेतु) मीट्रिक टन यूनिट में प्रस्तुत कर दी गई 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 हितेश बिसेन खनिज अधिकारी के साथ उपस्थित रहे।

डिण्डोरी जिले की नवीन जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट रेत खनिज में समिति द्वारा सुझाई गई 03 वर्षों में उत्खनित रेत की खदानवार मात्रा भी दर्शाई गई है, एवं विगत 03 वर्षों में उत्खनित रेत की खदानवार मात्रा भी पोर्टेशियल विगत 03 वर्षों में कितना रहा है को भी दर्शाया गया है। तथा खनि. अधिकारी, कार्यालय कलेक्टर, (खनिज शाखा) जिला- डिण्डोरी के पत्र क्र0 249 दिनांक 17/08/22 के माध्यम मिनरल पोर्टेशियल की गणना में आवश्यक संशोधन कर रेत की 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोर्टेशियल (रेत खनन हेतु) मीट्रिक टन यूनिट में प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है।

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

समिति ने जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टो के प्रस्तुतीकरण एवं परीक्षण में पाया कि रेत की कई स्वीकृत खदानों में 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेन्शियल तथा विगत् 03 से 05 वर्षों के उत्पादन की मात्रा में 10 गुना से भी अधिक का अंतर है जिसके संदर्भ में उपस्थित खनन् 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 खनन् के ऐसे प्रकरण जहां 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेन्शियल 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 खनन् योजना में उस स्थल की सारगर्भित रिप्लेनिशमेंट स्टडी प्रस्तुत की जाये तथा 60 प्रतिशत माइनेबल पोटेन्शियल 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 डिंडोरी 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 ।

13.जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट – रायसेन (रेत खनिज)

Mineral	Sand
Earlier DSR Discussed	SEAC 589 th , 587 th & 570 th Meeting dated 17.08.22, 02.08.2022 & 17.05.2022
Approved /or recommend for Updation (if Updation then elaborate issues)	Recommended for DSR Updation (Sand)
Deliberation in the SEAC 589th , 587th & 570th Meeting dated 17.08.22, 02.08.2022 & 17.05.2022	राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 570वीं बैठक दिनांक 11/05/22 राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण प्राधिकरण (सिया) ने पत्र क्रमांक 318 दिनांक 05/05/22 के माध्यम से रायसेन जिले की जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति के परीक्षण हेतु भेजी गई है । उक्त जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, राज्य स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति के सदस्यों को दिनांक 04/05/22 (सॉफ्टकापी) को प्रेषित की गई थी तथा उस पर चर्चा राज्य स्तरीय मूल्यांकन समिति की 570वीं बैठक दिनांक 11/05/22 में प्रस्तावित की गई । कार्यालय (खनिज शाखा) जिला रायसेन म.प्र. ने पत्र क्रमांक-297/खनिज/2022, दिनांक 09/05/22 के माध्यम से अवगत कराया है कि इस जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में टंकण त्रुटि होने के कारण पृष्ठ क्रमांक-67, 68, 69, 71, 72 एवं 73 में सुधार कर पुनः जिला सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में संलग्न करने हेतु प्रेषित किया है ।