

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
O.A. No. 117/2023
CENTRAL ZONE BENCH, BHOPAL

IN THE MATTER OF:

IN RE NEW PAPER ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN DAINIK BHASKAR DAILY
DATED 24TH SEPTEMBER 2023 BHOPAL EDITION REPORTED BY MR
MANISH KUSHWAHA REGARDING ILLEGAL MINING IN VIDISHA
MADHYA PRADESH VS STATE OF MADHYA PRADESH DEPARTMENT
OF MINING AND GEOLOGY

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Date: 10.03.2024

Submitted by MPPCB:-



Place: Bhopal

through Counsel
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Factual report in compliance of Hon'ble NGT order dated 25/09/2023 in the matter of OA 117/2023 (CZ)

Sub: Factual report in compliance of Hon'ble NGT order dated 02/11/2023 in the matter of OA 117/2023 (CZ) of News report dated 24th September 2023 Dhanik Bhaskar Bhopal Edition, Reported by Sh. Manish Kushwah with regard to illegal mining, District Vidisha Vs State of Madhya Pradesh.

Hon'ble NGT vide order dated 02/11/2023 issued following instructions in the matter of OA 117/2023 (News report Dated 24th September 2023 Dhanik Bhaskar Bhopal Edition, Reported by Sh. Manish Kushwah with regard to illegal mining, District Vidisha vs State of Madhya Pradesh):

“1. Learned Counsel for the MPPCB Ms. Parul Bhadoria has filed the factual report of the committee and further submitted that the area is very wide thus sought a short time to file the detail report with action taken by the respondents. Compliance report may be filed before the next date of listing.”

In reference to the previous Hon'ble NGT vide order dated 25/09/2023 following instructions in the matter of OA 117/2023 (News report Dated 24th September 2023 Dhanik Bhaskar Bhopal Edition, Reported by Sh. Manish Kushwah with regard to illegal mining, District Vidisha vs State of Madhya Pradesh) were issued:

- “7. In view of the averments made we consider it appropriate that a Joint Committee be constituted to verify the factual position. Accordingly, we constitute a Joint Committee comprising of :-*
- i. One Representative from the CPCB.*
 - ii. One Representative from the integrated office of MoEF&CC, Bhopal*
 - iii. One Representative from the State Pollution Control Board.*
 - iv. DFO, Vidisha*
- 8. The Committee is directed to visit the place and look into the grievances as narrated above, verify the factual position and submits its report within 20 days through email at ngtczbbho-mp@gov.in preferably in the*

form of searchable PDF/OCR Support PDF and not in the form of Image PDF.

9. *State PCB will be the nodal agency for co-ordination and compliance. The committee have to submit the report on the following points.*
- i. Number of minings sanctioned by the authorities with consent conditions and EC as required.*
 - ii. Number of illegal minings with details of violators involved in the process of illegal mining.*
 - iii. Mining excavated by illegal mining mafia, the value*
 - iv. Status of DPR and the replenishment study of area*
 - v. Loss of the forest area and plantation.*
 - vi. Environmental compensation against each violator in accordance with the parameter laid down by the CPCB and this Tribunal.*
 - vii. Number of transport vehicle seized or action taken by the state authorities.”*

Accordingly, in compliance of the order of Hon’ble NGT, joint committee comprising of following officials from different departments has been constituted, the details of which are as under:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Dr.H V Chary, Scientist E,
Regional Office, MoEF&CC, Bhopal | – Representative of
MoEF& CC |
| 2. Shri Omkar Singh Marskole, DFO,
Forest Department, Distt-Vidisha | – Representative of Forest
Department |
| 3. Shri Brajesh Sharma, Regional officer,
MPPCB, Bhopal | – Representative of
MPPCB |
| 4. Dr Poulami C Patil, Scientist B,
Regional Directorate, Central Pollution
Control Board, Bhopal | – Representative of
CPCB |

Following officials, namely, Shri Mehtab Singh, District Mining Officer, Distt Vidisha, Shri Pankaj Wankheda, Asst Mining Officer, Distt Vidisha, Shri Tarun Dehariya, SDO, Forest Department, Distt Vidisha and Shri Devesh Gautam, Ranger, Forest Department, Distt Vidisha were also associated during the site visit.

The officials of the joint committee visited various mining sites located in the villages as mentioned in the order on 12/10/2023, 13/10/2023, During the site visit,

the joint committee also interacted with the reporter of Dainik Bhaskar Shri Manish Khushwaha over phone and enquired about various illegal miningsites. Shri Khushwaha appraised the committee about various illegal mining sites and shared few site photographs over whatsapp. The joint committee could under take site visit to only few of the said locations during the visit on 13/10/2023 and 14/12/2023 and therefore time was sought from Honble NGT to visit the whole area and identify the mine pits within the forest range. Honble NGT vide its order dated 02/11/2023 instructed to submit the report on dated 11/01/2024.

As per the order of Honble NGT, the joint committee again visited the site for the identification of mine pits on dated 14/12/2023 and 05/01/2024. The photographs are attached as **Annexure-1** for kind perusal.

The factual details of various mining sites as available in the records of the Forest Dept., Mining Dept. and MPPCB were placed before the joint committee during the site inspection and following observations were made: -

A) AS PER DATA COLLECTED DURING VISIT ON DATED 12/10/2023, 13/10/2023:-

1. The mining sites mentioned in the Hon'ble NGT order, are located approximately 14 KM away from Tehsil Ganj Basoda within the forest area.
2. The nearest mine pits located at around 500 meters away from Neelkanteshwar temple in the forest land.
3. As per the information provided by Forest Department, Distt. Vidisha vide letter No 1990 Dated 27/10/2023, various details of the forest area mentioned in the court order are as under. Copy of the letter is enclosed as **Annexure -2:**

1. The Ganj Basoda forest range is spread across 9928.37 Hactare.
2. There are 04 subranges are falling under Ganj Basoda Forest Range. The details are given in the following table:

Name of Sub Range	Name of Beat	Area in Hact.
Basoda	Basoda	71.46
Total		71.46

Richai	Richai First	755.17
	Richai Second	352.66
	Richai Third	599.68
	Parwasa	1263.1
Total		2970.61
Van Choki Bhilayan	Ghatera	829.87
	Udaipur	1124.57
	Padhar	1464.19
	Bhilayan	860.54
Total		4279.17
Jajon	Hamidpur	710.18
	Pathari	592.96
	Suja	1303.99
Total		2607.13
GrandTotal		9928.37

3. The issue of illegal mining is concerned with Sub Range of Bhilayan which is having a total area of 4279.17 Hact.
4. There are total 38 villages falling under Sub Range Bhilayan having total population of 34193.

B) AS PER THE DATA COLLECTED DURING VISIT ON DATED 14/12/2023, 05/01/2024:-

As per the order dated 02/11/2023 of Honble NGT, MPPCB vide letter No 2550 dated 19/12/2023 issued to District Forest Officer, Distt – Vidisha to provide the geo referenced locations of all the mine pits located within the forest area including the information of approx area of mine pit and approx depth of pits duly marked in KML file. So that committee can correlate the location of visited pits. Copy of the letter is enclosed as **Annexure - 3**

With reference to above letter Forest department has provided the KML file to the joint committee during the visit on dated 05/01/2024. Accordingly committee visited few sites and in reference to the joint committee observation the Forest Department, Distt. Vidishavide letter No 59 Dated 09/01/2024, submitted the information as under. Copy of the letter is enclosed as **Annexure -4:**

- The Ganj Basoda forest range is spread in very large area.
- The area is easily accessible through number of routs as 38

Villages of approx 34193 population are located in the area.

- Visitors of the famous Neelkanteshwar temple also passes through the forest range to reach Neelkanteshwar temple.
- It was informed by the Forest Department that in view of above points it is very difficult to protect the area under complaint completely from accessibility of people. It was also informed that non-availability of sufficient resources and Forest Force is also a major reason behind.
- The Forest department of district Vidisha, regularly taking actions against illegal mining inspite of above constraints. Action taken report is enclosed with the letter.
- The soil strata of forest area under Sub Range Bhilayanis having rocky formation and unfertile for any plantations.
- Forest department has developed the KML / KMZ file of the area and also duly marked the number of pits (75), its approx. area and approx. depth.
- It is also suggested that the quantity of excavation of mineral from mines is to be assessed by Geologist.

C) ACTION TAKEN BY FOREST DEPARTMENT TO PREVENT ILLEGAL MINING

1) As per Forest Department, Distt. Vidishavide letter No 1990 Dated 27/10/2023)

1. Barriers were installed at Ghatara and Udaipur and forest staffs were deployed for 24X7 vigilance.
2. Forest guards are doing day and night patrolling in the forest range to prevent the illegal mining. The range is also being monitored through drone cameras.
3. The forest staff during patrolling of the range has taken several actions against the illegal miners during the last 05 years (January 2019 to September 2023) and registered 144 cases of illegal mining and transportation. The actions include seizure of 44 nos. of tractors, 42 nos. trollies, 20 nos. trucks, 05 nos.

JCB, machine, 01 no. Poclain, 05 nos. motorcycle, 03 nos. blasting equipment, 02 nos. Compressor, 01 no. diesel engine along with 2191 nos. of stone pieces and 637 nos. of instruments. A monetary penalty of Rs 582916/- was imposed in 46 cases and deposited in to govt. treasury.

4. DFO, Forest Department has constituted a inter departmental committee to review the mine pits located within the Forest area and prepare a map of mine pits with details of geographical locations, area/depth of the pit and stock of over burden dump.

2) As per Forest Department, Distt. Vidisha vide letter No 59 Dated 09/01/2024)

The forest staff during patrolling has taken several actions against the illegal miners during the period (January 2023 to December 2023) and registered 31 cases. The actions include seizure of 01 nos. of tractors, 06 nos. trollies, 02 nos. trucks, 03 nos. Motor Cycle, 01 no. diesel engine along with 74 nos. of stone pieces and 133 nos. of instruments etc. A monetary penalty of Rs 35417/- was imposed in 31 cases and deposited in to govt. treasury.

D) MINING DEPARTMENT INFORMATION

1) Mining Department, Distt- Vidisha vide letter No 2100 Dated 26/10/2023:-

Mining Department vide letter No 2100 Dated 26/10/2023 has provided the information and the details are as under. Copy of the letter is enclosed as **Annexure-5** and the details are summarized below:

1. As per the official records, the Basoda range of District Vidisha was revenue land before the implementation of Forest Conservation Act, 1980. The minor mineral Farshipatthar (Flag Stone) mines were sanctioned and operated in this area. The

Above land was transferred to Forest department (i.e.as compensatory land for construction of Halali dam) and the sanctioned mines in this area were closed.

2. The Farshipatthar (Flag Stone) is available in abundant in above area and therefore, several efforts were made to transfer the 849 ha. of forest land to revenue department, but no progress was made till date. However, taking into cognizance the rampant illegal mining in the area, the local mining department assured to take up the matter with the State govt. and the work is in progress
3. The mining department is taking action against the illegal mining and in the last 03 years, Rs 20.00 lacs penalty was recovered from 41cases.
4. Under Basoda Forest Range (Udaipur area), total 75 Flag stone mines were sanctioned and operated before the implementation of Forest Conservation Act 1980.Currently all these mines are closed. List is enclosed as **Annexure- 6**
5. Adjacent to Basoda Forest Range (Udaipurarea) boundary, total 61 flag stone mines are located on private / Revenue land. Currently all these mines are closed. List is enclosed as **Annexure- 7**
6. Away from Basoda Forest Range boundary, total 48 flag stonemines are located on private / Revenue land. Currently all these mines are closed. List is enclosed as **Annexure-8**
7. There are 19 mine leases sanctioned outside Basoda forest range on private / revenue land. In these 19 leases, 09 are near the forest land and10 are away from forest land. List are enclosed as **Annexure-9 &10**
8. Out of these 19 mines, 06 mines are having Environmental clearance from MPSEIAA and 13 mines are having Environmental clearance from DEIAA.
9. Currently,the mines having Environmental clearance from DEIAA are closed down as per the Hon'ble NGT order dated 13/09/2023 in OA no 36/2023 (CZ).
10. The minutes of the district task force meeting held under the

chairmanship of District Collector, Vidisha from January 2021 to September 2023 are enclosed as **Annexure-11**. In the minutes the complaints of illegal mining in the forest land of Udaipur, Tehsil Basoda were discussed and various actions are suggested.

2) Mining Department, Distt- Vidisha vide letter No 81 Dated 05/01/2024:-

Mining Department, District Vidisha in reference to Joint Committee visit dated 14/12/2023 and dated 05/01/2024 submitted the information of only 31 sanctioned mines from year 1961 to year 1993, which were operated before the transfer of revenue land to Forest land. The submitted information includes Survey No, Area of sanctioned mine and the deposited amount. The copy of letter is enclosed as **Annexure - 12** Main points are given as under:

1. The records pertaining to the sanctioned mine lease are more than 30-60 years old.
2. The information are being obtaining from the record room.
3. After the availability of complete record the receipt of minerals revenue and sanctioned mineral quantity will be provided.

E) OBSERVATIONS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE:

1. The joint committee visited the area on dated 12/10/2023,13/10/2023, 14/12/2023 and 05/01/2024.
2. The forest area under question is very vast and the inside mine area is scattered in the vast area except few sites located along the road side.
3. During visit it is observed that villages are located inside the forest and have pacca road for transportation of minerals. Accessibility to the open mine pits are very easy.
4. The location of the few mines as per the KML file are identified and visited. Joint committee visited the mine pits located in the forest area.
5. Forest cover in the forest area is comprising of mainly of

Lantanacamara, *Ocimumgratissimum* (Van tulsi), Karonda species and falls under blank area category. No significant plantation (excepts hrubs etc.) was observed in the forest land due to its stony terrain.

6. During inspection excavation in the mines of forest area is not observed by the committee. But enough evidence were laid back in form of overburden and excavated and rejected stones. In some of mine pit water was filled in the mine pit.
7. The joint committee also visited the Neelkanteshwar temple and no signs of damagewas found.
8. The Joint committee deliberated the impact of blasting from the mines on the Neelkanteshwar temple and made following observations:-
 - Generally low intensity blasting is performed in flagstone (farshipattar) mining due to delicate nature of the flag stone. Hence, no impact on the temple is anticipated due to such blasting.
 - High intensity blasting may be required in the event of removing overburden, if available. Therefore, the intensity of blasting in the Overburden needs to be restricted by the local mining department so as to rule out and avoid any possible impact on the said temple. Blast monitoring devices may be installed around the temple to ensure periodic monitoring of high impact blasting events from allsort of mining activities.
9. Collector, District- Vidisha has issued a letter vide No 2459 Dated 15/12/2023 to Director, Geology and Mining Directorate, Bhopal regarding transfer of mineral rich Forest land to Revenue department. Copy is enclosed as **Annexure – 13**.
10. Similarly Director, Geology and Mining Directorate, Bhopal has vide order no 30 dated 02/01/2024 appointed a geologist to assess the quantity of mineral excavated in the forest land. Copy is enclosed as **Annexure – 14**.
11. Joint committee had a discussion with the geologist appointed by Director, Geology and Mining Directorate, Bhopal regarding mined out mineral after the closure of leases.

12. The geologist has visited the site on dated 04/01/2024 and on 05/01/2024 and submitted a vide letter No 319 dated 09/1/2024 regarding assessment of total excavated material and it will be compared with the revenue record of the previously excavated mine quantities to know the illegal excavation quantity. The copy is enclosed as **Annexure – 15**. As per the letter following points are mentioned in the letter:-

- Currently water is filled in some of the mine pits
- Due to change of topography of the area and storage of overburden and waste material in the pit every pit will be assessed individually
- The thickness of overburden is varying from 3.0 meters to 6.0 meters, therefore every pit will be measured individually
- The recovery rate of material is 40% to 65%, therefore every pit will be measured individually
- The probable time required will be 06 months.

F) THE STATUS IN REFERENCE TO POINT NO 09 OF HONBLE NGT ORDER DATED 25/09/2023

No	Points of Order	Action Taken
<i>i.</i>	Number of minings sanctioned by the authorities with consent conditions and EC as required.	As per the information furnished by the District mining department (details mentioned at point no D (1) above, there is no mining lease currently sanctioned in the forest area.
<i>ii.</i>	Number of illegal minings with details of violators involved in the	Director, Geology and Mining Directorate, Bhopal vide order no 30 dated 02/01/2024 appointed a geologist to assess the quantity of mineral excavated in the forest land. Based on the

	<p>process of illegal mining.</p>	<p>details furnished by the District Mining Department, the joint committee noted that 75 sanctioned mines (during the period from 1961 to 1993) were operational in the said Forest area prior to transfer of revenue land to Forest. Current location of the said sanctioned leases could not be identified by the local mining department to arrive at the number of illegal mines operated in the Forest area. The local mining department cited the absence of personnel (mostly due to retirement) who were in the know-how of the sanctioned leases operated earlier. Further, the joint committee noted that the local Forest Department, the details of which are enumerated at Bullet point C(1 &2) above. In addition to above, the Mining department also had taken several actions against illegal miners and in the last 03 years, Rs 20.00 lacs penalty was recovered from 41 cases.</p>
<p><i>iii.</i></p>	<p>Mining excavated by illegal mining mafia, the value</p>	<p>The quantum of mineral excavated by illegal mining mafia is yet to be evaluated. Director, Geology and Mining Directorate, Bhopal vide order no 30 dated 02/01/2024 appointed a geologist to assess the quantity of mineral excavated in the forest land taking into consideration the revenue receipts and sanctioned mineral quantity from the sanctioned leases operated earlier in the forest area.</p>
<p><i>iv.</i></p>	<p>Status of DPR and the replenishment study of area</p>	<p>The illegal mining sites mentioned by the reporter of Dainik Bhaskar Shri Manish Khushwaha mainly pointed out to the illegal mining of Flag stone in the forest area around Ganj Basoda and hence, it was noted that preparation of DPR and replenishment study of</p>

		the area is not applicable in the instant case.
v.	Loss of the forest area and plantation.	The figures related to loss of forest area and plantation can be arrived at after the appointed Geologist furnishes the data related to extent of illegal mine pits taking into consideration the excavated mineral data from the sanctioned leases operated in the forest area.
vi.	Environmental compensation against each violator in accordance with the parameter laid down by the CPCB and this Tribunal.	The joint committee noted that Environment there are Guidelines framed for environmental Compensation by CPCB which particularly targets the illegal sand mining activities, which can also be made useful in current case also. The copy of the report is attached as Annexure-16 . Therefore, the joint committee recommends the calculation of environment compensation on the basis of the document mentioned here. Also the calculations may be done on the basis of judgement passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 2nd August, 2017 in WP No 114/2014 in the matter of 'Common Cause Vs UoI' in which the interpretation of section 21(5) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) [MMDR] Act, 1957 can be found. In the judgement it is stated that wherever violations were carried out with regard to the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974, the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, 100% cost/value of the illegally mined mineral needs to be compensated by the mining entity/project proponent. Accordingly, environment compensation needs to be recovered from the mining entities whose

		<p>details are already available in the records of Forest Department and Mining Department. However, the joint committee noted that recovery of environment compensation from the other illegal mining entities who were engaged in illegal mining but not on the records of the Forest Department and Mining Department is an impossible task. Therefore, to avoid future illegal mining activities in the region, the joint committee strongly recommends strict implementation of the recommendations mentioned at the end of this report.</p>
vii.	<p>Number of transport vehicle seized or action taken by the state authorities.</p>	<p>A. Action taken by the Forest Department:</p> <p>As per the records furnished during the site visit, it was noted that the forest staff during patrolling of the range has taken several actions against the illegal miners during the last 05 years (January 2019 to September 2023) and registered 144 cases of illegal mining and transportation. The actions include seizure of 44 nos. of tractors, 42 nos. trollies, 20 nos. trucks, 05 nos. JCB, machine, 01 no. Poclain, 05 nos. motorcycle, 03 nos. blasting equipment, 02 nos. Compressor, 01 no. diesel engine along with 2191 nos. of stone pieces and 637 nos. of instruments. A monetary penalty of Rs 582916/- was imposed in 46 cases and deposited into govt. treasury. Further, the forest staff during patrolling has taken several actions against the illegal miners during the period (January 2023 to December 2023) and registered 31 cases. The actions</p>

		<p>include seizure of 01 nos. of tractors, 06 nos. trollies, 02 nos. trucks, 03 nos. Motor Cycle, 01 no. diesel engine along with 74 nos. of stone pieces and 133 nos. of instruments etc. A monetary penalty of Rs 35417/- was imposed in 31 cases and deposited in to govt. treasury.</p> <p>B. Action taken by Mining Department:</p> <p>Mining department also had taken several actions against illegal miners and in the last 03 years, Rs 20.00 lacs penalty was recovered from 41 cases.</p>
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Recommendations:-

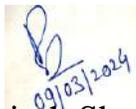
1. The illegal excavation quantity shall be assessed by the Mining Dept., Vidisha in consultation with Forest Department as per the timelines specified by the Geologist.
2. The Joint committee strongly recommended that the mining department in consultation with Forest department shall pursue with the state government and expedite the process of de-notifying the Forest land of 849 Ha, where flag stone leases were in operation prior to 1980s. Clear time targets may please be specified by the Hon'ble NGT to ensure faster de-notification process and expedite the sanction of mine leases, there by facilitating legal mining in the forest area. This process will completely address the issue of illegal mining and also earn significant revenue for the state government through royalty and earn huge forest reserves, as the flag stone from the said leases has very high export value in the international market. Such sanction of new leases in the forest land (after requisite de-notification process) will also create more employment opportunities for the local population.
3. The Forest Department shall deploy additional Forest Force to control the illegal mining in the forest land.



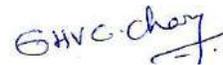
(Dr Poulami C Patil)
Scientist B,
Regional Directorate,
Central Pollution Control Board,
Bhopal



(Omkar Singh Marskole)
DFO, Forest Department,
Distt - Vidisha



(Brajesh Sharma)
Regional officer, Regional Office,
MPPCB,
Bhopal



(Dr. H V C. Chary)
Scientist E,
Regional Office,
MoEF&CC, Bhopal

Annexure- I

Inspection Photographs of Mining in Tehsil Basoda, District Vidisha

















Latitude: 23.872034
Longitude: 78.107973
Time: 10-13-2023 13:26
Note: Abdul Rahim

Powered by NoteCam



Latitude: 23.870131
Longitude: 78.111669
Time: 10-13-2023 13:17
Note: Sachin.jain 2

Powered by NoteCam



Latitude: 23.895956
Longitude: 78.065939
Time: 10-13-2023 14:46
Note: Illegal_mining

Powered by NoteCam







Joint Committee meeting with Mining and Forest Department



Joint Committee meeting with Mining and Forest Department



Inspection of mining in Udaypur



Inspection of mining in Udaypur



Inspection of mining in Udaypur Pit

2



Inspection of mining in Udaypur Pit 2



Inspection of mining in Noorpur



Inspection of mining in Noorpur



Joint Committee meeting with Collector sir District Vidisha



कार्यालय
वन मण्डल विदिशा

ई-मेल- dfotvidisha@mp.gov.in, दूरभाष- 07592- 232967, फ़ैक्स- 236976

क्रमांक / स्टेनो / 1990

विदिशा, दिनांक 27-10-23

प्रति,

श्री बृजेश शर्मा,
क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी,
म0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड,
पर्यावरण परिसर ई-5 अरेरा कॉलोनी, भोपाल म0प्र0

विषय :- अंतरिम रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के संबंध में।

—00—

विषयांतर्गत निवेदन है, कि वन परिक्षेत्र गंजबासौदा अंतर्गत अवैध उत्खन्न रोकने के हेतु किये गये प्रयास एवं वर्ष 2019 से 30.09.2023 तक की स्थिति में जप्त सामग्री एवं जप्त वाहनों की जानकारी की अंतरित रिपोर्ट तैयार कर आपकी ओर संलग्न प्रेषित है।

संलग्न :- उपरोक्तानुरसार।


वन मण्डल अधिकारी
वन मण्डल, विदिशा

माननीय एन.जी.टी. के प्रकरण क्रमांक 117/2023 के संबंध में गंजबासौदा स्थित वनक्षेत्र की जानकारी

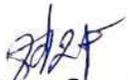
01 परिक्षेत्र गंजबासौदा का कुल हेक्टेयर 9928.37 हेक्टेयर है, जिसमें वनचौकी भिलाय का कुल 4279.17 हेक्टेयर है।

सब रेंज का नाम	बीट का नाम	क्षेत्रफल है०
सबरेंज बासौदा	बासौदा	71.46
योग		71.46
सब रेंज रीछई	रीछई प्रथम	755.17
	रीछई द्वितीय	352.66
	रीछई तृतीय	599.68
	पैरवासा	1263.1
योग		2970.61
वन चौकी प्रभारी भिलायं	घटेरा	829.87
	उदयपुर	1124.57
	पधार	1464.19
	भिलायं	860.54
योग		4279.17
सबरेंज जाजौन	हामिदपुर	710.18
	पठारी	592.96
	सूजा	1303.99
योग		2607.13
कुल योग		9928.37

02 वनचौकी भिलायं के अंतर्गत आने वाले राजस्व ग्राम कुल 38 है, जिनकी कुल जनसंख्या 34193 है।

03 अवैध उत्खनन को रोकने के लिए निम्न प्रयास किये गये है -

1. अवैध उत्खनन पर प्रभावी नियंत्रण हेतु अस्थायी वेरियर घटेरा एवं उदयपुर पर स्टाफ की ड्यूटी लगाई जाकर 24x7 उपस्थित रहकर निगरानी रखी जा रही है।
2. वनचौकी स्टाफ के द्वारा एवं परिक्षेत्र स्तर से अवैध उत्खनन पर नियंत्रण हेतु दल बनाये जाकर दिन एवं रात्रि में गश्ती कराई जाकर अवैध उत्खनन पर नियंत्रण रखा जा रहा है। गश्ती के दौरान पुरानी खदानों में मिले पत्थर पत्थर फर्शी को तोड़ा गया तथा ड्रोन कैमरा से अवैध उत्खनन क्षेत्रों में निगरानी रखी जा रही है।
3. गश्ती के दौरान वन अमले के द्वारा अवैध उत्खनन के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करते हुये विगत 05 वर्षों (जनवरी 2019 से दिनांक 30.09.2023) की अवधि में अवैध उत्खनन एवं परिवहन के कुल 144 प्रकरण पंजीवद्ध किये गये है। जिनमें (44 ट्रेक्टर, 42 ट्राली, 20 ट्रक, 05 जे0सी0बी0 मशीन, 01 पोकलेन, 05 मोटर साईकिल, 03 ब्लास्टिंग, 02 कम्प्रेसर, 01 डीजल इंजन एवं 07 पाईप, 2191 नग पत्थर एवं 637 नग औजारों की जप्ती की गई तथा जांच दौरान 46 प्रकरणों में कुल 562916/- रू0 राशि वसूलकर किये जाकर शासकीय खजाने में जमा करवाई गई।
4. मुख्यबिर तंत्र को विकसित किया गया, अब मुखबिरों को यह जानकारी हो गई है कि सूचना एवं कार्यवाही विभाग द्वारा की जाती है, तब और अधिक सूचनाएं दी जाने लगी।
5. वनचौकी भिलायं के अंतर्गत वनक्षेत्र रिक्त,कार्य अयोग्य(BL-3) एवं लेन्टाना है।


वनपरिक्षेत्र अधिकारी
वनपरिक्षेत्र गंजबासौदा

कार्यालय वनपरिक्षेत्र अधिकारी गंजबासौदा

वनमण्डल विदिशा अंतर्गत अबैध उत्खनन की विगत 05 वर्षों 2019 to 30-09-2023 की स्थिति

क्र0	दर्ज प्रकरण	जप्त सामग्री जप्त वाहनों का विवरण	वसूली राशि	रिमार्क
1	116/07 d. 10/01/2019	ट्रक 23 पत्थर भरा हुआ	25000	केश कम्पाउन्ड
2	104/39 d. 25/01/2019	पोकलेन (जेसीबी) मशीन मोके से फरार	0	जांच पूर्ण कर उपवनमण्डलाधिकारी गंजबासौदा को नस्तीवद्ध हेतु प्रस्तुत किया गया
3	120/21 d. 26/01/2019	जप्त औजार 40 नग	0	केश कम्पाउन्ड
4	119/65 d. 27/01/2019	जप्त औजार 13 नग	0	केश कम्पाउन्ड
5	120/22 d. 01/02/2019	पत्थर फर्शी 65 नग, औजार 12 नग	0	जांच पूर्ण कर वसूली प्रस्तावित
6	119/66 d. 03/02/2019	जप्त औजार 11 नग	0	केश कम्पाउन्ड
7	181/26 d. 31/01/2019	जप्त औजार 08 नग	0	चौकी प्रभारी भिलायं की जांच में
8	119/67 d. 06/02/2019	किलोस्कर डीजल इंजिन मय फूटवाल एवं 07 नग पाईप काले रंग 20 फिट इंजिन नम्बर 1813170200385	0	चौकी प्रभारी भिलायं की जांच में
9	119/68 d. 07/02/2019	ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली बिना नम्बर का जिसका चेचिस नम्बर 04510900368	10360	केश कम्पाउन्ड
10	119/69 d. 07/02/2019	जप्त औजार 08 नग	0	केश कम्पाउन्ड
11	119/70 d. 07/02/2019	ट्रेक्टर ब्लास्टिंग मशीन, गुल्ला बारूद , करेन्ट पेटी, तार सहित मौके से फरार	0	चौकी प्रभारी भिलायं की जांच में
12	119/71 d. 10/02/2019	औजार 13 नग जप्त	0	जांच पूर्ण कर उपवनमण्डलाधिकारी गंजबासौदा को नस्तीवद्ध हेतु प्रस्तुत किया गया
13	119/72 d. 21/02/2019	ब्लास्टिंग मशीन, हल्के नीले रंग की	0	राजसात प्रक्रिया में
14	119/73 d. 26/02/2019	एक ट्रक बिना नम्बर का , चेचिस नम्बर 373341MV2009931 पत्थर फर्शी भरी 42 नग	0	राजसात प्रक्रिया में
15	119/74 d. 29/03/2019	ट्रेक्टर फोर्ड 3600 मय ब्लॉस्टिंग, हीरोपैशन मोटरसाईकिल (छुड़ाकर ले गए)	0	चौकी प्रभारी भिलायं की जांच में
16	119/77 d. 26/04/2019	जप्त औजार 10 नग	0	केश कम्पाउन्ड
17	119/79 d. 05/05/2019	नीले रंग का पावर ट्रेक्टर मय ट्रॉली भसूआ से भरी हुई, 03 नग औजार जप्त	10300	केश कम्पाउन्ड
18	119/81 d. 13/07/2019	नीले रंग का आईसर (शहंशाह) मय ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली (मौके से फरार)	0	चौकी प्रभारी भिलायं की जांच में
19	120/24 d. 26/08/2019	जप्त औजार 02 नग	0	केश कम्पाउन्ड

20	119/82 d. 01/09/2019	जप्त औजार 02 नग	0	केश कम्पाउन्ड
21	119/83 d. 02/09/2019	जप्त औजार 08 नग	0	केश कम्पाउन्ड
22	119/84 d. 06/09/2019	नीले रंग का ट्रेक्टर मय ट्रॉली में एकचौथाई भसूआ हुआ।	10300	केश कम्पाउन्ड
23	28082/20 d. 04/09/2019	एक ट्रक पत्थर फर्शी से भरी हुई	0	प्राधिकृताधिकारी महोदय, गंजबासौदा के आदेश क्रमांक 02 दि. 14.01.2020 से राजसात प्रक्रिया से मुक्त किया गया।
24	28082/21 d. 04/09/2019	एक ट्रक पत्थर फर्शी से भरी हुई	0	प्राधिकृताधिकारी महोदय, गंजबासौदा के आदेश क्रमांक 01 दि. 14.01.2020 से राजसात प्रक्रिया से मुक्त किया गया।
25	119/86 d. 12/10/2019	नीले रंग की हाईड्रोलिक ट्रॉली पत्थर मिट्टी मलवा भरा हुआ व 01 नग औजार	10400	केश कम्पाउन्ड
26	119/87 d. 13/10/2019	नीले रंग का सोनालिका मय ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली (मौके से फरार)	0	चौकी प्रभारी भिलायं की जांच में
27	104/42 d. 27/10/2019	फार्मट्रके चेम्पियन ट्रेक्टर मय ट्रॉली आयसर मिट्टी भसूआ से भरी हुई, चेचिस नम्बर 2476097	12400	केश कम्पाउन्ड
28	119/88 d. 03/11/2019	01 पीले रंग की जे0सी0बी0 मशीन मौके से फरार	0	चौकी प्रभारी भिलायं की जांच में
29	119/89 d. 21/12/2019	एक ट्रक 40 पत्थर फर्शी से भरी हुई	12700	केश कम्पाउन्ड
30	119/90 d. 24/12/2019	एक ट्रक 105 पत्थर फर्शी से भरी हुई	10000	केश कम्पाउन्ड
Total			101460	
1	119/91 d. 15/02/2020	औजार 07 नग	0	केश कम्पाउन्ड
2	119/92 d. 17/02/2020	औजार 10 नग	0	केश कम्पाउन्ड
3	120/27 d. 25/02/2020	औजार 05 नग	0	केश कम्पाउन्ड
4	119/93 d. 26/02/2020	औजार 25 नग	0	केश कम्पाउन्ड
5	119/94 d. 26/02/2020	औजार 05 नग	0	केश कम्पाउन्ड
6	119/95 d. 26/02/2020	औजार 11 नग	0	केश कम्पाउन्ड
7	120/28 d. 27/02/2020	औजार 04 नग	0	केश कम्पाउन्ड
8	119/96 d. 19/03/2020	औजार 12 नग	0	केश कम्पाउन्ड
9	120/29 d. 01/04/2020	जेटर कम्पनी का लालरंग का पुराना ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली जप्त	10000	प्राधिकृताधिकारी महोदय, गंजबासौदा के आदेश क्रमांक 09 दि. 13.08.2020 एवं पत्र क्रमांक 550 दिनांक 13.08.2022 से राजसात प्रक्रिया से मुक्त
10	120/32 d. 20/04/2020	ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली बोल्टर चनखारी 108 नग भरी हुई।	11080	केश कम्पाउन्ड
11	120/33 d. 23/04/2020	ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली बोल्टर चनखारी 32 नग भरी हुई।	10920	केश कम्पाउन्ड

12	119/100 d. 16/05/2020	औजार 15 नग	0	केश कम्पाउन्ड
13	120/34 d. 18/05/2020	मिट्टी खुदाई	2500	केश कम्पाउन्ड
14	121/01 d. 20/05/2020	ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली, 52 नग पत्थर फर्शी भरी हुई।	10000	राजसात प्रक्रिया से मुक्त।
15	120/35 d. 27/05/2020	मिट्टी खुदाई	800	केश कम्पाउन्ड
16	121/02 d. 13/06/2020	ट्रेक्टर ब्लॉस्टिंग सहित जप्त	10000	केश कम्पाउन्ड
17	120/36 d. 20/06/2020	औजार 17 नग	0	केश कम्पाउन्ड
18	120/37 d. 11/07/2020	ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली व 02 नग औजार जप्त	10000	प्राधिकृताधिकारी महोदय, गंजबासौदा के आदेश क्रमांक 08 दि. 07.08.2020 से राजसात प्रक्रिया से मुक्त
19	120/38 d. 11/07/2020	ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली व 02 नग औजार जप्त	10000	प्राधिकृताधिकारी महोदय, गंजबासौदा के आदेश क्रमांक 07 दि. 05.08.2020 से राजसात प्रक्रिया से मुक्त
20	120/39 d. 11/07/2020	ट्रॉली में 12 नग चनखारी भरी हुई	10120	प्राधिकृताधिकारी महोदय, गंजबासौदा के आदेश क्रमांक 09 दि. 05.05.2021 से राजसात प्रक्रिया से मुक्त
21	121/03 d. 16/07/2020	ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली व 25 नग पत्थर चीरा जप्त	11558	प्राधिकृताधिकारी महोदय, गंजबासौदा के आदेश क्रमांक 10 दि. 04.09.2020 से राजसात प्रक्रिया से मुक्त
22	121/04 d. 16/07/2020	ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली व 93 नग पत्थर चीरा जप्त	10000	प्राधिकृताधिकारी महोदय, गंजबासौदा के आदेश क्रमांक 12 दि. 29.09.2020 से राजसात प्रक्रिया से मुक्त
23	121/05 d. 28/09/2020	औजार 08 नग	0	केश कम्पाउन्ड
24	121/06 d. 01/10/2020	ट्रक व 99 नग पत्थर जप्त	0	अपीलीय अधिकारी एवं मुख्यवनसंरक्षक भोपाल वृत्त भोपाल के आदेश क्रमांक 176 दिनांक 03.08.2021 से प्राधिकृताधिकारी महोदय, गंजबासौदा के आदेश क्रमांक 05 दि. 03.02.2021 को स्थिर रखा जाता है। (राजसात)
25	121/07 d. 03/10/2020	ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली मुरम मिट्टी से भरी हुई	10900	केश कम्पाउन्ड
26	101/14 d. 04/10/2020	ट्रक व 89 नग पत्थर फर्शी जप्त	0	अपीलीय अधिकारी एवं मुख्यवनसंरक्षक भोपाल वृत्त भोपाल के आदेश क्रमांक 177 दिनांक 03.08.2021 से प्राधिकृताधिकारी महोदय, गंजबासौदा के आदेश क्रमांक 04 दि. 03.02.2021 को स्थिर रखा जाता है। (राजसात)
27	101/15 d. 04/10/2020	ट्रक व 80 नग पत्थर फर्शी जप्त	0	अपीलीय अधिकारी एवं मुख्यवनसंरक्षक भोपाल वृत्त भोपाल के आदेश क्रमांक 175 दिनांक 03.08.2021 से प्राधिकृताधिकारी महोदय, गंजबासौदा के आदेश क्रमांक 03 दि. 03.02.2021 को स्थिर रखा जाता है। (राजसात)
28	121/08 d. 15/10/2020	ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली में एकचौथाई मुरम भरी हुई	10480	केश कम्पाउन्ड
29	121/09 d. 16/10/2020	औजार 12 नग	0	केश कम्पाउन्ड

30	181/81 d. 21/10/2020	औजार 19 नग	0	केश कम्पाउन्ड
31	101/16 d. 22/10/2020	ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली व 90 नग पत्थर फर्शी जप्त	10000	प्राधिकृताधिकारी महोदय, गंजबासौदा के आदेश क्रमांक 07 दि. 25.03.2021 से राजसात प्रक्रिया से मुक्त
32	181/83 d. 01/11/2020	ट्रक व 04 नग पत्थर फर्शी जप्त	10338	प्राधिकृताधिकारी महोदय, गंजबासौदा के आदेश क्रमांक 01 दि. 20.01.2021 से राजसात प्रक्रिया से मुक्त
33	121/10 d. 04/11/2020	औजार 13 नग	0	चौकी प्रभारी भिलायं की जांच में
34	121/11 d. 08/11/2020	ट्रक व 98 नग पत्थर फर्शी जप्त	10000	प्राधिकृताधिकारी महोदय, गंजबासौदा के आदेश क्रमांक 02 दि. 20.01.2021 से राजसात प्रक्रिया से मुक्त
35	120/43 d. 19/12/2020	ट्रक व 100 नग पत्थर फर्शी जप्त	10000	प्राधिकृताधिकारी महोदय, गंजबासौदा के आदेश क्रमांक 08 दि. 15.04.2021 से राजसात प्रक्रिया से मुक्त

Total

168696

1	121/12 dt 05-01-2021	औजार 4 नग	ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली	10400	वाहन मुक्त केश कम्पाउंड
2	121/13 dt 20-01-2021	-	जे0सी0बी मशीन	-	वाहन मुक्त केश कम्पाउंड
3	121/15 dt 06-02-2021	पत्थरफर्शी 142 नग	ट्रक	-	राजसात प्रक्रिया में
4	101/20 dt 22-05-2021	चनखारी 210 नग	ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली	-	राजसात प्रक्रिया में
5	120/46 dt 27-05-2021	औजार 7 नग	-	-	केश कम्पाउंड
6	121/23 dt 11-06-2021	औजार 23 नग	-	-	केश कम्पाउंड
7	121/24 dt 18-06-2021	औजार 10 नग	-	-	केश कम्पाउंड
8	121/25 dt 13-07-2021	बोल्डर चनखारी 50 नग	ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली	10750	वाहन मुक्त केश कम्पाउंड
9	120/47 dt 13-07-2021	चनखारी 35 नग	ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली	10525	वाहन मुक्त केश कम्पाउंड
10	121/26 dt 21-07-2021	औजार 9 नग	-	-	केश कम्पाउंड
11	120/48 dt 13-08-2021	औजार 9 नग	-	-	केश कम्पाउंड
12	121/27 dt 31-08-2021	चनखारी 12 नग	ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली	10180	वाहन मुक्त केश कम्पाउंड
13	121/28 dt 09-09-2021	-	ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली (झगडा कर भागकर ले गये)	-	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
14	121/29 dt 24-10-2021	01 घमी मिटटी भसआ भरा हुआ	ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली	10600	वाहन मुक्त केश कम्पाउंड
15	281/01 dt 26-10-2021	औजार 12 नग	-	-	केश कम्पाउंड
16	120/49 dt 25-11-2021	-	ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली प्लाउ सहित	10450	वाहन मुक्त केश कम्पाउंड
17	121/30 dt 11-12-2021	-	ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली	10600	वाहन मुक्त केश कम्पाउंड
18	121/31 dt 16-12-2021	01 घमी मिटटी भसआ भरा हुआ	ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली	11200	वाहन मुक्त केश कम्पाउंड
Total				84705	

YEAR 2022					
1	101/23 dt 03-01-2022	चनखारी 43 नग	ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली पत्थर चीरा से भरी हुई (झगडा कर भागकर)	12145	वाहन मुक्त केश कम्पाउड
2	121/32 dt 05-01-2022	औजार 14 नग	-	-	केश कम्पाउड
3	121/33 dt 08-01-2022	औजार 6 नग	-	-	केश कम्पाउड
4	120/50 dt 16-01-2022	औजार 12 नग	-	-	केश कम्पाउड
5	121/34 dt 19-01-2022	पत्थर चनखारी 160 नग	ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली	12400	वाहन मुक्त केश कम्पाउड
6	121/35 dt 25-01-2022	-	ट्रक	10000	वाहन मुक्त केश कम्पाउड
7	121/36 dt 25-01-2022	3/2 घमी मिटटी	ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली	10900	वाहन मुक्त केश कम्पाउड
8	121/37 dt 29-01-2022	औजार 08 नग	-	-	केश कम्पाउड
9	121/38 dt 03-02-2022	-	जे0सी0बी मशीन	-	वाहन मुक्त केश कम्पाउड
10	121/39 dt 11-02-2022	-	ट्रक	10000	वाहन मुक्त केश कम्पाउड
11	121/40 dt 10-03-2022	पत्थर फर्शी 27 नग	ट्रक	11902	वाहन मुक्त केश कम्पाउड
12	121/41 dt 03-04-2022	पत्थर चीरा 70 नग	ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली	10000	वाहन मुक्त केश कम्पाउड
13	121/42 dt 04-04-2022	अबैध मलवा भरा हुआ	ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली	10000	वाहन मुक्त केश कम्पाउड
14	121/43 dt 04-04-2022	-	मोटर साईकिल	10000	वाहन मुक्त केश कम्पाउड
15	121/45 dt 13-04-2022	-	ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली	10000	वाहन मुक्त केश कम्पाउड
16	121/46 dt 05-05-2022	-	जे0सी0बी मशीन	-	वाहन मुक्त केश कम्पाउड
17	121/47 dt 05-05-2022	-	ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली (झगडा कर भागकर ले गये)	-	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
18	121/48 dt 05-05-2022	-	ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली (झगडा कर भागकर ले गये)	-	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
19	121/49 dt 21-05-2022	पत्थर फर्शी 65 नग	ट्रक	10000	वाहन मुक्त केश कम्पाउड
20	120/51 dt 29-05-2022	औजार 7 नग	-	-	केश कम्पाउड
21	120/52 dt 29-06-2022	चनखारी 20 नग	ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली	10300	वाहन मुक्त केश कम्पाउड
22	120/53 dt 30-07-2022	औजार 7 नग	-	-	केश कम्पाउड
23	121/50 dt 29-07-2022	औजार 7 नग	-	-	केश कम्पाउड
24	121/51 dt 02-08-2022	-	जे0सी0बी मशीन	11751	वाहन मुक्त केश कम्पाउड
25	120/54 dt 23-09-2022	औजार 6 नग	-	-	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
26	121/52 dt 26-09-2022	औजार 9 नग	-	-	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
27	281/24 dt 18-10-2022	औजार 21 नग	-	-	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
28	121/53 dt 19-10-2022	औजार 28 नग	-	-	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
29	120/55 dt 21-10-2022	औजार 7 नग	-	-	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में

30	121/54 dt 09-11-2022	औजार 07 नग	-	-	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
31	121/55 dt 13-11-2022	08 नग पत्थर फर्शी	ट्रक	11245	वाहन मुक्त केश कम्पाउड
32	120/56 dt 25-11-2022	औजार 05 नग	-	-	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
33	121/56 dt 02-12-2022	पत्थर 50 नग	ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली	12805	वाहन मुक्त केश कम्पाउड
34	121/57 dt 03-12-2022		कम्प्रेसर मशीन एक पहिया सहित	-	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
35	121/58 dt 05-12-2022	औजार 12 नग		-	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
36	121/59 dt 25-12-2022	पत्थर चीरा 50 नग	ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली	10969	वाहन मुक्त केश कम्पाउड
37	121/60 dt 25-12-2022	पत्थर चीरा 48 नग	ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली	10930	वाहन मुक्त केश कम्पाउड
Total				185347	
YEAR 2023					
1	121/61 dt 07-01-2023	औजार 06 नग	मोटर साईकिल	-	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
2	121/62 dt 07-01-2023	औजार 08 नग	मोटर साईकिल	-	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
3	121/63 dt 07-01-2023		मोटर साईकिल	-	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
4	121/64 dt 12-01-2023	पत्थर फर्शी 33 नग		-	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
5	120/58 dt 12-01-2023	औजार 09 नग		-	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
6	121/65 dt 21-01-2023	औजार 18 नग		-	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
7	121/66 dt 22-01-2023	औजार 03 नग		-	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
8	120/59 dt 27-02-2023	औजार 06 नग		-	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
9	121/67 dt 27-02-2023	औजार 10 नग		-	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
10	121/68 dt 15-03-2023	पत्थर फर्शी 41 नग	ट्रक	12208	वाहन मुक्त केश कम्पाउड
11	121/69 dt 27-03-2023	औजार 06 नग		-	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
12	120/60 dt 30-03-2023	औजार 05 नग		-	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
13	120/61 dt 28-04-2023	औजार 05 नग		-	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
14	121/70 dt 18-06-2023	औजार 04 नग		-	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
15	121/71 dt 01-07-2023	औजार 05 नग		-	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
16	121/72 dt 13-07-2023	-	ट्रेक्टर मय कम्प्रेसर सहित	10500	वाहन मुक्त केश कम्पाउड
17	120/62 dt 29-07-2023	औजार 05 नग		-	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
18	121/73 dt 06--08-2023	-	ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली		राजसात कायेवाही प्रस्तावित
19	120/63 dt 06-08-2023	औजार 10 नग		-	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
20	120/64 dt 26-09-2023	पत्थर फर्शी भरा हुआ	ट्रक	-	प0स0 रीछई की जांच में
21	121/75 dt 26-09-2023	औजार 06 नग		-	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में

22	121/74 dt 24-09-2023	औजार 08 नग	—	—	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
23	120/65 dt 28-09-2023	औजार 06 नग	—	—	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
24	121/76 dt 27-09-2023	औजार 07 नग	—	—	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
Total				22708	
G- Total				562916	



कार्यालय
सामान्य वनमण्डल विदिशा

ई-मेल- dfotvidisha@mp.gov.in, दूरभाष- 07592- 232967, फ़ैक्स- 236976

क्रमांक/मा0चि0/ ५१५३
प्रति,

विदिशा, दिनांक २७-१०-२०२३

उप वनमण्डल अधिकारी-गंजबासौदा
वन परिक्षेत्र अधिकारी-गंजबासौदा

विषय :- Hon'ble NGT order dated 25/09/2023 in the matter of OA 117/2023 (CZ) of News report dated 24th September 2023 Dainik Bhaskar Bhopal Edition, Reported by Shri Manish Kushwah with regard to illegal mining, District Vidisha vs State of Madhya Pradesh.

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उपरोक्त विषयांतर्गत माननीय नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिव्यूनल द्वारा गठित दल द्वारा दिनांक 12/10/2023 एवं 13/10/2023 को वन परिक्षेत्र गंजबासौदा अंतर्गत अवैध उत्खनन वनक्षेत्रों का स्थल निरीक्षण के दौरान दिये गये निर्देशों के अंतर्गत निम्नानुसार बिन्दुओं पर कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित करें।

1. प्रत्येक पूर्व से संचालित वन अवैध उत्खनन क्षेत्र में अवैध उत्खनन प्रक्रिया को पूर्ण रूप से बंद करना।
2. उत्खनन क्षेत्रों को चिन्हित कर सूची तैयार करना।
3. प्रत्येक खदान का झोन सर्वे कराया जाना एवं के.एम.एल. फाईल बनाना।
4. खदानों पर अवैध उत्खनन से निकला मलबा का आंकलन करना।
5. प्रत्येक खदान की गहराई एवं चौड़ाई का मापन कर वाल्यूम (घनत्व) निकालना।
6. फर्शी पत्थर का वाल्यूम (घनत्व) निकालना।

उपरोक्त कार्यों के लिए निम्नानुसार दल का गठन किया जाता है:-

- उप वनमण्डल अधिकारी गंजबासौदा
- वन परिक्षेत्र अधिकारी गंजबासौदा
- परिक्षेत्र सहायक
- वनरक्षक

गठित दल द्वारा उक्त कार्य हेतु मार्गदर्शन कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) जिला विदिशा से समय-समय पर आवश्यक सहयोग प्राप्त कर अपना विस्तृत प्रतिवेदन 05 जनवरी 2024 तक इस कार्यालय को प्रेषित करें।

o/c


वन मण्डल अधिकारी,
सामान्य, वनमण्डल विदिशा

पू. क्रमांक/मा.चि./ ५१५५

विदिशा, दिनांक २७-१०-२०२३

प्रतिलिपि:-कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) जिला विदिशा की ओर लेख है कि उपरोक्त गठित दल को आवश्यक सहयोग प्रदान करें ताकि अवैध उत्खनन पर विस्तृत प्रतिवेदन तैयार कर माननीय नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिव्यूनल को जानकारी प्रेषित की जा सकें।


वन मण्डल अधिकारी,
सामान्य, वनमण्डल विदिशा

o/c

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय
मध्य प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
पर्यावरण परिसर ई-5, अरेरा कॉलोनी, भोपाल
Telephone:- 0755-2466392 Email:- romppcb_bpl@rediffmail.com

क्रमांक १९९९ / क्षेत्रा / प्रनिबो / 2023
प्रति

भोपाल, दिनांक 19/12 / 2023

वन मण्डल अधिकारी,
कार्यालय वन मण्डल,
जिला-विदिशा. (म0प्र0)

विषय :- माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण के प्रकरण ओ.ए. क्रमांक 117/2023 (सीजेड) में पारित आदेश दिनांक 02.11.2023 के संबंध में ।

उपरोक्त विषयांतर्गत लेख है कि, माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण के प्रकरण ओ.ए. क्रमांक 117/2023 (दैनिक भास्कर में दिनांक 24.09.2023 को प्रकाशित समाचार) के संबंध में तहसील-गंजबासौदा, जिला-विदिशा में अवैध उत्खनन के संबंध में माननीय एनजीटी द्वारा गठित संयुक्त समिति के द्वारा दिनांक 12.10.2023 व 13.10.2023 को निरीक्षण किया गया था, जिसकी रिपोर्ट माननीय एनजीटी के समक्ष प्रस्तुत की गई, जिस पर अतिरिक्त 18 सप्ताह का समय चाहा गया था, परन्तु माननीय एनजीटी द्वारा दिनांक 11.01.2024 तक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने हेतु निर्देशित किया गया है । संयुक्त समिति द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट के बिन्दु क्रमांक-09 में आपके विभाग से निम्नानुसार कार्यवाही अपेक्षित है :-

1. माननीय एनजीटी के आदेश में उल्लेखित तह0 गंजबासौदा, जिला-विदिशा में वन भूमि में स्थित माईनिंग प्लॉट का चिन्हीकरण ।
2. प्रत्येक प्लॉट में एकत्रित एवं ओ.बी. डम्प की मात्रा ।
3. उपरोक्त डाटा ज़ोन सर्वे के माध्यम से चिह्नित करना ।
4. उपरोक्तानुसार एकत्रित डाटा को के.एम.एल. फाईल में दर्शाना ।
5. माईनिंग विभाग के सहयोग से खोदे मिनरल की मात्रा तथा प्रत्येक प्लॉट की ओ.बी. डम्प की मात्रा का ऑकलन ।

उपरोक्तानुसार जानकारी देने के संबंध में दिनांक 14.12.2023 को क्षेत्र के निरीक्षण के दौरान भी चर्चा की गई थी । अतः जानकारी 07 दिवस के भीतर प्रदान करने का कष्ट करें ।

(बृजेश शर्मा)

क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी

पृ0क्रमांक १९९९ / क्षेत्रा / प्रनिबो / 2023
प्रतिलिपि :-

भोपाल, दिनांक 19/12 / 2023

खनिज अधिकारी, खनिज कार्यालय, कार्यालय कलेक्टर, जिला-विदिशा कृपया उपरोक्तानुसार जानकारी प्रदान करने का कष्ट करें ।

(बृजेश शर्मा)

क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी

म.प्र. प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
भोपाल



कार्यालय
वन मण्डल विदिशा

ई-मेल- dfotvidisha@mp.gov.in, दूरभाष- 07592- 232967, फैक्स- 236976

क्रमांक / न्याया. / 59
प्रति,

विदिशा, दिनांक 09.01.2024

क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी,
मध्यप्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड,
पर्यावरण परिसर, ई-5 अरेरा कॉलोनी, भोपाल म0प्र0

विषय :- Honable NGT order dated 25/09/2023 in the matter of OA 117/2023 (CZ) of News report dated 24 th september 2023 Dainik Bhaskar Bhopal Edition Reputed by Shri Manish Kuswah with regard to illegal mining District Vidisha vs state of Madhya Pradesh.

संदर्भ :- आपका पत्र क्रमांक 2550 /क्षेका /प्रनिबो /2023. दिनांक 19.12.2023 व दिनांक 05 /01 /2024 संयुक्त समिति के निर्देशानुसार।

—00—

माननीय NGT के प्रकरण क्रमांक OA 117/2023 (CZ) के आदेश अनुसार गठित संयुक्त समिति के द्वारा दिनांक 12.10.2023 एवं 13.10.2023 को संदर्भित स्थल का दौरा किया गया। इस दौरान पाया गया संबधित अवैध उत्खनन क्षेत्र तहसील गंजबासौदा से 14 कि.मी. दूरी पर वन क्षेत्र से संबधित है। अवैध उत्खनन से संबधित वन क्षेत्र परिक्षेत्र सहायक वृत्त भिलाय अंतर्गत आता है। जिसका क्षेत्रफल 4279.17 हे. है। जिसमें निकततटम उत्खनित किया हुआ क्षेत्र प्रसिद्ध नीलकंठेश्वर मंदिर से 500 मी. की दूरी पर स्थित है। संबधित वन क्षेत्र काफी विस्तृत, दुर्गम, खुला एवं क्षेत्र में प्रवेश एवं निकासी के अनेको मार्ग है। परिक्षेत्र सहायक वृत्त भिलाय अंतर्गत आने वाले राजस्व ग्राम कुल 38 है। जिनकी कुल जनसख्यां 34193 है। रहवासी बाहुल्य क्षेत्र होने के कारण यहाँ पर कई कच्चे एवं पक्के मार्ग है, जो उत्खनन क्षेत्र के बीच में से होकर गुजरते है। प्रसिद्ध मंदिर होने के कारण भी पर्यटको एवं लोगों की आवाजाही नियमित रूप से रहती है। इसलिए यातायात के साधन जैसे बस, ट्रक मोटरसाईकिल आदि का आवागमन लगातार होता है।

अंतः संबधित क्षेत्र को पूर्ण रूप से प्रतिबंधित नहीं किया जा सकता है। जिसकी भौगोलिक परिस्थितियाँ काफी विषम है। परिक्षेत्र सहायक वृत्त भिलाय वन क्षेत्र स्थित वन भूमि बंजर एवं पथरीली हैं। जिसमें किसी भी प्रकार की वनस्पति की उत्पत्ति लगभग असंभव है। इस प्रकार इतने विशाल क्षेत्रफल में प्रभावी कार्यवाही करने के लिए वन बल भी कार्यवाही करने के लिए आवश्यक संसाधन सीमित है और वन बल भी अपर्याप्त है। बाबजूद इसके वन विभाग नियमित रूप से अवैध उत्खनन अपराध के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करता आ रहा है। जिसका विवरण संलग्न है।

क्षेत्र के पुनः निरीक्षण उपरांत संयुक्त समिति द्वारा 14.12.223 को दिए गए निर्देशों का निम्नानुसार चरणवार पालन किया गया।

- 1:- वनक्षेत्र में स्थित समस्त उत्खनित गड्डों को चिन्हित किया गया। इस प्रक्रिया में ड्रोन केमरे का इस्तेमाल करते हुए प्रत्येक क्षेत्र की फोटोग्राफी की गई।
- 2:-प्रत्येक गड्डो की सीमाओं को चिन्हित कर जी.पी.एस. एप द्वारा KML/KMZ फाइल तैयार की गई। तैयार सभी KML/KMZ - फाइलों का गुगल मेप में संकलन किया गया।
- 3:- तैयार की गई फाइल को सरल क. फाइल क. द्वारा प्रदर्शित कर उसका और उत्खनित पत्थर की गहराई को भी प्रदर्शित किया गया। इस प्रकार कुल 75 KML/KMZ फाइल तैयार की गई है।
- 4:-तैयार की गई प्रत्येक KML फाइल अर्थात् उत्खनित गड्डों को परिक्षेत्र सहायक वृत्त भिलाय क्षेत्र की वीट में नक्शों पर बिंदुवार अंकित कर दर्शाया गया है। इससे संबंधित नक्शे एवं अनेक्सर निम्नानुसार संलग्न है।
- 5:-सम्पूर्ण डाटा मय KML फायल, pit की जानकारी, वन क्षेत्र के नक्शे संयुक्त समिति का 05/01/2024 के निरीक्षण दौरान समिति के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया गया। समिति द्वारा केएमएल फाइल तथा उस पर अंकित माइन पिट की जानकारी को व्यवस्थित रूप से पत्र के साथ प्रस्तुत करने हेतु निर्देशित किया गया।
- 6:-मिनरल एवं ओबी डम्प की मात्रा के संबंध में 05.01.2024 को संयुक्त समिति की बैठक एवं कलेक्टर महोदय के निर्देश पर इस बिंदु में जियोलोजिस्ट द्वारा कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

वीट	ANNEXURE
उदयपुर	I
पधार	II
घटेरा	III
भिलाय	IV

संलग्न:-उपरोक्तानुसार


वन मण्डल अधिकारी
वन मण्डल,विदिशा

INDEX
ANNEXURE - I

वन चौकी भिलौय अंतर्गत प्रभावित उत्खनन क्षेत्र
वन परिक्षेत्र गंजबासीदा, सामान्य वन मंडल, विदिशा (म.प्र.)

S NO	MINING PIT NO	FOREST BEAT	FILE NAME	COMPARTMENT	AREA IN HA	DEPTH IN MTR
1	1	उदयपुर	01P194UDAY	P194	9.38	0.5-2.5M
2	2	उदयपुर	02P193UDAY	P193	3.96	0.5-2M
3	3	उदयपुर	03P194UDAY	P194	0.77	0.5-2.5
4	4	उदयपुर	04P194UDAY	P194	3.17	0.5-2
5	5	उदयपुर	05P194UDAY	P194	1.27	0.2-1
6	6	उदयपुर	06P194UDAY	P194	0.6	0.1-0.6
7	7	उदयपुर	07R192UDAY	R192	2.1	0.1-2
8	8	उदयपुर	08R192UDAY	R192	4.1	0.2-2
9	9	उदयपुर	09R192UDAY	R192	1.57	0.1-2.5
10	10	उदयपुर	10P193UDAY	P193	0.36	0.1-0.5
11	11	उदयपुर	11P193UDAY	P193	0.1	0.1-0.5
12	12	उदयपुर	12R192UDAY	R192	0.21	0.1-0.5
13	13	उदयपुर	13R192UDAY	R192	0.12	0.1-0.5
14	14	उदयपुर	14R192UDAY	R192	0.54	0.1-0.7
15	15	उदयपुर	15R192UDAY	R192	0.42	0.1-0.7
16	16	उदयपुर	16R191UDAY	R191	2.97	0.1-2.5
17	17	उदयपुर	17R191UDAY	R191	0.76	0.1-0.8
18	18	उदयपुर	18R191UDAY	R191	0.45	0.1-0.7
19	19	उदयपुर	19R191UDAY	R191	0.2	0.1-0.5
20	20	उदयपुर	20R191UDAY	R191	0.57	0.1-0.5
21	21	उदयपुर	21R191UDAY	R191	0.42	0.1-0.5
22	22	उदयपुर	22R180UDAY	R180	0.39	0.1-0.5
23	23	उदयपुर	23R191UDAY	R191	5.46	0.1-2
24	24	उदयपुर	24R191UDAY	R191	2.7	0.1-1.5
25	25	उदयपुर	25R191UDAY	R191	1.83	0.1-1.5
26	26	उदयपुर	26R191UDAY	R191	2.87	0.1-2
27	32	उदयपुर	32R191UDAY	R191	1.95	0.1-0.5
28	33	उदयपुर	33R191UDAY	R191	0.44	0.1-1
29	67	उदयपुर	67P194UDAY	P194	0.66	0.1-1
30	68	उदयपुर	68P194UDAY	P194	0.4	0.1-0.8
31	69	उदयपुर	69P194UDAY	P194	1.68	0.1-1.5
32	70	उदयपुर	70P194UDAY	P194	0.14	0.1-1.5

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ANNEXURE - II

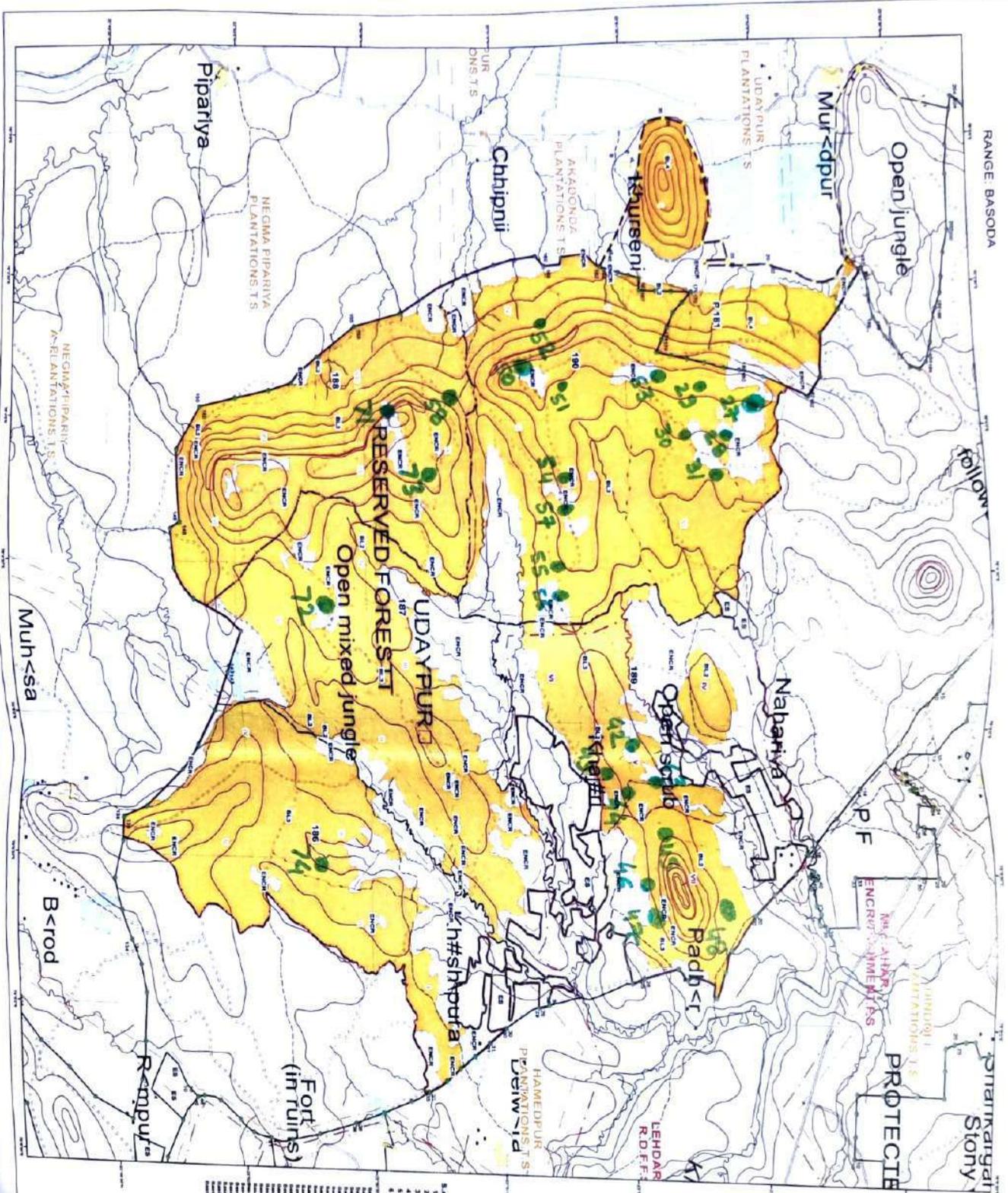
वन चौकी भिलॉय अंतर्गत प्रभावित उत्खनन क्षेत्र
वन परिक्षेत्र गंजबासौदा, सामान्य वन मंडल, विदिशा (म.प्र.)

S NO	MINING PIT NO	FOREST BEAT	FILE NAME	COMPARTMENT	AREA IN HA	DEPTH IN MTR
1	27	पधार	27P190PADHAR	P190	4.21	0.1-2.5
2	28	पधार	28P190PADHAR	P190	0.34	0.1-0.9
3	29	पधार	29P190PADHAR	P190	0.22	0.1-0.8
4	30	पधार	30P190PADHAR	P190	0.2	0.1-0.5
5	31	पधार	31P190PADHAR	P190	0.68	0.1-0.5
6	42	पधार	42R189PADHAR	R189	0.44	0.1-1.3
7	43	पधार	43R189PADHAR	R189	0.46	0.1-1.5
8	44	पधार	44R189PADHAR	R189	0.17	0.1-1.5
9	45	पधार	45R189PADHAR	R189	0.1	0.1-1
10	46	पधार	46R189PADHAR	R189	0.13	0.1-1
11	47	पधार	47R189PADHAR	R189	0.52	0.2-1.4
12	48	पधार	48R189PADHAR	R189	0.38	0.1-2
13	49	पधार	49R189PADHAR	R189	0.24	0.1-1.5
14	50	पधार	50P190PADHAR	P190	0.64	0.1-1.5
15	51	पधार	51P190PADHAR	P190	0.8	0.1-1.5
16	52	पधार	52P190PADHAR	P190	0.05	0.1-1.4
17	53	पधार	53P190PADHAR	P190	0.66	0.1-1.5
18	54	पधार	54P190PADHAR	P190	1	0.1-1.5
19	55	पधार	55P190PADHAR	P190	0.46	0.1-1.5
20	56	पधार	56P190PADHAR	P190	0.12	0.1-1.4
21	57	पधार	57P190PADHAR	P190	0.46	0.1-1.2
22	58	पधार	58R188PADHAR	R188	0.75	0.1-1.5
23	71	पधार	71R188PADHAR	R188	0.12	0.1-1.5
24	72	पधार	72R187PADHAR	R187	0.6	0.1-1
25	73	पधार	73R188PADHAR	R188	0.5	0.1-0.8
26	74	पधार	74R186PADHAR	R186	0.24	0.1-1.6

MADHYA PRADESH FOREST DEPARTMENT
VIDISHA DIVISION

BEAT = PADHAR

SCALE
1:12,500



Legend

A. PHYSICAL FEATURES (POSTER) KEY FEATURE

- 1. Administrative Boundary
- 2. District Boundary
- 3. Block Boundary
- 4. Village Boundary
- 5. Contour Line
- 6. Spot Height
- 7. Road
- 8. Railway
- 9. Canal
- 10. Dam
- 11. Well
- 12. Pond
- 13. Tank
- 14. Spring
- 15. Waterfall
- 16. Hill
- 17. Cliff
- 18. Cave
- 19. Tomb
- 20. Fort
- 21. Temple
- 22. Mosque
- 23. Church
- 24. School
- 25. Hospital
- 26. Post Office
- 27. Telephone Station
- 28. Bus Stop
- 29. Railway Station
- 30. Air Station
- 31. Power Line
- 32. Electric Pole
- 33. Water Tower
- 34. Windmill
- 35. Windmill
- 36. Windmill
- 37. Windmill
- 38. Windmill
- 39. Windmill
- 40. Windmill
- 41. Windmill
- 42. Windmill
- 43. Windmill
- 44. Windmill
- 45. Windmill
- 46. Windmill
- 47. Windmill
- 48. Windmill
- 49. Windmill
- 50. Windmill

B. MANMADE FEATURES

- 1. Boundary Line
- 2. Boundary Line
- 3. Boundary Line
- 4. Boundary Line
- 5. Boundary Line
- 6. Boundary Line
- 7. Boundary Line
- 8. Boundary Line
- 9. Boundary Line
- 10. Boundary Line
- 11. Boundary Line
- 12. Boundary Line
- 13. Boundary Line
- 14. Boundary Line
- 15. Boundary Line
- 16. Boundary Line
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- 41. Boundary Line
- 42. Boundary Line
- 43. Boundary Line
- 44. Boundary Line
- 45. Boundary Line
- 46. Boundary Line
- 47. Boundary Line
- 48. Boundary Line
- 49. Boundary Line
- 50. Boundary Line

C. FOREST TYPES & SOIL

- 1. Sal
- 2. Sal
- 3. Sal
- 4. Sal
- 5. Sal
- 6. Sal
- 7. Sal
- 8. Sal
- 9. Sal
- 10. Sal
- 11. Sal
- 12. Sal
- 13. Sal
- 14. Sal
- 15. Sal
- 16. Sal
- 17. Sal
- 18. Sal
- 19. Sal
- 20. Sal
- 21. Sal
- 22. Sal
- 23. Sal
- 24. Sal
- 25. Sal
- 26. Sal
- 27. Sal
- 28. Sal
- 29. Sal
- 30. Sal
- 31. Sal
- 32. Sal
- 33. Sal
- 34. Sal
- 35. Sal
- 36. Sal
- 37. Sal
- 38. Sal
- 39. Sal
- 40. Sal
- 41. Sal
- 42. Sal
- 43. Sal
- 44. Sal
- 45. Sal
- 46. Sal
- 47. Sal
- 48. Sal
- 49. Sal
- 50. Sal

D. SOIL COMPOSITION

Soil	Area	Percentage
1	100	100
2	100	100
3	100	100
4	100	100
5	100	100
6	100	100
7	100	100
8	100	100
9	100	100
10	100	100
11	100	100
12	100	100
13	100	100
14	100	100
15	100	100
16	100	100
17	100	100
18	100	100
19	100	100
20	100	100
21	100	100
22	100	100
23	100	100
24	100	100
25	100	100
26	100	100
27	100	100
28	100	100
29	100	100
30	100	100
31	100	100
32	100	100
33	100	100
34	100	100
35	100	100
36	100	100
37	100	100
38	100	100
39	100	100
40	100	100
41	100	100
42	100	100
43	100	100
44	100	100
45	100	100
46	100	100
47	100	100
48	100	100
49	100	100
50	100	100

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ANNEXURE - IV

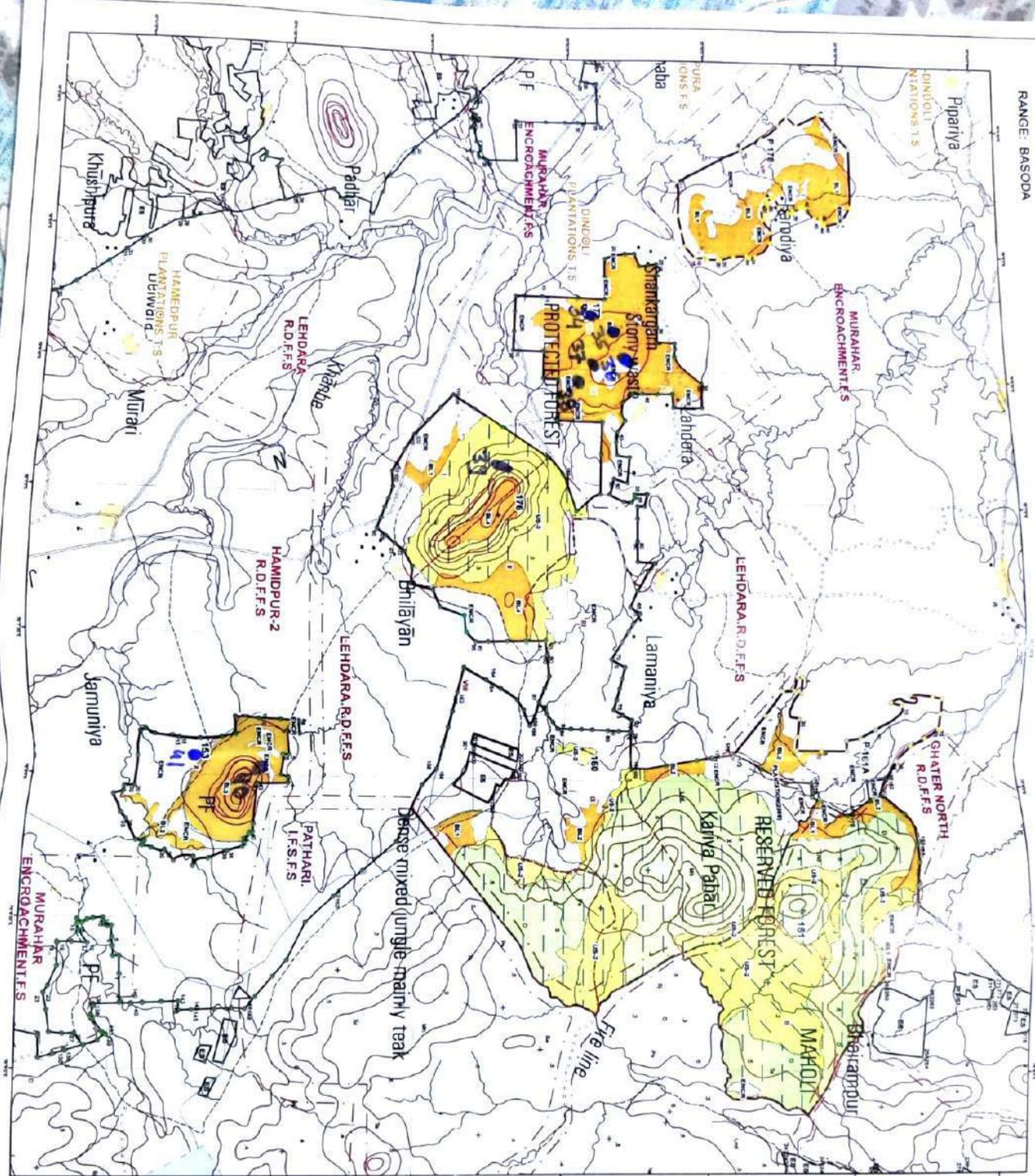
वन चौकी भिलाँय अंतर्गत प्रभावित उत्खनन क्षेत्र
वन परिक्षेत्र गंजबासौदा, सामान्य वन मंडल, विदिशा (म.प्र.)

S NO	MINING PIT NO	FOREST BEAT	FILE NAME	COMPARTMENT	AREA IN HA	DEPTH IN MTR
1	34	भिलाँय	34R177BHILAY	R177	0.5	0.1-0.5
2	35	भिलाँय	35R177BHILAY	R177	0.1	0.1-1
3	36	भिलाँय	36R177BHILAY	R177	0.47	0.1-0.8
4	37	भिलाँय	37R177BHILAY	R177	0.16	0.1-0.9
5	38	भिलाँय	38R177BHILAY	R177	0.1	0.1-0.5
6	39	भिलाँय	39R176BHILAY	R176	0.14	0.1-0.6
7	40	भिलाँय	40R153BHILAY	R153	0.38	0.1-1
8	41	भिलाँय	41R153BHILAY	R153	0.1	0.1-0.8

MADHYA PRADESH FOREST DEPARTMENT VIDISHA DIVISION

RANGE: BASODA

BEAT = BHELAY



SCALE
1:12,500



Legend

- A. PHYSICAL FEATURES (FOREST) SOI FEATURE**
- Administrative: District boundary, Subdivision, Taluk, Village
 - Communication Features: Railway line, District gangle, Road, National Gangle, Canal, Waterfall, Check-dam, Windmill, Power line
 - Natural Features: Forest, Stream, perennial, Water body, Perennial (flow), Tank
 - Other Feature: Steps on track/catchment, Dam, Canal, Forest
 - Green: Hill, temporary/Permanent, Mangrovia/ghat, Railway station, Relictive height, location, Temple, Telegraph station, Ticker, windpump, tower, Dug well, Height

- B. MANAGEMENT**
- WORKING CLASS, STAFF, STENOGRAPHER, LABOUR, CONTRACTOR
- Rehabilitation: (M/C), (P/S), (C/LINE), (C/NO), (C/NO), (C/NO)
- Provision: (M/C), (P/S), (C/LINE), (C/NO), (C/NO), (C/NO)
- Encroachment: (M/C), (P/S), (C/LINE), (C/NO), (C/NO), (C/NO)
- Forest Type I II III IV A MB VA VB VI POL
- Percentage of Species (Trees)
- 20 to 50%
 - More Than 50%
- MISCELLANEOUS REFERENCES
- Established forest: (M/C), (P/S), (C/LINE), (C/NO), (C/NO), (C/NO)

S. NO.	Range	Beat	PA Circle	Shiga Area
1	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	63,367
2	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	281,520
3	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	102,277
4	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	86,061
5	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	72,713
6	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	43,796
7	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	84,226
8	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	61,005
9	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	78,444
10	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	68,016
11	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	70,808
12	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	38,804
13	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	62,048
14	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	72,713
15	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	43,796
16	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	84,226
17	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	61,005
18	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	78,444
19	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	68,016
20	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	70,808
21	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	38,804
22	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	62,048
23	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	72,713
24	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	43,796
25	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	84,226

5. No. of Cows or Cattle and other cattle

S. NO.	Range	Beat	PA Circle	Shiga Area
1	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	63,367
2	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	281,520
3	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	102,277
4	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	86,061
5	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	72,713
6	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	43,796
7	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	84,226
8	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	61,005
9	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	78,444
10	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	68,016
11	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	70,808
12	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	38,804
13	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	62,048
14	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	72,713
15	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	43,796
16	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	84,226
17	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	61,005
18	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	78,444
19	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	68,016
20	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	70,808
21	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	38,804
22	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	62,048
23	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	72,713
24	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	43,796
25	Basoda	Basoda	Basoda	84,226

INDEX

ANNEXURE - III

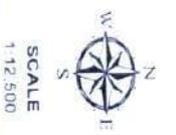
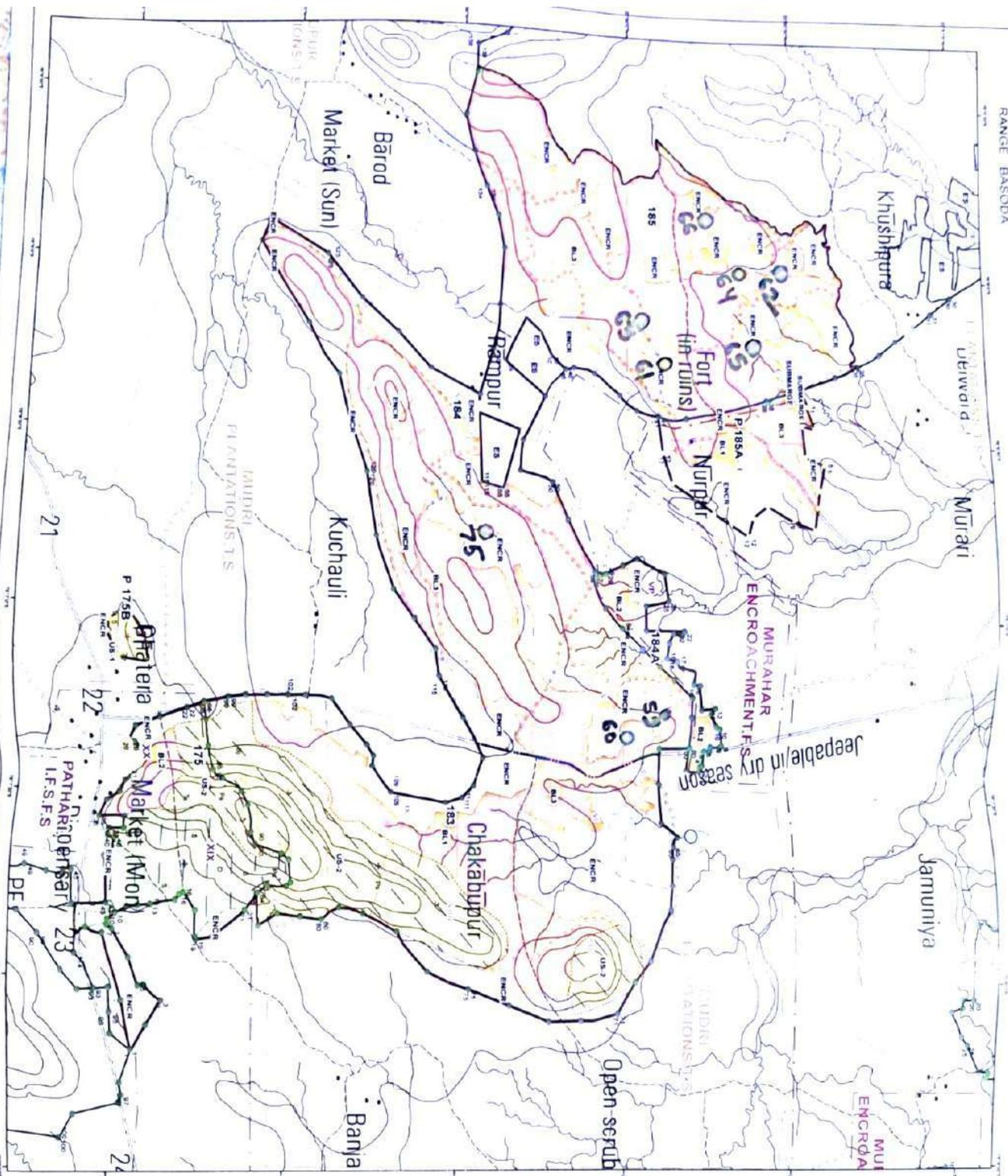
वन चौकी भिलौय अंतर्गत प्रभावित उत्खनन क्षेत्र
वन परिक्षेत्र गंजबासौदा, सामान्य वन मंडल, विदिशा (म.प्र.)

S NO	MINING PIT NO	FOREST BEAT	FILE NAME	COMPARMENT	AREA IN HA	DEPTH IN MTR
1	65	घटेरा	59R184GHATERA	R184	0.18	0.1-0.8
2	66	घटेरा	60R184GHATERA	R184	0.37	0.1-1
3	61	घटेरा	61R185GHATERA	R185	0.15	0.1-1.4
4	62	घटेरा	62R185GHATERA	R185	0.6	0.1-1.5
5	63	घटेरा	63R185GHATERA	R185	1.39	0.1-1.5
6	64	घटेरा	64R185GHATERA	R185	1.1	0.1-1.4
7	65	घटेरा	65R185GHATERA	R185	0.53	0.1-1.5
8	66	घटेरा	66R185GHATERA	R185	0.38	0.1-1.6
9	75	घटेरा	75R184GHATERA	R184	0.33	0.1-1.5

MADHYA PRADESH FOREST DEPARTMENT
VIDISHA DIVISION

RANGE BASODA

BEAT BHATERA



Legend

A. PHYSICAL FEATURES (FOREST)

- 1. Contour line
- 2. Spot height
- 3. River
- 4. Road
- 5. Boundary
- 6. Enclosure
- 7. Well
- 8. Telephone
- 9. Power line
- 10. Fencing
- 11. Boundary
- 12. Boundary
- 13. Boundary
- 14. Boundary
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- 30. Boundary
- 31. Boundary

B. MANAGEMENT

- 1. Forest Type & Soil Quality
- 2. Enclosure
- 3. Enclosure
- 4. Enclosure
- 5. Enclosure
- 6. Enclosure
- 7. Enclosure
- 8. Enclosure
- 9. Enclosure
- 10. Enclosure
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C. ENCROACHMENT

- 1. Enclosure
- 2. Enclosure
- 3. Enclosure
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D. ROAD & FENCE

- 1. Road
- 2. Road
- 3. Road
- 4. Road
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E. ENCLOSURE

- 1. Enclosure
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F. ENCLOSURE

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G. ENCLOSURE

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H. ENCLOSURE

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I. ENCLOSURE

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J. ENCLOSURE

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K. ENCLOSURE

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L. ENCLOSURE

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M. ENCLOSURE

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O. ENCLOSURE

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P. ENCLOSURE

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- 31. Enclosure

Percentage of Species (Trees)

20 to 80%

More than 80%

MISCELLANEOUS REFERENCES

Scale

S.No COMPARTMENT Range Block RA Circle Beat Shape_Ar

1	175	Basoda Chhatra	Basoda	Chhatra	66 920
2	152	Basoda Chhatra	Basoda	Chhatra	231 612
3	156	Basoda Chhatra	Basoda	Chhatra	221 806
4	155	Basoda Chhatra	Basoda	Chhatra	214 173
5	153	Basoda Chhatra	Basoda	Chhatra	3 226
6	154	Basoda Chhatra	Basoda	Chhatra	1 711
7	154A	Basoda Chhatra	Basoda	Chhatra	43 003
8	155A	Basoda Chhatra	Basoda	Chhatra	43 003

Total Area

796 806

S.No Range Block RA Circle Beat Shape_Ar

1	Basoda	Chhatra	Basoda	Chhatra	66 920
2	Basoda	Chhatra	Basoda	Chhatra	231 612
3	Basoda	Chhatra	Basoda	Chhatra	221 806
4	Basoda	Chhatra	Basoda	Chhatra	214 173
5	Basoda	Chhatra	Basoda	Chhatra	3 226
6	Basoda	Chhatra	Basoda	Chhatra	1 711
7	Basoda	Chhatra	Basoda	Chhatra	43 003
8	Basoda	Chhatra	Basoda	Chhatra	43 003
9	Basoda	Chhatra	Basoda	Chhatra	43 003
10	Basoda	Chhatra	Basoda	Chhatra	43 003
11	Basoda	Chhatra	Basoda	Chhatra	43 003
12	Basoda	Chhatra	Basoda	Chhatra	43 003
13	Basoda	Chhatra	Basoda	Chhatra	43 003
14	Basoda	Chhatra	Basoda	Chhatra	43 003
15	Basoda	Chhatra	Basoda	Chhatra	43 003
16	Basoda	Chhatra	Basoda	Chhatra	43 003
17	Basoda	Chhatra	Basoda	Chhatra	43 003
18	Basoda	Chhatra	Basoda	Chhatra	43 003
19	Basoda	Chhatra	Basoda	Chhatra	43 003
20	Basoda	Chhatra	Basoda	Chhatra	43 003
21	Basoda	Chhatra	Basoda	Chhatra	43 003

TOTAL AREA

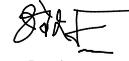
796 806

कार्यालय वनपरिक्षेत्र अधिकारी गंजबासौदा

वनपरिक्षेत्र गंजबासौदा अंतर्गत अबैध उत्खनन की 01-01-2023 to 31-12-2023 की स्थिति में की गई कार्यवाही

क्र0	दर्ज प्रकरण	जप्त सामग्री का विवरण	जप्त वाहन का विवरण	वसूली राशि	टिप्पणियाँ
1	121/61 dt 07-01-2023	औजार 06 नग	मोटर साइकिल	—	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
2	121/62 dt 07-01-2023	औजार 08 नग	मोटर साइकिल	—	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
3	121/63 dt 07-01-2023		मोटर साइकिल	—	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
4	121/64 dt 12-01-2023	पत्थर फर्शी 33 नग		—	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
5	120/58 dt 12-01-2023	औजार 09 नग		—	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
6	121/65 dt 21-01-2023	औजार 18 नग		—	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
7	121/66 dt 22-01-2023	औजार 03 नग		—	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
8	120/59 dt 27-02-2023	औजार 06 नग		—	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
9	121/67 dt 27-02-2023	औजार 10 नग		—	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
10	121/68 dt 15-03-2023	पत्थर फर्शी 41 नग	ट्रक	12208	वाहन मुक्त केश कम्पाउंड
11	121/69 dt 27-03-2023	औजार 06 नग		—	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
12	120/60 dt 30-03-2023	औजार 05 नग		—	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
13	120/61 dt 28-04-2023	औजार 05 नग		—	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
14	121/70 dt 18-06-2023	औजार 04 नग		—	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
15	121/71 dt 01-07-2023	औजार 05 नग		—	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
16	121/72 dt 13-07-2023	—	ट्रेक्टर मय कम्प्रेसर सहित	10500	वाहन मुक्त केश कम्पाउंड
17	120/62 dt 29-07-2023	औजार 05 नग	—	—	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
18	121/73 dt 06--08-2023	—	ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली		राजसात कार्यवाही प्रस्तावित
19	120/63 dt 06-08-2023	औजार 10 नग	—	—	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
20	120/64 dt 26-09-2023	पत्थर फर्शी भरा हुआ	ट्रक	12709	वाहन मुक्त केश कम्पाउंड
21	121/75 dt 26-09-2023	औजार 06 नग	—	—	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
22	121/74 dt 24-09-2023	औजार 08 नग	—	—	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
23	120/65 dt 28-09-2023	औजार 06 नग	—	—	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
24	121/76 dt 27-09-2023	औजार 07 नग	—	—	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
25	121/77 dt 21/11/2023	एक किलोस्कर इंजिन, 10 नग काले पाईप, 01 फूटवाल सेक्सन सहित जप्त	—	—	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में

26	104/80 dt 21/12/2023	—	नीले रंग का powertrec439DS ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली में भसूआ भरा हुआ,वाहन क्रमांक MP40/ZB9082	—	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
27	104/81 dt 21/12/2023	—	आयसर ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली 485 सिलवर रंग का बगैर नम्बर का भसूआ भरा हुआ,चेचिस नम्बर 931811529665	—	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
28	26/51 dt 21/12/2023	—	ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली सोनालिका DI-35 में भसूआ भरा हुआ, इंजन नम्बर 3100FLS33A329844F2	—	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
29	121/78 dt 21/12/2023	औजार 06 नग	—	—	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
30	121/79 dt. 23/12/2023	—	एक ट्रेक्टर powertrec मय ट्रॉली भसूआ भरा हुआ,चेचिस नम्बर 10535118431JJ	—	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
31	121/80 dt. 29/12/2023	—	एक ट्रेक्टर ट्रॉली 312 आयसर नीले रंग का बगैर नम्बर का चनखारी भरी हुई,चेचिस नम्बर 12511881848	—	चौकी प्रभारी भिलाय की जांच में
Total				35417	



वनपरिक्षेत्र अधिकारी
वनपरिक्षेत्र गंजबासौदा

कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) जिला- विदिशा म0प्र0

खनिज भवन, स्वामी विवेकानन्द चौराहा
न्यू कलेक्ट्रेट काम्पोजिट भवन के पीछे विदिशा
E-mail:- modgmvid@mp-gov-in

क्रमांक/ 2100 / खनिज/2023

विदिशा, दिनांक 26/10/2023

प्रति,

क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय
मध्यप्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
ई-5, अरेरा कॉलोनी, भोपाल, म0प्र0

विषय :- माननीय न्यायालय एन.जी.टी. में प्रचलित प्रकरण क्रमांक OA No. 117/2023 (CZ) में पारित आदेश दिनांक 25.09.2023 के अंतर्गत गठित समिति द्वारा संयुक्त मौका निरीक्षण के दौरान दिये गये निर्देश के संबंध में।

संदर्भ :- समिति द्वारा किये गये संयुक्त मौका निरीक्षण दिनांक 12.10.2023 को की गई चर्चा।

—000—

उपरोक्त विषयांतर्गत संदर्भित निर्देशों के अनुक्रम में लेख है कि माननीय न्यायालय राष्ट्रीय हरित न्यायाधिकरण (CZ) में प्रचलित प्रकरण क्रमांक OA No. 117/2023 (CZ) के संबंध में चाही गई जानकारी का बिन्दुवार विवरण निम्नानुसार है :-

1. यह कि विदिशा जिले में बासौदा वनपरिक्षेत्र के अंतर्गत वन भूमि में अवैध खनन के संबंध में कार्यालयीन अभिलेख अनुसार उक्त क्षेत्र वन संरक्षण अधिनियम 1980 लागू होने के पूर्व राजस्व भूमि के अंतर्गत आता था। जिसमें गौण खनिज फर्शीपत्थर की खदानें स्वीकृत होकर संचालित थीं। उक्त भूमि वन विभाग को हस्तांतरित किये जाने पर उक्त क्षेत्र में स्वीकृत खदानों को बंद करा दिया गया था।
2. यह कि उक्त वन भूमि में खनिज फर्शीपत्थर की बहुलता के कारण खनिज उपयोग हेतु वन भूमि की 849 हेक्टेयर भूमि को राजस्व विभाग को हस्तांतरण हेतु वर्ष 1993 से निरंतर प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं, किन्तु अद्यतन स्थिति में उक्त खनिज बहुल क्षेत्र का वन भूमि से राजस्व भूमि में हस्तांतरण की प्रक्रिया शासन स्तर पर गतिशील है।
3. यह कि उक्त क्षेत्र में समय-समय पर प्रशासन द्वारा अवैध खनन के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जाती है। प्रशासन द्वारा विगत 03 वर्षों में 41 प्रकरणों में 20.00 लाख अर्थदण्ड राशि वसूल की गई।
4. यह कि विदिशा जिले में बासौदा वनपरिक्षेत्र के अंतर्गत राजस्व से वन विभाग को हस्तांतरित भूमि पर पूर्व में स्वीकृत 75 खदानों की सूची (वर्तमान में वन विभाग को हस्तांतरित भूमि क्षेत्र में) परिशिष्ट 'अ' में संलग्न है। हस्तांतरित वन भूमि के बाहर हस्तांतरित भूमि के निकटस्थ क्षेत्र पर निजी/शासकीय (राजस्व भूमि) में स्वीकृत 61 खदानों की सूची परिशिष्ट 'ब-1' एवं हस्तांतरित वन भूमि के बाहर हस्तांतरित भूमि के दूरस्थ क्षेत्र में निजी/शासकीय (राजस्व भूमि) में स्वीकृत 48 खदानों की सूची परिशिष्ट 'ब-2' में संलग्न है।
5. यह कि विदिशा जिले में बासौदा वन परिक्षेत्र (उदयपुर क्षेत्र) अंतर्गत हस्तांतरित भूमि के निकटस्थ क्षेत्र में निजी/शासकीय (राजस्व भूमि) पर वर्तमान में स्वीकृत 09 खदानों की सूची परिशिष्ट 'स-1' एवं बासौदा वन परिक्षेत्र अंतर्गत हस्तांतरित भूमि के दूरस्थ क्षेत्र में निजी/शासकीय (राजस्व भूमि) पर वर्तमान में स्वीकृत 10 खदानों की सूची परिशिष्ट 'स-2' संलग्न है। उक्त 19 खदानों में से 06 खदान सिया से ई.सी. प्राप्त कर संचालित हैं। शेष 13 खदानें वर्तमान में डिया से ई.सी. प्राप्त कर संचालित हो रही थीं। जिन्हें माननीय न्यायालय एन.जी.टी. के प्रकरण क्रमांक OA No. 36/2023 (CZ) में पारित आदेश दिनांक 13.09.2023 के पालन में एम.पी. सिया से ई.सी. प्राप्त होने तक उक्त खदानों के संचालन को बंद कराया गया।

संलग्न :- उपरोक्तानुसार


प्रभारी अधिकारी
(खनिज शाखा)
जिला-विदिशा म0प्र0

कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) विदिशा म0प्र0

बासौदा वन परिक्षेत्र (उदयपुर क्षेत्र) में वन संरक्षण अधिनियम 1980 के लागू होने के पूर्व में स्वीकृत गौण खनिज फर्शीपत्थर खदानों की सूची

क्र.	ग्राम	तहसील	ख.क्र.	रकबा (हे. में)	भूमि का प्रकार निजी/शासकीय	रिमार्क
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	उदयपुर	बासौदा	92	18.405	शासकीय	बंद खदान
2	उदयपुर	बासौदा	1282/2	0.990	शासकीय	बंद खदान
3	उदयपुर	बासौदा	1313	4.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
4	उदयपुर	बासौदा	1305	18.405	शासकीय	बंद खदान
5	उदयपुर	बासौदा	596, 597, 598, 599	4.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
6	उदयपुर	बासौदा	1288, 1289/1, 137	16.834	शासकीय	बंद खदान
7	उदयपुर खंड-2	बासौदा	1304	8.069	शासकीय	बंद खदान
8	उदयपुर बारबंद	बासौदा	1323, 1324, 1325, 1327	20.068	शासकीय	बंद खदान
9	उदयपुर बारबंद	बासौदा	1323, 1324, 1327	13.379	शासकीय	बंद खदान
10	उदयपुर अमोरा	बासौदा	689/1/1292, 1289/2, 1290/1, 1291/3	15.177	शासकीय	बंद खदान
11	उदयपुर अमेरा	बासौदा	689, 735/1, 1289/2, 1290/1, 1291/3, 1292	15.471	शासकीय	बंद खदान
12	उदयपुर अमेरा	बासौदा	689, 735/1, 1289/2, 1290/1, 1281/3, 1292	15.471	शासकीय	बंद खदान
13	उदयपुर	बासौदा	1271	4.530	शासकीय	बंद खदान
14	उदयपुर	बासौदा	735/1	6.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
15	उदयपुर	बासौदा	737/1	0.500	शासकीय	बंद खदान
16	उदयपुर	बासौदा	1272	5.470	शासकीय	बंद खदान
17	उदयपुर	बासौदा	1275	4.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
18	उदयपुर	बासौदा	1276	1.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
19	उदयपुर	बासौदा	1277	2.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
20	उदयपुर	बासौदा	1282	0.990	शासकीय	बंद खदान
21	उदयपुर	बासौदा	1289/1	8.079	शासकीय	बंद खदान
22	उदयपुर	बासौदा	1288	1.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
23	उदयपुर	बासौदा	1317	7.755	शासकीय	बंद खदान
24	उदयपुर	बासौदा	1314	7.870	शासकीय	बंद खदान
25	उदयपुर	बासौदा	1315	6.961	शासकीय	बंद खदान
26	उदयपुर	बासौदा	1297	3.500	शासकीय	बंद खदान
27	साहबा	बासौदा	105	6.689	शासकीय	बंद खदान
28	साहबा	बासौदा	91	5.184	शासकीय	बंद खदान
29	साहबा	बासौदा	92	7.337	शासकीय	बंद खदान
30	साहबा	बासौदा	102	7.680	शासकीय	बंद खदान
31	साहबा	बासौदा	105	1.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
32	साहबा	बासौदा	1, 2, 319	17.381	शासकीय	बंद खदान
33	साहबा	बासौदा	96, 97	12.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
34	साहबा	बासौदा	226	3.500	शासकीय	बंद खदान
35	साहबा	बासौदा	228	6.480	शासकीय	बंद खदान
36	साहबा	बासौदा	20	1.919	शासकीय	बंद खदान
37	साहबा	बासौदा	104/1	4.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
38	लहदरा	बासौदा	147	4.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान

39	लहदरा	बासौदा	123, 140, 141, 142, 146	29.065	शासकीय	बंद खदान
40	लहदरा	बासौदा	149	3.999	शासकीय	बंद खदान
41	लहदरा	बासौदा	147	4.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
42	लहदरा	बासौदा	64	8.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
43	लहदरा	बासौदा	69	2.500	शासकीय	बंद खदान
44	लहदरा	बासौदा	70	1.500	शासकीय	बंद खदान
45	लहदरा	बासौदा	68	4.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
46	लहदरा	बासौदा	84	3.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
47	आबूपुर कुचौली	त्योंदा	40	4.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
48	आबूपुर कुचौली	त्योंदा	63	7.263	शासकीय	बंद खदान
49	आबूपुर कुचौली	त्योंदा	64	7.136	शासकीय	बंद खदान
50	आबूपुर कुचौली	त्योंदा	70	5.644	शासकीय	बंद खदान
51	आबूपुर कुचौली	त्योंदा	71	0.418	शासकीय	बंद खदान
52	आबूपुर कुचौली	त्योंदा	76	3.219	शासकीय	बंद खदान
53	आबूपुर कुचौली	त्योंदा	77	1.045	शासकीय	बंद खदान
54	आबूपुर कुचौली	त्योंदा	78	1.254	शासकीय	बंद खदान
55	आबूपुर कुचौली	त्योंदा	111	0.136	शासकीय	बंद खदान
56	आबूपुर कुचौली	त्योंदा	114	1.306	शासकीय	बंद खदान
57	आबूपुर कुचौली	त्योंदा	115	5.489	शासकीय	बंद खदान
58	आबूपुर कुचौली	त्योंदा	116	1.536	शासकीय	बंद खदान
59	आबूपुर कुचौली	त्योंदा	117	0.679	शासकीय	बंद खदान
60	पधार	त्योंदा	26	6.219	शासकीय	बंद खदान
61	पधार	त्योंदा	4	2.447	शासकीय	बंद खदान
62	पधार	त्योंदा	20	7.525	शासकीय	बंद खदान
63	नूरपुर	त्योंदा	3	2.094	शासकीय	बंद खदान
64	दैलवाड़ा	त्योंदा	78, 79, 80	16.304	शासकीय	बंद खदान
65	मिलाय	त्योंदा	412, 413/1, 415/5, 513	7.242	शासकीय	बंद खदान
66	मिलाय	त्योंदा	412, 413/1, 415/4, 513/2	7.202	शासकीय	बंद खदान
67	कुचौली	त्योंदा	16	5.132	शासकीय	बंद खदान
68	कुचौली	त्योंदा	83/1	6.688	शासकीय	बंद खदान
69	कुचौली-2	त्योंदा	11, 12, 13	21.737	शासकीय	बंद खदान
70	मांसेर	बासौदा	1, 2, 18, 19, 32, 199, 205, 211, 215, 338	13.868	शासकीय	बंद खदान
71	मुंडरी	बासौदा	235	1.045	शासकीय	बंद खदान
72	मुंडरी	बासौदा	252/1	1.714	शासकीय	बंद खदान
73	मुहांसा	बासौदा	50, 51	4.180	शासकीय	बंद खदान
74	मुंडरी	बासौदा	235	0.340	शासकीय	बंद खदान
75	भुंआरा	बासौदा	156	18.360	शासकीय	बंद खदान
योग			कुल किता- 125	कुल रकवा-504.380		

प्रभारी अभियंता
(स्थिति जांच)
जिला विद्यालय (सहयुग्मेश)

.Annexure 6

कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) विदिशा म0प्र0

वन परिक्षेत्र बासौदा (उदयपुर क्षेत्र) के अंतर्गत वन सीमा के बाहर समीपस्थ निजी/शासकीय (राजस्व) भूमि पर पूर्व में स्वीकृत रही गौण खनिज फर्शीपत्थर की बंद खदानों की सूची

क्र.	ग्राम	तहसील	ख.क्र.	रकवा (हे. में)	भूमि का प्रकार	रिमार्क
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	भुंआरा	बासौदा	157	18.360	शासकीय	बंद खदान
2	साहबा	बासौदा	28/1	9.198	शासकीय	बंद खदान
3	साहबा	बासौदा	92, 105, 106	15.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
4	साहबा	बासौदा	91, 92	5.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
5	साहबा	बासौदा	221	2.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
6	साहबा	बासौदा	6/1	0.975	शासकीय	बंद खदान
7	साहबा	बासौदा	16/1	0.385	शासकीय	बंद खदान
8	साहबा	बासौदा	222	4.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
9	साहबा	बासौदा	104	1.500	शासकीय	बंद खदान
10	साहबा	बासौदा	104/1	4.185	शासकीय	बंद खदान
11	साहबा	बासौदा	224, 226, 232, 233, 236, 237	35.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
12	जाफराबाद	बासौदा	130	4.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
13	जाफराबाद	बासौदा	130	14.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
14	जाफराबाद	बासौदा	130	4.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
15	जाफराबाद	बासौदा	131	1.789	शासकीय	बंद खदान
16	जाफराबाद	बासौदा	130	4.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
17	जाफराबाद	बासौदा	131/2	3.050	शासकीय	बंद खदान
18	पधार	त्यौंदा	48/2	2.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
19	पधार	त्यौंदा	38/2/3	1.202	शासकीय	बंद खदान
20	पधार	त्यौंदा	53/2	1.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
21	नूरपुर	त्यौंदा	91	1.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
22	नूरपुर	त्यौंदा	5	0.481	शासकीय	बंद खदान
23	नूरपुर	त्यौंदा	6	1.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
24	नूरपुर	त्यौंदा	5, 10, 75	3.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
25	नूरपुर	त्यौंदा	73, 74, 75	4.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
26	नूरपुर	त्यौंदा	15	0.637	शासकीय	बंद खदान
27	नूरपुर	त्यौंदा	38	0.439	शासकीय	बंद खदान
28	नूरपुर	त्यौंदा	17	0.167	शासकीय	बंद खदान
29	नूरपुर	त्यौंदा	30	0.189	शासकीय	बंद खदान
30	नूरपुर	त्यौंदा	38	0.439	शासकीय	बंद खदान
31	नूरपुर	त्यौंदा	89	1.003	शासकीय	बंद खदान
32	नूरपुर	त्यौंदा	90	3.125	शासकीय	बंद खदान
33	नूरपुर	त्यौंदा	76	0.105	शासकीय	बंद खदान
34	दैलवाडा	त्यौंदा	104	0.732	शासकीय	बंद खदान
35	दैलवाडा	त्यौंदा	90	0.763	शासकीय	बंद खदान
36	दैलवाडा	त्यौंदा	216, 217, 218, 219/1, 222, 223	0.500	शासकीय	बंद खदान
37	दैलवाडा	त्यौंदा	219/1	0.807	शासकीय	बंद खदान
38	दैलवाडा	त्यौंदा	83/1	0.303	शासकीय	बंद खदान
39	कुघौली	त्यौंदा	13	2.090	शासकीय	बंद खदान
40	लहदरा	बासौदा	151/1	1.500	शासकीय	बंद खदान
41	लहदरा	बासौदा	153	4.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
42	लहदरा	बासौदा	152, 153, 154	10.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान

43	लहदरा	बासौदा	154	3.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
44	लहदरा	बासौदा	65	2.500	शासकीय	बंद खदान
45	लहदरा	बासौदा	85/2, 85/3	1.862	शासकीय	बंद खदान
46	लहदरा	बासौदा	93/2, 94/2	1.304	शासकीय	बंद खदान
47	लहदरा	बासौदा	93/1, 94/1, 94/3	2.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
48	लहदरा	बासौदा	95, 98, 99, 102, 105	0.328	शासकीय	बंद खदान
49	लहदरा	बासौदा	72 Min	0.535	शासकीय	बंद खदान
50	लहदरा	बासौदा	65	2.500	शासकीय	बंद खदान
51	लहदरा	बासौदा	80	0.058	शासकीय	बंद खदान
52	लहदरा	बासौदा	92	0.018	शासकीय	बंद खदान
53	लहदरा	बासौदा	9	0.153	शासकीय	बंद खदान
54	लहदरा	बासौदा	14	0.010	शासकीय	बंद खदान
55	लहदरा	बासौदा	47	0.418	शासकीय	बंद खदान
56	लहदरा	बासौदा	63	2.281	शासकीय	बंद खदान
57	लहदरा	बासौदा	74	0.520	शासकीय	बंद खदान
58	लहदरा	बासौदा	70/1	1.202	शासकीय	बंद खदान
59	लहदरा	बासौदा	154	6.379	शासकीय	बंद खदान
60	लहदरा	बासौदा	67	1.515	शासकीय	बंद खदान
61	लहदरा	बासौदा	72	1.150	शासकीय	बंद खदान
योग			कुल किता- 88	कुल रकवा-194.657		


प्रभारी अधिकारी
 (खनिज शाखा)
 जिला विदेश (मध्य प्रदेश)
 जिला विदेश

कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) विदिशा म0प्र0

वन परिक्षेत्र बासौदा के अंतर्गत वन सीमा के बाहर दूरस्थ निजी/शासकीय (राजस्व) भूमि पर पूर्व में स्वीकृत रही गौण खनिज फर्शीपत्थर की बंद खदानों की सूची

क्र.	ग्राम	तहसील	ख.क्र.	रकवा (हे. मे)	भूमि का प्रकार	रिमार्क
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	रामगढ	पठारी	65/1	2.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
2	विसलोनी	पठारी	40, 82/1/1	2.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
3	विसलोनी	पठारी	47	1.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
4	बावईकला	पठारी	1/1	2.822	शासकीय	बंद खदान
5	बडोह	पठारी	154	1.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
6	बगोदा	पठारी	220	2.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
7	काकरोन	पठारी	156, 157/1	3.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
8	विसलोनी	पठारी	45/1, 45/2	2.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
9	रामगढ	पठारी	15,16	1.954	शासकीय	बंद खदान
10	विसलोनी	पठारी	292/1, 292/2	3.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
11	बावईकला	पठारी	82,103	2.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
12	रामगढ	पठारी	89	1.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
13	बगोदा	पठारी	220	4.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
14	काकरोन	पठारी	151,153,154,155	4.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
15	बगोदा	पठारी	208,209	4.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
16	बावईकला	पठारी	121/1	2.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
17	सेतपुर	पठारी	18/1, 29/2	1.275	शासकीय	बंद खदान
18	बिसलानी	पठारी	121/3	1.933	शासकीय	बंद खदान
19	विसलोनी	पठारी	42, 119/2	1.500	शासकीय	बंद खदान
20	काकरोन	पठारी	157/1	1.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
21	बावईकला	पठारी	2/1	1.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
22	बिसलानी	पठारी	44	2.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
23	विसलोनी	पठारी	82/1/2	2.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
24	विसलोनी	पठारी	44	2.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
25	रामगढ	पठारी	89	2.950	शासकीय	बंद खदान
26	बडोह	पठारी	700	4.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
27	विसलोनी	पठारी	293,294	3.666	शासकीय	बंद खदान
28	रामगढ	पठारी	17	4.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
29	विसलोनी	पठारी	120/5,121/3,123/3	2.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
30	रामगढ	पठारी	92	3.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
31	रामगढ	पठारी	92,93/1	3.990	शासकीय	बंद खदान
32	काकरोन	पठारी	153/2,208	4.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
33	पटरा	पठारी	100	1.500	शासकीय	बंद खदान
34	बावईकला	पठारी	4	2.090	शासकीय	बंद खदान
35	जाजपोन	पठारी	184,232	1.210	शासकीय	बंद खदान
36	विसलोनी	पठारी	264	3.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
37	बडोह	पठारी	118	1.500	शासकीय	बंद खदान
38	बगोदा	पठारी	212	2.000	शासकीय	बंद खदान
39	बडोह	पठारी	210/4	1.530	शासकीय	बंद खदान
40	रामगढ	पठारी	18	3.450	शासकीय	बंद खदान
41	विसलोनी	पठारी	124	3.553	शासकीय	बंद खदान
42	बगोदा	पठारी	207/1,211	3.500	शासकीय	बंद खदान
43	काकरोन	पठारी	156	1.200	शासकीय	बंद खदान

कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) जिला विदिशा (म०प्र०)

विदिशा जिले में वन परिक्षेत्र बासोदा अंतर्गत (उदयपुर क्षेत्र) के समीपस्थ राजस्व/निजी भूमि पर तहसील त्योंदा/बासोदा में स्वीकृत खदानों की सूची

स.क्र.	पट्टेधारी का नाम	खनिज का नाम	स्वीकृत ख. न.	स्वीकृत रकबा (में)	ग्राम का नाम	तहसील	अवधि	निजी भूमि/शासकी भूमि	रिमारक
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	गिरीश पटेल पुत्र श्री रमेश भाई पटेल निवासी- कालाबाग, बरेठ रोड, बासोदा	फर्शीपत्थर	417/2/2	0.75	मिलाय	त्योंदा	20.09.2018 से 19.09.2028	निजी भूमि	SEIAA से ई.सी. प्राप्त
2	श्री बालकिशन यादव पुत्र श्री उधम सिंह यादव निवासी ग्राम मिलाय तह. त्योंदा	फर्शीपत्थर	418/3	1	मिलाय	त्योंदा	22.03.2017 से 21.03.2027	निजी भूमि	DEIAA से ई.सी. प्राप्त
3	सचिन कुमार जैन पुत्र श्री श्रीमल जैन निवासी- 2, सोना मवन, मार्केटिंग रोड बासोदा	फर्शीपत्थर	152, 153	1	लहदरा	बासोदा	15.03.2016 से 14.03.2026	निजी भूमि	DEIAA से ई.सी. प्राप्त
4	संजय कुमार जैन पुत्र श्री सागरमल जैन निवासी-नौलखी मंदिर के पास, मार्केटिंग रोड बासोदा	फर्शीपत्थर	153	1.9	लहदरा	बासोदा	18.03.2017 से 17.03.2027	निजी भूमि	DEIAA से ई.सी. प्राप्त
5	श्रीमति रेनु मंगवानी पत्नी श्री दिलीप मंगवानी निवासी- बरेठ रोड, चर्म के पास, गंजबासोदा	फर्शीपत्थर	13/3, 28/2/1, 28/2/2	1.7	साहबा	बासोदा	12.05.2016 से 11.05.2026	निजी भूमि	DEIAA से ई.सी. प्राप्त
6	श्री हेमंत मिश्रा पुत्र श्री मोहनदास जी मिश्रा निवासी पंडापुरा बासोदा तह. बासोदा	फर्शीपत्थर	93/2, 94/2	1.304	लहदरा	बासोदा	27.04.2016 से 26.04.2026	निजी भूमि	DEIAA से ई.सी. प्राप्त
7	प्रशांत नायक पुत्र श्री गोविन्द नायक निवासी- 12/143, जालीरी वाली, गली, स्टेशन रोड, गंजबासोदा	फर्शीपत्थर	85/2, 85/3	1.862	लहदरा	बासोदा	06.10.2018 से 05.10.2028	निजी भूमि	DEIAA से ई.सी. प्राप्त
8	श्री रामनारायण पलोड पुत्र श्री हीरालाल पलोड निवासी- म.नं. 13, नेहरू चौक, स्टेशन रोड, गंजबासोदा	फर्शीपत्थर	151/1	1.5	लहदरा	बासोदा	06.10.2018 से 05.10.2028	निजी भूमि	DEIAA से ई.सी. प्राप्त
9	अब्दुल रहीम पुत्र श्री अब्दुल करीम निवासी- म.नं. 95, वार्ड नं. 23, जवाहर रोड, बासोदा	फर्शीपत्थर	154	3	लहदरा	बासोदा	22.09.2017 से 21.09.2027	निजी भूमि	DEIAA से ई.सी. प्राप्त
योग			कुल किता- 14	कुल रकबा-14.016					

प्रशासी अधिकारी
(खनिज शाखा)
जिला-विदिशा
जिला विदिशा

कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) जिला विदिशा (म०प्र०)

विदिशा जिले में वन परिक्षेत्र बासौदा अंतर्गत दूरस्थ राजस्व/निजी भूमि पर तहसील पठारी में स्वीकृत खदानों की सूची

स.क्र.	पट्टेधारी का नाम	खनिज का नाम	स्वीकृत ख. न.	स्वीकृत रकबा (में)	ग्राम का नाम	तहसील	अवधि	निजी भूमि/शासकीय भूमि	रिमाक
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	श्री रामकुमार राजपूत पुत्र श्री नारायण सिंह निवासी - रामगढ़ बनरावठा, तह. पठारी, जिला विदिशा	फर्शीपत्थर	114/3	1.254	रामगढ़	पठारी	14.09.2018 से 13.09.2028	निजी भूमि	DEIAA से ई.सी. प्राप्त
2	श्री राजीव शर्मा पुत्र श्री गजेन्द्र शर्मा निवासी - 1030, पठारी, जिला विदिशा	फर्शीपत्थर	7/4, 11/1	3.13	रामगढ़	पठारी	20.09.2018 से 19.09.2028	निजी भूमि	DEIAA से ई.सी. प्राप्त
3	श्री योगराज शर्मा पुत्र श्री मनीराम शर्मा निवासी- लमन्या, तह० बासौदा, जिला विदिशा	फर्शीपत्थर	112/2	1.045	विसलानी	पठारी	02.03.2019 से 01.03.2029	निजी भूमि	SEIAA से ई.सी. प्राप्त
4	श्री विपेन्द्र सिंह चौहान पुत्र श्री रोशन सिंह चौहान, निवासी-पठारी, तह० पठारी, जिला विदिशा	फर्शीपत्थर	42/3	1	पटरा	पठारी	11.01.2019 से 10.01.2029	निजी भूमि	SEIAA से ई.सी. प्राप्त
5	श्रीमति कौशल्या बाई पति शिवराज सिंह निवासी- पटरा, तह. पठारी	फर्शीपत्थर	62	2	पटरा	पठारी	02.04.2016 से 01.04.2026	निजी भूमि	DEIAA से ई.सी. प्राप्त
6	श्री हितेश जैन पुत्र श्री सुरेश कुमार जैन निवासी वार्ड 3, राजमंदिर के पास, पठारी, तह. पठारी, जिला विदिशा (सोना स्टोन)	फर्शीपत्थर	36/1/1, 36/3, 37, 38, 41	1.7	जाजपोन	पठारी	03.09.2016 से 02.09.2026	निजी भूमि	DEIAA से ई.सी. प्राप्त
7	श्री हल्के वीर अदिवासी पुत्र श्री जगन्नाथ आदिवासी निवासी- 01, क्योलारी, सटाहारी, तह. उदयपुरा, जिला- रायसेन हाल मुकाम- रामगढ़, तह. पठारी, जिला विदिशा	फर्शीपत्थर	114/5, 114/2	2	रामगढ़	पठारी	18.03.2016 से 17.03.2026	निजी भूमि	DEIAA से ई.सी. प्राप्त
8	श्री देव कुमार चौधरी पुत्र श्री सनत कुमार जैन निवासी- म.नं. 10, बस स्टैण्ड के पास, पठारी जिला विदिशा	फर्शीपत्थर	356/1/3	1	बड़ोह	पठारी	22.03.2021 से 21.03.2031	निजी भूमि	SEIAA से ई.सी. प्राप्त
9	श्री पृथ्वी सिंह पुत्र श्री रघुवीर सिंह निवासी- ग्राम पटरा, तह० पठारी, जिला विदिशा	फर्शीपत्थर	59/2	1.5	पटरा	पठारी	25.02.2022 से 24.02.2032	निजी भूमि	SEIAA से ई.सी. प्राप्त
10	श्रीमती भावना शर्मा पति श्री धर्मपाल शर्मा निवासी- वार्ड नं. 15, मेला ग्राउण्ड रोड, गंजबासौदा	फर्शीपत्थर	15	3.5	बाबईकला	पठारी	10.01.2023 से 09.01.2033	शासकीय भूमि	SEIAA से ई.सी. प्राप्त
योग			कुल किता- 16	कुल रकबा-18.129					

प्रभारी अधिकारी
(खनिज शाखा)
जिला विदिशा

परिशिष्ट- 'द'

अवैध खनन के विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही की जानकारी (वित्तीय वर्ष-01.
04.2021 से अद्यतन तक)

क्र.	वित्तीय वर्ष	प्रकरणों की संख्या	जमा अर्थदंड (राशि रुपये लाख में)	जप्त वाहनों की जानकारी
1	2021-22	18	1026030	18
2	2022-23	15	770997	15
3	2023-24	8	198294	6
योग		41	1995321	39


 प्रभारी अधिकारी
 (खनिज शाखा)
 जिला जल विभाग (मध्य प्रदेश)

कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) विदिशा (म०प्र०)

कार्यवाही विवरण

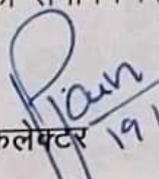
आज दिनांक 18/01/2021 को कलेक्टर सभाकक्ष में कलेक्टर महोदय विदिशा की अध्यक्षता में टास्कफोर्स की बैठक आयोजित की गई जिसमें निम्न अधिकारी उपस्थित रहे :-

1. डॉ. पंकज जैन, कलेक्टर जिला विदिशा
2. श्री विनायक वर्मा, पुलिस अधीक्षक जिला विदिशा
3. श्री राजीव श्रीवास्तव (उपवनमण्डलाधिकारी) विदिशा
4. श्री गोपाल सिंह वर्मा अनुविभागीय अधिकारी विदिशा
5. श्री मेहताब सिंह रावत सिंह, प्रभारी अधिकारी विदिशा
6. श्री गिरजेश वर्मा परिवहन अधिकारी विदिशा

1. सर्वप्रथम खनिज अधिकारी द्वारा विदिशा जिले में अब तक खनिज विभाग द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही एवं प्रगति से समिति सदस्यों को अवगत कराया गया। अब तक खनिज विभाग एवं प्रशासन के सहयोग से अवैध परिवहन 104 एवं अवैध उत्खनन 09 तथा अवैध भण्डारण के 15 प्रकरण तैयार कर कार्यवाही की गई है। जिसके संबंध में कलेक्टर महोदय ने और अधिक कार्यवाही करते हुये तत्काल अवैध परिवहन एवं उत्खनन कार्य रोकने हेतु अभियान चलाने के निर्देश दिये।
2. अवैध उत्खनन/परिवहन की रोकथात हेतु नाके स्थापित किये गये। नाको पर सतत् निगरानी रखी जावे तथा प्रत्येक आगामी कार्य दिवस में प्रातः 11:00 बजे रिपोर्ट खनिज अधिकारी द्वारा प्रतिदिन प्रस्तुत की जावे।
3. अवैध उत्खनन/परिवहन के स्थल चिन्हित कर सतत् कार्यवाही की जावे।
4. ऐसे शासकीय विभाग जो शासकीय कार्य हेतु ठेकेदारों के माध्यम से जो कार्य किये जा रहे हैं उन्हें निर्देश दिये जाये कि वे संबंधित वाहन चालक के पास दस्तावेज आदि रखवाना सुनिश्चित करें, व सभी विभागों से निर्माण कार्य में प्रयुक्त खनिज की रायल्टी राशि के स्थान पर बजार मूल्य के समतुल्य राशि खनिज मद में जमा करवाए जाने बावत् कलेक्टर महोदय द्वारा निर्देशित किया गया।
5. पुलिस अधीक्षक द्वारा भी खनिजों के अवैध परिवहन पर रोक बावत् पुलिस प्रशासन की ओर से पूर्ण सहयोग प्रदान करने बावत् आश्वस्त किया गया व जब भी खनिज एवं राजस्व अमला कोई बड़ी कार्यवाही हेतु जावे तो अलग से आवश्यक फोर्स उपलब्ध कराने बावत् आश्वस्त किया गया।

6. उदयपुर, गंजबासौदा तहसील के वनभूमि स्थिति फर्शीपत्थर की खदानों को जहा से अवैध उत्खनन की शिकायते सतत् प्राप्त होती रहती है, को राज्य भूमि में परिवर्तित करने बावत् प्रस्ताव संचालक भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म भोपाल को निर्देशित किया गया।
7. जिला विदिशा मे गौण खनिज रेत की खदाने दि. स्टेट माईनिंग कार्पोरेशन भोपाल द्वारा निविदा के माध्यम से श्री विवेक पटेल निवासी- नरसिंहपुर को आवंटित की जाकर संचालित है। उक्त खदानों में खनिज रेत के वैध खनन को बढावा दिया जाने एवं ठेकेदार को स्वीकृत खदान के अतिरिक्त अवैध उत्खनन/परिवहन/भण्डारण पर सतत् निगरानी रखी जावे।
- अतः उपरोक्त निर्देशों के साथ जिला खनिज टास्कफोर्स बैठक का समापन किया गया।


खनि अधिकारी
एवं सदस्य सचिव
जिला स्तरीय टास्कफोर्स समिति
जिला विदिशा (म.प्र.)


कलेक्टर 19/11/21
एवं अध्यक्ष
जिला स्तरीय टास्कफोर्स समिति
जिला-विदिशा, मध्यप्रदेश

कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) विदिशा (म0प्र0)

कार्यवाही विवरण

आज दिनांक 22/02/2021 को कलेक्टर सभाकक्ष में कलेक्टर महोदय विदिशा की अध्यक्षता में टास्कफोर्स की बैठक आयोजित की गई जिसमें निम्न अधिकारी उपस्थित रहे :-

1. डॉ. पंकज जैन, कलेक्टर जिला विदिशा
2. श्री विनायक वर्मा, पुलिस अधीक्षक जिला विदिशा
3. श्री राजवीर सिंह वनमण्डलाधिकारी विदिशा
4. श्री मेहताब सिंह रावत सिंह, प्रभारी अधिकारी विदिशा
5. श्री गिरजेश वर्मा जिला परिवहन अधिकारी विदिशा

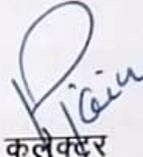
1. सर्वप्रथम खनिज अधिकारी द्वारा विदिशा जिले में अब तक खनिज विभाग द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही एवं प्रगति से समिति सदस्यों को अवगत कराया गया। अब तक खनिज विभाग एवं प्रशासन के सहयोग से अवैध परिवहन 114 एवं अवैध उत्खनन 21 तथा अवैध भण्डारण के 20 प्रकरण तैयार कर कार्यवाही की गई है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 में कुल 57 एफ.आई.आर. दर्ज की गई तथा अवैध उत्खनन/परिवहन के प्रकरणों में कुल 10 वाहन/मशीनरी राजसात की गई है। जिनकी नीलामी की कार्यवाही प्रचलन में है। उक्त कार्यवाही से जिले में अवैध खनन/परिवहन के प्रकरणों में कमी आई है। जिसके संबंध में कलेक्टर महोदय द्वारा निर्देशित किया गया कि और अधिक कार्यवाही करते हुये तत्काल अवैध परिवहन एवं उत्खनन कार्य रोकने हेतु अभियान जारी रखे।
2. अवैध उत्खनन/परिवहन की रोकथात हेतु नाके स्थापित किये गये। नाको पर सतत् निगरानी रखी जावे तथा प्रत्येक आगामी कार्य दिवस में प्रातः 11:00 बजे रिपोर्ट खनिज अधिकारी द्वारा प्रतिदिन प्रस्तुत की जावे।
3. अवैध उत्खनन/परिवहन के स्थल चिन्हित कर सतत् कार्यवाही की जावे।
4. वन मंडलाधिकारी विदिशा द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि वन परिक्षेत्र गंजबासौदा में कुल उत्खनन प्रभावित क्षेत्र 4407.01 हेक्टेयर है। जिसमें उदयपुर, घटेरा, पधार, भिलाय आदि क्षेत्र है। वन क्षेत्र में कार्यवाही के दौरान अधिकांशतः मशीनरी नहीं मिलने पर अवैध उत्खनन कर रखा गया पत्थर विभाग द्वारा मौके पर नष्ट किया जाता है।
5. वन विभाग द्वारा वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 में अवैध उत्खनन के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करते हुये 38 प्रकरण दर्ज किये जाकर 25 वाहन जप्त किये जाकर कुल राशि 74,458/- वसूल की गई।
6. अवैध उत्खनन के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही के दौरान वन कर्मियों पर हमले भी किये गये है। जिसकी 02 एफ.आई.आर. त्योंदा थाने में दर्ज करायी गई है।



7. वन मंडलाधिकारी विदिशा द्वारा उदयपुर वन परिक्षेत्र के अंतर्गत अवैध उत्खनन/परिवहन की रोकथाम हेतु 02 खनिज जांच नाके जिसमें एक नाका बरेठ रोड़ उदयपुर एवं दूसरा नाका घटेरा ग्राम के समीप प्रस्तावित किये गये हैं। उक्त दो नाके लगाये जाने से वन परिक्षेत्र में अवैध उत्खनन कर परिवहन किये जाने वाले वाहन बिना रायल्टी के नहीं जा सकेंगे।
8. पुलिस अधीक्षक विदिशा द्वारा भी खनिजों के अवैध खनन/परिवहन पर रोक बावत् पुलिस प्रशासन की ओर से पूर्ण सहयोग प्रदान करने बावत् आश्वस्त किया गया व जब भी खनिज एवं राजस्व, वन अमला कोई बड़ी कार्यवाही हेतु जावे तो अलग से आवश्यक फोर्स उपलब्ध कराने बावत् अश्वस्त किया गया।
9. जिला विदिशा में गौण खनिज रेत की खदानें दि. स्टेट माईनिंग कार्पोरेशन भोपाल द्वारा निविदा के माध्यम से श्री विवेक पटेल निवासी- नरसिंहपुर को आवंटित की जाकर संचालित है। उक्त खदानों में खनिज रेत के वैध खनन को बढ़ावा दिया जाने एवं ठेकेदार को स्वीकृत खदान के अतिरिक्त अवैध उत्खनन/परिवहन/भण्डारण पर सतत् निगरानी रखी जावे।

अतः उपरोक्त निर्देशों के साथ जिला खनिज टास्कफोर्स बैठक का समापन किया गया।


खनि अधिकारी
एवं सदस्य सचिव
जिला स्तरीय टास्कफोर्स समिति
जिला विदिशा (म.प्र.)


कलेक्टर
एवं अध्यक्ष
जिला स्तरीय टास्कफोर्स समिति
जिला-विदिशा, मध्यप्रदेश

कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) विदिशा (म0प्र0)

कार्यवाही विवरण

आज दिनांक 16/03/2021 को कलेक्टर सभाकक्ष में कलेक्टर महोदय विदिशा की अध्यक्षता में टास्कफोर्स की बैठक आयोजित की गई जिसमें निम्न अधिकारी उपस्थित रहे:-

1. डॉ. पंकज जैन, कलेक्टर जिला विदिशा
2. श्री विनायक वर्मा, पुलिस अधीक्षक जिला विदिशा
3. श्री राजवीर सिंह वनमण्डलाधिकारी विदिशा
4. श्री मेहताब सिंह रावत सिंह, खनिज अधिकारी विदिशा
5. श्री गिरजेश वर्मा जिला परिवहन अधिकारी विदिशा

1. सर्वप्रथम खनिज अधिकारी द्वारा विदिशा जिले में अब तक खनिज विभाग द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही एवं प्रगति से समिति सदस्यों को अवगत कराया गया। खनिज विभाग एवं प्रशासन के सहयोग से अवैध परिवहन 124 एवं अवैध उत्खनन 21 तथा अवैध भण्डारण के 20 प्रकरण दर्ज कर कार्यवाही की गई है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 में गौण खनिजों के अवैध खनन/परिवहनकर्ताओं के विरुद्ध आई.पी.सी. की धारा 379,414 एवं खान एवं खनिज अधिनियम 1957 की धारा 21 के अंतर्गत कार्यवाही हेतु कुल 57 एफ.आई.आर. दर्ज की गई। अवैध उत्खनन/परिवहन के प्रकरणों में कुल 12 वाहन/मशीनरी राजसात की गई है। जिनकी नीलामी की कार्यवाही प्रचलन में है। उक्त कार्यवाही से जिले में अवैध खनन/परिवहन के प्रकरणों में कमी आई है।
2. कलेक्टर महोदय द्वारा निर्देशित किया गया कि और अधिक कार्यवाही करते हुये मुख्यतः उदयपुर क्षेत्र में तत्काल अवैध परिवहन एवं उत्खनन कार्य रोकने हेतु अभियान जारी रखे।
3. गौण खनिजों के परिवहन में उपयोग में लाये जाने वाले वाहन जिनकी कंपनी द्वारा निर्धारित स्वरूप/भार क्षमता से अधिक बॉडी में परिवर्तन कर खनिज परिवहन में उपयोग किया जा रहा है, उन वाहनों पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही करते हुये पुनः मूल स्वरूप/भार क्षमता में परिवर्तन की आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जावे।
4. अवैध उत्खनन/परिवहन की रोकथाम हेतु 10 नाके स्थापित किये गये। नाको पर सतत् निगरानी रखी जावे तथा प्रत्येक आगामी कार्य दिवस में प्रातः 11:00 बजे रिपोर्ट खनिज अधिकारी द्वारा प्रतिदिन प्रस्तुत की जावे।
5. अवैध उत्खनन/परिवहन के स्थल चिन्हित कर सतत् कार्यवाही की जावे।
6. वन मंडलाधिकारी विदिशा द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि वन परिक्षेत्र गंजबासौदा में कुल उत्खनन प्रभावित क्षेत्र 4407.01 हेक्टेयर है। जिसमें उदयपुर, घटेरा, पधार, भिलाय आदि क्षेत्र है। वन क्षेत्र में अवैध उत्खनन के विरुद्ध प्रशासनिक अमले द्वारा सतत् कार्यवाही की जा रही

है। मौके पर जांच के दौरान व्यक्ति अथवा मशीनरी आदि नहीं मिलने पर अमले द्वारा फर्शी पत्थर के विनष्टीकरण की कार्यवाही सतत् की जा रही है।

7. वन मंडलाधिकारी विदिशा द्वारा प्रस्तावित उदयपुर वन परिक्षेत्र के अंतर्गत अवैध उत्खनन/परिवहन की रोकथाम हेतु 02 खनिज जांच नाके जिसमें एक नाका बरेठ रोड़ उदयपुर एवं दूसरा नाका घटेरा ग्राम के समीप प्रस्तावित किये गये। उक्त दो नाके स्थापित किये जाकर वर्तमान में लगाये जाने से वन परिक्षेत्र में अवैध उत्खनन कर परिवहन किये जाने वाले वाहन की जांच की जा रही है।
8. पुलिस अधीक्षक विदिशा द्वारा भी खनिजों के अवैध खनन/परिवहन पर रोक बावत् पुलिस प्रशासन की ओर से पूर्ण सहयोग प्रदान करने बावत् आश्वस्त किया गया व जब भी खनिज एवं राजस्व, वन अमला कोई बड़ी कार्यवाही हेतु जावे तो अलग से आवश्यक फोर्स उपलब्ध कराने बावत् आश्वस्त किया गया।
9. जिला विदिशा मे गौण खनिज रेत की खदाने दि. स्टेट माईनिंग कार्पोरेशन भोपाल द्वारा निविदा के माध्यम से श्री विवेक पटेल निवासी- नरसिंहपुर को आवंटित की जाकर संचालित है। उक्त खदानों में खनिज रेत के वैध खनन को बढ़ावा दिया जाने एवं ठेकेदार को स्वीकृत खदान के अतिरिक्त अवैध उत्खनन/परिवहन/भण्डारण पर सतत् निगरानी रखी जावे।

अतः उपरोक्त निर्देशों के साथ जिला खनिज टास्कफोर्स बैठक का समापन किया गया।

खनि अधिकारी
एवं सदस्य सचिव
जिला स्तरीय टास्कफोर्स समिति
जिला विदिशा (म.प्र.)

कलेक्टर 23/3/21
एवं अध्यक्ष

जिला स्तरीय टास्कफोर्स समिति
जिला-विदिशा, मध्यप्रदेश

कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) विदिशा (म0प्र0)

कार्यवाही विवरण

आज दिनांक 24.01.2023 को कलेक्टर सभाकक्ष में कलेक्टर महोदय विदिशा की अध्यक्षता में टास्कफोर्स की बैठक आयोजित की गई जिसमें निम्न अधिकारी उपस्थित रहे:-

1. श्री उमाशंकर भार्गव, कलेक्टर जिला विदिशा
2. श्रीमती मोनिका शुक्ला, पुलिस अधीक्षक जिला विदिशा
3. श्री उमाशंकर सिंह मर्सकोले, वनमण्डलाधिकारी विदिशा
4. श्री मेहताब सिंह रावत सिंह, खनिज अधिकारी विदिशा
5. श्री गिरजेश वर्मा जिला परिवहन अधिकारी विदिशा

1. सर्वप्रथम खनिज अधिकारी द्वारा विदिशा जिले में माह जनवरी 2023 में खनिज विभाग द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही एवं प्रगति से समिति सदस्यों को अवगत कराया गया। खनिज विभाग एवं प्रशासन के सहयोग से अवैध परिवहन 07 एवं अवैध उत्खनन 04 तथा अवैध भण्डारण के 11 प्रकरण दर्ज कर कार्यवाही की गई है।

2. कलेक्टर महोदय द्वारा निर्देशित किया गया कि और अधिक कार्यवाही करते हुये मुख्यतः उदयपुर क्षेत्र में तत्काल अवैध परिवहन एवं उत्खनन कार्य रोकने हेतु अभियान जारी रखे।

3. गौण खनिजों के परिवहन में उपयोग में लाये जाने वाले वाहन जिनकी कंपनी द्वारा निर्धारित स्वरूप/भार क्षमता से अधिक बॉडी में परिवर्तन कर खनिज परिवहन में उपयोग किया जा रहा है, उन वाहनों पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही करते हुये पुनः मूल स्वरूप/भार क्षमता में परिवर्तन की आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जावे।

4. वन मंडलाधिकारी विदिशा द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि वन परिक्षेत्र गंजबासौदा में कुल उत्खनन प्रभावित क्षेत्र 856.000 हेक्टेयर है। जिसमें उदयपुर, घटेरा, पधार, भिलाय आदि क्षेत्र है। वन क्षेत्र में अवैध उत्खनन के विरुद्ध प्रशासनिक अमले द्वारा सतत् कार्यवाही की जा रही है। मौके पर जांच के दौरान व्यक्ति अथवा मशीनरी आदि नहीं मिलने पर अमले द्वारा फर्शी पत्थर के विनष्टीकरण की कार्यवाही सतत् की जा रही है।

5. जिला विदिशा मे गौण खनिज रेत की खदाने दि. स्टेट माईनिंग कार्पोरेशन भोपाल द्वारा निविदा के माध्यम से श्री विवेक पटेल निवासी- नरसिंहपुर को आवंटित की जाकर संचालित है। उक्त खदानों में खनिज रेत के वैध खनन को बढ़ावा दिया जाने एवं ठेकेदार को स्वीकृत खदान के अतिरिक्त अवैध उत्खनन/परिवहन/भण्डारण पर सतत् निगरानी रखी जावे।

अतः उपरोक्त निर्देशों के साथ जिला खनिज टास्कफोर्स बैठक का समापन किया गया।

खनि अधिकारी
एवं सदस्य सचिव
जिला स्तरीय टास्कफोर्स समिति
जिला विदिशा (म.प्र.)

कलेक्टर

एवं अध्यक्ष

जिला स्तरीय टास्कफोर्स समिति
जिला-विदिशा, मध्यप्रदेश

कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) विदिशा (म0प्र0)

कार्यवाही विवरण

आज दिनांक 25.02.2023 को कलेक्टर सभाकक्ष में कलेक्टर महोदय विदिशा की अध्यक्षता में टास्कफोर्स की बैठक आयोजित की गई जिसमें निम्न अधिकारी उपस्थित रहे:-

1. श्री उमाशंकर भार्गव, कलेक्टर जिला विदिशा
 2. श्रीमती मोनिका शुक्ला, पुलिस अधीक्षक जिला विदिशा
 3. श्री उमाशंकर सिंह मर्सकोले, वनमण्डलाधिकारी विदिशा
 4. श्री मेहताब सिंह रावत सिंह, खनिज अधिकारी विदिशा
 5. श्री गिरजेश वर्मा जिला परिवहन अधिकारी विदिशा
1. सर्वप्रथम खनिज अधिकारी द्वारा विदिशा जिले में माह फरवरी 2023 में खनिज विभाग द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही एवं प्रगति से समिति सदस्यों को अवगत कराया गया। खनिज विभाग एवं प्रशासन के सहयोग से अवैध परिवहन 02 एवं अवैध उत्खनन 03 तथा अवैध भण्डारण के 01 प्रकरण दर्ज कर कार्यवाही की गई है।
2. कलेक्टर महोदय द्वारा निर्देशित किया गया कि और अधिक कार्यवाही करते हुये मुख्यतः उदयपुर क्षेत्र में तत्काल अवैध परिवहन एवं उत्खनन कार्य रोकने हेतु अभियान जारी रखे।
3. गौण खनिजों के परिवहन में उपयोग में लाये जाने वाले वाहन जिनकी कंपनी द्वारा निर्धारित स्वरूप/भार क्षमता से अधिक बॉडी में परिवर्तन कर खनिज परिवहन में उपयोग किया जा रहा है, उन वाहनों पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही करते हुये पुनः मूल स्वरूप/भार क्षमता में परिवर्तन की आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जावे।
4. वन मंडलाधिकारी विदिशा द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि वन परिक्षेत्र गंजबासौदा में कुल उत्खनन प्रभावित क्षेत्र 856.000 हेक्टेयर है। जिसमें उदयपुर, घटेरा, पधार, भिलाय आदि क्षेत्र है। वन क्षेत्र में अवैध उत्खनन के विरुद्ध प्रशासनिक अमले द्वारा सतत कार्यवाही की जा रही है। मौके पर जांच के दौरान व्यक्ति अथवा मशीनरी आदि नहीं मिलने पर अमले द्वारा फर्शी पत्थर के विनष्टीकरण की कार्यवाही सतत की जा रही है।
5. जिला विदिशा मे गौण खनिज रेत की खदाने दि. स्टेट माईनिंग कार्पोरेशन भोपाल द्वारा निविदा के माध्यम से श्री विवेक पटेल निवासी- नरसिंहपुर को आवंटित की जाकर संचालित है। उक्त खदानों में खनिज रेत के वैध खनन को बढ़ावा दिया जाने एवं ठेकेदार को स्वीकृत खदान के अतिरिक्त अवैध उत्खनन/परिवहन/भण्डारण पर सतत निगरानी रखी जावे।

अतः उपरोक्त निर्देशों के साथ जिला खनिज टास्कफोर्स बैठक का समापन किया गया।

खनि अधिकारी
एवं सदस्य सचिव
जिला स्तरीय टास्कफोर्स समिति
जिला विदिशा (म.प्र.)

कलेक्टर

एवं अध्यक्ष

जिला स्तरीय टास्कफोर्स समिति
जिला-विदिशा, मध्यप्रदेश

कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) विदिशा (म0प्र0)

कार्यवाही विवरण

आज दिनांक 20.03.2023 को कलेक्टर सभाकक्ष में कलेक्टर महोदय विदिशा की अध्यक्षता में टास्कफोर्स की बैठक आयोजित की गई जिसमें निम्न अधिकारी उपस्थित रहे:-

1. श्री उमाशंकर भार्गव, कलेक्टर जिला विदिशा
 2. श्रीमती मोनिका शुक्ला, पुलिस अधीक्षक जिला विदिशा
 3. श्री उमाशंकर सिंह मर्सकोले, वनमण्डलाधिकारी विदिशा
 4. श्री मेहताब सिंह रावत सिंह, खनिज अधिकारी विदिशा
 5. श्री गिरजेश वर्मा जिला परिवहन अधिकारी विदिशा
1. सर्वप्रथम खनिज अधिकारी द्वारा विदिशा जिले में माह मार्च 2023 में खनिज विभाग द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही एवं प्रगति से समिति सदस्यों को अवगत कराया गया। खनिज विभाग एवं प्रशासन के सहयोग से अवैध परिवहन 04 एवं अवैध उत्खनन 03 प्रकरण दर्ज कर कार्यवाही की गई है।
 2. कलेक्टर महोदय द्वारा निर्देशित किया गया कि और अधिक कार्यवाही करते हुये मुख्यतः उदयपुर क्षेत्र में तत्काल अवैध परिवहन एवं उत्खनन कार्य रोकने हेतु अभियान जारी रखे।
 3. गौण खनिजों के परिवहन में उपयोग में लाये जाने वाले वाहन जिनकी कंपनी द्वारा निर्धारित स्वरूप/भार क्षमता से अधिक बॉडी में परिवर्तन कर खनिज परिवहन में उपयोग किया जा रहा है, उन वाहनों पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही करते हुये पुनः मूल स्वरूप/भार क्षमता में परिवर्तन की आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जावे।
 4. वन मंडलाधिकारी विदिशा द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि वन परिक्षेत्र गंजबासौदा में कुल उत्खनन प्रभावित क्षेत्र 856.000 हेक्टेयर है। जिसमें उदयपुर, घटेरा, पधार, भिलाय आदि क्षेत्र है। वन क्षेत्र में अवैध उत्खनन के विरुद्ध प्रशासनिक अमले द्वारा सतत् कार्यवाही की जा रही है। मौके पर जांच के दौरान व्यक्ति अथवा मशीनरी आदि नहीं मिलने पर अमले द्वारा फर्शी पत्थर के विनष्टीकरण की कार्यवाही सतत् की जा रही है।
 5. जिला विदिशा मे गौण खनिज रेत की खदाने दि. स्टेट माईनिंग कार्पोरेशन भोपाल द्वारा निविदा के माध्यम से श्री विवेक पटेल निवासी- नरसिंहपुर को आवंटित की जाकर संचालित है। उक्त खदानों में खनिज रेत के वैध खनन को बढ़ावा दिया जाने एवं ठेकेदार को स्वीकृत खदान के अतिरिक्त अवैध उत्खनन/परिवहन/भण्डारण पर सतत् निगरानी रखी जावे।
- अतः उपरोक्त निर्देशों के साथ जिला खनिज टास्कफोर्स बैठक का समापन किया गया।


खनि अधिकारी
एवं सदस्य सचिव
जिला स्तरीय टास्कफोर्स समिति
जिला विदिशा (म.प्र.)


कलेक्टर
एवं अध्यक्ष
जिला स्तरीय टास्कफोर्स समिति
जिला-विदिशा, मध्यप्रदेश

कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) विदिशा (म0प्र0)

क्रमांक 800 / टा.फो. / 2023-24

विदिशा, दिनांक 20/04/2023

जिला स्तरीय टास्क फोर्स की बैठक दिनांक 20.04.2023

का कार्यवाही विवरण

कलेक्टर महोदय विदिशा की अध्यक्षता में आज दिनांक 20.04.2023 को कार्यालय कलेक्टर के बेतबा हाल कक्ष में जिला स्तरीय टास्कफोर्स की बैठक आयोजित की गई। बैठक में श्री उमाशंकर भार्गव, कलेक्टर एवं जिला टास्क फोर्स समिति अध्यक्ष जिला-विदिशा, श्रीदीपक शुक्ला, पुलिस अधीक्षकविदिशा, श्री मेहताब सिंह रावत सिंह, खनिज अधिकारी विदिशा, श्री सुबोध भार्गव, जूनियर साइंटिस्ट म0प्र0 नियंत्रण बोर्ड भोपाल, श्री गिरजेश वर्मा जिला परिवहन अधिकारी विदिशा एवं श्री विजय मौर्य, उपवनमंडलाधिकारी विदिशा उपस्थित रहे।

बैठक में निर्धारित एजेण्डे पर विन्दुवार चर्चा की गई। जिसमें प्रमुख रूप से लिये गये निर्णय निम्नानुसार हैं :-

1. खनिज अधिकारी द्वारा खनिज विभाग द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही एवं प्रगति से समिति सदस्यों को अवगत कराया गया। खनिज विभाग एवं प्रशासन के सहयोग से विदिशा जिले में वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 में अवैध खनन, परिवहन के 88 प्रकरण दर्ज कर अर्थदण्ड राशि रुपये 37 लाख वसूल किया गया।

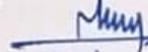
2. उप वनमंडलाधिकारी विदिशा द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि वन परिक्षेत्र गंजबासौदा में कुल उत्खनन प्रभावित क्षेत्र 856.000 हेक्टेयर है। जिसमें उदयपुर, घटेरा, पधार, भिलाय आदि क्षेत्र है। वन क्षेत्र में अवैध उत्खनन के विरुद्ध प्रशासनिक अमले द्वारा सतत् कार्यवाही की जा रही है। मौके पर जांच के दौरान व्यक्ति अथवा मशीनरी आदि नहीं मिलने पर अमले द्वारा फर्शी पत्थर के विनष्टीकरण की कार्यवाही सतत् की जा रही है। किन्तु क्षेत्र में बड़े-बड़े ब्लॉक भी बनाये जा रहे हैं।

3. समिति के अध्यक्ष एवं कलेक्टर महोदय द्वारा निर्देशित किया गया कि गंजबासौदा क्षेत्र में उदयपुर मंदिर तथा पुरातत्व विभाग के धरोहर के पास वन भूमि में हो रहे अवैध उत्खनन की रोकथाम हेतु वन विभाग के नेतृत्व में रणनीति बनाकर अवैध खनन/परिवहन कर्ताओं के विरुद्ध वन, पुलिस, राजस्व तथा खनिज विभाग द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से सख्त कार्यवाही करें।

4. पठारी तहसील में भारतीय पुरातत्व के अधीन केन्द्रिय संरक्षित स्मारक सप्तमातृका गुफा के पास किये जा रहे उत्खनन की जांच कर वैधानिक कार्यवाही किये जाने के निर्देश दिये गये।

5. गौण खनिजों के परिवहन में उपयोग में लाये जाने वाले वाहन जिनकी कंपनी द्वारा निर्धारित स्वरूप/भार क्षमता से अधिक बॉडी में परिवर्तन कर खनिज परिवहन में उपयोग किया जा रहा है, उन वाहनों पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही करते हुये पुनः मूल स्वरूप/भार क्षमता में परिवर्तन की आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जावे।

बैठक के अंत में कलेक्टर महोदय द्वारा उक्त निर्देशों का पालन प्रतिवेदन अविलंब प्रस्तुत करने के निर्देश संबंधित अधिकारियों को देते हुए जिला स्तरीय खनिज टास्कफोर्स बैठक का समापन किया गया।


20/04/2023
कलेक्टर

एवं अध्यक्ष

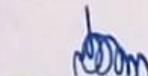
जिला स्तरीय टास्कफोर्स समिति
जिला-विदिशा, मध्यप्रदेश

विदिशा, दिनांक 20/04/2023

पृ. क्रमांक 801 / टा.फो. / 2023-24

प्रतिलिपि :-

1. प्रमुख सचिव, खनिज साधन विभाग, भोपाल, मध्यप्रदेश।
2. संचालक भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म, 29-ए, अरेरा हिल्स, खनिज भवन, भोपाल।
3. आयुक्त, भोपाल संभाग भोपाल।
4. पुलिस अधीक्षक विदिशा।
5. वनमंडलाधिकारी वनमंडल विदिशा।
6. क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी म.प्र. प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड भोपाल।
7. जिला परिवहन अधिकारी जिला- विदिशा।


20/04/2023
कलेक्टर

एवं अध्यक्ष

जिला स्तरीय टास्कफोर्स समिति
जिला-विदिशा, मध्यप्रदेश

कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) विदिशा (म0प्र0)

क्रमांक/1575/टा.फो./2023-24

विदिशा, दिनांक 20/06/2023

जिला स्तरीय टास्क फोर्स की बैठक दिनांक 19.06.2023

का कार्यवाही विवरण

कलेक्टर महोदय विदिशा की अध्यक्षता में आज दिनांक 19.06.2023 को कार्यालय कलेक्टर के कलेक्टर कक्ष में जिला स्तरीय टास्कफोर्स की बैठक आयोजित की गई। बैठक में श्री उमाशंकर भार्गव, कलेक्टर एवं जिला टास्क फोर्स समिति अध्यक्ष जिला-विदिशा, श्री दीपक शुक्ला, पुलिस अधीक्षक श्री ओमकार सिंह मरकम वनमंडलाधिकारी विदिशा एवं श्री मेहताब सिंह रावत सिंह, खनिज अधिकारी विदिशा उपस्थित रहे।

बैठक में निर्धारित एजेण्डे पर विन्दुवार चर्चा की गई। जिसमें प्रमुख रूप से लिये गये निर्णय निम्नानुसार हैं :-

1. खनिज अधिकारी द्वारा खनिज विभाग द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही एवं प्रगति से समिति सदस्यों को अवगत कराया गया। खनिज विभाग एवं प्रशासन के सहयोग से विदिशा जिले में वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 में अवैध खनन, परिवहन के 27 प्रकरण दर्ज कर अर्धदण्ड राशि रुपये 06.70 लाख वसूल किया गया।

2. पूर्व की बैठक के पालन प्रतिवेदन अंतर्गत अवगत कराया गया कि सप्तमातृका गुफा पठारी/बड़ोह में राजस्व, पुलिस एवं खनिज अमले द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से भ्रमण किया गया। भ्रमण के दौरान पुरातत्व स्थल के आसपास उत्खनन नहीं पाया गया। उक्त क्षेत्र एवं उदयपुर क्षेत्र में भी पुरातत्व स्थल के आसपास वर्तमान में खनन कार्य बंद होना पाया गया।

3. उप वनमंडलाधिकारी विदिशा द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि वन परिक्षेत्र गंजबासौदा में कुल उत्खनन प्रभावित क्षेत्र 856.000 हेक्टेयर है। जिसमें उदयपुर, घटेरा, पधार, भिलाय आदि क्षेत्र है। वन क्षेत्र में अवैध उत्खनन के विरुद्ध प्रशासनिक अमले द्वारा सतत कार्यवाही की जा रही है। मौके पर जांच के दौरान व्यक्ति अथवा मशीनरी आदि नहीं मिलने पर अमले द्वारा फर्शी पत्थर के विनष्टीकरण की कार्यवाही सतत की जा रही है।

3. वनमंडलाधिकारी विदिशा द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि विशेषतः पुरातत्व के मंदिर के आसपास खनन कार्य विगत दिवस में की गई कार्यवाही से खनन कार्य बंद है।

4. समिति के अध्यक्ष एवं कलेक्टर महोदय द्वारा निर्देशित किया गया कि गंजबासौदा क्षेत्र में उदयपुर मंदिर तथा पुरातत्व विभाग के धरोहर के पास वन भूमि में हो रहे अवैध उत्खनन की रोकथाम हेतु पुलिस एवं वन विभाग के नेतृत्व में विशेष रणनीति बनाकर अवैध खनन/परिवहन कर्ताओं के विरुद्ध सख्त कार्यवाही करें।

बैठक के अंत में कलेक्टर महोदय द्वारा उक्त निर्देशों का पालन प्रतिवेदन अविलंब प्रस्तुत करने के निर्देश संबंधित अधिकारियों को देते हुए जिला स्तरीय खनिज टास्कफोर्स बैठक का समापन किया गया।


20/06/2023
कलेक्टर

एवं अध्यक्ष

जिला स्तरीय टास्कफोर्स समिति

जिला-विदिशा, मध्यप्रदेश

विदिशा, दिनांक 20/06/2023

पृ. क्रमांक/1576/टा.फो./2023-24

प्रतिलिपि :-

1. प्रमुख सचिव, खनिज साधन विभाग, भोपाल, मध्यप्रदेश।
2. संचालक भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म, 29-ए, अरेरा हिल्स, खनिज भवन, भोपाल।
3. आयुक्त, भोपाल संभाग भोपाल।
4. पुलिस अधीक्षक विदिशा।
5. वनमंडलाधिकारी वनमंडल विदिशा।
6. क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी म.प्र. प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड भोपाल।
7. जिला परिवहन अधिकारी जिला- विदिशा।


20/06/2023
कलेक्टर

एवं अध्यक्ष

जिला स्तरीय टास्कफोर्स समिति

जिला-विदिशा, मध्यप्रदेश

कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) विदिशा (मध्यप्रदेश)

क्रमांक 1896/टा.फो./2023-24

विदिशा, दिनांक 19/07/2023

जिला स्तरीय टास्क फोर्स की बैठक दिनांक 17.07.2023

का कार्यवाही विवरण

कलेक्टर महोदय विदिशा की अध्यक्षता में आज दिनांक 17.07.2023 को समय-सीमा बैठक के पश्चात् समय 05.30 बजे कार्यालय कलेक्टर के बेतवा मीटिंग हॉल में जिला स्तरीय टास्कफोर्स की बैठक आयोजित की गई। बैठक में श्री डॉ. योगेश तुकाराम भरसट कलेक्टर एवं जिला टास्क फोर्स समिति अध्यक्ष जिला-विदिशा, श्री समीर यादव, अतिरिक्त पुलिस अधीक्षक, श्री विजय मौर्य, उपवनमंडलाधिकारी विदिशा एवं श्री मेहताव सिंह रावत सिंह, खनिज अधिकारी विदिशा उपस्थित रहे।

बैठक में निर्धारित एजेण्डे पर बिन्दुवार चर्चा की गई। जिसमें प्रमुख रूप से लिये गये निर्णय निम्नानुसार हैं :-

1. खनिज अधिकारी द्वारा खनिज विभाग द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही एवं प्रगति से समिति सदस्यों को अवगत कराया गया। खनिज विभाग एवं प्रशासन के सहयोग से विदिशा जिले में वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 में अवैध खनन, परिवहन के 37 प्रकरण दर्ज कर अर्थदण्ड राशि रुपये 10.20 लाख वसूल किया गया।

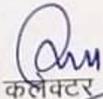
2. पूर्व की बैठक के पालन प्रतिवेदन अंतर्गत अवगत कराया गया कि सप्तमातृका गुफा पठारी/बड़ोह में राजस्व, पुलिस एवं खनिज अमले द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से भ्रमण किया गया। भ्रमण के दौरान 01 प्रकरण अवैध भण्डारण का पजीबद्ध किया गया। पुरातत्व स्थल के आसपास उत्खनन नहीं होना पाया गया। उक्त क्षेत्र एवं उदयपुर क्षेत्र में भी पुरातत्व स्थल के आसपास वर्तमान में खनन कार्य बंद होना पाया गया।

3. उप वनमंडलाधिकारी विदिशा द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि वन परिक्षेत्र गंजवासौदा में कुल उत्खनन प्रभावित क्षेत्र 856.000 हेक्टेयर है। जिसमें उदयपुर, घटेरा, पधार, भिलाय आदि क्षेत्र है। वन क्षेत्र में अवैध उत्खनन के विरुद्ध प्रशासनिक अमले द्वारा सतत कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

3. उप वनमंडलाधिकारी विदिशा द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि विशेषतः पुरातत्व महत्व के मंदिर (नीलकण्ठेश्वर एवं अन्य) के आसपास खनन की रोकथाम हेतु उड़नदस्ता जांच दल वनमंडल विदिशा द्वारा सतत निगरानी रखी जा रही है।

4. समिति के अध्यक्ष एवं कलेक्टर महोदय द्वारा निर्देशित किया गया कि गंजवासौदा क्षेत्र में उदयपुर मंदिर तथा पुरातत्व विभाग के धरोहर के पास वन भूमि में हो रहे अवैध उत्खनन की जांच समस्त विभाग यथा हेतु पुलिस, राजस्व, खनिज एवं वन विभाग के द्वारा विशेष रूप से वन विभाग के नेतृत्व में विशेष रणनीति बनाकर अवैध खनन/परिवहन कर्ताओं के विरुद्ध सख्त कार्यवाही करें।

बैठक के अंत में कलेक्टर महोदय द्वारा उक्त निर्देशों का पालन प्रतिवेदन अविलंब प्रस्तुत करने के निर्देश संबंधित अधिकारियों को देते हुए जिला स्तरीय खनिज टास्कफोर्स बैठक का समापन किया गया।

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कलेक्टर
एवं अध्यक्ष

जिला स्तरीय टास्कफोर्स समिति

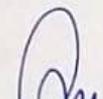
जिला-विदिशा, मध्यप्रदेश

विदिशा, दिनांक 19/07/2023

पृ. क्रमांक 1897/टा.फो./2023-24

प्रतिलिपि :-

1. प्रमुख सचिव, खनिज साधन विभाग, भोपाल, मध्यप्रदेश।
2. संचालक भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म, 29-ए, अरेरा हिल्स, खनिज भवन, भोपाल।
3. आयुक्त, भोपाल संभाग भोपाल।
4. पुलिस अधीक्षक विदिशा।
5. वनमंडलाधिकारी वनमंडल विदिशा।
6. क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी म.प्र. प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड भोपाल।
7. जिला परिवहन अधिकारी जिला- विदिशा।
8. गार्ड फाईल हेतु।

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कलेक्टर
एवं अध्यक्ष

जिला स्तरीय टास्कफोर्स समिति

जिला-विदिशा, मध्यप्रदेश

कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) विदिशा (मध्यप्रदेश)

क्रमांक 1654/टा.फो./2023-24

विदिशा, दिनांक 21/09/2023

जिला स्तरीय टास्क फोर्स की बैठक दिनांक 28.08.2023

का कार्यवाही विवरण

कलेक्टर महोदय विदिशा की अध्यक्षता में आज दिनांक 28.08.2023 को समय-सीमा बैठक के पश्चात् समय दोपहर 12.30 बजे कार्यालय कलेक्टर के बेतवा मीटिंग हॉल में जिला स्तरीय टास्कफोर्स की बैठक आयोजित की गई। बैठक में श्री उमाशंकर भार्गव कलेक्टर एवं जिला टास्क फोर्स समिति अध्यक्ष जिला-विदिशा, श्री समीर यादव, अतिरिक्त पुलिस अधीक्षक, श्री ओमकार सिंह मर्सकोले, वनमंडलाधिकारी विदिशा एवं श्री मेहताब सिंह रावत, खनिज अधिकारी विदिशा उपस्थित रहे।

बैठक में निर्धारित एजेण्डे पर विन्दुवार चर्चा की गई। जिसमें प्रमुख रूप से लिये गये निर्णय निम्नानुसार हैं :-

1. खनिज अधिकारी द्वारा खनिज विभाग द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही एवं प्रगति से समिति सदस्यों को अवगत कराया गया। खनिज विभाग एवं प्रशासन के सहयोग से विदिशा जिले में वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 में अवैध खनन, परिवहन के 44 प्रकरण दर्ज कर अर्धदण्ड राशि रुपये 11.64 लाख वसूल किया गया।

2. पूर्व की बैठक के पालन प्रतिवेदन अंतर्गत अवगत कराया गया कि सप्तमातृका गुफा पठारी/बड़ोह में राजस्व, पुलिस एवं खनिज अमले द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से भ्रमण किया गया। भ्रमण के दौरान 01 प्रकरण अवैध भण्डारण का पंजीबद्ध किया गया। पुरातत्व स्थल के आसपास उत्खनन नहीं होना पाया गया। उक्त क्षेत्र एवं उदयपुर क्षेत्र में भी पुरातत्व स्थल के आसपास वर्तमान में खनन कार्य बंद होना पाया गया।

3. उप वनमंडलाधिकारी विदिशा द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि वन परिक्षेत्र गंजबासौदा में कुल उत्खनन प्रभावित क्षेत्र 856.000 हेक्टेयर है। जिसमें उदयपुर, घटेरा, पधार, भिलाय आदि क्षेत्र हैं। वन क्षेत्र में अवैध उत्खनन के विरुद्ध प्रशासनिक अमले द्वारा सतत् कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

4. उप वनमंडलाधिकारी विदिशा द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि विशेषतः पुरातत्व महत्व के मंदिर (नीलकण्ठेश्वर एवं अन्य) के आसपास खनन की रोकथाम हेतु उडनदस्ता जांच दल वनमंडल विदिशा द्वारा सतत् निगरानी रखी जा रही है।

5. समिति के अध्यक्ष एवं कलेक्टर महोदय द्वारा निर्देशित किया गया कि गंजबासौदा क्षेत्र में उदयपुर मंदिर तथा पुरातत्व विभाग के धरोहर के पास वन भूमि में हो रहे अवैध उत्खनन की जांच समस्त विभाग यथा हेतु पुलिस, राजस्व, खनिज एवं वन विभाग के द्वारा विशेष रूप से वन विभाग के नेतृत्व में विशेष रणनीति बनाकर अवैध खनन/परिवहन कर्ताओं के विरुद्ध सख्त कार्यवाही करें।

बैठक के अंत में कलेक्टर महोदय द्वारा उक्त निर्देशों का पालन प्रतिवेदन अविलंब प्रस्तुत करने के निर्देश संबंधित अधिकारियों को देते हुए जिला स्तरीय खनिज टास्कफोर्स बैठक का समापन किया गया।

21/09/2023
कलेक्टर
एवं अध्यक्ष

जिला स्तरीय टास्कफोर्स समिति
जिला-विदिशा, मध्यप्रदेश

विदिशा, दिनांक 21/09/2023

पू. क्रमांक 1655/टा.फो./2023-24

प्रतिलिपि :-

1. प्रमुख सचिव, खनिज साधन विभाग, भोपाल, मध्यप्रदेश।
2. संचालक भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म, 29-ए, अरेरा हिल्स, खनिज भवन, भोपाल।
3. आयुक्त, भोपाल संभाग भोपाल।
4. पुलिस अधीक्षक विदिशा।
5. वनमंडलाधिकारी वनमंडल विदिशा।
6. क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी म.प्र. प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड भोपाल।
7. जिला परिवहन अधिकारी जिला- विदिशा।
8. गार्ड फाईल हेतु।

21/09/2023
कलेक्टर
एवं अध्यक्ष

जिला स्तरीय टास्कफोर्स समिति
जिला-विदिशा, मध्यप्रदेश

कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) विदिशा (मध्यप्रदेश)

क्रमांक/1697/टा.फो./2023-24

विदिशा, दिनांक 25/09/2023

जिला स्तरीय टास्क फोर्स की बैठक दिनांक 25.09.2023

का कार्यवाही विवरण

कलेक्टर महोदय विदिशा की अध्यक्षता में आज दिनांक 25.09.2023 को समय-सीमा बैठक के पश्चात् कार्यालय कलेक्टर के बेतवा मीटिंग हॉल में जिला स्तरीय टास्कफोर्स की बैठक आयोजित की गई। बैठक में श्री उमाशंकर भार्गव कलेक्टर एवं जिला टास्क फोर्स समिति अध्यक्ष जिला-विदिशा, श्री समीर यादव, अतिरिक्त पुलिस अधीक्षक, श्री ओमकार सिंह मर्सकोले, वनमंडलाधिकारी विदिशा एवं श्री मेहताब सिंह रावत, खनिज अधिकारी विदिशा उपस्थित रहे।

बैठक में निर्धारित एजेण्डे पर विन्दुवार चर्चा की गई। जिसमें प्रमुख रूप से लिये गये निर्णय निम्नानुसार हैं :-

1. खनिज अधिकारी द्वारा खनिज विभाग द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही एवं प्रगति से समिति सदस्यों को अवगत कराया गया। खनिज विभाग एवं प्रशासन के सहयोग से विदिशा जिले में वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 में अवैध खनन, परिवहन के 46 प्रकरण दर्ज कर अर्थदण्ड राशि रूपये 13.39 लाख वसूल किया गया।

2. पूर्व की बैठक के पालन प्रतिवेदन अंतर्गत अवगत कराया गया कि सप्तमातृका गुफा पठारी/बड़ोह में राजस्व, पुलिस एवं खनिज अमले द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से सतत् भ्रमण किया जा रहा है। भ्रमण के दौरान उक्त क्षेत्र में अवैध खनन का कोई प्रकरण प्रकाश में नहीं आया। उदयपुर क्षेत्र में भी पुरातत्व स्थल के आसपास वर्तमान में खनन कार्य बंद होना पाया गया।

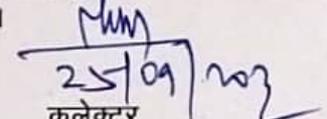
3. वनमंडलाधिकारी विदिशा द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि परिक्षेत्र गंजबासौदा के उत्खनन की समस्या काफी पुरानी एवं जटिल है। बासौदा परिक्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाली बीटें उदयपुर, पधार, भिलायं एवं घटेरा क्षेत्र वनविभाग को भूमि हस्तांतरण के पूर्व में खदानें संचालित थीं। वन क्षेत्र हस्तांतरण के पश्चात् खदानों को स्वीकृति नहीं दी गई। पूर्व से खदानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों एवं पत्थर व्यापारियों द्वारा फर्शीपत्थर का अवैध रूप से उत्खनन किया जाता रहा है। इस दृष्टि से यह क्षेत्र खनन के मामले में आंशिक सक्रिय क्षेत्र है। वन परिक्षेत्र गंजबासौदा में अवैध उत्खनन की रोकथाम हेतु पूर्व से ही प्रयास जारी रहे हैं, जिनमें समय-समय पर अवैध उत्खनन के विरुद्ध प्रशासनिक अमले द्वारा सतत् कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

4. उप वनमंडलाधिकारी विदिशा द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि विशेषतः पुरातत्व महत्व के मंदिर (नीलकण्ठेश्वर एवं अन्य) के आसपास खनन की रोकथाम हेतु उड़नदस्ता जांच दल वनमंडल विदिशा द्वारा रात्रि गश्ती आदि कार्य किये जाकर सतत् निगरानी रखी जा रही है। तथा अवैध खनन पर अंकुश लगाया जा रहा है।

5. वन परिक्षेत्र गंजबासौदा में वन तथा राजस्व भूमि पर अवैध खनन की जांच समस्त विभाग यथा हेतु पुलिस, राजस्व, खनिज एवं वन विभाग के द्वारा विशेष रूप से वन विभाग के नेतृत्व में विशेष रणनीति बनाकर अवैध खनन/परिवहन कर्ताओं के विरुद्ध सख्त कार्यवाही करें।

6. समिति के अध्यक्ष एवं कलेक्टर महोदय द्वारा निर्देशित किया गया कि गंजबासौदा क्षेत्र में उदयपुर मंदिर तथा बड़ोह पठारी पुरातत्व विभाग के धरोहर के पास में हो रहे अवैध उत्खनन की जांच विशेष जांच दल गठित कर करायी जाये तथा प्रतिमाह प्रगति से अवगत कराया जाये।

बैठक के अंत में कलेक्टर महोदय द्वारा उक्त निर्देशों का पालन प्रतिवेदन अविलंब प्रस्तुत करने के निर्देश संबंधित अधिकारियों को देते हुए जिला स्तरीय खनिज टास्कफोर्स बैठक का समापन किया गया।


25/09/2023
कलेक्टर
एवं अध्यक्ष

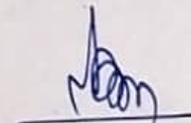
जिला स्तरीय टास्कफोर्स समिति
जिला-विदिशा, मध्यप्रदेश

विदिशा, दिनांक 25/09/2023

पृ. क्रमांक/1698/टा.फो./2023-24

प्रतिलिपि :-

1. प्रमुख सचिव, खनिज साधन विभाग, भोपाल, मध्यप्रदेश।
2. संचालक भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म, 29-ए, अरेरा हिल्स, खनिज भवन, भोपाल।
3. आयुक्त, भोपाल संभाग भोपाल।
4. पुलिस अधीक्षक विदिशा।
5. वनमंडलाधिकारी वनमंडल विदिशा।
6. क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी म.प्र. प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड भोपाल।
7. जिला परिवहन अधिकारी जिला- विदिशा।
8. गार्ड फाईल हेतु।


कलेक्टर
एवं अध्यक्ष

जिला स्तरीय टास्कफोर्स समिति
जिला-विदिशा, मध्यप्रदेश

कार्यालय कलेक्टर (खनिज शाखा) जिला- विदिशा म0प्र0

खनिज भवन, स्वामी विवेकानन्द चौराहा
न्यू कलेक्ट्रेट काम्पोजिट भवन के पीछे विदिशा
E-mail:- modgmvid@mp-gov-in

क्रमांक/ 81 /खनिज/2023

विदिशा, दिनांक 05/01/2024

प्रति,

क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय

मध्यप्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड

ई-5, अरेरा कॉलोनी, भोपाल, म0प्र0

विषय :- माननीय न्यायालय एन.जी.टी. में प्रचलित प्रकरण क्रमांक OA No. 117/2023 (CZ) में पारित आदेश दिनांक 25.09.2023 के अंतर्गत गठित समिति द्वारा संयुक्त मौका निरीक्षण के दौरान दिये गये निर्देश के संबंध में।

संदर्भ :- समिति द्वारा किये गये संयुक्त मौका निरीक्षण दिनांक 05.01.2024 को की गई चर्चा।

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उपरोक्त विषयांतर्गत संदर्भित निर्देशों के अनुक्रम में लेख है कि माननीय न्यायालय राष्ट्रीय हरित न्यायाधिकरण (CZ) में प्रचलित प्रकरण क्रमांक OA No. 117/2023 (CZ) के संबंध में बासौदा वन परिक्षेत्र (उदयपुर क्षेत्र) में वन संरक्षण अधिनियम 1980 के लागू होने के पूर्व में वर्ष 1961 से वर्ष 1993 तक स्वीकृत गौण खनिज फर्शीपत्थर खदानों से प्राप्त राजस्व की चाही गई जानकारी का विवरण निम्नानुसार है :-

क्र.	ग्राम	तहसील	ख.क्र.	रकबा (हे. में)	भूमि का प्रकार निजी/शासकीय	जमा राशि
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	उदयपुर	बासौदा	1313	4.000	शासकीय	4968
2	उदयपुर	बासौदा	1305	18.405	शासकीय	20952
3	उदयपुर	बासौदा	596, 597, 598, 599	4.000	शासकीय	86258
4	उदयपुर	बासौदा	1288, 1289/1, 1317	16.834	शासकीय	65025
5	उदयपुर बारबंद	बासौदा	1323, 1324, 1325, 1327	20.068	शासकीय	70810
6	उदयपुर बारबंद	बासौदा	1323, 1324, 1327	13.379	शासकीय	79338
7	उदयपुर अमोरा	बासौदा	689/1/1292, 1289/2, 1290/1, 1291/3	15.177	शासकीय	13049
8	उदयपुर अमेरा	बासौदा	689, 735/1, 1289/2, 1290/1, 1291/3, 1292	15.471	शासकीय	39500
9	उदयपुर	बासौदा	1271	4.530	शासकीय	58913
10	उदयपुर	बासौदा	1275	4.000	शासकीय	45152
11	उदयपुर	बासौदा	1314	7.870	शासकीय	198715
12	उदयपुर	बासौदा	1297	3.500	शासकीय	50269
13	साहवा	बासौदा	105	1.000	शासकीय	252
14	साहवा	बासौदा	1, 2, 319	17.381	शासकीय	94881
15	साहवा	बासौदा	96, 97	12.000	शासकीय	132831
16	साहवा	बासौदा	226	3.500	शासकीय	275
17	साहवा	बासौदा	228	6.480	शासकीय	13040

18	साहबा	बासौदा	20	1.919	शासकीय	152
19	साहबा	बासौदा	104/1	4.000	शासकीय	53322
20	लहदरा	बासौदा	123, 140, 141, 142, 146	29.065	शासकीय	25431
21	लहदरा	बासौदा	149	3.999	शासकीय	13075
22	लहदरा	बासौदा	147	4.000	शासकीय	2825
23	लहदरा	बासौदा	64	8.000	शासकीय	23680
24	आबूपुर कुचौली	त्योदा	40	4.000	शासकीय	200989
25	देलवाड़ा	त्योदा	78, 79, 80	16.304	शासकीय	8396
26	भिलाय	त्योदा	412, 413/1, 415/5, 513	7.242	शासकीय	5176
27	कुचौली-2	त्योदा	11, 12, 13	21.737	शासकीय	60072
28	मांसेर	बासौदा	1, 2, 18, 19, 32, 199, 205, 211, 215, 338	13.868	शासकीय	4945
29	मुंडरी	बासौदा	235	1.045	शासकीय	376032
30	मुंडरी	बासौदा	252/1	1.714	शासकीय	39805
31	मुहांसा	बासौदा	50,51	4.180	शासकीय	1000
योग						17,89,128

उपरोक्तानुसार चाही गई जानकारी 30-60 वर्ष से अधिक अवधि की होने के कारण संपूर्ण कार्यालयीन अभिलेख रिकार्ड रूम (अभिलेखागार) आदि से प्राप्त किये जा रहे हैं। संबंधित नस्तियों की पूर्ण उपलब्धता होने पर संपूर्ण खदानों से प्राप्त खनिज राजस्व एवं स्वीकृत खनिज मात्रा की वास्तविक जानकारी प्रदाय की जा सकेगी।

05/01/24
 प्रभारी अधिकारी
 प्रभारी अधिकारी
 (खनिज शाखा)
 (बाँद शाखा)
 जिला- बिदिशा, ब०प्र०
 विस्तार विदेश



कार्यालय कलेक्टर जिला-विदिशा म0प्र0

क्रमांक/2459 /खनिज/2023
प्रति,

विदिशा, दिनांक 15/12/2023

संचालक,
प्रशासन तथा खनिकर्म,
29-ए, खनिज भवन, अरेरा हिल्स,
भोपाल मध्यप्रदेश

विषय :- पत्थर की विपुलता वाले वन क्षेत्रों के उत्खनन हेतु व्यपर्वत/निर्वनीकरण के संबंध में प्रस्ताव।
संदर्भ :- इस कार्यालय का पत्र क्रं. 2854 दिनांक 26.10.2016

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उपरोक्त विषयांतर्गत संदर्भित पत्र के परिपेक्ष्य में लेख है कि दिनांक 24.09.2023 दिन रविवार को समाचार पत्र दैनिक भास्कर के पृष्ठ क्रमांक 01 एवं 05 पर प्रकाशित खनन संबंधी खबर को माननीय न्यायालय एन. जी.टी. द्वारा संज्ञान में लेकर दर्ज प्रकरण क्रमांक OA No. 117/2023 (CZ) में पारित आदेश दिनांक 25.09.2023 के अंतर्गत गठित समिति द्वारा संयुक्त मौका निरीक्षण के दौरान पत्थर की विपुलता वाले वन क्षेत्रों में उत्खनन हेतु वन भूमि से राजस्व भूमि में व्यपर्वतन/निर्वनीकरण के संबंध में शासन को प्रस्ताव भेजे जाने हेतु निर्देश दिये गये हैं। उक्ताशय के पूर्व में भी प्रकरण शासन स्तर पर प्रेषित किये गये हैं।

प्रकरण का वस्तुस्थिति के संबंध में तथ्यात्मक बिन्दुवार जानकारी निम्नानुसार है :-

1. यह कि पूर्व में उक्त हस्तांतरित वन क्षेत्र में वर्ष 1980 के पूर्व 75 खदानें स्वीकृत होकर संचालित थीं। शासकीय रिकार्ड अनुसार उक्त भूमि का हस्तांतरण वन विभाग को किया जाने के फलस्वरूप सन् 1980 के पश्चात् वन संरक्षण अधिनियम 1980 के प्रभावशील होने के कारण बन्द कराई गई।
2. यह कि दिनांक 16.03.1993 को सचिवालय में प्रमुख सचिव खनिज साधन/वन विभाग की अध्यक्षता में खनिज साधन एवं वन विभाग के उच्चाधिकारियों की बैठक में लिये गये निर्णय की कॉडिका 4 के अनुसार वनसंरक्षक श्री गंगोपाध्याय द्वारा बताया कि गंजबासौदा क्षेत्र के 25 कम्पार्टमेंट में करीब 4000 है। क्षेत्र ऐसा है जिसमें ऊपर से ही पत्थर है तथा यह क्षेत्र वन विहीन है जिसमें जंगल नहीं लगाया जा सकता जो कि उत्खनन कार्य हेतु ही अधिक उपयोगी है। इस क्षेत्र को राजस्व विभाग में हस्तांतरण किये जाने हेतु जिलाध्यक्ष द्वारा प्रस्ताव तैयार कर शासन को भेजा जाने हेतु निर्देशित किया गया।
3. दिनांक 24.10.1994 को वनक्षेत्र का निरीक्षण वनसंरक्षक भोपाल, कलेक्टर विदिशा, तत्कालीन प्रभारी अधिकारी संचालनालय भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म भोपाल गठित समिति द्वारा खनिज विभाग के अधिकारियों के साथ निरीक्षण किया गया। निरीक्षण प्रतिवेदन में जांच दल द्वारा 07 कक्षों की कुल 855 है। वनक्षेत्र भूमि हस्तांतरण किया जाना प्रस्तावित किया गया। साथ ही वन भूमि के हस्तांतरण से राज्य शासन को राजस्व की प्राप्ति हो सकेगी एवं दूसरी ओर करीब 2500 मजदूर जो इस क्षेत्र में उत्खनन कार्य करते हैं वे बेरोजगार नहीं होंगे, इसके साथ-साथ वैध पत्थर खनन कार्य से आस-पास की जनता के निर्माण कार्य पर बाधा नहीं होगी और इससे अवैध उत्खनन रोकने का मार्ग प्रशस्त होने का लेख किया गया।
4. वन संरक्षक वन मंडल विदिशा के पत्र दिनांक 11.02.2016 द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि विदिशा जिले अंतर्गत वन क्षेत्र के उत्खनन हेतु व्यपर्वतन/निर्वनीकरण के संबंध में प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक मध्यप्रदेश द्वारा गठित समिति के प्रतिवेदन अप्रैल 2010 की प्रति संलग्न है, में उल्लेखित बिन्दु क्रमांक 10(2) में की गई अनुशंसा अनुसार वन विभाग से सर्वप्रथम यह सहमति ली जाये कि वनावरण, वृक्षावरण, विहीन पत्थर की विपुलता वाले वन क्षेत्रों को उत्खनन हेतु देने को तैयार है। अगर वन विभाग उपरोक्त सहमति देता है तो वन विभाग यह भी तय करेगा कि वन विहीन, वृक्ष विहीन, पत्थर की विपुलता वाले ऐसे क्षेत्र जहां वानस्पतिक आवरण मिट्टी की अनुपस्थिति में आना संभव नहीं है, उन क्षेत्रों का निर्वनीकरण किया जायेगा अथवा व्यपर्वतन। उक्ताशय का वन विभाग द्वारा निर्णय लिया जाना शेष है।

वनमण्डलाधिकारी विदिशा से प्राप्त पत्र क्रमांक 1755 दिनांक 24.09.2023 द्वारा प्रेषित जानकारी अनुसार, वन परिक्षेत्र गंजबासौदा पूर्व से ही अवैध उत्खनन की दृष्टि से अति संवेदनशील है। परिक्षेत्र गंजबासौदा के उत्खनन की समस्या काफी पुरानी एवं जटिल है। बासौदा परिक्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाली बीटें उदयपुर, कधार, भिलाय एवं घटेरा क्षेत्र वनविभाग को भूमि हस्तांतरण के पूर्व में खदानें संचालित थीं। वन क्षेत्र हस्तांतरण के पश्चात् खदानों को स्वीकृति नहीं दी गई। पूर्व से खदानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों एवं पत्थर व्यापारियों द्वारा फर्शीपत्थर का अवैध रूप से उत्खनन किया जाने का लेख किया गया है। इस दृष्टि से यह क्षेत्र खनन के मामले में आंशिक सक्रिय क्षेत्र है।

उपरोक्तानुसार जिला विदिशा के उदयपुर घटेरा के वन क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध गौण खनिज फर्शीपत्थर उत्खनन हेतु उक्त वन भूमि को राजस्व भूमि में व्यपवर्तित किए जाने की यथारोषीय कार्रवाई किये जाने का अनुरोध है, जिससे शासन को प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व के अपवंचन को रोका जा सके। साथ ही अनुरोध है कि यदि उक्त भूमि को व्यपवर्तित ना किया जा सके तो जिस प्रकार मध्य प्रदेश राज्य खनिज निगम जिला झाबुआ में वन क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध खनिज रॉकफॉस्फेट का विदोहन कर रहा है। उसी प्रकार से जिला विदिशा के उक्त गौण खनिज फर्शीपत्थर से भण्डारित वनक्षेत्र को भी मध्यप्रदेश राज्य निगम के लिए आरक्षित किए जाने योग्य है।

कलेक्टर/15/12/2023
जिला-विदिशा,
मध्यप्रदेश

क्रमांक/2460/खनिज/2023
प्रतिलिपि :-

विदिशा, दिनांक 15/12/2023

1. प्रमुख सचिव, मध्यप्रदेश शासन, खनिज साधन विभाग, मंत्रालय वल्लभ भवन भोपाल, मध्यप्रदेश।
2. प्रमुख सचिव, मध्यप्रदेश शासन, वन मंत्रालय वल्लभ भवन भोपाल, मध्यप्रदेश।
3. आयुक्त, भोपाल संभाग, भोपाल, जी-ब्लॉक, पुराना सचिवालय, भोपाल मध्यप्रदेश।
4. प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक मध्यप्रदेश, वनभवन, तुलसीनगर, लिक रोड नंबर-2, भोपाल, मध्यप्रदेश।
5. वनमंडलाधिकारी वन मंडल विदिशा की ओर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।
6. क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय मध्यप्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड ई-5, अरेरा कॉलोनी, भोपाल, MP020 की ओर सूचनार्थ।

कलेक्टर
15/12/2023
जिला-विदिशा,
मध्यप्रदेश

कार्यालय
संचालक भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म
मध्यप्रदेश
29-ए, "खनिज भवन", अरेरा हिल्स, भोपाल
फोन एवं फैक्स : 0755-2551795
E-mail : dirgeomn@mp.nic.in

//आदेश//

भोपाल, दिनांक 02-01-2024

क्रमांक 30 /खनिज/एनजीटी (117/2023)/2024, माननीय एनजीटी सेक्टर जोल भोपाल द्वारा ओ.ए. क्रमांक 117/2023 में पारित आदेश दिनांक 14.12.2023 के पालन हेतु कलेक्टर विदिशा द्वारा पत्र दिनांक 15.12.2023 से लेख किया गया है कि जिला विदिशा के वन क्षेत्र में किये गये उत्खनन की मात्रा की जणना वरिष्ठ तकनीकी विशेषज्ञ के द्वारा भू-वैज्ञानिक आंकलन कराया जाना है। अतः श्री एम.एस. खतेड़िया, सहायक भौमिकीविद्, संचालनालय भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म मध्यप्रदेश भोपाल को निर्देशित किया जाता है कि कलेक्टर कार्यालय विदिशा से संपर्क स्थापित कर, प्रकरण में दिनांक 11.01.2024 को एनजीटी के समक्ष नियत सुनवाई के पूर्व खनिज मात्रा की भू-वैज्ञानिक आंकलन करने में गठित जॉब टल को आवश्यक सहयोग प्रदान करें।

संचालक
प्रशासन एवं खनिकर्म
मध्यप्रदेश

पृ.क्रमांक 31-33 /खनिज/एनजीटी (117/2023)/2024, भोपाल, दिनांक 02-01-2024
प्रतिलिपि :-

- 1) कलेक्टर जिला विदिशा (म.प्र.) की ओर आपके पत्र दिनांक 15.12.2023 के संदर्भ में निरीक्षण अधिकारी को आवश्यक सहयोग प्रदान करने हेतु प्रेषित।
- 2) अधीक्षण भौमिकीविद्, संचालनालय भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म, मध्यप्रदेश भोपाल की ओर सूचनाई एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।
- 3) श्री. एम.एस. खतेड़िया, सहायक भौमिकीविद्, संचालनालय भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म मध्यप्रदेश भोपाल की ओर पालनाई प्रेषित।

संचालक
प्रशासन एवं खनिकर्म
मध्यप्रदेश

कार्यालय
संचालक, भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म,
मध्य प्रदेश
29-ए, खनिज भवन, अरेरा हिल्स, भोपाल
फोन एवं फैक्स नं. 0755-2551795

email- dirgeomn@mp.nic.in

क्र. 319 /भौमिकी/न.क्र. /2024

भोपाल, दिनांक 09/11/2024

प्रति,

कलेक्टर,
खनिज शाखा
जिला विदिशा म.प्र.।

विषय:- जिला विदिशा के वन क्षेत्र में किये गये उत्खनन की मात्रा की गणना के विषयक।

संदर्भ:- 1. मान. एनजीटी सेक्टरल जोन भोपाल में प्रचलित प्रकरण ओ.ए. क्र 117/2023 के संबंध में।
2. संचालक का आदेश क्र 31-33/खनिज/एनजीटी(117/2023)/2024 भोपाल दिनांक 02.01.2024

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उपरोक्त विषयांतर्गत संदर्भ में संचालक महोदय द्वारा दिये गये आदेश के पालन में मेरे द्वारा खनिज विभाग विदिशा, वन विभाग तथा एनजीटी द्वारा गठित समिति के साथ दिनांक 04 जनवरी एवं 05 जनवरी 2024 को विदिशा जिले के प्रश्नाधिन वन क्षेत्र में किये उत्खनन की मात्रा की गणना हेतु स्थल निरीक्षण किया गया।

तदनुसार वन क्षेत्र में किये गये उत्खनन की मात्रा की गणना के संबंध में Prefeasibility Report आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु पत्र के साथ संलग्न प्रेषित है।

संलग्न:- उपरोक्तानुसार।



डॉ एम.एस. खतेड़िया

सहा. भौमिकीविद्

संचालनालय भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म

29ए, अरेरा हिल्स भोपाल।

भोपाल, दिनांक 09/11/2024

पृ. क्र. 320 /भौमिकी/न.क्र. /2024

प्रतिलिपि:-

- ✓ 1. मा. एनजीटी द्वारा गठित समिति की ओर आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।
2. संचालक, भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म, भोपाल की ओर सूचनाय प्रेषित।
3. वन मण्डाधिकारी विदिशा की ओर आवश्यक कार्यवाही अज्ञेयित।



डॉ एम.एस. खतेड़िया

सहा. भौमिकीविद्

**तहसील गंजबासोदा जिला विदिशा के प्रश्नाधिन
वन क्षेत्र मे उत्खनित खनिज की मात्रा
की गणना के संबंध में Prefeasibility Report**

संचालक महोदय संचालनालय भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म भोपाल के आदेश क्रमांक 31-33/खनिज/एनजीटी(117/2023)/2024 भोपाल दिनांक 02.01.2024 के पालन में मेरे द्वारा वन विभाग, खनिज विभाग विदिशा तथा विदिशा जिले के प्रश्नाधिन वन क्षेत्र में किये गये उत्खनन का मौका निरीक्षण वन विभाग तथा खनिज विभाग, विदिशा के अधिकारियों की उपस्थिति में दिनांक 04.01.2024 तथा मा. एनजीटी द्वारा गठित समिति के साथ दिनांक 05.01.2024 को किया गया।

खनिज शाखा विदिशा से प्राप्त जानकारी के आधार पर प्रश्नाधिन क्षेत्र पूर्व में जब राजस्व भूमि थी, तब विभाग द्वारा कुल 75 खदाने वर्ष 1961 से 1993 तक कुल 504.380 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में स्वीकृत थी। वर्तमान में उपरोक्त स्वीकृत क्षेत्र को मिलाकर कुल 849.00 हेक्टेयर खनिज बाहुल्य क्षेत्र को वन विभाग को हस्तांतरित होकर वन भूमि है। उपरोक्त 849.00 हेक्टेयर वन भूमि को पुनः राजस्व भूमि में हस्तांतरण करने की प्रक्रिया शासन स्तर पर लंबित है।

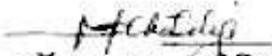
प्रश्नाधिन क्षेत्र में पूर्व में स्वीकृत संपूर्ण 75 खदानों (अवधि 1961 से 1993 तक) से निकाले गये खनिज की मात्रा तथा अवधि समाप्त के उपरांत इन खदानों से निकाली गई खनिज की मात्रा की गणना के संबंध में Prefeasibility Report तैयार करने हेतु अपनाई जाने वाली प्रक्रिया निम्नानुसार है:-

- 1) वन भूमि में किये गये उत्खनित खनिज मात्रा की गणना वन विभाग द्वारा वन विभाग की एक टीम गठित कर, क्षेत्र अत्यन्त वृहद होने से आधुनिक तकनिक DGPS या drone Surey का उपयोग कर करना।
- 2) प्रश्नाधिन क्षेत्र के compartment तथा खनिज विभाग द्वारा पूर्व में स्वीकृत खदानों को एक नक्शे के ऊपर plot करना।
- 3) DGPS/drone Surey करने के उपरांत प्रत्येक गड्ढे तथा खदान का स्थल निरीक्षण निम्नानुसार बिन्दुओं के परिपेक्ष्य में जानकारी एकत्रित करना :-
 - I. उत्खनित क्षेत्र काफी वृहद क्षेत्र में फैला हुआ है।
 - II. वर्तमान में कुछ माईन पिट में वर्षा जल का भराव पाया गया।
 - III. संपूर्ण क्षेत्र में खदान के उत्खनन से निकले Overburden तथा waste material को चारों तरफ यत्र-तंत्र रूप में बड़े-बड़े ढेर के रूप में फैले होने से क्षेत्र की original topography totally destroy हो गई तथा एक प्रकार से artificial topography develop हो गई है, जिस पर कहीं-कहीं पेड़-पौधे उँग आये हैं, जिससे प्रत्येक गड्ढे तथा खदान का स्थल निरीक्षण करना अनिवार्य होगा।

- IV. क्षेत्र में एक खदान/pit में ही actual खनिज फ्लेग स्टोन के ऊपर Overburden की thickness 3.00 m से 6.00 m तक तथा प्रत्येक गड्डों की गहराई भी vary करती है। अतः प्रत्येक खदान का मौके पर जाकर Overburden की thickness तथा खदान की गहराई का measurement करना ।
- V. कहीं-कहीं पर खदान में छोटे-टुए गड्डे में Overburden तथा waste से भर दिये गये हैं जिससे actual pit की size तथा depth को measure करना ।
- VI. खदान to खदान तथा pit to pit flagstone खनिज की recovery rate 40% से 65 % तक vary करता है, जिसको प्रत्येक pit/खदान के हिसाब से measure करना ।

उपरोक्त बिन्दुओं के प्रकाश में प्रश्नायिन क्षेत्र में पूर्व में स्वीकृत संपूर्ण 75 खदानों (अवधि 1961 से 1993 तक) से निकाले गये खनिज की मात्रा की जानकारी खनिज शाखा से प्राप्त कर DGPS/drone Surey के पश्चात स्थल निरीक्षण से निकाली गई मात्रा का आकलन किया जा सकेगा, जिसमें अनुमानित अवधि 6 माह संभावित है।

तदनुसार Prefeasibility Report आवश्यक एवं योग्य कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है।


डॉ. एम.एस. खतेडिया
सहा. भौमिकीविद्
संचालनालय भौमिकी तथा खनिकर्म
29ए, अरेरा हिल्स भोपाल।

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 360/2015

IN THE MATTER OF:-

NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL BAR ASSOCIATION

APPLICANT(S)

VERSUS

VIRENDRA SINGH (STATE OF GUJARAT)

RESPONDENT(S)

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NAZIMUDDIN
SCIENTIST 'E'

CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
PARIVESH BHAWAN, EAST ARJUN NAGAR,
DELHI- 110032

PLACE: - DELHI

DATED: - 30.01.2020

Recommendations on Scale of Compensation to deal with the cases of illegal sand mining

Submitted to

**Hon'ble National Green Tribunal,
Principal Bench, New Delhi**

(Submitted by the Committee constituted in the matter of Hon'ble NGT
OA No. 360 of 2015 order dated-05.04.2019)

29th January 2020

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1. Introduction

The mining operation has its consequence on the environment. The sand mining operation has traditionally been carried out manually in river both in-stream and in flood plain, coastal and paleo channels, but with advent of time the method of mining has changed to semi-mechanised and mechanised. The use of machinery in riverbed mining may impact the river environment to great extent depending on the scale of operation.

It is estimated that more than 35 million people are employed in sand business, and economic valuation is well over \$126 billion per annum (Ref: NGT order dated 05.04.2019 in O.A. 360/2015). The illegal sand mining has been rampant in different states of the country and the protection of environment from the impacts of unregulated sand mining has been a challenge to regulatory bodies.

The Hon'ble NGT (Principal Bench), New Delhi by order dated-05.04.2019 in O.A. No. 360/2015 (13 clubbed cases) related to illegal sand mining from riverbeds in different states, constituted a Committee comprising of representatives of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India (MoEF&CC), Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Indian Institute of Forest Management - Bhopal (IIFM), Institute of Economic Growth - New Delhi (IEG) and Madras School of Economics (MSE) *"to prepare a scale of compensation, after including the components mentioned in the order, which can then be adopted in whole of country. The nodal agency for compliance and coordination is CPCB. The committee may also take professional service of an expert / institution in the matter if it so desires."*

In view of Hon'ble NGT (PB) order dated 05.04.2019 in O.A. No. 360/2015 (13 clubbed cases), this report has been prepared to suggest a scale of compensation to deal with cases of illegal sand mining in whole of country.

2. Constitution of Committee

In compliance of the above order, the Nodal Agency (CPCB) issued office order dated 22.05.2019 regarding constitution of the committee of the members based on the nominations received from the concerned organisations as follows:

1. Dr Purnamita Dasgupta, Professor, IEG, Delhi
2. Dr K.S. Kavi kumar, Professor, MSE, Chennai
3. Dr. Yogesh Dubey, Associate Professor, IIFM, Bhopal
4. Shri Sundeeep, Director, MoEF&CC, Delhi
5. Shri A. Sudhakar, Additional Director, CPCB, Delhi

Meetings of the committee were convened on 31.05.2019, 20.06.2019, 24.07.2019, 16.09.2019 and 11.12.2019 to arrive at a scale of compensation based on inputs of subject experts and available resource to deal with the matter of illegal mining. The minutes of the meetings are annexed at **Annexure I**. Inputs received from experts are annexed at **Annexure II to IV**.

3. Impacts due to Illegal Sand Mining

3.1 Framework for a Compensation Scale

A framework for assessing the value of ecological damage due to illegal sand mining is developed taking into consideration the following dimensions:

- **Extent of Illegal Mining:** It must be recognised that in any given geographic area the ecological impacts will be felt from all mining that takes place in the relevant region (or that within which the water body concerned is located). Hence, ideally, a landscape has to be considered for estimating the ecological damages in their entirety. However, this may practically pose several data and information challenges. Sometimes the ecological processes are also uncertain. Therefore, the objective in the current context would be to establish a practical approach of estimating the extent of 'illegal' mining, assuming that the legally permitted mining takes into account the sustainable ecological limits within which such mining should be restricted. For present purposes, to fix individual liability, this may be done by making an assessment of the total extraction through sand mining being carried out and netting out the amount for which environmental clearance has been given.
- **Restoration of ecology:** It is acknowledged at the outset that in practise, full restoration of nature in its pristine form is next to impossible. However, the reality of ongoing economic activities causing ecological damages implies that the adoption of the polluter pays principle can be a way ahead for raising the resources for undertaking restoration activity to the maximum extent possible. At the same time, some of the foregone ecosystem services (and hence values associated with these) will improve gradually over the years as the riverine ecosystem gets restored.
- **Ecological damages associated with mining** -Ideally, each river or water body which is affected by such mining should have an independent assessment of the extent of ecological damages which would be specific to its context.

- Interim approach - In the absence of such information, or in the interim till such studies are carried out, two alternative ways of operationalizing a compensation scale to cover the ecological costs associated with illegal sand mining are developed. One approach uses a deterrence factor as a proxy for capturing non-linearities associated with ecological damages, the other uses a simplified Net Present Value approach. A comparison of the two is provided with an illustration.
- Rationale for scale of compensation: In both approaches, the damage assessment is based on the material cost of the illegal sand, interacting it with the ecological risks associated with it. The underlying assumption is that the feasible limits within which sand mining can be allowed without destabilising the ecological conditions have been taken into account while setting the legally permitted quantity for extraction. Mining beyond this is illegal and causes trade-offs between this particular provisioning service of the river (sand flow) and its supporting and regulating (and other provisioning) services which thereby get affected, constituting ecological damages. The compensation would comprise of the material cost of the illegally mined sand and foregone ecological values, while keeping in mind the objective of restoration.
- Finally, it is noted that the concerned authority shall take appropriate action under the provision of applicable Acts/ Rules, whenever any illegal or non-complying mining activities is observed. The proposed environmental compensation suggested in this recommendation will be in addition to the requirement of any such action.

3.2 Determination of Net Present Value (NPV)

Computation of the NPV requires both scientific and socio-economic data and application of state-of-the-art methodology. The most appropriate valuation will be context specific for both scientific and socio-economic considerations. Some of the physical and environmental factors include the following: (morphological changes, changes in settlement and habitation patterns, river bank slope, tidal activity, etc.). Hence, the actual compensation will vary across riverine systems. Therefore, each state and river and related development authority should make efforts to estimate the NPV applicable over the next 5 years.

Various definitions of NPV have been used in the context of the environment (United Nations, 2000, Chopra et al 2006, US EPA 2014, etc.). As per the Chopra Committee in the context of forests, the NPV refers to "the discounted sum of rupee values of eco-system goods and services that would flow from a forest over a period of time net of costs incurred." It is thus not meant to capture the value of the forest wealth as such, but only the flow of goods and services from it. In the context of the diversion of forest land to non forestry use, NPV is interpreted by the committee as the loss of value of the forest resources to the stakeholders as at the time of the diversion for non-forest use. It excludes any values that may accrue or get created by the user agency who uses it for non-forest purposes (See, Page 9 of Chopra, Kadekodi, & Eswaran, 2006). The range of services considered in such a case can include timber, carbon storage value, fuel wood and fodder, non-timber forest products, watershed services, and so on. Actual estimates of such NPV have also been worked out for specific forest circles and levied by state departments*

The benefits from avoiding the ecological damages to riverine ecosystems could range from recreation activities, aesthetics, wildlife viewing, fishing, boating, swimming, supporting and regulating services such as climate moderation, flood moderation, groundwater recharge, sediment trapping, soil retention, nutrient cycling, biodiversity, genetic library, water filtration, soil fertilization, species preservation, and many other non-use and intangible values. However, it is difficult to conceptualize current or future benefits to the ecology from mining activity since

the pristine condition of the river basin (or affected ecosystem) would be considered to be the most desirable condition from the assessment's point of view. However, estimating the true value of all these benefit components which may be harmed by mining activity is not possible at this stage due to a variety of reasons, such as lack of data or information on such aspects, the non-market functions and complexities of the science involved. In particular, these values are extremely contextual in nature and therefore, we assume that the current condition has been reflected accurately in the legally permitted level of mining. Using this as a basic premise, a compensation formula is proposed as described in Section 4, to capture the NPV.

In the context of the assessment of ecological damages arising from sand mining, the NPV is thus considered to be the present value of the current and future stream of net costs of such activity. The rationale lies in recognizing that there may be negative externalities or ecological damages that result from excessive mining which manifests itself in a loss of the ecosystem services of rivers, and creates a loss of well being for both current and future generations. The extent of damage and the scope for restoration will vary from site to site, and will depend on a variety of biophysical and man-made characteristics.

Till such time as site specific assessments of the river systems are carried out, a compensation scale maybe proposed as suggested in Section 4 below.

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4. Recommendations on Scale of Compensation

As discussed earlier, the full economic value for compensation should be as per the Net Present Value. As legal and illegal mining proceeds usually either in conjunction or in sequential manner, the ecological impacts of mining will take place irrespective of whether it is legal or illegal. The attribution to illegal mining, of a specific impact at the landscape level, will require careful evaluation. Till such information becomes available, two alternative approaches for compensation are proposed keeping in mind the various dimensions of the TOR for this committee.

4.1 Approach 1: Direct Compensation based on the market value of extraction, adjusted for ecological damages

A scale for calculation of the compensation to be charged has been worked out as provided in the Table No. 01. The compensation to be charged is based on three distinct criteria:

Exceedance Factor (EF): This criteria captures the extent of illegal mining that has taken place. It is introduced in order to bring in a notion of balance that the amount of penalty that is charged to any party is in proportion to the extent of illegal extraction of material at the first stage.

Risk Factor (RF): This criteria reflects the severity of the ecological damages at the field site in question. It is an attempt to capture the fact that there is likely to be substantial variation in the ecological conditions and resultant damages across sites where illegal mining takes place. It is reasonable therefore to introduce a risk factor that accounts for the extent of severity of damages using a four-point scale of mild, moderate, significant and severe risk. Till the time that detailed basin level studies are carried out, this risk factor can be judged on the basis of the state department's assessment of the ecological fragility of the river basin concerned based on a priori knowledge of the circumstances.

Deterrence Factor (DF): This criteria is an attempt to capture the fact that ecological damages tend to display non-linearities and can increase in unexpected ways. Thus, the greater the extent of extraction (as reflected in the relative magnitude of the illegally extracted amount), the greater is the likelihood that this may have cumulative impact over time, which may not be observable at the time of assessment (as reflected in the RF). Given that the scale should also have a deterrence effect, this criteria is introduced to proxy for these non-linear aspects till such time that more site specific data becomes available to carry out a comprehensive NPV.

Table No. 01: Approach 1				
Permitted Quantity (in MT or m ³)	Total Extraction (in MT or m ³)	Excess Extraction (in MT or m ³)	Exceedance in Extraction:	Compensation Charge (in Rs.)
X	Y	Z = Y-X	Z/X	D * (1+RF + DF) Where D = Z x Market Value-of-the-material-per-MT-or-m ³
				DF = 0.3 if Z/X = 0.11 to 0.40 DF = 0.6 if Z/X = 0.41 to 0.70 DF = 1 if Z/X >= 0.71
				RF = 0.25, 0.50, 0.75, 1.00 (as per table 2)

Note:

- a) The inspecting team will consider the error in measurement of quantity of material (maximum 10% for up to 5 Ha. sites but should be less for large sites) and accordingly decide/recommend whether any particular case is fit for imposing compensation for damages or not.
- b) Market Value of the material per (MT or m³) will be based on applicable market price of the mined material.
- c) **Risk Factor (RF)** to take value as per the Risk Level of the illegal mining case, as below:

Table No. 02				
Risk Level	1	2	3	4
Risk Factor	0.25	0.50	0.75	1

- d) **Risk Level** to take value as per the severity of the impacts of illegal mining case, as below:

Table No. 03				
Severity of Impact	Mild	Moderate	Significant	Severe
Risk Level	1	2	3	4

- e) **Severity of impact** of illegal mining case to be categorised as Mild or Moderate or Significant or Severe for various components of the river and highest value to be used:

Table No. 04				
S. No.	River Component	Impacts	Impacts (Sub -category)	Severity of impact/ Risk Factor
1.	Morphology	Instability of Channel geometry	Bed degradation	
			Channel adjustment	
			Bank Erosion	
2.	Hydrology	Ground Water level	Change of ground water table in adjacent areas	
		Change in river flow	Variation in flow energy	
3.	Ecology	Loss of local Ecological community	Disturbance to flora	
			Disturbance to fauna	
4.	River Structures	Instability to Hydraulic Structure	Damage to Hydraulic Structure and its surrounding	
5.	Any Other			

Deriving the Risk Factor (RF): Some criteria can be considered by states for judging the risk factor applicable at various sites. Accordingly, States may develop a subjective scale for severity of impact (Risk Factor-RF) for purposes of implementing the interim compensation scale based on any 3 of the 4 heads listed in TableNo.04 through expert consultation over the period of next 3 months. Till such criterion/guidelines is prepared by states the inspections team may decide RF based on its own assessment.

4.2 Approach 2: Computing a Simplified NPV for ecological damages

Till such time as data and information for a comprehensive NPV is worked out in a site specific manner to account for all (or atleast the major) ecological damages, a simplified NPV, proxied on the market value of the illegally extracted amount maybe computed. In this case the NPV approach would imply that **the total benefits from the activity of sand mining (as represented by the market value of the extracted amount) be deducted from the total ecological costs** imposed by the activity. In the absence of data on benefits and costs separately, we recommend a modification of the formula as shown below.

Total Benefits (B) = Market Value of illegal extraction : D (refer Table 1)

Total Ecological Costs (C) = Market Value adjusted for risk factor: D * RF (refer Table 1).

For present purposes, it is assumed that the Benefits would accrue only in the first year (in which the extraction of the illegally mined material takes place), while the ecological costs would continue to be felt over a period of time. NPV is to be calculated for a period of 5 years on the net value, $\sum(C-B)$, at a discount rate ranging from 8%-5%, varying in inverse with the risk factor. Thus, where the highest risk factor (say 1) is applicable, the discount rate applicable would be the lowest (say 5% in this case).

Thus, it is recommended that the annual net present value (NPV) of the amount arrived at after taking the difference between the costs and the benefits through the use of the above approach, maybe calculated for a period of 5 years at a discount rate of 5% for mining which is in a severe ecological damage risk zone. The rationale for levying this NPV is based on expert opinion that reversal and/or restoration of the ecological damages is usually not possible within a short period of time and rarely is it feasible to achieve 100% restoration, even if the sand deposition in the river basin is restored through flooding in subsequent years. The negative externalities of the mining activity are therefore to be accounted for in this manner. Ideally, the worth of all such damages, including costs of those which can be restored should be charged. However, till data on site-specific assessments becomes available, this approach maybe adopted in the interim. In situations where the risk categorisation

charged. However, till data on site-specific assessments becomes available, this approach maybe adopted in the interim. In situations where the risk categorisation is unavailable or pending calculation, the following Discount Rates may be considered:

Severity	Mild	Moderate	Significant	Severe
Risk Level	1	2	3	4
Risk Factor	0.25	0.50	0.75	1.0
Discount Rate	8%	7%	6%	5%

Basis of recommending 5 % Discount Rate

It is to be noted that the choice of a discount rate varies widely across countries and further, by the type of project or purpose. The rate used in developing countries in general is usually found to be higher, with social discount rates varying from 8 to 15% (Jhuang et al 2007, Murty et al 2018). The Government of India has issued guidelines for parameters (discount rates) and processes for project appraisal periodically. The national parameters for project appraisal in operation since 1994, for instance stipulated that projects had to yield a minimum of 12% financial and economic internal rate of return for the purpose of investment approval. Recently these were re-examined in a study, and in keeping with the growth of income in the economy an estimate of 8 per cent for the rate of discount for investment project appraisal in India was suggested (Murty et al 2018). In India, The Kanchan Chopra committee report on NPV recommends a 5% discount rate. The specific sentence from this report is that - "Considering the fact that forest resources provide long term goods and services and ecosystem benefits and, interest rates in India are going down, the Committee recommends a 5% social discount rate for forest resources." Several other studies in India and abroad for projects with implications for forests, water utilities, health and sanitation, and other such social, environmental or public sector projects, have used similar rates of discount ranging from 5 to 8% (Puroshothaman et al 2000, Dasgupta et al 2019, Chopra and Dasgupta 2008, Simpson 2008). Further, it is recommended that rates of interest should ideally decline and be lower, where there are uncertainties about the future, and/or in case of climate mitigation and environmental management projects where the benefits are likely to accrue over a longer time period (Weitzman 2001, Gollier 2012). For India, the suggested rate was between 8%-5% for such environment related projects. Thus, the suggested rate of discount in this report draws upon these studies. Lower "discount rate" means that compensation amount will be more.

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Examples

For ease of understanding the calculation of compensation, possible scenario of illegal mining are given below.

Example 01: Violation with respect to Area

A case of non-compliance in terms of excess area was reported. The inspection team carried out an assessment of mining site and observed severity of impacts on river components as *Severe*, then the computation of Compensation Charge will be as follow:

Compensation Charged (Scenario I - no explicit accounting of NPV)

Violation reported as follow:

Total Permitted Quantity in Environmental Clearance (X)	=30000 m ³
Total Area of mined out mineral	=15000 m ²
Total Permitted Area in Environmental Clearance	=10000 m ²
Excess Mined out area	=5000 m ²
Total Depth permitted as in Environmental Clearance	=3 m
Excess extraction (Z)	=5000 x 3 = 15000 m ³
Exceedance Factor (Z/X)	=15000/30000=0.5

Methodology:

Market Value of Illegally Mined Material (D) (assuming Market Value of the material as Rs. 400/- per m ³)	D = 15000 x 400 = 6000000/-
Risk Factor (RF)	Severity <i>Severe</i> Risk Level 4 Risk Factor (RF) 1
Deterrence Factor (DF)	DF = 0.6 (for Z/X in 0.41 to 0.70 range)
Compensation	=D x (1+RF+DF)
Total (in Rs.)	=6000000/- x (1+1+0.6) =Rs.1,56,00,000/-

Compensation Charge (Scenario II - explicit accounting of NPV)

Market Value of Illegally Mined Material (D) 5000*400 = 6000000/-

Annual Value of Foregone Ecological Values D*RF = 6000000/-

- **Present Value of Foregone Ecological Values (@ 5% discount rate and over 5 years)**

$$\begin{aligned}
 PV &= \sum_{t=1}^5 \frac{(D*RF)}{(1+r)^t} \\
 &= \sum \frac{(6000000)}{(1+0.05)^1} + \frac{(6000000)}{(1+0.05)^2} + \frac{(6000000)}{(1+0.05)^3} + \frac{(6000000)}{(1+0.05)^4} + \frac{(6000000)}{(1+0.05)^5} \\
 &= \text{Rs. } 2,59,76,860/-
 \end{aligned}$$

- Net Present Value (after netting out market value of illegally mined material) - i.e., Total Compensation to be levied

$$= NPV = PV - D$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 1,99,76,860/-$$

Compensation Charge in above case:

Approach 1 (no explicit accounting of NPV)	Approach 2 (explicit accounting of NPV)
D*(1+RF+DF)	@ 5% discount rate and over 5 years
Rs. 1,56,00,000/-	Rs. 1,99,76,860/-

Example 02: Violation with respect to Depth

A case of non-compliance in terms of excess depth was reported. The inspection team carried out an assessment of mining site and observed severity of impacts on river components as *Severe*, then the computation of Compensation Charge will be as follow:

Compensation Charge (Scenario I - no explicit accounting of NPV)

Violation reported as follow:

Total Permitted Quantity in Environmental Clearance (X)	=30000 m ³
Total Permitted Area in Environmental Clearance	=10000 m ²
Total Depth of mined out material	=4 m
Total Permitted Depth in Environmental Clearance	=3 m
Total Violation in Depth	=1 m
Excess Extraction (Z)	=10000x 1 =10000 m ³
Exceedance Factor (Z/X)	=10000/30000=0.33

Methodology:

Market Value of Illegally Mined Material (D) (assuming Market Value of the material as Rs. 400/- per m ³)	D = 10000 x 400 = 4000000/-
Risk Factor (RF)	Severity <i>Severe</i> Risk Level 4 Risk Factor (RF) 1
Deterrence Factor (DF)	DF = 0.3 (for Z/X in 0.11 to 0.40 range)
Compensation	=D x (1+RF+DF)
Total (in Rs.)	=4000000/- x (1+1+0.3) =Rs 92,00,000/-

Example 03: Violation with respect to Depth and Area

A case of non-compliance in terms of excess depth and area was reported. The inspection team carried out an assessment of mining site and observed severity of impacts on river components as *Severe*, then the computation of Compensation Charge will be as follow:

Compensation Charge (Scenario I - no explicit accounting of NPV)

Violation reported as follow:

Total Permitted Quantity in Environmental Clearance (X)	=30000 m ³
Total Permitted Area in Environmental Clearance	=10000 m ²
Total Permitted Depth in Environmental Clearance	=3 m
Total Area of mined out material	=12000 m ²
Total Depth of mined out material	=4 m
Total Volume of mined out material	=12000 m ² x 4 m =48000 m ³

(The example can be applied to a case of totally illegal mining without EC also where illegal mining of 18000 m³ has been done)

Excess Extraction (Z)	=18000 m ³
Exceedance Factor (Z/X)	=18000/30000=0.6

Methodology:

Market Value of Illegally Mined Material (D) (assuming Market Value of the material as Rs. 400/- per m ³)	D = 18000 x 400 = 7200000/-
Risk Factor (RF)	Severity <i>Severe</i> Risk Level 4 Risk Factor (RF) 1
Deterrence Factor (DF)	DF = 0.6 (for Z/X in 0.41 to 0.70 range)
Compensation	=D x (1+RF+DF)
Total (in Rs.)	=7200000/- x (1+1+0.6) =Rs 1,87,20,000/-

Compensation Charge (Scenario II - explicit accounting of NPV)

Market Value of Illegally Mined Material (D) 18000*400 = 7200000/-

Annual Value of Foregone Ecological Values D*RF = 7200000/-

- **Present Value of Foregone Ecological Values (@ 5% discount rate and over 5 years)**

$$\begin{aligned}
 PV &= \sum_{t=1}^5 \frac{(D*RF)}{(1+r)^t} \\
 &= \sum \frac{(7200000)}{(1+0.05)^1} + \frac{(7200000)}{(1+0.05)^2} + \frac{(7200000)}{(1+0.05)^3} + \frac{(7200000)}{(1+0.05)^4} + \frac{(7200000)}{(1+0.05)^5} \\
 &= \text{Rs. } 3,11,72,232/-
 \end{aligned}$$

- Net Present Value (after netting out market value of illegally mined material) - i.e., Total Compensation to be levied

$$= NPV = PV - D$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 2,39,72,232/-$$

Compensation Charge in above case:

Approach 1 (no explicit accounting of NPV)	Approach 2 (explicit accounting of NPV)
D*(1+RF+DF)	@ 5% discount rate and over 5 years
Rs. 1,87,20,000/-	Rs. 2,39,72,232/-

Example 04: Violation with respect to Quantity / Production

A case of non-compliance in terms of excess quantity/production was reported. The inspection team carried out an assessment of mining site and observed severity of impacts on river components as *Severe*, then the computation of Compensation Charge will be as follow:

Compensation Charge (Scenario I - no explicit accounting of NPV)

Violation reported as follow:

Total Volume of mined out material	=35000 m ³
Total Permitted Quantity in Environmental Clearance (X)	=30000 m ³
Excess Extraction (Z)	=5000 m ³
Exceedance Factor (Z/X)	=5000/30000 = 0.16

Methodology:

Market Value of Illegally Mined Material(D) (assuming Market Value of the material as Rs. 400/- per m ³)	D = 5000 × 400 = 20,00,000/-
Risk Factor (RF)	Severity <i>Severe</i> Risk Level 4 Risk Factor (RF) 1
Deterrence Factor (DF)	DF = 0.3 (for Z/X in 0.11 to 0.40 range)
Compensation	=D × (1+RF+DF)
Total (in Rs.)	=2000000/- × (1+1+0.3) =Rs. 46,00,000/-

Deliberations in the Meetings of the Committee

First meeting of the committee

The first meeting of the member of the committee constituted by the Hon'ble NGT in O.A. No. 360/2015 order dated 05.04.2019 was convened on 31.05.2019 at CPCB, Delhi. The committee meeting was attended by the following members:

1. Shri Sundeeep, Director, MoEF&CC, Delhi
2. Shri A. Sudhakar, Additional Director, CPCB, Delhi
3. Dr. Yogesh Dubey, Associate Professor, IIFM, Bhopal
4. Dr Purnamita Dasgupta, Professor, IEG, Delhi

The member, Dr. K.S. Kavi Kumar, Professor, MSE, Chennai was not able to attend the meeting due to unavoidable circumstances.

The members of the committee expressed the opinion that assessment of the damage and net present value of eco-system services forgone forever and the cost of mitigation and restoration are the most important elements to arrive at a scale of Environmental Compensation and it is necessary to hear views of experts on these subjects in a workshop.

Second Meeting of the Committee

As desired by the committee in the first meeting, the following institutes / experts were requested for participation in a one-day workshop and to provide their views/opinion:

Expert Institutes:

- Forest Research Institute, Dehradun
- Indian Institute of Soil and Water Conservation, Dehradun
- National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee
- Indian Institute of Technology Delhi
- Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee
- Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun
- Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata

Individual Experts:

- Dr. C.R. Babu, Professor Emeritus, University of Delhi
- Dr. Jagdish Krishnaswamy, Senior Fellow, Suri Sehgal Centre for Biodiversity and Conservation, Bangalore

The second meeting cum workshop was convened on 20.06.2019 at CPCB, Delhi to hear the views of the subject experts. The meeting cum workshop was attended by following member of committee and subject experts:

Committee Members:

1. Shri Sundeep , Director, MoEF&CC, Delhi
 2. Shri A. Sudhakar, Additional Director, CPCB, Delhi
 3. Dr Purnamita Dasgupta, Professor, IEG, Delhi
- Dr. K.S. Kavi Kumar, Professor, MSE, Chennai and Dr. Yogesh Dubey, Associate Professor, IIFM, Bhopal were unable to attend the meeting cum one-day workshop due to other works.*

Subject Experts

- Dr. C. R. Babu, Professor Emeritus, University of Delhi
Dr. Zulfiqar Ahmad, Professor, IIT Roorkee
Dr. C. Raghunathan, Scientist E, Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata
Dr. Sumant Kumar, Scientist C, National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee

Views of Subject Experts:

Professor Zulfiqar Ahmad, IIT Roorkee expressed his view on assessment of physical damage caused in the river due to mining and shared the case studies on morphological changes in the river and its likely impacts. The study comprised of identification of critical reach of river, measures suggested to protect the critical reach, and the cost required for restoration of the physical damages occurred. Other aspects for assessment included the change in the stability of slope and structure in the river stretch. He expressed that assessment of physical damages needs to be done through comprehensive case specific study. He highlighted that mining activities done even at long distance from a civil structure may result in ultimate lowering of the bed by head cutting in upstream due to movement of nick point as well as cutting/degradation in downstream from the mining site. (*Power Point Presentation enclosed*)

Dr C.R. Babu, Professor Emeritus, University of Delhi provide a detailed note on the matter describing types of sand mining and adverse impacts of sand mining which was circulated to committee members and other experts (**copy enclosed**). He said that mining activity lead to channel incision, erosion of riverbed and vertical instability, results in shallowing and widening of channel and multiple channel of river from one channel. The shallowing of channel causes increase in temperature, affecting local fish population, fish diversity and vegetation in riparian zone. The deepening of riverbed due to depletion of material impacts on existing dug well / tube well and underground water, changes the water quality and reduces the

sediment deposits which serves as substratum for vegetation and habitats for riparian and terrestrial species. He agreed to attend any future committee meeting as a special invitee and provide his expert views.

Dr. Sumant Kumar, Scientist C, NIH, Roorkee expressed his views that severity of change in course of river flow depends on bank stability and energy of river and needs to be taken into consideration. He also expressed that the mining activity in the river may increase silt content, which may affect the cost of purification of the river water in downstream treatment plants, and damages assessment should include this aspect. He agreed to provide a note on the matter.

Dr C. Raghunathan, Scientist E, ZSI, Kolkata also expressed that silt / suspended solids content increases in river due to mining activity and result in increase in turbidity in the river, which affects the penetration of sunlight and impact primary production activity which influences the entire food chain. The assessment of damages must be done in consideration of the impacts caused to river flora and fauna. The silt formation in the river affects the fish population directly also as it gets deposited in the scales of fishes and reduce their production. He agreed to provide a note on the matter.

Third Meeting of the committee

The third meeting of the members of the committee constituted in compliance of NGT order dated-05.04.2019 in OA No. 360/2015 was convened on 24.07.2019 at CPCB, Delhi. The committee meeting was attended by Shri Sundeep, Director, MoEF&CC, Delhi (Member) and Dr. C.R. Babu, Professor Emeritus, University of Delhi (Special Invitee)

Dr. Purnamita Dasgupta, Professor, IEG, Delhi (Member) and Dr. K.S. Kavi Kumar, Professor, MSE, Chennai (Member) had confirmed participation but could not participate due to some unavoidable circumstances at the last moment. Shri A. Sudhakar, Additional Director, CPCB, Delhi (Member) could not participate as he was abroad and Dr. Yogesh Dubey, Associate Professor, IIFM, Bhopal could not participate due to important works in his institute.

It was expressed by Committee member and special invitee that considering the nature of work at least 06 month time may be required to prepare the report. The framework of the report may be prepared in one month and an interim report may be prepared in three months. CPCB may submit a progress report of committee meetings convened and request NGT for extension of time on behalf of committee.

Fourth Meeting of the committee

Based on the progress report and time extension request filed by CPCB on behalf of the committee constituted, NGT by its order dated-26.07.2019 in OA No. 360/2015 granted 03month time for submission of report to committee. CPCB convened fourth meeting of committee members on 16.09.2019 at CPCB HO Delhi. The committee meeting was attended by the following members:

1. Shri Sundeep, Director, MoEF&CC, Delhi
2. Shri A. Sudhakar, Additional Director, CPCB, Delhi
3. Dr. Purnamita Dasgupta, Professor, IEG, Delhi
4. Dr. K.S. Kavi Kumar, Professor, MSE, Chennai

(The member, Dr. Yogesh Dubey, IIFM, Bhopal was not able to attend the meeting.)

Discussion were held on the draft report prepared by CPCB based on inputs and suggestions of committee members, the scale/formula to compute the environmental compensation. It was agreed by committee members to categorise severity of impacts of illegal mining and extent of violations based on field inspections and accordingly, Risk factor and Deterrence factor to be considered for computation of environmental compensation whereby the risk factor to be categorised into four level and Deterrence factor for higher extent of violations, based on quantifiable exceedance evaluated.

The meeting concluded with committee members agreeing on basic formula/scale of compensation and further agreed to provide correction in the draft report.

Fifth Meeting of the committee

In consideration of time bound finalization of report, the fifth meeting of the members of the committee constituted in compliance of NGT order dated-05.04.2019 in OA No. 360/2015 was convened on 11.12.2019 at MoEF&CC, Delhi. The committee meeting was attended by Shri Sundeep, Director, MoEF&CC, Delhi (Member), Dr. Purnamita Dasgupta, Professor, IEG, Delhi (Member) and representatives of CPCB Delhi. Discussion were held on final draft of the report and inclusion of inputs provided by the committee members in the final draft. The committee members agreed to time bound finalization of the report and given concurrence to CPCB and submission of report to Hon'ble NGT on finalization.

1. Write up provided by Prof. C.R. Babu, Professor Emeritus, University of Delhi

Adverse Impacts of sand mining and creation of guide bunds and marginal bunds on Rivers and their Tributaries

(Source: Impacts of sand mining on Ecosystem structures, process Biodiversity in Rivers by Lois Koehnkem)

Sand Mining

Three types of sand mining are common in river systems. In stream mining (mining in channel), river-bed mining (mining near the channel) and mining from flood plains. All three types of mining are rampant across the country, as sand is an important natural resource and used widely in the construction activity.

Sand mining encompass excavation of aggregates consisting of sand, gravel, pebbles or cobbles; but in this note sand mining refers to mining of sand which include fine grained sediments which are rich in nutrients and sediment of intermediate size consisting of fine to coarse sand and very coarse sediment consisting of very coarse sand only. Very coarse sediment, as a rule, contains very coarse sand besides larger material such as pebbles, cobbles and boulders which are usually absent in river channels that develop within the sediment deposits of alluvial river system. All three kinds of sediments in have specific roles in the riparian ecology. For example, the fine grained sediments transported in suspension form and are deposit in deep channels and flood plains where low energy environment prevails. The fine grained sediment is rich in nutrients and affects water quality and control light penetration in the channel. The intermediate size grained sediment is transported in suspension during high flows or as bed load during low energy, and it is stored in the bed, banks, flood plains and bars (sand bars) of river system.

The continuous deposition of sand is essential for the maintenance of delta and shore line stability which form the first line protection against storm surge and other extreme events. The very coarse sediment is transported during very high flows and moves as bed load – rolling or bouncing along the bed of the river. The transport and deposition of sediment (sand) in the river system generate a mosaic in stream /in channel habitats that form the basis of ecological functioning of rivers/streams. In other words, sediments (sand) movements and deposition are integral part of the river system and are critical in sustaining its ecological functions.

All the three types of sand mining is common all along Yamuna, particularly in both upstream and downstream of Delhi. In plains sand mining includes fine grained

sediment, intermediate sized sediment and very coarse sediment; but in the hilly areas not only mining of aggregates but also pebble mining is common.

Adverse impact of sand mining

The extraction of sand (sand mining) from the river system has several adverse impacts on the riparian ecosystems. Some of the major adverse impacts are mentioned below.

Sand mining results in removal of sediments, and stones, and alteration in the transport of sediment, both of which bring physical and ecological changes in river channels. Since the river channels itself develops within the sediment deposits of alluvial river system, sand mining leads to erosion of channel banks, bars and flood plains. Sediment transportation also affects bedrock controlled reaches where localised sediment deposits serve as substratum for vegetation and habitats for riparian and terrestrial species.

The sediment load and river morphology are controlled/ maintained by balance between sediment bed, sediment grain-size, water flow and slope of the river. Sand mining alters all the four variables, For example, reduction in sediment load and reduction in medium sized sediment and local increase in slope of the river due to sand mining cause bed erosion that can propagate both upstream and downstream. Sand mining brings in changes in all the four variables and these changes resulted in three kinds of impacts: (i) Physical, ecological and social impacts.

A. Physical Impacts:

Changes in the channel morphology, alteration in the flow regime, and changes in the composition and movement of sediments impact on quality of water and ground water. A total of 107 different physical impacts were recorded in the scientific literature.

- (I) Both channel widening and narrowing across the river is due to sand mining has been reported. The channel incision is the major physical impact of sand mining in the rivers. The channel incision takes place from the lowering of the bed of river due to erosion of riverbed which results from the creation of a nick point by mining in the river bed. The impacts of incision are listed below:
 - (a) The turbulence, as water flows over the nick point, causes erosion of the river bed with the nick point retreating in an upstream direction and this upstream movement of the nick increases the slope of the river resulting in increase in water velocity during high flow events leading to increased erosion in downstream.

- (b) The deeper and steeper river bed will cause an increase in river energy and erosion which result in continual of incision leading to narrower channel.
 - (c) Channel incision also results in vertical instability in the channel that make it narrower, but lateral instability in the form of stream bank erosion result in widening of channel which in turn results in shallowing the bed. Both shallowing and widening of channel increase stream temperature extremes; Shallowing of river beds also results in flash floods; and channel instability also increases transport of sediments to downstream.
 - (d) Rivers narrowed through incision are disconnected with flood plains, the maintenance of which requires episodic inundation. These flood plains serve as wide range of ecological services due to exchange of water, sediment and organisms during inundation resulting in enhanced instream and flood plain productivity, while allowing recharging ground water; the flood plains allow the river to spread out during periods of high water and slows down and absorb high flows, and thereby reduce flood intensity and magnitude, and hence limit their impacts on downstream avian habitats and infrastructure. Sediment deposited provides influx of nutrients which enhances the productivity. Sand mining impacts all these services due to incision that leads to narrowing of channel.
 - (e) The incision can one channel of rivers from multiple channels as these channels ones, are separated by mobile islands. Yamuna river is the best example where multichannel river has become single channel river not only due to sand mining but also to filling up and encroachments of flood plains.
 - (f) By deepening of the base of river, the incision leads to decrease in ground water level, as the banks and surrounding permeable areas drain to the new lowered level.
 - (g) Mining from sand bars (bar skinning) can lead to bar erosion, and local channel and downstream widening. Additional channel widening occurs if mining causes river bank instability and collapse. This leads to decrease in local water velocity due to increased capacity of the channel, local increase in sediment load and increased downstream erosion due to reduction in sediment transport.
- (II) Mining from flood plains (dry mining) alters the course of river. A series of pits near river course soon form a new channel by inundation and linking of pits. These inundated pits soon become lakes and contribute to increase in bank erosion. Flood plain mining also alters ground water levels. Ground water recharging is drastically reduced and the channel flow will be altered.

- (III) Sand mining also creates sediment laden plumes in downstream and deposit in undesirable locations and coats substrates and make them unsuitable habitats. These plumes also reduce the depth to which light penetration occurs effecting growth of algae and aquatic vegetation.
- (IV) On a large scale, reduction in the volume of sediment in the river results in decrease or absence of (sediment deposition) in deltas and coastal zone. This in turn results in erosion and subsidence of deltas and the degradation of deltas enhances the vulnerability to flooding leading to adverse impacts on human communities.
- (V) In-stream sand mining changes water quality. For example, increase in turbidity at the site due to re-suspension of sediment and sedimentation from stock piling and dumping of excess mining material and pollution due to oil spills from machinery are common adverse impacts of mining at the site
- (VI) Channel widening due to sand mining contributes to increase in temperature which in turn reduces dissolved oxygen and increase in toxicity due to heavy metals, pesticides and natural toxicants.
- (VII) There will be increase in suspended solids at the mining site and downstream due to increase in riverbed and bank erosion from mining. This will increase the cost of water treatment in the downstream. This has been happening in Yamuna where upstream sand mining is contributing to high suspended solids in waters. Water quality changes due to mining may also result in the alteration in the distribution and availability of habitats which in turn affect aquatic flora and fauna.

B. Ecological Impacts

- (I) Sand mining destroys spawning grounds of local fish populations leading to reduction in fish catch, replaces lentic species by lotic species and displaces native habitat specific species by generalists and invasive species, reduction in abundance of many game fishing species, extinction of local fish populations due to channel alteration by flood plains mining. Mining also decreases fish diversity.
- (II) Sand mining has negative impacts on invertebrates, which play significant role in self-purification system of rivers. For example, enhanced turbidity will impact the macroinvertebrates. Low water levels due to incision have adverse impacts in mussels.
- (III) Sand mining has also negative impacts on vegetation in riparian zones.

C. Social Impacts

Sand mining has adverse social impacts, besides physical and ecological impacts.

- (I) Groundwater depletion, loss of land, depletion of fisheries, reduction in ground water quality and damage to infrastructure such as bridges, all of which have indirect impacts on the communities.
- (II) Incision due to instream mining is a threat to support structures such as bridges and weirs. Upstream sand mining led to the replacement of bridges involving loss of several million dollars in California. In fact service lines like under cables and gas pipe lines have been exposed, and with decrease in river levels, the irrigational channel and pump sets rendered useless. All these impacts results in loss of several millions of rupees.
- (III) An increase in distribution of flood waters with reduced sediment load and channel incision due to sand mining and land subsidence associated with the extraction of ground water contribute to reduction in the base level of the river which in turn also resulting in lowering of the surrounding water table leading to threatening water availability for local people and agriculture.
- (IV) Sand mining also impacts land use and loss of land. Sand extraction leads to deep pools in flood plains leading to reduction in land availability for agriculture.
- (V) Sand mining increased intrusion of salt water, which led to decrease in drinking water quality and salinization of agricultural lands. Vectors that carry infectious pathogens may become abundant in stagnant water filled pits due to sand mining.

Conclusions

To sum up, indiscriminate and rampant sand mining in rivers lead to reduction in water availability, change in the water quality, loss of self-purification system through loss of biodiversity, permanent changes in physical features of river morphology, hydraulics that lead to ecological disasters during extreme events, degradation of deltas and intrusion of salt water. We need to regulate and even prevent sand mining to save our river systems.

- -----End of Write up -----

2. Note Received from Dr. Sumant Kumar, Scientist C, NIH, Roorkee

Impact of Sand Mining on River Hydrology including SW and GW interaction

Rivers played a major role in development of human civilization. Many rivers of the world are being drastically altered beyond their self-resilience capacity due to accelerated developmental activities. Sand mining is one of the human intervention, which threatens the riverine ecosystem. The degree of sand mining impact (on-site and off-site) depends on geologic and geomorphic features. Continued and indiscriminate mining may cause changes in the physical characteristic of river in addition to disturbances to flora and fauna of riverine ecosystem. Keeping in view of the above facts, my views as discussed in the meeting also are listed below:

- Primary and secondary data (quantity of sand, lowering of river bed, shifting of river bank etc.) may be generated or collected.
- Impact on hydraulic structures such as dams, weirs and other important structures such as Intake well for drinking water supply should be studied.
- Assessment of saturated water present in mined sand should be quantified.
- Depth of mining may be regulated region-wise based on geological, geomorphological, groundwater level and physical characteristics of river.
- Assessment of groundwater flow to/from river will depends to aquifer and river characteristic and hence it varies site to site.
- Water quality (suspended particles, turbidity, oil and grease etc.) of SW and GW in sand mined area may be assessed.
- Control measures such as bank stabilization should be evaluated.
- Remote sensing data may be used for morphological and other analysis of rivers.
- An integrated environmental assessment, management and monitoring program should be part of sand extraction processes.

3. Initial note on estimating ecological damage from illegal sand mining

(Prof. K. S. Kavikumar)

A draft framework for assessing the value of ecological damage due to illegal sand mining:

- First, in any given geographic area the extent of 'illegal' mining needs to be established. This can be done by making rapid assessment of extent of sand mining being carried out and netting out the area for which environmental clearance has been given (even in the mines that received environmental clearance, there could be violations and the same should be included in the 'illegal' mining area)
- For simplicity three main components can be considered for ecological damage assessment - material cost component, eco-restoration cost component, and NPV of foregone ecosystem services.
- The following time line could serve as basis for assessing these costs:

T₁

T₂

T₃

T1: Time when 'illegal' sand mining is recognized (ignoring the unauthorized sand mining being carried out prior to T1)

T2: Completion of restoration work; between the period T1 and T2 ecological restoration work is undertaken in and around the riverbed as suggested by the subject experts.

T3: The restoration work 'yields' ecosystem services (i.e., restoration of ecosystem services following the restoration work undertaken). In other words, beyond T3 the ecosystem provides all the services that it used to provide before the unauthorized sand mining has affected such services.

While it would be easy to establish T1 and T2, it is not easy to arrive at T3 in an objective manner and needs to be fixed based on inputs from the subject experts.

- Material Costs: The material costs could include the auction value of the seized mined material and any fines imposed on the 'illegal' mining activities. This cost will be in T1 year prices estimated at time T1. In practice, the market values of the mined material can be taken for the cost estimation.

- Eco-restoration costs: This consists of the costs of suggested restoration activities in and around the mining area. It is expected that the restoration work would stretch over the period T1 and T2. The eco-restoration costs would be the present value (at T1) of the expected restoration expenses over the years T1 to T2.

Standard restoration activities could be identified (including say, construction of retaining wall, plantation along river bank etc.) and cost estimations can be made based on normative values.

- Present Value of Foregone Ecosystem Services: This component is perhaps the most difficult one as it requires assessment of value of ecosystem services that would have been obtained in the absence of 'illegal' mining. One may have to source such information from the literature and after required value addition, use the per hectare value in a manner similar to what has been done in case of forest land. Once annual per hectare value is identified, the foregone value per year can be estimated by multiplying it with the extent of 'illegal' mining area. The present value calculation can then be carried out over the period T1 and T3.
- For the purpose of present value calculations (in case of the cost components involving eco-restoration and foregone ecosystem services), choice must be made for the relevant discount rate.

Inputs about existing legal provisions regarding illegal mining

(MoEF&CC & CPCB)

Compensation as per Statutory Provisions

Hon'ble Supreme Court in its Judgement dated-02.08.2017 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 114 of 2014 in the matter of Common Cause Vs. Union of India with Writ Petition (Civil) No. 194 of 2014, mentioned the provisions regarding mining activity under Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (or the MMDR Act), the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 (or the MCR) and the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 (or the MCDR).

Para 125-129 of the said Judgement defined the expression **Illegal Mining** as mining operations undertaken by any person in any area without holding a mining lease and any other mining operation conducted in violations of terms of the mining scheme, the mining plan and the mining lease as well as the statutes such as the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.

Para 150 of the said Judgement is related to applicability of Section 21(5) of MMDR Act when any person raises, without any lawful authority, any mineral from any land and, authority of the State Government to recover the price thereof as compensation. Accordingly, the extraction of mineral from permitted mining lease area over and above what is permissible under the mining plan or the environmental clearance is to be taken as extraction without lawful authority and attracts the provisions of Section 21(1) and Section 21(5) of MMDR Act.

In view of provisions under Section 21(1) and Section 21(5) of MMDR Act, the computation of cost of material illegally extracted will be as per applicable methodology and rules in MMDR Act.

Therefore, compensation can be classified in following two categories

- I. Compensation for Illegal Mining shall be subjected to provision of section 21(1) and section 21(5) of MMDR Act, 1957, as amended from time to time, and cost associated for restoration of damages incurred due to such mining to any physical structures, flood plains and cost assessed for the services lost for the period to restore the damages.

- C
- II. Compensation for Non-Complying Mining shall be subjected to the recovery of revenue loss due to excess production over and above permitted capacity or area or depth under any applicable statutory provisions and cost associated for restoration of any damages incurred due to such mining to any physical structures, flood plains and cost assessed for the services lost for the period to restore the damages.

Illegal and Non-complying Mining

1. Illegal Mining means extraction of minerals or associated mining activities carried out, without any lawful authority, from land or river bed or both, or from prohibited area. Lawful authority includes mining permission from competent authority including permission or clearance under applicable statutory laws/rules (i.e. MMDR Act, Water (P&CP) Act, Air(P&CP) Act, E(P)Act, FC Act, WLPA etc.
2. **Non-complying** mining means extraction of minerals or associated mining activities carried out, with due permission of lawful authority, from land or river bed or both, or from prohibited or regulated area, but in contravention of stipulated conditions for undertaking such activities.

Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines 2016

To deal with issues of legal sand mining, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India have issued Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines 2016. These guidelines were prepared after consultation with States and other stakeholders with an objective to ensure sustainable sand mining and environment friendly management practices in order to restore and maintain ecology of river and other sand sources. Emphasis has been given on use of information technology and services for scientific monitoring and transportation of mined out material.

Relief and Compensation under NGT Act 2010

The National Green Tribunal Act 2010 provides for filing of Application by a victim of pollution for grant of relief or compensation and other environmental damage before the Tribunal, or for restitution of the property damaged, or for restitution of the environment of the area, and empowers the Tribunal to pass order - to provide such relief or compensation, or for restitution of the property damaged, or for restitution of environment of the area.

Inputs/suggestions for detailed assessment of damages

(MoEF&CC)

There is no comprehensive or guiding rationale available for assessing environmental damage or for evaluation in quantifiable terms. Considering the diversified geographical, morphological, temporal and spatial variation in flow-regime of riverine system across Indian sub-continent, it is difficult to work out any one reasonable rationale for calculating NPV. It is essential to create such database by undertaking detail studies by experts on major riverine system across its stretch with significant variation.

A committee may be deputed consisting of domain experts viz. river morphology, biodiversity, agriculture, pollution control, irrigation / public works department, mining and local administration along with the Mine lease holders to assess the damage and quantifying the requisite variables for assessing the NPV values.

A baseline data assessment of the indicative attributes of the ecology which are having significant impacts and can be considered as an indicator, shall be collected as part of Environmental Impact Assessment study and submitted to the regulatory authority while seeking grant of environmental clearances. This will create database for assessing the damages as well as the loss in services. Such information will also facilitate the Regulatory authority to assess and impose appropriate conditions highlighting the risk associated to damages incurred due to non-compliance of the imposed conditions. This will extend the monitoring agencies to directly impose the environmental compensation in case the non-compliance is observed.

For area, where baseline data is not available including "illegal" mining, it is proposed that the values of the nearest legal mines or its baseline data shall be considered for defining the unavailable data and all calculation shall be based on the scientific primary data of the nearest assessed values.

Damages may be assessed as and when specific information on the ecological variables becomes available to the state. Each specific river basin will have its own set of most relevant variables and methodology to be considered for calculation of the NPV for ecological damages.

Table No. 05: Indicative Damages

S.No.	Damage type
1	Ingress in Flood Plain (non-mining zone)
2	Flood Plain damage
3	Diversion of River flow or change in river morphology
4	Damages to agriculture land
5	Damages to public property (Roads/Bridges/embankment/ghats/ etc.) or water intake point
6	Ingress in habitat of species of significant importance or damage to river vegetation

Pre-requisite for damage assessment

To evaluate the damage assessment caused due to mining in river, it is desirable to have pre-requisite information. A checklist needs to be prepared on important points in light of the comments provided by subject experts which are provided as annexures to this report for availability and facilitation of information to person involved for damage assessment in case of illegal mining in river. The checklist for requisite information should be prepared at every district level in respective state where riverbed mining is permitted. The checklist have to be prepared within one year of time period for existing mines and to be considered mandatory before auction of new mining leases.

In addition to checklist, the following information is necessary:

- District Survey Report and Audit Report
- Provision of Public Liability Insurance in Mine Lease Agreement
- Scheduled Market Rate of sand / gravel
- Flora and Fauna Inventory (Yearly basis)
- Inventory on River structures and their locations

Report of the damage assessment team shall be, but not limited to, the format suggested. Additional information which is observed as relevant by the domain expert members of the assessment team shall be appropriately reported and acted upon in due consideration of the basic objective of deriving a scientific rational for assessment of ecological of infrastructural damage arising due to the mining activity. Standard operating practice correct assessment of damage by the expert committee constituted by concerned authority, for the purpose is delivered below, which can be modified based of site specific condition, and any deviation shall be recorded in the report.

Standard Operating Procedure

This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is applicable for damage assessment due to illegal mining and have to be undertaken in addition to related provisions in MMDR Act.

Step 1:	The assessment team should collect the information and documents prescribed in Pre-Requisite section.
Step 2:	The assessment team should verify the applicability / validity of statutes under EPA-1986, Air and Water Act, MMDR 1957, State Mines and Mineral Rules, etc.
Step 3:	Field visit should be conducted for identification of mining lease area (in hectare) and boundary pillar constructed to indicate the same.
Step 4:	With the help of GPS instrument, the team should assess the area where any extraction or mining have been carried out on day of visit and calculate the mined out area in hectare.
Step 5:	If available, the team may avail the use of latest satellite images for calculating the total mined out area.
Step 6:	The team should verify the Ground / Surface Level (in meter above MSL) of atleast 04 highest points in or around the area where mining has been done. The Ground / surface level will then be computed based on averaging of 04 highest points verified by the team.
Step 7:	With the help of Depth Measurement kit or any depth measuring instruments, the depth should be measured for atleast 04 points in mined out area. For computing the depth, averaging of value obtained at 04 points should be done.
Step 8:	Verification of compliance conditions of Environmental Clearance and Consent to operate, mining methodology under Mining Plan
Step 9:	Identification of vulnerable impacts observed on the field and non-compliance of conditions of Environmental Clearance and Consent to Operate.
Step 10:	Field Survey for identification, monitoring and verification of ecological species based on the information available and documents mentioned in Pre-requisite section.
Step 11:	Preparation of inventory of machinery used / observed on the field as per format in Checklist.
Step 12:	Preparation of inventory of hydraulic structures observed on the field as per format in Checklist.
Step 13:	Water sampling for assessment of water quality including physical and biological parameters.
Step 14:	Computation of amount of cost of damage in term of mined out mineral as per format.
Step 15:	Identification of restoration plan and computation of cost of restoration plan.

Damage Assessment Report Format

Mining Lease	Individual / Cluster		
Total Mine Lease Area			
Area permitted for Mining (excluding safety bench marks)			
Permitted depth	----- meter		
Mining Area Description -	Riverbed / Floodplain / Combine Area		
Applicable Mining Method	Mechanised / Semi-mechanised / Manual		
Quantity available for mining			
Mineral available for mining			
Bulk Density of Mineral			
Replenishment Rate (Yearly basis)			
Ground Level	Point 01 -	Point 02 -	
	Point 03 -	Point 04 -	
	Average = -----		
Ground water Level	Point 01 -	Point 02 -	
	Point 03 -	Point 04 -	
	Average = -----		
Riverbed Depth	Point 01 -	Point 02 -	
	Point 03 -	Point 04 -	
	Average = -----		
River channel Width	-----meter		
River water Temperature (Avg.)	----- °C		
River Flow Velocity	Jan. -	Feb. -	Mar. -
	Apr. -	May. -	Jun. -
	Jul. -	Aug. -	Sept. -
	Oct. -	Nov. -	Dec. -
Machinery Observed	Machinery	Capacity	Total Number
	JCB		
	Tractor-Trolley		
	Truck		
	Dumper Any Other		
Hydraulic Structures	Type	Distance from mined out area	Total Number
	Remarks		

Item Nos.01 to 04, 06 to 15

Court No. 1

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

Original Application No. 360/2015

WITH

Original Application No. 366/2015

(M.A.No. 02/2019)

WITH

Original Application No. 368/2015

(M.A.No. 16/2019)

WITH

Original Application No. 173/2018

(Earlier O.A. No. 89/2017 (EZ)

(I.A. No. 76/2019)

WITH

Original Application No. 874/2018

WITH

Original Application No. 44/2016

WITH

Original Application No. 517/2015

WITH

Original Application No. 550/2015

WITH

Original Application No. 530/2016

WITH

Original Application No. 272/2016

WITH

Original Application No. 481/2016

WITH

Original Application No. 540/2015

WITH

Original Application No. 90/2016

WITH

Execution Application No. 40/2017

IN

O.A. No. 517/2015

National Green Tribunal Bar Association

Applicant(s)

Versus

Virender Singh (State of Gujarat)

Respondent(s)

WITH

National Green Tribunal Bar Association

Applicant(s)

Versus

Dr.SarvabhounBagali (State of Karnataka)

Respondent(s)

WITH

National Green Tribunal Bar Association

Applicant(s)

	Versus	
Dr.Sarvabhoun Bagali (State of Maharashtra)		Respondent(s)
	WITH	
Sudarsan Das		Applicant(s)
	Versus	
State of West Bengal &Ors.		
(State of West Bengal and Odisha)		Respondent(s)
	WITH	
News item published in "The Tribune " Authored by Arun Sharma Titled "Mounds of sand on Sutlej banks, mining mafia digs in"		
	WITH	
Mushtakeem		Applicant(s)
	Versus	
MoEF& CC &Ors.		Respondent(s)
	WITH	
Sandeep Kumar		Applicant(s)
	Versus	
Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change &Ors.		Respondent(s)
	WITH	
Virender Kumar		Applicant(s)
	Versus	
Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change &Ors.		Respondent(s)
	WITH	
Sandeep Kumar		Applicant(s)
	Versus	
Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change &Ors.		Respondent(s)
	WITH	
M/s Ganga Yamuna Mining Co.		Applicant(s)
	Versus	
State of Haryana&Ors.		Respondent(s)
	WITH	
Joginder Singh		Applicant(s)
	Versus	
Ministry of Environment, Forests &Ors.		Respondent(s)
	WITH	
Ved Pal Singh		Applicant(s)
	Versus	
Ministry of Environment, Forests &Ors.		Respondent(s)

Chander Mohan Uppal WITH Applicant(s)
State of U.P. &Ors. Versus Respondent(s)
Sandeep Kumar WITH Applicant(s)
Versus Respondent(s)
Ministry of Environment, Forests and
Climate Change &Ors. Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 05.04.2019

**CORAM:HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ADARSH KUMAR GOEL, CHAIRPERSON
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE K. RAMAKRISHNAN, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE DR. NAGIN NANDA, EXPERT MEMBER**

For Applicant(s): Mr. Raj Panjwani, Sr. Advocate, Mr. Aagney Sai, Advocate
Mr. Sravan Kumar, Advocate
Mr. Rahul Choudhary, Ms. Meera Gopal, Mr. Sharan Balakrishna, Advocates.

For Respondent (s): Ms. Puja Singh, Advocate for the State of Gujarat
Mr. Devraj Ashok, Advocate for State of Karnataka
Mr. Soumyajit Pani, Advocate for State of Odisha
Mr. Raja Chatterjee, Advocate for State of West Bengal
Mr. Ankit Verma, Advocate for State of U.P
Mr. Divya Prakash Pande, Advocate
Mr. Shlok Chandra, Mr. Ritesh Kumar Sharma, Advocates
Mr. Sany Antony, Advocate
Mr. Ankur Mittal, Mr. Abhay Gupta, Advocate
Mr. Rahul Khurana, Advocate, Mrs. Madhri Gupta, Mr. Sanjay Sabbarwa, Mining Officer

ORDER

1. The common question for consideration in this group of matters is the steps required to be taken for environment protection from unregulated sand mining in the States of Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Odisha, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. The issue is common even with regard to States who are not party to these proceedings.

Background

2. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide judgment in *Deepak Kumar Vs State of Haryana &Ors. (2012) 4 SCC 629*, directed that leases of minor minerals, including their renewal, even for an area of less than 5 hectares (ha) be granted only after environmental clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC). This direction was held to be necessary in view of degradation of environment on account of illegal and unrestricted upstream, in-stream and flood plain sand mining activities. Under the existing guidelines, no environmental clearance was required for minor leases of less than 5 hectare area. The result was that there was no regulation of such mining which resulted in environmental degradation. Even bigger cluster was split up in less than 5 ha units to avoid law.
3. The Hon'ble Supreme Court observed that absence of regulation of such mining was not justified as it was threat to bio-diversity, could destroy riverine vegetation, cause erosion, pollute water sources, badly affecting riparian ecology, damaging ecosystem of rivers, safety of bridges, weakening of riverbeds, destruction of natural habitats of organisms living on the riverbeds, affects fish breeding and migration, spell disaster for the conservation bird species, increase saline water in the rivers.
4. The Hon'ble Supreme Court observed that such mining has direct impact on the physical habitat characteristics of the rivers such as bed elevation, substrate composition and stability, in-stream

C

roughness elements, depth, velocity, turbidity, sediment transport, stream discharge and temperature. Increase in demand of sand has placed immense pressure in the supply of sand resource and mining activities were going on illegally as well as legally without requisite restrictions. Lack of proper planning and sand management disturbs marine ecosystem and upset the ability of natural marine processes to replenish the sand.

5. The Hon'ble Supreme Court noted that core group was constituted by the MoEF&CC to examine the impact of minor minerals on riverbeds and ground waters. A draft report was prepared recommending mandatory preparation of mining plan on the pattern of mining plans for major minerals. Further recommendations are reclamation and rehabilitation of abandoned mines, proportion of hydro geo-logical balance for minerals below ground water table limiting depth of mining to 3 meter and identification on locations where mining should be permitted was required. There is need for identifying safety zones in the proximity of intendments. Thus, strict regulatory parameters were required for regulating mining of minor minerals. It was noted that in-stream mining lowers the stream bottom of rivers which may lead to bank erosion. Depletion of sand in the stream bed causes deepening of rivers which may result in destruction of aquatic and riparian habitats. It has impact on stream's physical habitat characteristics.
6. The grievance before the Tribunal is that the river bed mining was taking place at several locations in violation of judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court either without any valid lease or under leases

given without following the strict regulatory regime in terms of judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court or in violation of lease conditions.

Proceedings before NGT

7. This Tribunal passed several orders in the present matter since 05.08.2013¹ to check illegal sand mining from the riverbeds without environmental clearance or in violation of terms of environmental clearance. The State of Uttar Pradesh was directed to frame a policy to check illegal sand mining. MoEF&CC was also directed to prepare comprehensive guideline on the subject. The Tribunal considered regulatory regime applicable in some of the States in the light of the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Deepak Kumar* (supra), including in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat, West Bengal and Odisha. The MoEF&CC issued Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines 2016, vide notification dated 15.01.2016. Thereafter, further directions were issued by the Tribunal in the light of report of the High-powered Committee².
8. Despite this, the menace of illegal sand mining in India continues unabated. As per reports, the sand business in India employs over 35 million people and is valued at well over \$126 billion per annum. In the year 2015-2016, there were over 19,000 cases of illegal minor minerals including sand in the country.³ In Uttarakhand, a 115 years old bridge collapsed due to overloaded sand trucks. In Maharashtra,

¹ In O.A. No 38/2015

² Order dated 08.08.2018 in Gurpreet Singh Bagga Vs. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, E.A. No. 17/2016

³ <http://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-73-why-is-illegal-sand-mining-harmful-.html>

26,628 cases of illegal sand mining were recorded in the year 2017. The State of Maharashtra has the highest number of cases of non-compliance of Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines, 2016. The State of Kerala suffered hugely in 2004 Tsunami and 2018 floods which several report explain were aggravated by illegal sand extraction.⁴ The issue of illegal sand mining is also rampant in the states of Goa⁵, Bihar⁶, Tamil Nadu⁷, Uttarakhand⁸, Telangana⁹, Jammu and Kashmir¹⁰ amidst others.

9. Natural resources are 'public goods' and the Doctrine of Equality must guide the State in determining the actual mechanism for distribution of natural resources. It takes into account the rights and obligations of the State vis-a-vis its people and the demands that the people be granted equitable access to natural resources and they are adequately compensated for the transfer of these resources for public domain and regulation of rights and obligations of the State vis-à-vis private parties seeking to acquire the resources which demands that the procedure adopted and distribution is just and transparent.
10. Public Trust Doctrine primarily rests on the principle that certain resources like air, sea, water and forest have great importance to public as a whole and it is wholly unjustified to make them a subject of private ownership. The public trust doctrine enjoins upon the Governments to protect the resources for enjoyment of general public

⁴ <https://sandrp.in/2019/03/01/sand-mining-2018-is-it-a-national-menace/>

⁵ <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/goa/govt-is-ignoring-illegal-sand-mining/articleshow/67908428.cms>

⁶ <https://www.firstpost.com/india/illegal-sand-mining-part-3-bihar-povts-attempted-crackdown-has-sent-prices-soaring-officials-face-axe-as-rivers-in-ruin-6008351.html>

⁷ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sand_mining_in_Tamil_Nadu

⁸ <https://sandrp.in/tag/uttarakhand-sand-mining/>

⁹ <https://sandrp.in/2019/02/26/sand-mining-2018-telangana-and-andhra-pradesh/>

¹⁰ https://greaterkashmir.com/article/news.aspx?story_id=309365&catid=2&mid=53&AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1

rather than to permit the use for private ownership of commercial purposes.¹¹

11. When the State holds a resource that is freely available for the use of public, it provides for a high degree of judicial scrutiny on any action of the State in dealing with the subject in a prudent manner. It is the duty of the State to provide complete protection to the natural resources as a trustee of the public at large. Moreover, a policy to give free sand must be justified as a welfare measure but even this consideration cannot justify unregulated and unscientific mining unmindful of impact on environment. If in the course of mining, damage is caused, cost of the same must be recovered from such violators. In any case, the authorities cannot avoid their duty under the environmental law to prevent and restore the damage which is an inalienable duty of the State.

Sudarsan Das v. State of West Bengal

Vide order dated 04.09.2018 in *O.A No. 173/2018, Sudarsan Das v. State of West Bengal & Ors*, the Tribunal considered the issue of unchecked mechanised sand mining on the banks of river Subarnarekha by use of suction pumps, earth movers and netting in an area falling under Jaleswar Tehsil, Balasore District, Odisha on the Odisha – West Bengal Boarder area and neighbouring district of West Medinapur in the State of West Bengal. The mining was being done by a method whereby ground water is allowed to seep into excavation of 40 to 50 feet beneath the river and collected in sumps and pumped away for disposal. No environmental clearance had been

¹¹Natural Resources Allocation in RE: Special Reference No. 1/2012, (2012)10 SCC1, para 77-78,89-92

taken nor consent taken from the Pollution Control Board. This was impacting the ecology of the river including its channel geometry, bed elevation, substratum composition and stability, instream roughness of the bed, flow velocity, discharge capacity, sediment transpiration capacity, turbidity, temperature, etc. Such indiscriminate mining was the cause of the river Subarnarekha changing its course every year and made susceptible to flooding during every monsoon, threatening the safety of the villages situated along the river bank due to the banks being severely eroded in villages Rajnagar, Mankia, Kanrpur, Totapada, Beherasahi and Praharajpur. The authorities confirmed that illegal mining was taking place at large scale without any Environmental Clearance under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or Consent under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 or the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. Sustainable Sand Mining and Management Guidelines, 2016 were also not being followed. There was adverse impact on the ecology. No Management Plan was prepared for replenishment of preventive steps. Safeguards suggested in the report of High-powered Committee in September, 2016¹² were also not been adopted.

¹² The report suggest follows:

- i) Project Proponent must ensure that the security features of Transport Permission viz. (a) Printed on Indian Bank Association (IBA) approved Magnetic Ink Character Recognition Code (MICR) paper; (c) Unique Barcode; (d) Unique Quick Response Code (QR); (e) Fugitive Ink Background; (f) Invisible Ink Mark; (g) Void Pantograph; (h) Watermark.
- ii) Project Proponent must ensure that the CCTV camera, Personal Computer (PC), Internet Connection, Power Back up, access control of mine lease site; and arrangement for weight or approximation of weight of mined out mineral on basis of volume of the trailer of vehicle used at mine lease site are available.
- iii) Project Proponent must ensure the Scanning of Transport Permit or Receipt and uploading on Server.
- iv) The State Mines and Geology Department should print the Transport Permits/Receipt with security features enumerated at Paragraph (i) above and issue them to the mine lease holder through the District Collector. Once these Transport Permits or Receipts are issued, they would be uploaded on the server against that mine lease area. Each receipt should be preferably with pre-fixed quantity, so the total quantity gets determined for the receipts issued. When the Transport Permit or Receipt barcode gets scanned and invoice is generated,

- the particular barcode gets used and its validity time is recorded on the server. So all the details of transporting of mined out material can be captured on the server and the Transport Permit or Receipt cannot be reused.
- v) The staff deployed for the purpose of checking of vehicles carrying mined mineral should be in a position to check the validity of Transport Permit or Receipt by scanning them using website, Android Application and SMS.
 - vi) In case the Vehicle breakdown, the validity of Transport Permit or Receipt shall be extended by sending SMS by driver in specific format to report breakdown of vehicle. The server will register this information and register the breakdown. The State can also establish a call centre, which can register breakdowns of such vehicles and extend the validity period. The subsequent restart of the vehicle also should be similarly reported to the server/call centre.
 - vii) The route of vehicle from source to destination should be tracked through the system using check points, Radio-frequency identification (RFID) Tags, and Global Positioning System (GPS) tracking.
 - viii) The system shall enable the Authorities to develop periodic report on different parameters like daily lifting report, vehicle log/history, lifting against allocation, and total lifting. The system can be used to generate auto mails/SMS. This will enable the District Collector/Magistrate to get all the relevant details and will enable the authority to block the scanning facility of any site found to be indulged in irregularity. Whenever any authority intercepts any vehicle transporting illegal sand, it shall get registered on the server and shall be mandatory for the officer to fill in the report on action taken. Every intercepted vehicle should be tracked."

Considerations required to be kept in mind for sustainable sand mining are:

- a. Parts of the river reach that experience deposition or aggradation shall be identified first. The Lease holder/ Environmental Clearance holder may be allowed to extract the sand and gravel deposit in these locations to manage aggradation problem.
- b. The distance between sites for sand and gravel mining shall depend on the replenishment rate of the river. Sediment rating curve for the potential sites shall be developed and checked against the extracted volumes of sand and gravel.
- c. Sand and gravel may be extracted across the entire active channel during the dry season.
- d. Abandoned stream channels on terrace and inactive floodplains be preferred rather than active channels and their deltas and flood plains. Stream should not be diverted to form inactive channel.
- e. Layers of sand and gravel which could be removed from the riverbed shall depend on the width of the river and replenishment rate of the river.
- f. Sand and gravel shall not be allowed to be extracted where erosion may occur, such as at the concave bank.
- g. Segments of braided river system should be used preferably falling within the lateral migration area of the river regime that enhances the feasibility of sediment replenishment.
- h. Sand and gravel shall not be extracted within 200 to 500 meter from any crucial hydraulic structure such as pumping station, water intakes, and bridges. The exact distance should be ascertained by the local authorities based on local situation. The cross-section survey should cover a minimum distance of 1.0 km upstream and 1.0 km downstream of the potential reach for extraction. The sediment sampling should include the bed material and bed material load before, during and after extraction period. Develop a sediment rating curve at the upstream end of the potential reach using the surveyed cross-section. Using the historical or gauged flow rating curve, determine the suitable period of high flow that can replenish the extracted volume. Calculate the extraction volume based on the sediment rating curve and high flow period after determining the allowable mining depth.
- i. Sand and gravel could be extracted from the downstream of the sand bar at river bends. Retaining the upstream one to two thirds of the bar and riparian vegetation is accepted as a method to promote channel stability.
- j. Flood discharge capacity of the river could be maintained in areas where there are significant flood hazard to existing structures or infrastructure. Sand and gravel mining may be allowed to maintain the natural flow capacity based on surveyed cross-section history.
- k. Alternatively, off-channel or floodplain extraction is recommended to allow rivers to replenish the quantity taken out during mining.
- l. The Piedmont Zone (Bhabhar area) particularly in the Himalayan foothills, where riverbed material is mined, this sandy-gravelly track constitutes excellent conduits and holds the greater potential for ground water recharge. Mining in such areas should be preferred in locations selected away from the channel bank stretches.
- m. Mining depth should be restricted to 3 meter and distance from the bank should be 3 meter or 10 percent of the river width whichever less.
- n. The borrow area should preferably be located on the river side of the proposed embankment, because they get silted up in course of time. For low embankment less than 6 m in height, borrow area should not be selected within 25 m from the toe/heel of the embankment. In case of higher embankment the distance should not be less than 50 m. In order to obviate development of flow parallel to embankment, cross bars of width eight times the depth of borrow pits spaced 50 to 60 meters centre-to-centre should be left in the borrow pits.
- o. Demarcation of mining area with pillars and geo-referencing should be done prior to start of mining."

12. The Management Plan as per the guidelines is to require system of replenishment as well as preventive steps during the sand mining. Replenishment and reclamation of riverine sand are the integral part. Guidelines also deal with the issue of depth of mining and strict regulatory regime. The management of mining clusters should have a separate approach. Management of sand deposited after the floods should be treated as separate for mining. Monitoring system proposed includes safeguards during transport as well as checking of condition of mining.

13. The Tribunal noted that Ministry of Mines and Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) had developed Mines Surveillance System (MSS), with assistance from Bhaskaracharya Institute for space applications and Geoinformatics (BISAG), Gandhinagar and Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MEITY). The Mining Surveillance System (MSS) is a satellite-based monitoring system which aims to establish a regime of responsive mineral administration by curbing instances of illegal mining activity through automatic remote sensing detection technology.

14. In view of above, the Tribunal directed¹³ the MoEF&CC to revise its guidelines as in-spite of the guidelines already issued, the monitoring mechanism was not working effectively. The directions of this Tribunal are:

“i. Mining Surveillance System discussed in para 23 above be finalized in consultation with ISRO Hyderabad.

¹³ Vide order dated 04.09.2018 in Original Application No. 173 of 2018 (Earlier O.A. No. 89/2017) (EZ) in the matter of Sudarsan Das Vs. State of West Bengal & Ors.

- ii *Safeguards suggested in Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines published by the MoEF&CC in the year 2016.*
- iii *Suggestions in the High Powered Committee Report.*
- iv *Requirement of demarcation of boundaries being published in respect of different leases in public domain.*
- v. *Need to issue SOP laying down mechanism to evaluate loss to the ecology and to recover the cost of restoration of such damage from the legal or illegal miners. Such evaluation must include cost of mining material as well as cost of ecological restoration and net present value of future eco system services forgone.*
- vi. *Need to set up a dedicated institutional mechanism for effective monitoring of sand and gravel mining which may also take care of mining done without any Environmental Clearance as well as mining done in violation of Environmental Clearance conditions.*
- vii. *The Mining Department may make a provision for keeping apart atleast 25% of the value of mined material for restoration of the area affected by the mining and also for compensating the inhabitants affected by the mining.*
- viii. *One of the conditions of every lease of mine or minerals would be that there will be independent environmental audit atleast once in a year by reputed third party entity and report of such audit be placed in public domain.*
- ix *In the course of such environmental audit, a three member committee of the local inhabitants will also be associated. Composition of three members committee may preferably include ex-servicemen, former teacher and former civil servant. The Committee will be nominated by the District Magistrate.”*

15. Such steps were to be worked out within two months and circulated to all States. The mechanism is to provide for a report of implementation from the concerned States every quarter. The matter needs to be reviewed after every six months by the MoEF & CC. The direction with regard to setting up of 'dedicated institutional mechanism' for monitoring of conditions of Environmental Clearance as granted under EIA Notification, 2006 in respect of sand and gravel mining as directed in para (vi) is for an All-Encompassing Body to monitor the conditions of Environmental Clearance with respect to all development projects. Report of the steps taken by MOEF&CC was to be furnished to this Tribunal by email at filing.ngt@gmail.com on or before 31.12.2018.

16. The Tribunal also issued directions to the State of West Bengal and Odisha to take steps as follows:

“

- i. *The State of West Bengal and Odisha may demarcate the boundaries for regulating grant of sand mining lease within three months from today. No mining lease of minor minerals may be given in the area in question till demarcation is complete. All existing mining operations in those areas shall remain suspended till demarcation work is completed and attains finality. To carry out the demarcation, the Chief Secretaries of the two States may constitute a team of three suitable officers each within two weeks. The said teams may hold their first meeting within one month.*
- ii. *The States of West Bengal and Odisha must ensure that mining in all sand mining blocks is undertaken strictly in accordance with the provisions of EIA Notification, 2006, MoEF*

Notification dated 15th January, 2016 and the Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines, 2016. They must also ensure that no sand mining is permitted without due compliance of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 as well as regulations governing clearances by the Central Ground Water Authority. The District Administration must be held accountable for any failure.

- iii. District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police, Balasore district in Odisha and Paschim Medinapur, West Bengal, respectively, shall seize all sump pumps, other machinery, tools, vehicles, etc. used for carrying out illegal sand mining.
- iv. Apart from instituting appropriate criminal proceedings against those carrying out illegal mining, exemplary penalty shall be imposed against them by the concerned District Magistrates within three months from today to cover the cost of restoration of environment and to compensate the victims.
- v. The Chief Secretaries of the two States shall also get prepared jointly a detailed restoration plan for river Subarnarekha and its riverbeds for which a Committee of experts shall be constituted from independent institutions, i.e., the CPCB, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad and the respective State Pollution Control Boards as members. Such constitution may take place within one month.
- vi. The Expert Committee shall carry out detailed study and submit the restoration plan, as far as may be practicable, within three months after its constitution.

- vii. *The Committee shall also get the assessment done through Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Dehradun of the ecological damage on account of illegal mining by incorporating the following components: a) Cost of riverbed material. b) Cost of ecological restoration. c) Net present value of the future ecosystem services foregone.*
- viii. *The above steps may be facilitated by the Regional Office of the CPCB as nodal officer, by coordinating with the Chief Secretaries of the two States.*
- ix. *The damage suffered by the inhabitants caused by the illegal mining may also be assessed by the above Committee, which shall form a separate component of the Restoration Plan for river Subarnarekha as per direction No. (v) above. Cost of restoration plan shall be recovered as environmental compensation from the illegal miners, to be identified by the District Magistrate. The component of the compensation in respect of damages suffered by the inhabitants may be credited with District Legal Services Authority. The District Legal Services Authority may disburse the same to the victims of illegal mining, after proper identification.”*

17. An oversight Committee was formed headed by Justice R.K. Merathia, former Judge of Jharkhand High Court to oversee the execution of above directions which was to function for six months.

Consideration in Today's Proceedings

Sand Mining in the State of West Bengal and Odisha

18. The matter has been listed today to consider the report from the MoEF & CC which was to be furnished by 31.12.2018 in terms of

para 28 in *Sudarshan Das* (supra) and report of the oversight Committee which was to be furnished within three months in respect of steps taken by the State of West Bengal and Odisha in terms of direction of this Tribunal.

19. We may note that vide order dated 16.01.2019 in O.A. No. 606/2018, titled *Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016*, the Tribunal flagged the issue of sand mining as one of the issues required to be monitored by the Chief Secretaries of the concerned States and to be reported to the Tribunal on personal appearance of Chief Secretaries before the Tribunal.
20. In pursuance of the said direction, Chief Secretaries of Odisha and West Bengal furnished their respective reports on 26.03.2019 and 02.04.2019. Learned counsels for the State of West Bengal and Odisha have relied upon the said reports during the hearing of present cases. The reports were not found to be satisfactory as per orders of the Tribunal dated 26.03.2019 and 02.04.2019 respectively and further directions were issued.
21. Question for consideration is further directions in the matter. We will consider this aspect after noticing developments in connected cases.

Sand Mining in the State of Gujarat

22. Following the above order in *Sudarsan Das* (supra), the issue of illegal sand mining in the State of Gujarat was dealt with in O.A. No. 360/2015, *National Green Tribunal Bar Association v. Virender Singh (State of Gujarat)*. The Tribunal passed several orders from time to time since 28.11.2016 and finally considered the report of the State

of Gujarat vide order dated 13.07.2018 to the effect that persons engaged in illegal mining were identified and proceeded against. The Tribunal directed the State of Gujarat to take further preventive and remedial steps and observed that compounding fee to be recovered should be fixed having regard not only to the cost of mined material but also the cost of restoration of the environment and cost of ecological services lost forever and should be separately accounted for, for restoration of the environment. Again, vide order dated 17.09.2018, the Tribunal considered the policy of the State of Gujarat but found that preventive and remedial steps proposed were not sufficient. Damage caused to the environment was not fully taken into account. It was required to include Net Present Value (NPV) of future ecosystem services foregone forever. It was also observed that the preventive steps should also include demarcation and publication of boundaries in different leases and the same may be placed in the public domain. The Tribunal also referred to other orders on the subject being orders dated 05.09.2018, 10.09.2018 and 13.09.2018 in *Original Application No. 44/2016- Mushtakeem Vs. MoEF & CC & Ors.*, *Original Application No. 304/2015- Jai singh & Anr. Vs. Union of India & Ors.* and *Original Application No. 186/2016 - Satendra Pandey Vs. Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change & Anr.* The application was disposed of but the action taken report was required to be furnished. Accordingly, the matters have been put up today for consideration of the action taken report.

23. We may also note that vide order dated 04.01.2019 in *Original Application No. 110(THC)/2012, Threat to life arising out of coal mining in south Garo Hills district v. State of Meghalaya & and Ors.*, the

issue of compensation and seizure of vehicles in the context of illegal rat hole mining in the State of Meghalaya was considered. On the subject of compensation to be recovered for damage to the environment, it was observed:

“31. Paying capacity and the amount which may act as deterrent to prevent further damage is also well recognised. Net Present Value of the ecological services foregone and cost of damage to environment and pristine ecology, the cost of illegal mined material, and the cost of mitigation and restoration are also relevant factors. The Committee may go into these aspects to determine the final figure.

32. We are satisfied that having regard to the totality of factual situation emerging from the record, damages required to be recovered are not, prima facie, less than Rs. 100 Crores. Accordingly, by way of an interim measure, we require the State of Meghalaya to deposit Rs. 100 crores within two months with the CPCB in this regard.”

On the subject of vehicles, it was observed:

“36. The Committee may also consider the following:-

Any cranes and trucks found to be involved in illegal mining or transportation which have not yet been seized may also be seized. The seized vehicles or equipments be released by the concerned District Magistrates only after recovering damages to the extent of 50% of the showroom 17 price of the vehicles or equipments. The said amount may also be credited to the restoration fund.”

24. We have perused the report filed by the State of Gujarat vide email dated 17.12.2018 to the effect that environment compensation scale has been enhanced which now can be between 21% to 41% value of the illegally mined material and if such value is found to be less than the cost of the damage to the environment, the matter is to be referred to the State Pollution Control Board. The above

compensation is in addition to the penalties under the Rules. However, the scale of penalty has not been specified.

25. Accordingly, further directions are required which may apply not only to the State of Gujarat but also other States. We may consider this aspect after taking note of developments in other States.

Sand Mining in the State of Karnataka

26. O.A. No. 366/2015 (M.A. No. 02/2019), *National Green Tribunal Bar Association v. Dr. Sarvabhoun Bagali (State of Karnataka)* and O.A. No. 368/2015 (M.A. No. 16/2019), *National Green Tribunal Bar Association v. Dr. Sarvabhoun Bagali (State of Maharashtra)* relate to the issue of sand mining in the State of Karnataka and Maharashtra. Vide order dated 25.09.2018, the matter was considered in the light of observations in O.A No. 173/2018 (Earlier O.A. No. 89/2017 (EZ) (I.A. No. 76/2019), *Sudarsan Das Vs. State of West Bengal &Ors* and *Original Application No. 186/2016, Satendra Pandey v. Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change &Anr.* The States of Karnataka and Maharashtra were required to take steps as per the directions in the above matters, to the extent applicable and file an affidavit.

27. Accordingly, an affidavit has been filed on 06.03.2019 by the state of Karnataka stating that there was no sand *mafia* in the State of Karnataka and only there are exceptional instances. It is further submitted:

"I submit that all necessary steps are taken by Government of Karnataka and compliance report is submitted in this case, separately. If this Hon'ble Tribunal opines to establish any "Monitoring

Mechanism”, we welcome it. However, any suggestions or directions may kindly be issued to Government of Karnataka to (1) evaluate loss to the ecology (2) to recover cost of restoration from illegal miners (3) to monitor mining (4) to make provision for restoration (5) for compensation to the inhabitants and (6) for audit etc., the Government of Karnataka will obey the directions of this Hon’ble Court.”

28. Our attention has been drawn to a news article published in Bangalore Mirror dated 24.12.2018 appearing under the title “Karnataka: Sand mafia under scanner after lorry runs over official”¹⁴ and an article published in Decan Herald dated 17.09.2018 under the title “Karnataka is a leading State that witnesses the devastating effects of sand mining”¹⁵ to the effect that fourteen million metric tonnes of sand unaccounted for the State of Karnataka is as follows:

“The state government is receiving approximately Rs 150 crore as royalty from legitimate sand mining blocks every year. As per estimates, the state government is losing around Rs 200 crore per year due to illegal sand mining. Here is a ballpark estimation to find out the consumption of sand in the state. According to cement manufacturing companies’ data, around 18 million metric tonnes of cement is sold in the state every year. The cement-sand mix ratio is either 1:4 or 1:6 (four or six bags of sand per cement bag). Even if 1:4 ratio is taken, a whopping 70 million metric tonnes of sand is approximately used in the state every year. The official data from the Department

¹⁴<https://bangaloremirror.indiatimes.com/bangalore/others/karnataka-sand-mafia-under-scanner-after-lorry-runs-over-official/articleshow/67221261.cms>

¹⁵<https://www.deccanherald.com/exclusives/illegal-sand-mining-wrecking.html>

of Mines and Geology shows that from the blocks permitted by it, a total quantity of 30 million metric tonnes of sand (from all types of blocks - river sand, patta land, blocks allocated to government departments, and manufactured sand) is produced in the state. As per this, there is a difference of around 40 million metric tonnes of sand in comparison to the cement sold in the state."

29. We may consider further directions after noting facts of other states.

Sand Mining in the State of Maharashtra

30. In the case of Maharashtra, an affidavit has been filed by the State of Maharashtra on 20.2.2019 to the effect that the State Government is in the process of framing Sand Mining Policy for which a Committee has been constituted.
31. Our attention has also been drawn to an article published in The Hindustan Times dated 27.01.2019 under the title "Maharashtra registers most cases of illegal mining between 2013-17"¹⁶ inter alia stating as follows:

"Maharashtra recorded 1,39,706 illegal mining cases between 2013 and 2017, the highest number in the country, revealed data submitted by the Union environment ministry before the Rajya Sabha on January 3.

However, the state had one of the lowest number of prosecutions in such cases. The state filed 712 first information reports (FIR) and one court case, while seizing around 1,39,000 vehicles used in illegal

¹⁶ <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/maharashtra-registers-most-cases-of-illegal-mining-between-2013-17/story-2j69aqmsygzCcTBBBB8emtN.html>

mining operations and collecting Rs 267 crores as fines from offender.

India recorded 4,16,410 cases during the same time, which means Maharashtra accounts for 33.5% of all cases in the country. Uttar Pradesh recorded 36,054 illegal mining cases, Madhya Pradesh 46,193, Karnataka 33,390, and Goa had 3 cases. The information was submitted in response to a query on the environmental impact of illegal mining.”

32. In view of above, further directions are required to be considered for the State of Maharashtra.

Sand Mining in the State of Punjab

33. Vide order dated 13.11.2018 in O.A. No. 874/2018 News item published in "The Tribune " Authored by Arun Sharma Titled "Mounds of sand on Sutlej banks, mining mafia digs in", a report was sought on the allegation of large scale illegal mining on the bank of River Satluj in District Ropar in the light of directions vide order dated 04.09.2018 in Sudershan Das (supra) and other orders. Accordingly, a report has been received vide email dated 25.02.2019 confirming that illegal mining had taken place. The observations in the inspection report are as follows:

- “1. No mining operation was observed during visit of the Committee at the mining sites located in the riverbed.
2. The mining of minor minerals in the riverbed has taken place more than permitted depth of 3 meters, as specified in point no. 4(i) of Form – L appended to the Punjab Minor Mineral Rules, 2013, which is a violation of sustainable mining practice.

3. *The specified boundaries or demarcation of mine lease area was not demarcated as required for checking illegal mining, substantiates the fact of illegal or unauthorized excavation of minerals.*
4. *From the existing natural level adjoining to the mining site, it we noticed that mining has been carried out in an unscientifically manner as:*
 - a) *The mining of minor mineral has been done beyond the permitted depth.*
 - b) *No strip of 7.5 m width of the lease boundary as seen left as per provisions of the Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961 in compliance to condition imposed in the Mining Plan approved by the State Geologist, Punjab, a serious violation for safety of banks.*
 - c) *The contractor has not maintained slope height not exceeding 45 degree from the horizontal width along the boundaries of mining site in compliance to condition no. 12 of the letter vide which mining plan was approved, negligence towards slope stability.*
 - d) *The contractor was not providing bench along the boundary of the mining site having height not exceeding 1.5 m and is width should not be less than the height as per condition no. 13 of the letter vide which mining plan was approve.*
1. *From the conditions of the area along the riverbed in revenue estate of village Baihara and Swarha, it seems that the mining has been carried out at the different locations in an unscientific way.*
2. *During the inspection, the impressions of heavy vehicles movement were observed. Also, it was found that road for movement of vehicle were in very bad shape as these roads have not been*

stabilized or metalled with any of construction material and no plantation was observed along the roads.

3. The development of water sumps as well as erosion of banks due to unscientific mining within the riverbed are threat to river ecological system and make it prone to flooding conditions during full flow. Also, it may cause the course of river to change rapidly and meandering to a great extent.
4. No check post was observed during the visit along the routes leading to mining lease area.
5. As per stipulation of environmental clearance, the contractor is required to maintain safety and stability of river banks i.e. 3 m or 10% of the width of the river, whichever is more will be left intact as no mining zone. Since no embankment of the riverbed was noticed and there was no demarcation of the mining site, as such, compliance of the above stipulation of the Environmental Clearance could not be verified.
6. The contractor has neither done any plantation along with the lease boundary of mining site in compliance to the condition imposed in the approval letter of the Mining plan.
7. The stone crusher units nearby the riverbed were observed by the committee. The stone crusher units were observed to be non-operational during visit of the committee, but stock piling of crushed material is indicative of their operation. The heavy machineries like JCB, pokland machines, dumper etc. were observed around the river, which may have been use for illegal mining in the area. Hence, the possession of these types of machines and working of stone crusher units need to be regulated. This issue needs to be monitored by the State.”

34. The Committee further observed.

“The suggestions of the joint committee visit on 20.12.2018 in the report filed in OA no. 767 of 2018 titled as Dinesh Kumar Chadha versus State of Punjab & Others were as follows :

- *The mining activity within the riverbed should not be permitted without the preparation of Comprehensive Mining plan/District Survey report as required in Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines, 2016 issued by the MoEF by the State of Punjab with replenishment/scientific study by an institute of national importance and prior recommendations of MoEF & CC.*
- *The State of Punjab may be asked to develop mechanism to stop the illegal extraction and transportation of riverbed material. The mechanism must include the environmental compensation for violators and vehicles used for the purpose to be seized along with prosecution of owners of such vehicles. Including cancellation of registration certificate of such vehicles.*
- *The District Administration may consider establishing the check post barrier at suitable site to check vehicles carrying the riverbed material and to maintain strict vigil over overloading vehicles involved.*
- *The Detailed Survey of river eco system comprising of identification of river stretches affected by unscientific mining should be carried out for preservation and exclusion of stretches from any type of extraction process or mining activity. In addition the auction of identified stretches may not*

be considered without approved annual replenishment report.

- The restoration plan of river ecosystem in mine lease area should be enforced for minimizing the impacts of unscientific mining and to improve the riparian habitat. The State of Punjab can be asked to execute the restoration plan within time bound manner.
- The demarcation of auctioned mine lease area should be done urgently with pillars/fencing along with geo-referencing to protect the river ecosystem and to avoid bed degradation.
- The raw material to be imported, processed, dispatched and balance stock shall be regulated strictly as per the policy guidelines for registration and working of stone crushers in the State of Punjab issued by the Department of Industries and Commerce vide notification dated 19.03.2015.
- As regards to initiating action against the erring officials, the Heads of the concerned Departments should identify the erring officials who allowed to take place illegal mining and initiate action against these officials, after conducting detailed investigations.

The same physical conditions have been noticed during the recent visit on 20.2.2019 at the mining sites located in the revenue estate of village Baihara and Swarha, as such, the suggestions may be considered by the court alongwith the followings:

- *The District Survey Report for the mining site in the area in order to identify depositions / aggradations stretches of the riverbed material should be prepared.*
- *Declaration of safety zones around infrastructures like National Highway, Bridge, Railway line etc. must be ensured for protection as per provisions of the Punjab Minor Minerals Rules, 2013.*
- *Replenishment report including time of replenishment for the mining area to be undertaken by the concerned Authorities for permitting mining.*
- *Strict vigilance to be implemented to ensure no illegal mining / transportation in the bed of river.*

As regards to facts noted regarding mining beneath the bridge on Sri Anandpur Sahib-Garshankar road, besides above, it is suggested as under:

- (i) *The Deptt. of Mining is required to ensure the compliance of stipulations of para 4 of Form 'L' appended to the Punjab Mining Minerals Rules, 2013 as regards to no mining area within a distance of 500m upstream /downstream of any high level bridge and 250m upstream / downstream of other bridges.*
- (ii) *The Mining department jointly with Deptt. of Irrigation is required to rejuvenate the area near and beneath the above mentioned bridge so as to ensure safety of the same and these departments are required to take necessary safeguards for further safety of the said bridge."*

35. In view of above, directions are called for to the State of Punjab to deal with the issue of sand mining.

Sand mining in the State of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana

36. O.A. No. 44/2016, Mushtakeem v. MoEF&CC & Ors., involved illegal mining in Uttar Pradesh and Haryana on riverbeds of Yamuna. The matter was disposed of vide order dated 05.09.2018, following directions dated 04.09.2018 in Sudershan Das (supra). In terms of order dated 05.09.2018, no report has been received from the State of Uttar Pradesh. Thus further directions are necessary. A report has been received from Additional Chief Secretary, Haryana vide email dated 05.04.2019 to the effect that the State of Haryana was following the guidelines and will implement revised Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) in terms of the order dated 04.09.2018, in O.A No. 173/2018 (Earlier O.A. No. 89/2017 (EZ) (I.A. No. 76/2019), *Sudarsan Das Vs. State of West Bengal & Ors.*
37. In view of the above, further directions are called for to the State of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana to deal with the issue of sand mining.

Sand Mining in the State of Madhya Pradesh

38. Though no case of the State of Madhya Pradesh is listed today, we have taken note of the problem sand mining in the State in O.A. No. 456/2018 Nityanand Mishra v. State of M.P. & Ors., which is pending before this Tribunal and sought report from Committee vide order dated 31.07.2018. Accordingly, a report is submitted & the same is on record of the said case. Extract from the report is as follows:

"Sand mining is directly affecting basking and nesting

habitats of species in SGS. Mining of sand from the riverbed and river banks will negatively alter the river morphology, will increase sedimentation and turbidity and also disrupt the lateral connectivity within the river. Studies have already shown condition of Son River to be at a critical level with severely compromised river flows. Sand mining will only result in compounding what is an already sub-optimal riverine habitat. Any further degradation of this habitat will potentially make Son River uninhabitable for some of the most threatened fauna in the country. The data from offence registers of SGS as depicted in table 1 does indicate that there has been an increase in the number of cases with respect to the illegal sand mining in the sanctuary area. The information is about cases that were caught and processed by the Forest Department. **There are many cases that go unnoticed due to inadequate patrolling as everyone informs that one truck generates illegal revenue of Rs. 12,000 and per night 1000 trucks generate illegal revenue of Rs. 1,20,00,000."**

39. In view of above, further directions are necessary for the State of Madhya Pradesh to deal with the issue of sand mining.

Sand Mining in the State of Andhra Pradesh

40. We may also note that in the case of *Anumolu Gandhi V. State of Andhra Pradesh in Original Application No. 935/2018*, illegal sand mining causing damage to Krishna river in Vijayawada, Godavari river and their tributaries in the State of Andhra Pradesh and absence of remedial steps was considered. The Tribunal vide order dated 04.04.2019 directed the Chief Secretary of the State of Andhra Pradesh to forthwith prohibit all unregulated sand mining without following the procedure prescribed under the law in the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Deepak Kumar v. State of Haryana*. The Tribunal further directed Chief Secretary of the State to evolve a mechanism to assess and recover the cost of sand mining already incurred in the last three years and initiate

steps to recover compensation to meet the cost of restoration of environment. The Tribunal constituted a Committee comprising CPCB, MoEF&CC, National Institute of Mines, Dhanbad, IIT Roorkee and Madras School of Economics to undertake environment damage assessment within three months and furnish a report to this Tribunal by e-mail at ngt.filing@gmail.com.

41. In this light, further directions are called for to the State of Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh to deal with the issue of sand mining.

Sand Mining in the State of Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh

42. The problem of illegal sand mining contrary to the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Deepak Kumar vs. State of Haryana (supra) in the States of Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab was also considered by this Tribunal in Himmat Singh Shekhawat vs. State of Rajasthan & Ors. (O.A. No. 797/2018) vide order dated 15.03.2019. The Tribunal founds the reports submitted by the States to be unsatisfactory and accordingly directed furnishing of fresh action taken reports. The matter was directed to be listed on 11.07.2019. The said matter may now be listed on 23.07.2019 along with the present batch of matters.

Sand Mining in Bihar

43. This Tribunal vide its order dated 24.08.2018 in Amarshakti v. State of Bihar & Ors. O.A. No. 596/2018 dealt with the issue of illegal sand mining during monsoon in the rivers Son and Ganga at Koelbar and Patna in Bihar. The Tribunal directed the

Secretary, mines and minerals, Bihar to constitute a team comprising of officers of Mines and Minerals Department and District Magistrate and S.P. Patna to look into the allegations and report compliance to the Tribunal. Report dated 12.10.2018 was received from the Government of Bihar stated that 122 prosecutions were initiated and 297 persons arrested. 32 boats and 287 trucks were seized in District Saran. Action was also taken in District Bhojpur at Ara and District Vaishali at Hajipur. The Tribunal directed the Secretary, Government of Bihar to monitor the matter from time to time and continue to enforce the law.

Sand Mining in Uttarakhand

44. The issue of illegal sand mining in the State of Uttarakhand was also considered by this Tribunal vide its order dated 27.11.2018 in Anand Gopal Singh Bist v. State of Uttarakhand O.A. No. 751/2018 wherein, this Tribunal directed the District Magistrate Nanital and Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Dehradun to jointly look into the matter. The Tribunal vide its order dated 14.02.2019 directed that the monitoring may continue and the Collector may ensure that Revenue Department performs its duty in accordance with law.

Sand Mining in other States

45. Illegal sand mining in violation of Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines, 2016 has also been reported widely in the States of

Jammu and Kashmir¹⁷, Goa¹⁸, Kerala¹⁹, Telangana²⁰ and Tamil and Nadu²¹.

46. General directions may be necessary even for Bihar, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Goa, Kerala, Telangana and Tamil Nadu which may also apply to any other States facing the issue of illegal sand mining.

Issues

47. Main issues are:
- (a) Revision of Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines, 2016 by the MoEF&CC in the light of directions of this Tribunal vide order dated 04.09.2018 in Sudarsan Das (supra).
 - (b) Compliance of Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines, 2016 as may be revised by MoEF&CC as above.
 - (c) Effective monitoring mechanism for preventive and remedial measures as directed in orders of this Tribunal, including surveillance system and recovery of compensation.
 - (d) Directions in individual cases listed today.
 - (e) Scale of compensation
48. We may now deal with the issues involved and directions required.

¹⁷ https://greaterkashmir.com/article/news.aspx?story_id=309365&catid=2&mid=53&AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1

¹⁸ <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/goa/govt-is-ignoring-illegal-sand-mining/articleshow/67908428.cms>

¹⁹ Order dated 29.03.2019 in News Item Published In "Indian Express" Authored by Vishnu Verma in O.A. No. 76/2019

²⁰ <https://sandrp.in/2019/02/26/sand-mining-2018-telangana-and-andhra-pradesh/>

²¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sand_mining_in_Tamil_Nadu

Re (i): Revision of Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines, 2016 by the MoEF&CC in the light of directions of this Tribunal vide order dated 04.09.2018 in Sudarsan Das (supra).

49. As noted in para 12 to 15 above, need for revision of Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines, 2016 has been discussed by the Tribunal in order dated 04.09.2018. Further discussion is unnecessary. The 2016 Guidelines need revision in the light of report of High Powered Committee in September 2016, failure of Monitoring mechanism followed by State Boards, SEIIAs, DEIAAs and MSS system developed by Ministry of Mines & IBN with the assistance of BISAG and MAITY and other observations quoted in paras 12 to 15 above. Since no report has been received from MoEF&CC as per report dated 04.09.2018, the MoEF&CC may now take necessary steps in the matter in terms of order dated 04.09.2018 in *Sudarsan Das* (supra) latest by June 30, 2019 and file compliance report by 15.07.2019.

Re (ii): Compliance of Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines, 2016 as may be revised by MoEF&CC as above.

50. As noted earlier in paras 17, 23, 27, 31 and 35, States of West Bengal, Odisha, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh are required to follow SSMG, 2016 as may be revised by MoEF&CC and even other States where illegal sand mining is taking place. All such States may take steps in terms of orders dated 04.09.2018 in *Sudarsan Das v. State of West Bengal & ors*, 05.09.2018 in *Mushtakeem v. MoEF&CC & Ors.*, 13.09.2018 in *Satendra Pandey v. MoEF&CC & Ors.* and 16.01.2019 titled Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste

Management Rules, 2016. The Chief Secretaries may monitor and furnish reports as earlier directed on the subject of sand mining.

Re (iii): Effective monitoring mechanism for preventive and remedial measures as directed in orders of this Tribunal, including surveillance system and recovery of compensation.

51. We have found in the discussion above, particularly in paras 8 to 11, 20, 21, 23, 29, 32, 33, 36, 39, 41 and 43 with regard to factual position in various States that monitoring mechanism- preventive and remedial measures is not effective and illegal sand mining is continuing. The same needs to be reviewed in the light of above discussion. The States may review monitoring mechanism in terms of several directions of the Tribunal and guidelines of MoEF&CC. As regards monetary compensation, the same has to be not only equal to cost of mined material and penalty to evade royalty but also to meet cost of restoration and NPV of eco services fore gone forever. Seizure of vehicles or other equipment may be dealt with as per rules and directions in *Threat to life arising out of coal mining in South Garo Hills district* (supra).

Re (iv): Directions in Individual Cases Listed Today. For the discussion and observation hereinabove, case is made out for issuing directions following discussion on the subject.

52. In *Sudarsan Das* (supra) one of the directions was that the Chief Secretaries of West Bengal and Odisha will prepare a restoration plan in consultation with the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad and the Respective State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs). We are informed that Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad declined to comply with the

order. This may call for remedial action against defiance by the said institution. Order of this Tribunal is a decree of the Court and can be executed in the manner provided under Section 51 CPC by ordering civil imprisonment or adopting other norms. Violation of order of this Tribunal is also a criminal offence punishable by imprisonment and fine. The Head of the Department concerned is liable to be proceeded against. Thus, the Director Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad will have to be required to appear in person to explain why action be not taken for violation of order of this Tribunal. The State of West Bengal, Orissa, Punjab and Gujarat need to send further action taken reports by 30.06.2019.

53. The State of Uttar Pradesh has not complied with the order dated 05.09.2018. This must not be done by way of last opportunity till 30.06.2019, failing which coercive measures will be adopted. Responsibility for compliance will be of the Chief Secretary.

54. In O.A. No. 173/2018, in view of the fact that term of the oversight Committee headed by Justice Ramesh Kumar Merathia, former Judge, High Court of Jharkhand was six months which period is over, the said Committee may now conclude its proceedings and furnish its final report with findings and recommendations on or before April 30, 2019. Further directions in the matter may be considered on the next date.

Re (v): Scale of Compensation

55. We have held that the scale of compensation proposed by the State of Gujarat does not fully comply with the 'Polluter Pays' principle which envisages that polluter is required to pay for complete restoration of the environment. This principle has been articulated further by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in *T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad vs Union Of India & Ors, (2006) 1 SCC 1* in the context of forests. In this matter, the Hon'ble Supreme Court appointed a committee of experts and following directions were given:

- i. To identify and define parameters (scientific, biometric and social) on the basis of which each of the categories of values of forest land should be estimated.
- ii. To formulate a practical methodology applicable to different biogeographical zones of India for estimation of the values in monetary terms in respect of each of the above categories of forest values.
- iii. To illustratively apply this methodology to obtain actual numerical values for different forest types for each biogeographical zone in the country.
- iv. To determine on the basis of established principles of public finance, who should pay the costs of restoration and /or compensation with respect to each category of values of forests.
- v. Which projects deserve to be exempted from payment of NPV.

56. Similar criteria may have to be taken into account for arriving at an approximate scale of compensation. The compensation is to

58. We sum up our directions as follows:

- a) MoEF&CC may now take necessary steps in the matter in terms of order dated 04.09.2018 in *Sudersan Das* (supra) latest by June 30, 2019 and file compliance report by 15.07.2019, as already directed.
- b) The States of West Bengal, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Goa, Kerala, Telangana and Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh may take steps in terms of orders dated 04.09.2018 in *Sudarsan Das v. State of West Bengal & ors*, 05.09.2018 in, 13.9.2018 in *Mushtakeem v. MoEF&CC & Ors.* and 16.01.2019 in Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. The Chief Secretaries may monitor and furnish reports as earlier directed.
- (c) The States of West Bengal, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Goa, Kerala, Telangana and Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh may review monitoring mechanism in terms of directions of the Tribunal and guidelines of MoEF&CC.
- (d) The Director Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad may appear in person on 26.07.2019 to explain why action be not taken for violation of order of this Tribunal.
- (e) The State of West Bengal, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Goa,

include not only the full value of the illegally mined material but also cost of restoration of environment as well as cost of ecological services foregone forever. It should be deterrent so as not to render such illegal activity profitable. In *Sudarsan Das Vs. State of West Bengal & Ors.* (Supra), it was held that full value of the material, the cost of restoration and the NPV should form part of the compensation to be recovered. There has also to be action against the polluters and the erring officers. The vehicles or any other equipment used for illegal mining are required to be confiscated and to be released only on payment of atleast 50% of the showroom value as laid down in *Original Application No.110(THC)/2012, Threat to life arising out of coal mining in South Garo Hills District v. State of Meghalaya & Ors.* This scale can then apply for all States, as far as possible.

57. We consider it necessary to constitute a Committee comprising representatives of the MoEF&CC, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal, Institute of Economic Growth Delhi and Madras School of Economics to prepare a scale of compensation, after including the above components which can then be adopted in whole of the country. The report may be furnished within three months to the Tribunal by email at ngt.filing@gmail.com. The nodal agency for compliance and coordination will be CPCB. The Committee may also take professional service of an expert/ institution in the matter if it so desires.

Conclusions

Kerala, Telangana and Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh may send further action taken reports by 30.06.2019.

(f) The Committee in terms of para 59 above may furnish its report within three months to the Tribunal by email at ngt.filing@gmail.com

59. A copy of this order be sent to MoEF&CC, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi and Madras School of Economics, Chennai by email.

List the matter for further consideration on 26.07.2019.

Adarsh Kumar Goel, CP

K. Ramakrishnan, JM

Dr. Nagin Nanda, EM

April 05, 2019
Original Application No. 360/2015
With other connected matters
AS

Item Nos. 01 to 15

Court No. 1

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

Original Application No. 360/2015
With
Original Application No. 366/2015
(M.A. No. 02/2019 & M.A. No. 251/2019)
With
Original Application No. 368/2015
(M.A. No. 16/2019 & M.A. No. 170/2019 M.A. No. 213/2019)
With
Original Application No. 173/2018
(Earlier O.A. No. 89/2017 (EZ)
(I.A. No. 76/2019 & I.A. No. 709/2019)
With
Original Application No. 874/2018
With
Original Application No. 44/2016
With
Original Application No. 517/2015
With
Original Application No. 550/2015
With
Original Application No. 530/2016
With
Original Application No. 272/2016
With
Original Application No. 481/2016
With
Original Application No. 540/2015
With
Original Application No. 90/2016
With
Execution Application No. 10/2017
IN
O.A. No. 517/2015
With
Original Application No. 671/2017

National Green Tribunal Bar Association

Applicant(s)

Versus

Virender Singh (State of Gujarat)

Respondent(s)

WITH

National Green Tribunal Bar Association

Applicant(s)

Versus

82

+

Dr.Sarvabhoom Bagali
(State of Karnataka) Respondent(s)

WITH

Sudarsan Das Applicant(s)

Versus

State of West Bengal & Ors. Respondent(s)

With

News item published in "The Tribune " Authored by Arun Sharma
Titled "Mounds of sand on Sutlej banks, mining mafia digs in"

With

Mushakeem Applicant(s)

Versus

MoEF & CC & Ors. Respondent(s)

With

Sandeep Kumar Applicant(s)

Versus

Ministry of Environment, Forests and
Climate Change & Ors. Respondent(s)

With

Virender Kumar Applicant(s)

Versus

Ministry of Environment, Forests and
Climate Change & Ors. Respondent(s)

With

Sandeep Kumar Applicant(s)

Versus

Ministry of Environment, Forests and
Climate Change & Ors. Respondent(s)

With

M/s Ganga Yamuna Mining Co. Applicant(s)

Versus

State of Haryana & Ors. Respondent(s)

With

Joginder Singh Applicant(s)

Versus

Ministry of Environment & Forest & Ors. Respondent(s)

With

Ved Pal Singh Applicant(s)

Versus

Ministry of Environment & Forest & Ors. Respondent(s)

With

Chander Mohan Uppal Applicant(s)

Versus

State of U.P. & Ors. Respondent(s)

With

Sandeep Kumar Applicant(s)

Versus

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change & Ors. Respondent(s)

With

Himma Singh Shekhawat Applicant(s)

Versus

State of Rajasthan & Ors. Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 08.01.2020

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ADARSH KUMAR GOEL, CHAIRPERSON
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE S.P WANGDI, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE DR. NAGIN NANDA, EXPERT MEMBER
HON'BLE MR. SIDDHANTA DAS, EXPERT MEMBER

For Applicant(s):

Mr. Raj Panjwani, Senior Advocate and Mr. Rahul Choudhary, Advocate
Mr. Aageny Sail, Advocate

For Respondent(s):

Mr. Vikas Mahajan, Additional Advocate General For State of HP
Mr. Atin Shankar Rastogi, Advocate. Mr. Ravi Prasad, Additional Secretary and Mr. Sundeep Kumar, for MoEF&CC
Ms. Vipra Bhardwaj, Advocate for CPCB
Ms. Rukmani Bobde, Advocate for State of MP
Ms. Madhumita Bhattacharjee, Advocate for State of West Bengal
Mr. Darpan KM, Advocate for State of Karnataka
Mr. Ankit Verma, Advocate for State of UP
Mr. Rahul Khurana, Advocate for State of Haryana
Mr. Rakesh Kumar, Additional Director Mines, Govt. of Rajasthan
Mr. Shlok Chandra, Advocate for MoEF&CC

ORDER

1. Common question for consideration in this group of matters is the steps required to be taken for environment protection from unregulated sand mining in the States of Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Odisha, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. The issue is common even with regard to States who are not party to these proceedings.
2. Vide order dated 04.09.2018 in O.A. No. 173/2018, the issue of illegal sand mining on the banks of river Swaran Rekha on Orissa – West Bengal Border was considered in the light of material on record and it was found that illegal sand mining was going on without requisite safeguards and in violation of Sustainable Sand Mining and Management Guidelines, 2016. Further, High Powered Committee constituted under the orders of this Tribunal headed by Secretary, MoEF&CC gave a report in September 2016 suggesting further safeguards. The said report was accepted by this Tribunal and it was directed that the said suggestions were required to be incorporated in the Notification dated 15.01.2016 by which Sustainable Sand Mining and Management Guidelines, 2016 were notified.

Monitoring mechanism was also required to be straightened.

Final directions to the MoEF&CC in the said order are quoted below for ready reference:

"25. In view of above discussion, we are of the view that since the subject of mining is also required to be regulated for protection of environment and it is to take care of this requirement, MoEF&CC has issued directions from time to time under Section 3 and 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The MoEF&CC needs to revise its directions keeping in mind the following:

- i. Mining Surveillance System discussed in para 23 above be finalized in consultation with ISRO Hyderabad.*
- ii. Safeguards suggested in Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines published by the MoEF&CC in the year 2016.*
- iii. Suggestions in the High Power Committee Report.*
- iv. Requirement of demarcation of boundaries being published in respect of different leases in public domain.*
- v. Need to issue SOP laying down mechanism to evaluate loss to the ecology and to recover the cost of restoration of such damage from the legal or illegal miners. Such evaluation must include cost of mining material as well as cost of ecological restoration and net present value of future eco system services forgone.*
- vi. Need to set up a dedicated institutional mechanism for effective monitoring of sand and gravel mining which may also take care of mining done without any Environmental Clearance as well as mining done in violation of Environmental Clearance conditions.*
- vii. The Mining Department may make a provision for keeping apart atleast 25% of the value of mined material for restoration of the area affected by the mining and also for compensating the inhabitants affected by the mining.*
- viii. One of the conditions of every lease of mine or minerals would be that there will be independent environmental audit atleast once in a year by reputed third party entity and report of such audit be placed in public domain.*
- ix. In the course of such environmental audit, a three member committee of the local inhabitants will also be associated. Composition of three members committee may preferably include ex-servicemen, former teacher and former civil servant. The Committee will be nominated by the District Magistrate.*

26. Such steps may be worked out within two months and circulated to all States. The Mechanism may provide for a report of implementation from the concerned States every

quarter. The matter may be reviewed after every six months by the MoEF&CC.

27. The direction with regard to setting up of dedicated institutional mechanism for monitoring of conditions of Environmental Clearance as granted under EIA Notification, 2006 in respect of sand and gravel mining as directed in para (vi) may be an Over-Encompassing Body to monitor the conditions of Environmental Clearance with respect to all development projects.

28. A copy of this order be sent to MoEF&CC by e-mail. Report of the steps taken by MOEF&CC may be furnished to this Tribunal by email at filing.nqt@gmail.com on or before 31.12.2018."

3. Vide order dated 13.09.2018 in O.A. No. 186/2016, *Satyender Pandey Vs. MoEF*, the Tribunal found that Notifications dated 15.01.2016, 20.01.2016 and 01.07.2015 to the extent procedure of environment impact assessment was diluted in violation of judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Deepak Kumar Vs. State of Haryana & Ors.: (2012) 4 SCC 629* and also of this Tribunal in O.A. No. 123/2014 dated 13.01.2015 to be unsustainable. This same were also violative of Sustainable Sand Mining and Management Guidelines, 2016 to the extent of dispensing with the public hearing and the same was required to be revised. The direction of this of this Tribunal is quoted below for ready reference:

"25. The MoEF&CC shall, therefore, take appropriate steps to revise the procedure laid down in the impugned Notification dated 15th January, 2016 in terms of the above directions and observations so that it is conformity with the letter and spirit of the directions passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Deepak Kumar (supra)*."

The above directions remains to be implemented and on 16.12.2019 in E.A. No. 55/2018, further direction has been issued to ensure compliance failing which coercive measures may be initiated. Matter is listed on 31.01.2020.

4. The matter was comprehensively considered again on 05.04.2019 with reference to the following specific issues and directions were issued:-

“(a) Revision of Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines, 2016 by the MoEF&CC in the light of directions of this Tribunal vide order dated 04.09.2018 in Sudarsan Das (supra).

(b) Compliance of Sustainable Sand Mining Guidelines, 2016 as may be revised by MoEF&CC as above.

(c) Effective monitoring mechanism for preventive and remedial measures as directed in orders of this Tribunal, including surveillance system and recovery of compensation.

(d) Directions in individual cases listed today.

(e) Scale of compensation.”

5. The matter was thereafter considered on 26.07.2019. With regard to non-compliance of order dated 04.09.2018 in O.A. No. 173/2018, it was observed:-

“None appeared for the MoEF&CC during hearing but while dictating the order, learned counsel for MoEF&CC suddenly appeared and only casual explanation furnished is that MoEF&CC has approached the Hon'ble Supreme Court. While seeking of reasonable time for compliance on the ground that the matter was pending in higher Court may stand on different footing, there is no justification for unreasonable delay for more than 9 months on the part of the MoEF&CC. Learned counsel for the applicant submitted that in absence of any stay, order of this Tribunal may be enforced by coercive measures. We find in the submission. Before doing so, we give an opportunity for compliance of the directions and direct Additional Secretary concerned of MoEF&CC to remain present in person with the compliance report and an explanation as to why action be not taken against the person responsible for the default.”

6. The Additional Secretary, MoEF&CC is present in person and his only explanation is that the work involved is intricate and time consuming. We find absolutely no merit in the explanation. It is difficult to understand as to why a competent

team of officers in the Government cannot complete the exercise directed by the Tribunal to safeguard the interest of environment based mainly on High Powered Committee of the Ministry itself, if there is a will to work. The order of this Tribunal, in substance, merely requires incorporation of further safeguards based on High Powered Committee report and observations of this Tribunal into the Sustainable Sand Mining and Management Guidelines, 2016. The attempt appears to be to avoid carrying out the order of this Tribunal for reasons difficult to fathom. Such attitude does not augur well for effective rule of law.

7. As already noted, order dated 13.09.2018 in O.A. No. 186/2016, *Satyendra Pandey, supra* remains uncomplied by the MoEF&CC even though a period of more than one year has passed causing serious prejudice to the environment in continued violation of directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and this Tribunal. This is resulted in uncalled for confusion in the mind of statutory authorities dealing with the subject on the ground resulting in illegal mining and avoidable damage to the environment which needs to be urgently safeguarded. MoEF&CC as a responsible body should have taken necessary steps which are not at all difficult to restore effective impact assessment and safeguards in terms of observations of this Tribunal. This does not involve any long or complicated procedure. We do not see any difficulty in officers of MoEF&CC in understanding the issue or executing the orders of this Tribunal, if there is will to do so. We hope that the said order will now be positively complied before the next date, failing

which this Tribunal will have no other option except for taking coercive action against the erring officers of the MoEF&CC. As already noted sufficient opportunity has already been given in the last more than one year and there has been total failure so far.

8. Every order of this Tribunal, subject to further order of a Constitutional Court, is a binding decree. Rule of law requires its strict compliance. Any violation thereof is a criminal offence under the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010. In the present case, either there is no intention to comply or no competence which is wholly undesirable situation. Only course left with this Tribunal in the circumstances is coercive measures as per law. We do hope that the same will now be positively complied with before the next dated. The Additional Secretary may remain present on the next date.

9. Other issue is the report of CPCB on the subject of fixing the amount of environmental compensation. Though report has been furnished but it has deficiencies which have been pointed out during the hearing. The same may be rectified positively before next date. The reports of the States about compliance will be considered on the next date.

List again on 31.01.2020.

Adarsh Kumar Goel, CP

S.P Wangdi, JM

Dr. Nagin Nanda, EM

Siddhanta Das, EM

January 08, 2020
O.A. No. 360/2015 and other connected matters
A



VAKALATNAMA
[Rule 4(1) of the Rules framed under Advocates Act, 1961]
BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
O.A. No. 117/2023
CENTRAL ZONE BENCH, BHOPAL

IN THE MATTER OF:

IN RE NEW PAPER ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN DAINIK BHASKAR DAILY DATED
24TH SEPTEMBER 2023 BHOPAL EDITION REPORTED BY MR MANISH
KUSHWAHA REGARDING ILLEGAL MINING IN VIDISHA MADHYA PRADESH VS
STATE OF MADHYA PRADESH DEPARTMENT OF MINING AND GEOLOGY

I/We/Appellant/Claimant/Petitioner or Defendant/Respondent/Non-Applicant named below do hereby appoint, engage, and authorize advocate(s) named below to appear, act and plead as aforesaid case proceedings which shall include application for restoration, setting aside of ex- party orders, corrections, modifications, review and recall of orders passed in these proceedings, in this court or any other court in which the same may be tried/ heard/proceeded and also in appellate. Revisional and executing court in respect of proceedings arising from this case/ proceedings as per agreed terms and conditions and authorize him/them to sign and file pleadings, appeals, cross objections, applications, affidavit or other documents as may be deemed necessary for the proper prosecution/defence of the case in all its stages and also agree to ratify and confirm act done by him/them as if done by me.

In witness whereof i/we do hereunto set my/our hand to the presents, the contents of which have been duly understood by me /us this 31st day of January 2024.

PARTICULARS OF EACH PARTY EXECUTING VAKALATNAMA

Name & Fathers Name	Registered Address	E-Mail Add & Telephone (If any)	Status in case	Signature/ Thumb
Brajesh Sharma Regional Officer MPPCB Regional Office Bhopal	E-5, Arera Colony, Paryavaran Parisar, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh 462016	0755-2466392 romppcb_bpl@rediff.com	Respondent	

Accepted

Regional Officer
M.P Pollution Control Board
BHOPAL

Name & Enrollment. No.	Address (If any) E-Mail Add.	Telephone (If any)	Full Signature
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