

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI  
Original Application No: 1034 of 2024**

**IN THE MATTER OF**

K SANJEEV DOGRA

..... APPLICANT

-VERSUS-

STATE OF HIMACHAL PRADESH AND ORS.

.....RESPONDENT

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Place: New Delhi

Date: 26.08.2025

**THROUGH COUNSEL**

*Y.S.*

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**RESPONDENT NO.11**

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**BEFORE THE HONBLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
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ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO: 1034 OF 2024**

**IN THE MATTER OF**

K SANJEEV DOGRA

..... APPLICANT

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STATE OF HIMACHAL PRADESH AND ORS.

.....RESPONDENT

**REPLY IN COMPLIANCE OF ORDER DATED 20.03.2025 ON BEHALF  
OF RESPONDENT NO. 11 IN THE MATTER OF K. SANJEEV DOGRA  
V. STATE OF HIMACHAL PRADESH AND ORS. (O.A NO. 1034/2024)**

1. The present Affidavit is being filed in terms of the order dated 20.03.2025 passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal in captioned O.A No. 1034 of 2024, wherein the Hon'ble Tribunal held: *“In view of averments made in the original application and the observations made in the reports of the Joint Committee, following 11 mining lease holders and 14 stone crushers are impleaded as respondents no. 5 to 29”*
2. That at the very outset of the present reply it is submitted that Mining activities in the State of Himachal Pradesh are governed by the Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2015, Amended from time to time, framed under the powers conferred under section 15 read with section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, wherein a complete procedure and manner regarding grant, operation and termination of the mining lease has been provided under aforesaid rules. For the better assistance of this Hon'ble Tribunal, relevant provisions, with respect to river bed mining, are reproduced hereinbelow:-

“ 2(w) ‘lessee’ when used in relation to a mine means a person to whom the lease has been granted by the Government, his transferee or assignee and in case of a mine the business whereof is being carried on by a liquidator or receiver, such liquidator or receiver and in case of a mine owned by a Company, the business whereof is being carried on by a managing agent, such “Managing Agent”.

2(z) ‘**mineral concession**’ means mining lease or mining contract or permit or any other permission in respect of minor mineral;

2(ze) ‘**mining plan**’ means a mining plan prepared under these rules and duly approved by the Competent Authority for the scientific development of mine;

2(zm)‘**Stone Crusher**’ means Stone Crusher to be registered under these rules and shall include a machine which use metal surface to break rock/ mineral or compress material to reduce particle size for the manufacturing of grit/bajri or further reducing to the finer size to be used as a raw material for manufacturing reinforced or pre-stressed cement concrete products or building material or for construction purpose, except pulverizing or grinding and crushing of rock for reducing size in a Cement Plant for the production of clinker/cement; and converting rock fragments into sand without using conveyor belts.

2(zo) ‘**un-authorized mining**’ means any mining operation undertaken without having valid mineral concession or permission granted by the Government or person authorized in this behalf.

**20. Rights of lessee.-** Subject to the conditions mentioned in rule 19, the lessee, with respect to the land leased to him, shall have the right for the purpose of mining operations on that land to,-

- (i) work the mine;
- (ii) sink pits and shafts and construct buildings and roads;

- (iii) erect plant and machinery;
- (iv) use land for stacking purposes;
- (v) do any other things specified in the lease; and
- (vi) to sell sand, river borne bajri, crusher dust and ordinary earth/clay from the lease granted for the establishment of stone crusher.

**34. General conditions for grant of mineral concession.-** There shall be following general conditions for grant of mineral concession:-

- (i) the Government may decide the mode and nature of grant of Mineral Concession under these rules in different areas i.e. lease, contract, permit etc. from time to time;
- (ii) no river or stream bed mining shall be carried on or allowed to be carried on within two hundred metres upstream and downstream of water supply/ irrigation scheme and within two hundred metres upstream and two hundred metres to five hundred metres downstream of bridge or the distances as specified by the Joint Inspection Committee whichever is more.
- (iv) the depth of mining in the river bed shall not exceed one metre or water level whichever is less:

Provided that where the Joint Inspection Committee certifies about excessive deposition or over accumulation of minerals in certain reaches requiring channelization, it can go upto two metres on defined reaches of the river. (\*Amended from 1 meter to 2 meters and 2 meter to 3 meter vide amendment dated 26th September, 2024)

- (v) mining site shall only be handed over to the lease holder, after it is duly demarcated by permanent boundary pillars and certified by concerned Mining Officer;

(vi) junction at take off point of approach road with main road shall be developed with proper width and geometrics required for safe movement of traffic by concession holder at his own cost and in consultation with Executive Engineer, H.P. Public Works Department;

(viii) dumping of waste shall be done in earmarked places as per the proposals in the Mining Plans;

...

(xii) no mining shall be allowed near habitation, where it is likely to cause noise beyond the permissible limit and vibration problems, due to blasting or operation of machinery;

(xiii) no mining shall be allowed where proper disposal of mine waste cannot be arranged;

(xiv) conditions shall be imposed that the concession holder will take adequate steps to control and check soil erosion, debris flow etc. by raising various engineering structures;

...

(xvi) proper appraisal of the deposit for its qualitative and quantitative assessment shall be made in the form of Geological and topographical plans;

Further Rules of 2015 provides, procurement of detail geomorphology and mine development

## **PART-1**

### **DESCRIPTION OF GEOMORPHOLOGY AND MINE DEVELOPMENT**

#### **A. In case of River Bed Mining:-**

(Mining Plan must be prepared in accordance to the Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention

of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2015, Metaliferous Mines Regulation 1961 and other guidelines issued from time to time).

(1) Description of the River/Stream bed on which the mine is situated

1.1 General:

1.2 Name of river/stream in which the mine is situated:

1.3 Drainage system:

1.4 Type of drainage:

1.5 Origin of river/stream:

1.6 Altitude at origin:

1.7 Geometry of the catchment of the river impacting the replenishment of deposits. Total area of catchment, Area of catchment up to the mining site. Profile of the river bed from origin to confluence. Profile of the river bed up to the mining site.

130 Angle of slope of river bed near the mining site. Cycle of erosion at mining site (Youthful, mature or old). Width of river at the place of mining:

1.8. The annual deposition on river/stream bed:

1.9. The competency of river/stream at the mining site (i.e the weight of largest fragment which is transported by stream) (Attach a map showing boundaries of the mine, adjoining area, point of public utility in the area/nearby (village footpath, road, school, residential house, hospital, cattle shed, charitable building, water channel, cemetery/cremation ground, place of worship etc., any activity of the forest department in the area such as soil conservation works, nursery plantations check dams, taming of nallas/stream etc type of road viz National Highway, State highway, link road, village road, any bridge any water

supply scheme such as water supply tank, water supply bore well, Irrigation canal, water supply scheme gallery etc. boundary of nearby mine area, if any, the area susceptible to erosion and any other important feature).

1.10 Meandering pattern of the river near mining site, including:-  
The level of High Flood Level: The level of Low Flood Level:  
The thread of deepest water in the meandering:

1.11 Altitude of mining area (Give the highest and lowest contour levels). 1.12 Description of Ground water table in the mining area, before and post monsoon.

(2) Geology: 2.1. The Geology of the catchment area:

2.2. Local Geology of the area:

2.3. The nature of boulders, cobbles, Sand etc.:

2.4. The nature of rocks of the bank and their attitude:

2.5. Description of annual deposition with respect to geology of catchment area and other factors.

(3) Reserves Estimate

3.1 Percentage wise distribution of stone, bajri (Gravel) and sand etc. in the mining area. (A geological map of the area with appropriate scale of mapping, showing position of pitting, trenching etc. to be annexed)

3.2 Estimate of geological reserves of each mineral i.e. Sand, Stone, and River borne bajri (Gravel):

3.3 Estimate of mine able reserves of Sand, Stone, and River borne bajri (Gravel) in the lease area.

3.4 Estimated annual deposition of the mineral Sand, Stone and River borne bajri (Gravel) in the river bed: to show that the annual replenishment of sand and associated minerals in the

mining lease area is sufficient to sustain the mining operation at level as planned for progressive mining for five years period.

**(4) Mine Development and plan of progressive mining: Brief description of working method, development of mine (manual, semi-mechanical, mechanical)**

4.1 Development and production program for the first five years including precaution to be observed to prevent haphazard excavation, over exploitation, scattering of waste, if any:

4.2 Year wise production; with details of saleable/useable minerals, mine waste and removal of soil cover, to be given with charts and graphs. (Year wise plans of excavation to be annexed)

4.3 End use of Mineral. Year wise details of consumption of material for captive crusher and for free sale.

4.4 Details of road transportation of minerals to industrial unit and market. Give details of adequacy of road infrastructure.

3. That after applying for a mining lease the applied area is inspected by the joint inspection committee as specified under rule 10 of the said rules and thereafter on the recommendation of the joint inspection, as per the provision of the rules such as distance and other norms, the government execute lease deed in favour of the applicants. The relevant rule is reproduced hereinbelow:-

*10. Joint Inspection Committee.-*

*(1) There shall be a Joint Inspection Committee in every Sub-Division which shall consist of the following:-*

*(i) concerned Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil) - Chairman;*

*(ii) concerned Assistant Conservator of Forest/ - Member; Range Forest Officer*

(iii) representative of Himachal Pradesh State - Member; Pollution Control Board

(iv) concerned Executive Engineer, - Member; or Assistant Engineer, PWD

(v) concerned Executive Engineer, - Member; or Assistant Engineer, I & PH

(vi) Geologist or Assistant Geologist or - Member Secretary: concerned Mining Officer

(2) The Joint Inspection Committee shall conduct inspection of mining/quarry site. However, for the purpose of inspection, presence of atleast four members viz. Chairman, Assistant Conservation of Forest/Range Forest Officer of Forest Department, Executive Engineer/Assistant Engineer of Irrigation & Public Health Department and Geologist/Assistant Geologist/ Mining Officer is necessary and other members may issue separate No 14 Objection Certificate (NOC). The Chairman may co-opt any other additional members in the said Committee as per the site requirement. Provided that in case of excavation of brick earth and ordinary earth/clay in private lands having an area less than 5-00 Hectares, the Committee shall comprise only of the concerned Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil), representative of Himachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board and Mining Officer concerned.

(3) The Joint Inspection Committee shall appraise the mine/quarry site and send its observation and recommendation to the State Geologist. In case the

*area applied for mining lease falls in Government land or attracts the provisions of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980, the report shall be countersigned by the Divisional Forest Officer concerned.*

4. That in light of aforesaid rules/regulation, the replying respondent obtained Mining Lease (River Bed) and who are undertaking mining operations in adherence with all the applicable rules and regulations made by regulating authorities. Thus, the replying respondents are legal mining lease holder and cannot be punished for the illegal or unauthorized mining done by the person who has not obtained mining lease in terms of the above said rules/regulation.
5. That the alleged illegal sand mining cannot be attributed to the replying respondent. It is worthwhile to mention here that even the replying respondent who are authorized lease holder are victim of the illegal sand mining, and in no manner is involved in such illegal mining.
6. That the Joint Committee in its Final report dated 18.03.2025, made observations in response to the illegal and unscientific mining alleged by the Applicants. Majority of the Illegal mining cases detected by mode of illegal extraction/storage and transportation have nothing to do with the Respondent.
7. That the Joint Committee raised the following issues pertaining to the activities of the Respondent:
  - A. Non-demarcation of 6 Mining leases.**
  - B. Discharge of waste water containing silt.**
  - C. Installation of Dry extraction cum bag filter followed by cyclone in stone crushing units.**
  - D. Absence of retaining Structures.**
8. **Para wise reply to each of the issues pointed out by the Joint Committee in respect of the activities of the Respondent are as follows:**
  - A. Non-demarcation of 6 Mining leases.**

That the subject of Demarcation of mining leases comes under the purview of mining department. The Mining leases in question are river bed mining leases and therefore demarcation of river bed mining lease is an annual exercise conducted by the Mining Department. The annual demarcation reports of previous years is annexed herein as **ANNEXURE R-11/4**.

### **B. Discharge of waste water containing silt**

That the Respondent has installed a desilt water treatment plant for waste water discharge and the same has been verified by the Joint Committee in its Final report on page no.10.

*2.3.2. “8. It was observed during 1<sup>st</sup> inspection that stone crusher were discharging waste water containing silt directly and/or indirectly into the river. However, it was observed during 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> site inspection that out of 14 stone crushers, 13 stone crushers have made arrangements to desilt the waste water and also for storage for recycling by constructing earthen ponds. Whereas, one crusher namely M/s Bhandral Stone Crusher is using channels for settling the silt followed by pond to store and recycle the clear water. ”*

### **C. Installation of Dry extraction cum bag filter followed by cyclone in stone crushing units.**

The dry extraction cum bag filter and cyclones are installed in dry-stone crushers to control/reduce dust emissions generated from dry-stone crusher. It is pertinent to mention, that the Respondent is undertaking stone crushing by way of wet stone crusher plants and not dry-stone crusher plants. Wet stone crusher plants produce stone aggregate and coarse sand through a water-based system that does not lead to emission of dust and air pollutants. The installation of dry extraction cum bag filter followed by cyclone in a wet stone crusher plant is unnecessary and

redundant. The Respondent has also provided water sprinkling systems on the periphery of the stone crusher units to curb dust emissions. The same is an inevitable and integral part of the wet stone crusher plant.

**D. Absence of retaining Structures.**

That the Respondent is undertaking mining of stones accumulated on the river bed. Such operations do not involve any activity that may result in unintended ejection of rock fragments/ rock projectiles, potentially causing damage to property or injury to people and therefore do not require retaining structures. That the requirement/ need of construction of retaining structures is specific to the location of the mining lease. The construction of retaining structures where it is not imperative, may disturb the river ecology. It is need based and thus the same has not been constructed when there is no specific direction.

**REPLY ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT NO 11**

1. That the **Respondent No 11: Om Stone Crusher Mining Lease Area** was granted mining lease for an area of **4-05-88 Hectares** situated at **Khasra No: 350,351 & 352 Village/Mohal/Mauza Tipri/Lodhwan, Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra, H.P.** for excavation of building stone by way of the duly registered lease **dated 29.10.2019** executed by the government of the state of Himachal Pradesh **valid up to 28.10.2034.**

The lease deed of the Respondent No.11 is hereby annexed as **ANNEXURE R-11/1.**

2. That the **Respondent No 26: M/s Om Stone Crushers Village Tipri PO Lodhwan Tehsil Indora Distt Kangra H.P.** is operating a Wet Stone Crusher that produces Stone Aggregate and Coarse Sand using building stones/ Bajra from the licensed mining leases.
3. The said lease dated 29.10.2019 was executed in favour of the Respondent after due approval of the mining plan approved by the Govt. of Himachal Pradesh.

The **mining plan** of the Respondent No.11 is hereby annexed as **ANNEXURE R-11/2.**

4. The Respondent obtained **Environment Clearance** from the State level impact assessment authority (SEIAA) issued on **05.03.2019** under EC File No/ Identification No: **HPSEIAA/2016/525-9046.**

The EC of the Respondent No.11 is hereby annexed as **ANNEXURE R-11/3.**

5. That the Respondent obtained the Consent to Operate (C.T.O) dated **15.02.22** from the Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board which was valid till **28.10.24.**

The CTO and fresh application of the Respondent No.26 is hereby annexed as **ANNEXURE R-26/1**.

6. That the aforementioned facts with respect to the permissions obtained by the Respondent also stand duly confirmed by the report of the Joint Committee constituted by this Hon'ble Tribunal in the present O.A vide order dated 07.11.2024.
7. That the Respondent is carrying out operations of mining /excavation at the allotted mining lease site as per the terms and conditions listed in the required permissions and clearances.

The annual demarcation reports of the Respondent No. 11 are hereby annexed as **ANNEXURE R-11/4**.

8. That the Respondent does not indulge in any illegal, unscientific mining/Crushing or transportation of illegally excavated mining material. The Respondent is undertaking mining/stone crushing operations in compliance with requisite standards provided by the regulating authorities.
9. That the Respondent is carrying out operations of Stone Crushing using excavated stones from the allotted mining lease site as per the terms and conditions listed in the required permissions and clearances.
10. That the Respondent has installed a desilt treatment plant for waste water discharge and the same has been verified by the Joint Committee in its Final report on page 10.
11. That the Respondent is not undertaking any action resulting in diversion of river flow or causing any harm to the environment.
12. That the Respondent is undertaking stone crushing by way of wet stone crusher plants and not dry-stone crusher plants. Wet stone crusher plants produce stone aggregate and coarse sand through a water-based system that does not involve emission of dust and air pollutants. The unnecessary installation of dry extraction cum bag filter followed by cyclone in a wet stone crusher plant will choke the filter and result in improper functioning.

13. That the Respondent has provided water sprinkling systems on the periphery of the stone crusher units and is using a wet process for the production of Stone Aggregate and Coarse Sand due to which no dust emission is caused.

That the Respondent has constructed Retaining structures. The pictures of the same are annexed as ANNEXURE R-11/5.

**RESPONDENT NO.11**

**THROUGH COUNSEL**

Place: New Delhi  
Date: 26.08.2025

**YAGYAWALKYA SINGH**  
Advocate-on-Record  
Supreme Court of India  
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.....RESPONDENT

AFFIDAVIT

I, Pushpinder Singh Maini, Partner M/s Om Stone Crusher, Village Tipri, P. O. Lodhwan, Tehsil Nurpur, Dist. Kangra, H.P. hereby solemnly affirm and declare as under: (presently at New Delhi)

1. I am the authorised representative on behalf of the Respondent No.11 in the aforesaid matter and am well conversant with the facts and circumstances of the case and competent to swear the present affidavit.
2. That the contents of the accompanying reply have read over to me ,which I understood and I state that the contents of the accompanying reply is based on the records.
3. That the documents filed along with the Reply are true copies of their respective originals.

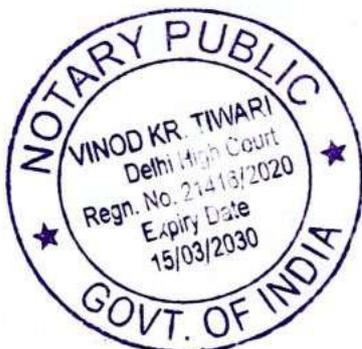
*Pushpinder Singh Maini*

*Pushpinder Singh Maini*

DEPONENT

Identify the Deponent and sign/put thumb impression in my presence

Verified at New Delhi on 27 AUG 2025 day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2025 that the contents of para 1 of 3 of the above affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and no part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.



CERTIFIED THAT THE CONTENTS EXPLAINED TO THE DEPONENT EXECUTANT WHO IS SEEMED PERFECTLY TO UNDERSTAND AFFIRMED & DEPOSED BEFORE ME AT NEW DELHI

*Vinod Kumar Tiwari*

*Vinod Kumar Tiwari*

DEPONENT

IDENTIFY THE EXECUTANT/DEPONENT WHO HAS SIGNED IN MY PRESENCE  
VINOD KUMAR TIWARI, Advocate, Reg. No. 21416/2020  
NOTARY PUBLIC (NEW DELHI)

27 AUG 2025

413/2019

①

No.: Udyog(Bhu) NPR- SCU — 1778  
Office of the Mining Officer, Nurpur  
Distt. Kangra (H.P.)

To

Nurpur

Dated 16.11.2019

✓ The Sub Registrar,  
Gangath, District Kangra (H.P)

Subject:

Registration of Mining Lease Deed Agreement in favour of Sh  
Pushpinder Singh Maini Partner M/s Om Stone crusher village Tipri  
PO Lodhwan Tehsil Nurpur District Kangra (H.P)

Sir,

It is submitted that a Mining Lease for extraction/ collection of minor mineral Sand Stone & Bajri for use in Stone crusher over an area comprising of **Kh. No. 350, 351, & 352** measuring to **04-05-88 Hect.** in Mohal Tipri & Mauza Lodhwan Sub Tehsil Gangath in Distt. Kangra was granted in favour of Sh Pushpinder Singh Maini Partner M/s Om Stone crusher village Tipri PO Lodhwan Tehsil Nurpur District Kangra (H.P) Thereafter the mining lease Deed Agreement was executed on 29.10.2019 in between Director of Industries and Sh Pushpinder Maini .

Copies of lease deed agreement was received from State Geologist, Himachal Pradesh vide his office memo No. Udyog-Bhu (Khani-4) Laghu-161/13 -6524 Dated 02.04.2019 for registration with directions to get the agreement registered from concerned Registrar.

In view of above, two copies of mining lease deed agreement are presented before your good through AMI Damtal self for registration with request that the same may kindly be registered.

Yours Faithfully,

Neeraj Kant  
Mining Officer Nurpur,  
Mobile 9816519502  
email: [moneeraj79@gmail.com](mailto:moneeraj79@gmail.com)

Endst.No.: As above \_\_\_\_\_ Dated 16.11.2019

Copy to:

1. The State Geologist, H.P. in compliance to the directions issued vide his above said memo.
2. AMI Damtal, District Kangra for information & necessary action please.
3. Sh Pushpinder Singh Maini Partner M/s Om Stone crusher village Tipri PO Lodhwan Tehsil Nurpur District Kangra (H.P) for information and necessary action.

Neeraj Kant  
Mining Officer Nurpur,  
Mobile 9816519502  
email: [moneeraj79@gmail.com](mailto:moneeraj79@gmail.com)

No 413/2019

25-11-2019

Attested

  
Sub Registrar

Gangath, (Kangra) H.P

**FORM 'F'**

[See rule 17(3)]

**FORM OF MINING LEASE DEED FOR MINOR MINERALS**

This indenture is made on this 29<sup>th</sup> the day of October, 2019 between the Governor, Himachal Pradesh, acting through Director of Industries, H.P. (hereinafter referred to as the 'Government' which expression shall where the context so admits, include the successors and assignees) of the one part and Sh. Pushpinder Singh Maini, Partner M/s Om Stone Crusher, Village Tipri, P. O. Lodhwan, Tehsil Nurpur, Distt. Kangra, H.P. (hereinafter referred to as the "lessee" which expression shall where the context so admits, include heirs, executors, administrators, representatives and permitted assignees) of the other part.

WHEREAS the Lessee has applied to the Government in accordance with the Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2015 (hereinafter referred to as the said Rules) for a grant of mining lease for collection/extraction of sand, stone & bajri for use in already established stone crusher unit in respect of the lands hereinafter described in clause (b) and deposited with the Government the sum of Rs. 25,000/- (Rs. Twenty Five Thousand only) as security; and

473/2019 Attested  
25-04-2019

[Signature]  
Sub Registrar  
Garnath, (Kangra) H.P.

[Signature]  
Director of Industries,  
Himachal Pradesh,

8

Now, therefore, this deed witnesseth and the parties hereto hereby agree as follows:-

- 1.(a) In consideration of the rents and royalties, covenant and agreement hereinafter contained and on the part of the lessee to be paid, observed and performed, the Government hereby grants and demises unto the lessee all those mines/beds/veins/seams for extraction/collection of sand, stone & bajri (hereinafter referred to as the 'said minor minerals' ) situated, lying and being in or under the lands which are referred to in clause (b) together with the liabilities, powers and privileges to be executed or enjoyed in connection herewith which are hereinafter mentioned in Part-I subject to the restrictions and conditions and to exercise and enjoyment of such liberties, powers and privileges which are hereinafter mentioned in Part-II and subject to other provisions of this lease.

**The area of the said lands is as follows:** All that tract of land situated at Village/Mohal/Mauza Tipri/Lodhwan in Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra, H.P. bearing Khasra Numbers 350, 351 & 352 containing over an area of 4-05-88 Hects. (Private land/ River bed) or thereabouts delineated on the revenue map(Tatima) or site plan hereto annexed and bounded as follow:-

413/2019 Attested  
 25-11-2019  
 Sub Registrar  
 Gannath. (Kangra) H.P.

Director of Industries,  
 Himachal Pradesh.

On the North by As per Revenue Record

On the South by -do-

On the East by -do-

On the West by -do-

(hereinafter referred to as the 'said lands' or 'leased area').

- (b) The lessee shall hold the premises hereby renewal and demised from the 29<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2019 for the term of **fifteen years** thence next ensuing.

**PART - I**

**LIBERTIES POWERS AND PRIVILEGES TO BE EXERCISED  
AND ENJOYED BY THE LESSEE (S)**

The following liberties, powers and privileges may be exercised and enjoyed by the lessee(s) subject to the other provisions of this lease deed:

- To enter upon land and search for win, work etc:** Liberties and power at all times during the term hereby demised to enter upon the said lands and to search for mine, bore, dig, drill for win work, dress, process, convert, carry away and dispose of the said minor minerals.

*Dev.*  
Director of Industries,  
Himachal Pradesh,

4/12/2019 Attested  
28-11-2019  
*[Signature]*  
Sub Registrar  
Barnala, (Kangra) H.P.

*Dev.*  
Director of Industries,  
Himachal Pradesh

2. **To sink drive and make pit, shaft and inclines etc.:** Liberty and power for or in connection with any of the purposes mentioned in this clause to sink, drive, make, maintain and use in the said lands and pits, shafts, inclines, drifts, levels, water ways, airways and other works (and to use, maintain, deepen or extend any existing works of the like nature in the said lands).
3. **To bring and use machinery, equipments:** Liberty and power for or in connection with any of the purposes mentioned in this clause to erect, construct, maintain and use on or under the said lands any engine, machinery, plant, dressing floors, furnaces, coke ovens, brick kilns, workshops, store-houses-banglows, godowns, shed and other buildings and other works and conveniences of the like nature on or under the said lands.
4. **To use water from streams, etc.:** Liberty and power for or in connection with any of the purposes mentioned in this clause but subject to the rights of any existing or future lessees and with the written permission of the Collector to appropriate and use water from any streams, water course, springs or other source in or upon the said lands and to divert, step-up or dam any such stream or watercourse and collect or impound any such water and to make, construct and maintain any water-course, cultivated land, village buildings or watering places for livestock of a reasonable supply of water as before accustomed nor in any way to foul or pollute any streams or springs:

Provided that the lessee shall not interfere with navigation in any navigable stream nor shall divert such stream without the previous written permission of the Government.

5. **To fell undergrowth and utilize timber and trees, etc.:** Liberty and power for or in connection with any of the purposes mentioned in this lease deed, to clear undergrowth and brush-wood. Lessee shall not fell

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any trees or timber standing or found on the said lands without obtaining prior permission in writing from the concerned Competent Authority in case of the forest area as per requirement of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980.

6. **To get building and road materials, etc.:** Liberty and power for or in connection with any of the purposes, mentioned in this lease deed, to quarry and get stones, gravel and other building and road materials and ordinary clay and to use and employ the same and to manufacture such clay into bricks or tiles and to use such bricks or tiles but not to sell any such material, bricks, tiles.
7. **To use land for stacking purpose:** Liberty and power to enter upon and use a sufficient part of the surface of the said lands for the purposes of stacking, storing or depositing therein any produce of the mines and works carried on and tools, equipment and other materials needed for mining operations.

PART-II

RESTRICTIONS AS TO THE EXERCISE OF THE LIBERTIES  
BY THE LESSEE

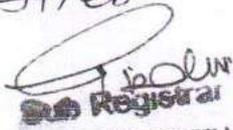
The liberties, powers and privileges granted under Part-I, are subject to the following restrictions and subject to the other provisions of this lease deed:-

1. **No mining operations within the limit of public works etc.:** The lessee shall not carry on, or allowed to carried on any mining operation at any point with in a distance of 100 (hundred) metres from any railway line except under and in accordance with the previous written permission of the Railway Administration, two kilometres from the limits of Municipal Corporation/ Committee, one kilometre from the limit of Nagar Panchayat or 100 (hundred) metres from National Highway/Express way or 25 (twenty five) metres from State Highway or 10 (ten) metres from other roads or 50 (fifty) metres from any reservoir, canal or buildings or inhabited sites except under and in

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accordance with the previous permission of the Competent Authority. The Railway Administration or the Joint Inspection Committee may in granting such permissions, impose such conditions as may deem fit.

2. **Notice for surface operation in land not already in use:** Before using for surface operations on any land which has not already been used for such operation, the lessee shall give to the Director of Industries, Himachal Pradesh and the Mining Officer, two calendar months, previous notice in writing, specifying the situation and the extent of the land proposed to be so used and the purpose for which the same is required.
3. **Not to use the land for other purposes:** The lessee shall not cultivate or use the land for purposes other than those specified in the lease deed.
4. **Use of Mechanical Excavator for Mining:** The mechanical mining in river/stream bed shall be undertaken only with the help of tyre mounted front end loader upto 80 Horse Power without backhoe with the permission of the Director of Industries.
5. **Mining Plan:** The lessee(s) shall carryout mining operation in accordance with the approved mining plan.

### PART - III

#### COVENANTS OF THE LESSEE

The lessee hereby covenant(s) with the Government as follows:-

#### 1. **Rate of Royalty:**

- (a) The lessee shall pay royalty on the quantity of the said minor mineral removed from the leased area in advance at the rate specified in the Second Schedule. However, as and when the limestone is supplied by the lessee to the Industries other than lime-kiln, royalty shall be paid by the lessee for limestone as major mineral, whichever is more.

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**(b) Mode of determination of sale price at the pit's mouth:**

The sale price of the minor minerals at the pit's mouth shall be the current market price for the mineral of the same grade less-

- (i) Transport charges from the mine head to the nearest rail head;
- (ii) Railway freight from the rail head to the market; and
- (iii) Estimated handling charges and other incidental expenditure not exceeding five percent of the market price.

**(c)** For calculating the royalty, the lessee shall submit by the 10<sup>th</sup> of every month to the Mining office, a return in **Form-'G'** giving the total quantity of minor mineral(s) raised and despatched from the leased area in the preceding calendar month and its value and in case of mineral based industry the monthly electricity consumption bill and other requisite details also. If the lessee does not deposit royalty due for the preceding month by 10<sup>th</sup> of month, 24% per annum simple interest will be charged for the default period after 10<sup>th</sup> of month.

**2. Surface Rent:** - The lessee shall pay for the surface area occupied by him, surface rent at the rate of as specified by the Government per hectare per annum in two half yearly installments. No surface rent shall be charged in the private lands.

**3. Dead Rent:**-The lessee shall also pay for every year, yearly dead rent at the rate of Rupees as per 3<sup>rd</sup> Schedule of H.P. Minor Minerals (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2015 per hectare per annum and as amended by the Government from time to time. Provided that the lessee shall be liable to pay the dead rent or royalty in respect of each mineral, whichever be higher but not both.

**Working of newly discovered minerals:** If any minor mineral, not specified in the lease, is discovered in the leased area, the lessee shall report the discovery without delay to the Government and shall

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not win or dispose of such minor mineral without obtaining a lease therefore. If he fails to apply for such a lease within 6 months from the discovery of the minor mineral, the Government or the authorized officer may give the lease in respect of such mineral to any other person.

5. **To commence mining operations within one year and carry them on properly:** Unless the Government for sufficient cause permits otherwise, the lessee shall commence mining operations within one year, from the date of execution of the lease deed and shall thereafter conduct such operations in a proper, skilful and workman like manner.

**EXPLANATION:** For the purpose of this clause 'Mining Operation' shall include the erection of machinery, laying of a tramway or construction of a road in connection with the working of the mine.

6. **To erect and maintain Boundary Pillars, etc.:** The lessee shall, at his own expense, erect and at all times maintain and keep in good repairs boundary marks and pillars according to the revenue map annexed to the lease.

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7. **Accounts:** The lessee shall keep correct accounts showing the quantity and other particulars of all minerals obtained from the mines and the number of persons employed therein and a complete plan of the mine and shall allow any officer authorized by the Himachal Pradesh Government or the Central Government in that behalf to examine at any time any accounts and records maintained by him, and shall furnish to the Himachal Pradesh Government or the Central Government with such information and returns as it may require.

8. **To allow facilities to other lessees, etc.:** The lessee shall allow existing and future licensees or lease holders/contractors of any land which is comprised in or adjoins or is reached by the land, held by the lessee, reasonable facilities for access thereto.

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9. **To allow entry to Officers:** The lessee shall allow any officer authorized by the Himachal Pradesh Government and the Central Government to enter upon any building, excavation or land comprised in the lease for the purpose of inspecting the mines.

10. **Returns - The lessee shall,-**

- (a) for calculating the royalty the lessee shall submit by the 10<sup>th</sup> of every month to the Mining office, a return in **Form-'G'** giving the total quantity of minor mineral(s) raised and despatched from the leased area in the preceding calendar month and its value and in case of mineral based industry the monthly electricity consumption bill and other requisite details also. If the lessee does not deposit royalty due for the preceding month by 10<sup>th</sup> of month, 24% per annum interest will be charged for the default period after 10<sup>th</sup> of month.
- (b) The lessee shall also furnish by the 15<sup>th</sup> April, every year to the Director and other Officer(s) specified in the lease deed, a statement giving information in **Form-'H'** regarding quantity and value of minor mineral(s) obtained during the last financial year, average number of regular labourers employed (men and women separately), number of accidents, compensation paid and number of days worked and wages paid to them separately.

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11. **To strengthen and support the mines:** The lessee shall strengthen and support to the satisfaction of the State Government, any part of the mine which in its opinion, requires such strengthening or support for the safety of any railway, bridge, national highway, reservoir, tank, canal, road or any other public work or buildings.

12. **Information for using explosive:** The lessee shall immediately give an information in **Form-'I'** for use of explosive as soon as-

- (a) the workings in the mine extends below superjacent ground;
- (b) the depth of any open cast excavation measured from its highest to the lowest point reaches six metres;

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- (c) the number of persons employed on any day is more than 50(fifty); and
- (d) the explosives which are used.

13. **Maintenance of Sanitary conditions:** The lessee shall maintain sanitary conditions in the area held in by him under the lease.
14. **To pay compensation for damage and indemnify the Government:** The lessee/lessees shall make and pay such reasonable satisfaction and compensation as may be assessed by lawful authority in accordance with the law in force on the subject for all damage, injury or disturbance which may be done by him/them in exercise of the powers granted by this lease and shall indemnify and keep indemnified fully and completely the State Government against all claims which may be made by any person or persons in respect of any such damage, injury or disturbance and all costs and expenses in connection therewith.
15. **Abiding by rules:** The lessee shall abide by all existing Laws (Acts) and Rules made thereunder enforced by the Government of India or the Himachal Pradesh Government and all such other Laws (Acts) or Rules as may be enforced from time to time in respect of working of the mine and other matters affecting safety, health and convenience of the employees of the lessee or of the public.
16. **To report accident:** The lessee shall without delay report to the Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned and the Mining Officer or any other officer authorized by him, any accident which may occur at or in the leased area.
17. **Delivery of possession of Land and Mines on the surrender or sooner determination of the lease:** At the end or sooner determination or surrender of the lease, the lessee shall deliver up the said lands and all mines (if any dug therein) in a proper and workable state, save in respect of any working as to which the Government might have sanctioned abandonment.

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18. **To provide weighing machines:** The lessee shall provide and at all times keep at or near the pit-head at which the said mineral shall be brought to bank a properly constructed and efficient weighing machine and shall weigh or cause to be weighed thereon all the said minor minerals from time to time brought to bank sold, exported and converted products, and shall at the close of each day cause the total weights, ascertained by such means of the said minor minerals, ores, products, raised, sold, exported and converted during the previous twenty four hours to be entered in the books of accounts. The lessee shall allow the Government at all times during the said term to employ any person or persons to be present at the weighing of said minor minerals as aforesaid and to keep accounts thereof and to check the accounts kept by the Lessee. The lessee shall give 15 (fifteen) days previous notice in writing to the concerned Mining Officer of every such measuring or weighing in order that he or some officer on his behalf may be present thereat.

19. **To secure pits, shafts, not fill them up:** The lessee shall well and properly secure pits and shafts and will not without permission in writing willfully close, fill up or chock any mine or shafts.

20. **Not to enter upon or to commence operations in the forest land:** The lessee shall not enter upon or commence any mining operations in forest land comprised in the leased area except after previously obtaining permission in writing of the Competent Authority.

21. **To respect water rights and not injure adjoining property:** The lessee shall not injure or cause to deteriorate any sources of water, power or water supply and shall not in any other way render any spring or stream of water unfit to be used or do anything to injure adjoining land, villages or houses.

22. **Stocks lying at the end of the lease:** The lessee shall on the termination or sooner determination of the lease remove all extracted minerals from the premises of the leased areas within three months

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and thereafter all extracted minerals in the said lands left over undisposed, after the termination or determination of lease shall be deemed to be property of the Government.

- 23. Payment of Taxes:** The lessee shall duly and regularly pay to the appropriate authority all taxes, cesses and local dues in respect of the leased area.

**PART-IV**

**RIGHTS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT**

- 1. Premature Termination of Lease:** Where the State Government is of the opinion that it is expedient in the interest of regulation of mines and mineral development, preservation of natural environment, control of floods, prevention of pollution or to avoid danger to public health or communication or to ensure safety of building, monuments or other structures or for such other purposes, as the State Government may deem fit, it may, by an order, in respect of any minor mineral, make premature termination of mining lease with respect to the area or any part thereof covered by such lease:

Provided that no order making a premature termination of a mining lease shall be, made except after giving the holder of the lease a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

- 2. The Government may determine the lease:** The Government shall have the right to determine the lease after serving a notice on the lessee to pay the dues within 30 (thirty) days from the date of receipt of the notice. If the dead rent or royalty or surface rent reserved or made payable by the lessee is not paid within 15 (fifteen) days next after the date fixed in the lease for payment of the same, Government or any other officer authorized by it in this behalf may also at any time after serving the aforesaid notice, enter upon the said premises and distrains all or any of the minerals or movable property therein and may carry away, detain or order the sale of the property so distrained, or so much of it as will suffice for the satisfaction of the rent or royalty due and all costs and expenses occasioned by the non-payment thereof.

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3. **Determination of lease in public interest:** The Government may by giving 6 (six) months' prior notice in writing determine the lease if the Government consider that the area under the lease is required for establishing an industry beneficial to the public in case of Government land:

Provided that in the state of National Emergency or war the lease may be determined without giving such notice.

4. **Right of pre-emption:** The Government shall from time to time and at all times during the term of lease shall have the right (to be exercised by notice in writing to the lessee of pre-emption of the said minerals and all products thereof lying) in or upon the said lands hereby demised or elsewhere under the control of the lessee and the lessee shall deliver all minerals or products thereof to the Government at current market rates in such quantities and in the manner, at the place specified in the notice exercising the said right.

5. **Penalty for not allowing entry to Officers:** If the lessee or his transferee or assignee does not allow any entry or inspection under clause (9) of Part-III, the Government may cancel the lease and forfeit in whole or in part the security deposit paid by the lessee under rule 15 of the Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2015.

6. **Acquisition of land of third parties and compensation thereof:** In case the occupier or owner of a land in respect of which minor mineral rights vest in the Government refuses his consent to the exercise of the right and powers, reserved to the Government and demised to the lessees or contractors, as the case may be, the lessees or contractors shall report to the Government and shall deposit with it the amount offered as compensation and if the Government is satisfied that the amount of compensation offered is fair and reasonable or if it is not so satisfied and the lessee or contractor shall have deposited with it such further amount as the Government shall consider fair and reasonable the Government shall order the occupier

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to allow the lessee or contractor to enter the land and to carry out such operations as may be necessary for the purposes. In assessing the amount of such compensation, the Government shall be guided by the principles of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Re-settlement Act, 2013 (Act No. 30 of 2013).

**PART-V****GENERAL**

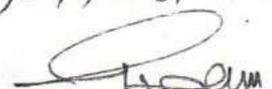
1. **Cancellation:** The lease shall be liable to be cancelled by the Government if the lessee ceases to work the mine for a continued period of six months without obtaining written sanction of the Competent Authority.
2. **Notices:** Every notice by these presents required to be given to the lessee shall be given in writing to such person resident on the said lands as the lessee may appoint for the purpose of receiving such notices and if there shall have been no such appointment then every such notice shall be sent to the lessee by registered post addressed to the lessee at the address recorded in this lease or at such other address in India as the lessee may from time to time in writing to the Government designate for the receipt of notices and every such services shall be deemed to be proper and valid service upon the lessee and shall not be questioned or challenged by him/them.
3. **Recovery:** Without prejudice to any other mode of recovery authorized by any provision of this lease or by any law, all amounts, falling due hereunder against the lessee may be recovered as arrears of land revenue under the law in force for such recovery.
4. **Forfeiture of property:** The lessee should remove his property lying on the said lands within three months after the expiry or sooner determination of the lease or after the date from which any surrender by the lessee of the said lands under rule 22 of Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2015 becomes

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... as the case may be. The property left after the aforesaid period of three months shall vest in the Government free from all encumbrances and may be sold or disposed of in such manner as the Government, shall deem fit without liability to pay compensation therefore, to the lessee.

**5. Security and forfeiture thereof:**

- (a) The Government may forfeit the whole or any part of the security amount of Rs. 40,000/- deposited by the lessee on breach of any covenant to be performed by the lessee under this lease deed.
- (b) The rights conferred by this clause shall be without prejudice to the rights conferred on the State Government by any other provision of this lease or by any law.
- (c) On such date as the Government may appoint within twelve calendar months after the expiry of this lease the amount of security deposit paid in respect of this lease shall be refunded to the lessee in case there is no violation of terms & conditions of this lease deed. No interest shall run on the security deposit.

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**6. Survey and demarcation of the area:** When a mining lease is granted by the Government, arrangements shall be made, if necessary, at the expense of the lessee, for the survey and demarcation of the area granted under the lease. The lessee shall have to bear actual expenses of the staff deputed for the work. Actual expense will include traveling allowances and daily allowances and salary of staff plus 10 percent as instruments charges.

**7. Rights of lessee to determine the lease:** The lessee may determine the lease at any time by giving not less than six calendar months notice in writing to the Government after paying all outstanding dues of the Government.

**Applicability of rules:** The lessee shall work according to Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957, the Metalliferous Mines

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Regulation, 1960, Mines Act, 1952, Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2015, Himachal Pradesh Minor Mineral Policy, 2013 including other rule of law applicable from time to time. The contravention of any provisions of Act or its sub-ordinate legislation shall amount to cancellation of contract.

9. The lessee shall deposit demarcation expenditure if demarcation needs to be carried out by the Department and the lessee shall enter the land only when the demarcation of the area is got conducted from the Revenue Department in the presence of Departmental officials and boundary pillars are raised.
10. The lessee shall at his own expenses erect and at all times maintain and keep in good condition boundary marks and pillars necessary to indicate the demarcation shown in the revenue record annexed to the lease deed. Mining operation shall only be allowed after getting a certificate from the concerned Mining Officer that demarcation of the area has been done as per the plan and that concrete boundary pillars of atleast 3 feet height have been raised.
11. The lease holder shall submit an application for review of working in the leased area before six months of expiry of every five years. On review, if it is found that lessee has not developed the leased area in a systematic and scientific manner as per the provisions of Mining Plan and he is in arrears of Government dues, the lease shall be liable to be terminated prematurely.
12. The lessee shall have to submit a plan with Mining Officer for approach road in order to give a reasonable & shortest approach to the mine and to the mines of adjoining lessees.
13. The lessee shall do mining in a scientific and systematic manner, and to ensure the same.
  - (a) Dumping sites for mine waste and top soil shall be provided in such a way so that there is no damage to the adjoining land and the same does not roll down the slope. Top soil shall also be used for afforestation purposes in the barren/exhausted pits.
  - (b) Diversion dams and other engineering structures as advised by the Department from time to time, at different suitable sites shall be got erected to arrest and channelize the flow of water and also to avoid erosion of the land, causing siltation of nearby natural water bodies.

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- (c) The loading/unloading points in the mine areas shall be developed in such a way that no hindrance is caused to the traffic and no material is stacked within the acquired width of P. W. D. road.
- (d) All precaution shall be taken to check air pollution, water pollution and noise pollution, as per the standards of H.P. State Environment Protection and Pollution Control Board. Further, the lessee shall obtain the consent of H. P. State Environment Protection and Pollution Control Board under the provisions of Water Act, 1974 and Air Act, 1981.
- (e) Visual impact caused due to dug-out areas and waste disposal areas shall be controlled by undertaking afforestation on worked out areas, waste disposal areas and in the areas where no working is proposed.
- (f) Labourers shall be provided with safety equipments like boots, helmets, ropes, ear plugs and even filters. Site services like rest shelter, drinking water and first aid facilities shall also be provided at the mining site.

14. The surface collection of sand, stone and bajri from river/khad/khalla shall be done in such a way, so as not to cause environmental and ecological imbalance. To ensure this,
- a) Excavations, below the natural surface level of the bed shall not exceed 3 feet and these shall be filled up to the satisfaction on Mining Officer.
- b) The lessee shall not carry out surface operations in any area prohibited by any authority, without obtaining prior permission in writing from the concerned authority.

15. The lessee shall pay royalty on the Scheduled rates as per rule. The royalty shall be charged on the basis of actual production which will be computed based on consumption of electricity and other measures. In case the lessee does not pay royalty in time i.e. by 10<sup>th</sup> of next month alongwith monthly return of Form-G, simple interest at the rate of 24% (twenty four percent) per annum shall be charged for default period.

In case the lessee does not pay dead rent/surface rent in two half yearly installments on the 15<sup>th</sup> April, and 15<sup>th</sup> October each year during subsistence of lease, simple interest at the rate of 24% per annum shall be charged for default period.

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Director of Industries,  
Himachal Pradesh.

17. No River/Stream bed mining shall be allowed within 75 meters from the periphery of soil conservation works, nursery plantation, check dams or within the distance as recommended by the Sub-Divisional Committee, whichever is more.
18. The lessee shall not carry on or allowed to be carried on any mining operation at any point within a distance of two kilometers from the immediate outer limits of Municipal Corporation/Municipal Committee, one kilometer from the immediate outer limit of Nagar Panchayat without prior NOC from concerned committee, 100 meters from any railway line, except under and in accordance with the previous written permission of the Railway Administration or 100 meters from edge of National Highway/Express way, 25 meters from the edge of State Highway and 10 meters from the edge of other roads or 50 meters from edge of any reservoir, canal any reservoir, canal or buildings or inhabited sites except under and in accordance with the previous permission of the Competent Authority. The Railway Administration or the Joint Inspection Committee may in granting such permissions, impose such conditions as may deem fit.
19. The lessee shall install the weighbridge at his complex for weighing the raw material as well as finished material being dispatched and maintain a proper record of the same.
20. The lessee shall install CCTV camera at mining lease site and make sure that the camera remain operative for 24x7 days. After every week the lessee shall provide the copy of the footage to the concerned Mining Officer and any discrepancies found in monthly return and quantity of mineral dispatched as deciphered from video footage, will invite penal action against the lessee.
21. No River/Stream bed mining shall be allowed within 1/10<sup>th</sup> of its span or 5 mtrs. from the bank or as specified by the Sub-Divisional Committee, whichever is more.
22. No River/Stream bed mining shall be allowed within 200 mtrs. upstream and downstream of water supply/irrigation scheme structure.
23. No River/Stream bed mining shall be allowed within 200 mtrs. upstream and 300 meters downstream of bridges depending upon the site specific conditions.
24. No approach road from P.W.D. road shall be allowed to lease area, unless lessee/contractor obtains written permission from XEN, PWD for making road leading to all intake places from the PWD roads.

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25. No boulder/cobbles, hard broken road ballast shall be allowed to be transported outside the State from River/Stream beds.
  26. No digging for more 3 feet shall be allowed in River/Stream beds and all the debris, waste sand arising due to mining has to be backfilled in ditches/pits caused due to mining as a replenishment measure.
  27. The lessee/contractor shall ensure that his labour does not involve in fish poaching.
  28. The lessee shall be bound to pay Rs. 5/- per trolley and Rs. 10/- per truck on extraction and export of sand, stone & bajri to the concerned Gram Panchayat through the Mining Officer, Nurpur or as amended from time to time.
  29. The lessee shall pay contribution to District Mineral Foundation Fund and all the applicable taxes/funds in lieu of mineral concession.
  30. The lessee shall pay additional royalty for the sale of mineral sand from the leased area.
  31. If necessary, the lessee shall have to erect check dams and other retaining structure to check the banks or soil erosion during mining activities.
  32. No blasting shall be allowed in River/Stream beds area. Only surface material will be picked up manually.
  33. No mechanical excavators/JCB shall be allowed in the mining lease area without obtaining permission from competent Authority.
  34. Natural course of River should not be disturbed and special steps shall be taken to control the soil erosion.
  35. Water sprinkling shall be carried out on approach road and proper covered the material during transport from mining area/stone crusher.
  36. The lessee shall be bound to comply with all the conditions as laid down by the Joint Inspection Committee and other Departments.
  37. The lessee shall work in the mining lease area as per the conditions stipulated in the EIA Clearance issued by the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Himachal Pradesh letter F. No. HPSEIAA/2016/525-9048 dated 5.3.2019 and restrict the production of material as approved by the above authority.

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38. The lessee shall be bound to comply with all the directions and instructions if any issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court/NGT/High court as well as by the State Government from time to time with regard to mining operation and stone crusher.
39. The lessee shall carry out mining operation in the lease area strictly in accordance with approved Mining Plan and Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2015.
40. The lessee shall retain/employ consultant to carry out mining operation in accordance to approved mining plan as per provision of new rule.
41. In case of objection, if any raised by the local residents with regard to mining operation in the leased area, entire responsibility to settle the same will be of the party.
42. The lessee shall obtain consent of the H. P. State Pollution Control Board before start of mining operation, separately under the consent mechanism and any guidelines issued by the State Pollution Control Board shall be binding.
43. The waste material arising out of mining operation shall be used in ditches framed due to mining and also in retaining the lease material as replenishment measures.
44. No mining operation shall be allowed within the safe distance of Public/Private property/structure/scheme etc. if any, existing near/within the leased area.
45. The lessee shall employ/retain consultant as per classification specified in rule 55 of Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2015.
46. The lessee shall be bound to comply the Order passed by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in Original Application No. 358/2016-titled as Bhag Singh V/s Union of India & Others. As well as the order passed by Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh in CWP No. 2067/2016-titled as State of H. P. through Secretary Industries & others V/s Bhag Singh & others.
47. As per Rule 16 (2) of the Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2015, the lessee shall submit renewal of lease application before one year from the expiry of lease period.

B. Mining

413/2019

25-11-2019

Sub Registrar

Gangash. (Mangra) H.F.

D.S.

22

NO 0825243

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Himachal Government Judicial Pa

IN WITNESS WHEREOF these presents have been executed in the manner hereunder appearing the day and year first above written.

*PS Mania*

For and on behalf of the lessee

For and on behalf of the Governor, Himachal Pradesh

Director of Industries,  
Himachal Pradesh,

Witnesses

1. *Rajendra Kumar Singh*  
*PO Kotha Kotta, Tehsil Sadar, Distt. Bilaspur, HP*

2. *Jagat Pal Singh*  
*VIII. Kothi Butaha, PO Rani Kotta, Tehsil Sadar, Distt. Bilaspur, HP*

Geologist  
Deptt. of Industries  
(Geological Wing)  
H.P. Shimla-1

4113/2019

25-11-2019

Attested

*[Signature]*  
Sub Registrar  
Garnath, (Kangra) H.P.

*[Signature]*  
25-11-2019  
Ranjit Singh  
Advocate  
Civil Court Nurpur

(2)

*[Signature]*  
Kumar Singh

23

Party Details

Reference No. 523/2019

सब रजिस्ट्रार : उप तहसील

PhotoGraphs



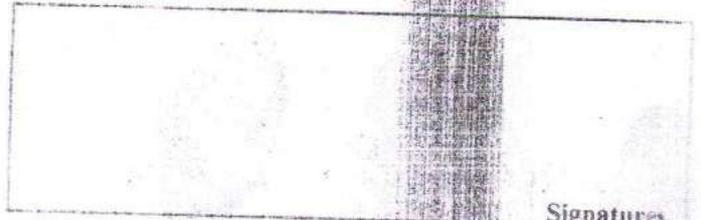
Party Name and Address

Finger Prints and Signatures

Lessee

1. Pushpinder Singh Maini पुत्र - पुत्र - M/S Om Stone crusher

*Pushpinder*



Signatures

Lessor

1. Prit Pal Singh AMI Kandwal Indora पुत्र - पुत्र -

*Prit Pal Singh*



Signatures

Witness

1. Ram Lal Sharma Adv. Nurpur पुत्र - पुत्र -



Signatures

Identifier

1. Kanav Sharma Ward Member G.P Gangath पुत्र - पुत्र -

413/2019

25-11-2019

*Attested*



Signatures

*Ram Lal Sharma*  
Sub Registrar

*Pushpinder Singh*  
Sub Registrar  
(सब रजिस्ट्रार)

24

Deed Endorsement Details

सब रजिस्ट्रार : उप तहसील

क्र. संख्या

Book No.: 1

Registration No: 413/2019

Registration Date: 26/11/2019

Reference No.: 523/2019

Deed Name: LEASE

Sub Deed Name: Lease of Land or Land With Builtup Area to any person within NAC for upto 1 years and above

Presentation Date 25/11/2019

Presenter: Pushpinder Singh Maini

No. of Deed Pages 21

No. of Additional Pages: 2

No. of Annexure Pages 2

Stamp Duty Detail:

[1] No(s) of Stamp Papers, Purchased From TREASURY NDRPUR, Vide No. 2091/3 Dated 10/10/2019, Amounting to Rs.100/-

Fee Details:

Receipt No.: 517/2019

Receipt Date: 26/11/2019

Registration Fee: 100

Pasting Fee: 10

Total Fee: 110

Mode of Payment: Cash

No:-

Date:

Amount:-

Additional Book Pasting Details:

Total No of Pages 23  
 Pasting Date : 26/11/2019  
 Additional Book No 1  
 Volume No.: 84  
 From Page: 1  
 To Page : 23

Supplementary Book Pasting Details:

No of Pages Annexure Pages 2  
 Pasting Date : 26/11/2019  
 Supplementary Book No : 1  
 Volume No 113  
 From Page: 39  
 To Page: 40

Certificate of Registration

[As per the provisions of Registration Act]

The Contents of this document were read over and explained to the Executant Presentor(s) who understood all the conditions and admit(s) them to be true and correct. Hence, the Document is hereby, REGISTERED.

413/2019

25-11-2019  
P.H. Hestad
  
 Sub Registrar

Gangasahib (Mangra) H.F.



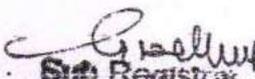
 हस्ताक्षर  
 सब रजिस्ट्रार

प्रमाण पत्र  
x

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि पुष्पिन्दर सिंह कुंज हरद्वारा लिखित  
 कुंज सन्त सिंह निवासी पठानकोट के नाम से 210 खाला नम्बर  
 97 रकबा नं. 221 ता 223 बिला 5 रकबा 5-83-59 मम का  
 1088/59447 भाग कब्र 0-10-68 मम काका कब्र लिखित  
 माण लोधां लु लु गंगे य म. मलकीनी अदि है  
 जारी हक की दस्तावेज में उाल है

  
 Raj Kumar 25/11/19  
 4C Lodhwa  
 Jag, n  
 Distt Kayra

413/2019  
28-11-2019

  
 Sub Registrar  
 Garmath, Kangra H.

राजस्व विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश - नकल जमाबंदी

रसीद संख्या : 0225191892

नाम : PUSHPINDER SINGH

पिता/पति :

नकल शुल्क :  
सेवा शुल्क :  
कुल शुल्क :

वस्तु नं. : 13

मोहाल : टिपरी

सात : 2013-2014

रकबा ईकाई: है-आ-से

खेट नं.	खाली नं.	नाम मातृक व एहवाल	नाम काश्तकार व एहवाल	नाम याह व दीगर वसायल आबापाशी	नम्बर खसरा हाल	रकबा हर खेत व गिनाल खाला मय गिनाम अराजी मीरीक ईकाइयां में	हिस्सा या पैमाना हकीयत व तरीका बाछ	कैफियत
97	221	कुल भाग (59447) विशाल पुत्र गन्धर्व सिंह पुत्र तात सिंह (768) भाग केवल किशोर, कुलदीप सिंह, अमन सिंह, शाम सिंह, गोपाल सिंह पुत्र बरण सिंह पुत्र रसीलो भाग बराबर (15838) भाग पट्टा दहिन्दा 640 किला पट्टा 15198 भाग विजय कुमार, देवराज भाग बराबर (13182) भाग पट्टा दहिन्दा 320 भाग विला पट्टा दहिन्दा 12882 भाग पुत्र व श्रीमति सरिखा देवी (7359) भाग पुत्री बलबन्त सिंह पुत्र सन्त राम हरकिशन सिंह पुत्र सन्त सिंह पुत्र रतन सिंह (3167) भाग पट्टा दहिन्दा 128 भाग विला पट्टा दहिन्दा 3039 भाग पुशपिन्दर सिंह पुत्र हरकिशन सिंह पुत्र सन्त सिंह (1088) भाग श्रीमति अनिता मनकठिया पत्नी देविन्दर सिंह पुत्र विधान सिंह (768) भाग स्वामिय वाली खेरीली बाल पुत्र मलावा राम पुत्र सखा राम (384) भाग निवासी मसाल बरवाणा अजय कुमार पुत्र मंगल राम पुत्र मुन्गी राम (16893) भाग फारनर भीसर्ज ओम स्टेन कैशर पट्टा गगिन्दा 1088 भाग स्वामिय वाली	कल्या स्वयं 21/3/2019 28-11-2019 Sub Registrar Ganesh Kumar शिव प्रताप पुत्र हरकिशन सिंह	नाम याह व दीगर वसायल आबापाशी	नम्बर खसरा हाल	रकबा हर खेत व गिनाल खाला मय गिनाम अराजी मीरीक ईकाइयां में	हिस्सा या पैमाना हकीयत व तरीका बाछ	कैफियत
25	70							न.ई. कि.ई. 518 पहाडी 571 ई. 590 ई. नोट: रपट नं. 922 दिनांक 05-08-2005 खाला हजा का 225/912 भाग आर रैहन बदले मुबलिया 5,00,000- रु. किन जालि अजय पुत्र मंगल राम बरक SBI शाखा नाल हर के फार आर रैहन है। नोट: रपट नं. 333 दिनांक 24-01-2005 खाला हजा में किन जालि अजय पुत्र मंगल राम हिस्सा भी भेरी आगामी फसल तक रैहन, है, हिस्सा आदि नहीं हो सकत। नोट: रपट नं. 349 दिनांक 31-12-2007 खाला हजा में अजय पुत्र मंगल राम का हिस्सा 15,00,000- रु में कुर्क हो चुका है।

निकनोट : हिमाचल प्रदेश - शिमला

दिनांक: 25-Nov-2019

पृष्ठ संख्या: 1



<p>चौड भू-संपत्ति</p>			<p>क्र. 00-16-36 भारत 5</p>	<p>भारत 5 05-83-59</p>		
		<p>00-22-01 00-16-36 00-05-65</p>	<p>05-11-58 00-36-96 05-24-62</p>			

412/2019  
25-11-2019

Ganesh,  
Sub Registrar  
Sarnath, Karagraha

*[Handwritten signature]*

Certified that this copy has been generated from the database of Revenue Department at तहसील गंगधर (उप-तहसील) as accessed by Tehsil Operator GANGTHOPR on 25-November-2019 from Tehsil गंगधर (उप-तहसील)

To Verify; enter the Copy No above Bar Code at  
<http://admis.hp.nic.in/himbhoomlink>  
For Validity Refer : Notific. No:Re-(CFY)10-1/2009 Dated 14-Feb-2011



# Annexure R-11/2

REGISTERED

No. Udyog-Bhu(Khani-4)Laghu-161/2013 - 6398  
Government of Himachal Pradesh  
Department of Industries  
"Geological Wing"  
Dated: Shimla- 171001,

21-10-2024

To

✓ Sh. Pushpinder Singh Maini,  
Partner M/s Om Stone Crusher,  
Village Tipri, P. O. Lodhwan,  
Tehsil Nurpur, Distt. Kangra, H. P.

Subject:-

Approval of Mining Plan of the area granted on mining lease for extraction/collection of sand, stone & bajri from Khasra Nos. 350, 351 & 352 measuring 4-05-88 Hects.(Pvt. land) falling in Mohal Tipri, Mauza Lodhwan of Tehsil Nurpur, Distt. Kangra, H. P. which has been executed on 29.10.2019 for a period of fifteen years.

Sir,

In exercise of powers conferred by Rule 36 of Himachal Pradesh Minor Mineral (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules 2015, I hereby approve the above said Mining Plan of the area granted on mining lease containing an area 4-05-88 Hect. (Pvt. land). The mining plan is approved w.e.f. 29.10.2024 to 28.10.2029 for a further period of five years subject to the following conditions:-

1. That the Mining Plan is approved without prejudice to any other laws applicable to the mine/area from time to time whether made by the Central/State Govt. or any other authority.
2. That this approval of the Mining Plan does not in any way imply the approval of Govt. in terms of any other provisions of the H. P. Minor Minerals (Concession) Revised Rules, 1971 now repealed as Himachal Pradesh Minor Mineral (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules 2015 or any other laws including Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, Environment Protection Act, 1986 and the rules made there under and other relevant statutes, orders and guidelines as may be applicable to lease area from time to time.
3. That the Mining Plan is approved without prejudice to any orders or directions from any Court of competent jurisdiction.
4. That in case State Geologist, Geologist, any other inspecting officer/official of Geological Wing Department of Industries, after field inspection notices that proposals made and workings shown in the mining lease by the RQP need certain corrections/ amendments due to change in conditions either natural or man made, the inspecting officer can recommend necessary amendments in the Mining Plan at any point of time in the interest of environment and mineral conservation.
5. That the mining lease shall expire after a term of fifteen years on 28.10.2034. In case additional conditions are imposed by the Joint Inspection Committee at the time of renewal, the same shall have to be incorporated by making necessary amendments in the Mining Plan by the lessee through R. Q. P.
6. That the approval of Mining Plan is for a period of further five years w.e.f. 29.10.2024 to 28.10.2029. In case mining lease is terminated or working is suspended before the expiry of the lease period due to any reason, the approval of Mining Plan shall stand automatically cancelled.
7. That the approval of proposed mining operations is restricted to the mining lease area only.

8. That the lease holder shall comply all the directions imposed by the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Himachal Pradesh vide letter No. HPSEIAA/2016/525-9046 dated 5.3.2019.
9. That proponent/lessee shall restrict the production from his lease area as per the approval conveyed in the Environment Clearance granted vide letter No. HPSEIAA/2016/525-9046 dated 5.3.2019.
10. That the lease holder shall carry out production of mineral in accordance to the production shown in Mining Plan and in the Environment Clearance which ever is less.
11. That no person shall undertake mining operations in any mining lease area, except in accordance with a Mining Plan approved under sub rule (2) of Rule 39 of Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules 2015.
12. That the lease holder shall carry out working in the mining lease area as per Mining Plan only after obtaining permission to work in the mining lease area from the competent authority.
13. That if the mining operations are not carried out in accordance with the approved Mining Plan the State Geologist, Geologist, Assistant Geologist and the Mining Officer, may order suspension of all or any of the mining operations and permit continuation of only such operations as may be necessary to restore the conditions in the mine as envisaged under the said Mining Plan.
14. That the approval of Mining Plan shall be effective only when the party will obtain valid working permission from the competent authority after expiry of the lease period.
15. That the lease holder shall work in the mining lease area in accordance to the conditions imposed in Environment clearance.
16. That the mining operations in the area shall be carried out according to the approved Mining Plan. If any thing is found to be concealed as required under various Rules and guidelines pertaining to mining in the contents of the working plan and the proposal for rectification has not been made, the approval shall be deemed to have been withdrawn with immediate effect.

Enclosed:- Copy of approved Mining Plan.

Yours faithfully,

Geologist (Zone-II)  
Geological Wing  
Department of Industries,  
Himachal Pradesh

Dated; 2024

Endst. No. As above.

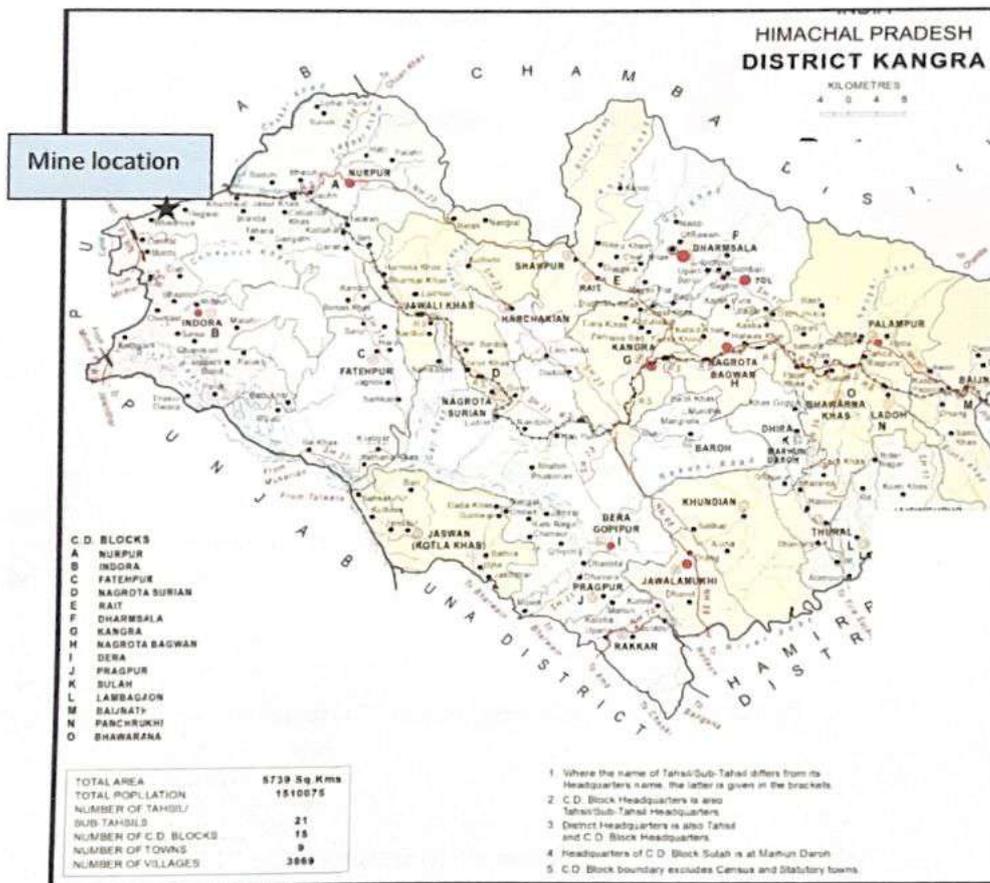
Copy for kind information to:-

1. The Mining Officer, Nurpur, Distt. Kangra, H. P. alongwith a copy of Mining Plan for further necessary action.
2. Sh. Rajneesh Sharma (Retd. State Geologist), Strawberry Cottage, Strawberry Hill, Chhota Shimla-171002, H. P.

Geologist (Zone-II)  
Geological Wing  
Department of Industries,  
Himachal Pradesh

**MINING PLAN FOR EXTRACTION OF SAND, STONE AND BAJRI (RIVER BED MINING) FROM THE AREA SANCTIONED ON MINING LEASE FALLING OVER MOHAL LODHWAN, MAUZA TIPRI, TEHSIL NURPUR (NOW TEHSIL INDORA), DISTRICT KANGRA BEARING KHASRA NO. 350, 351 and 352 MEASURING 4-05-88 HECTARES.**

**APPLICANT: - SH. PUSHPINDER SINGH MAINI, PARTNER. M/S OM STONE CRUSHER, VILLAGE TIPRI, POST OFFICE LODHWAN, TEHSIL NURPUR (NOW TEHSIL INDORA), DISTRICT KANGRA, HIMACHAL PRADESH.**



**Prepared by: -**

**Rajneesh Sharma, State Geologist (Retd.)**

**Strawberry Cottage, Strawberry Hill,**

**Chhota Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)**

**Registration No.: H.P./R.Q.P./24/1/2019**



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भूगर्भीय शाखा  
भूगर्भीय विभाग शिमला  
Geological wing  
Deptt. of Industries  
Shimla

**APPROVED**

अनुमोदित

वर्तमान स्थिति में अनुमोदित

Order No.

Date

दिनांक 21-10-24

Ydgos-Bdm CKdani-4) Lofdm-161/2013 - 6398

  
Geologist (Zone-II)  
Geological wing  
Deptt. of Industries Shimla-1

**MINING PLAN FOR EXTRACTION OF SAND, STONE AND BAJRI (RIVER BED MINING) FROM THE AREA SANCTIONED ON MINING LEASE FALLING OVER MOHAL LODHWAN, MAUZA TIPRI, TEHSIL NURPUR (NOW TEHSIL INDORA), DISTRICT KANGRA BEARING KHASRA NO. 350, 351 and 352 MEASURING 4-05-88 HECTARES.**

**APPLICANT: - SH. PUSHPINDER SINGH MAINI, PARTNER. M/S OM STONE CRUSHER, VILLAGE TIPRI, POST OFFICE LODHWAN, TEHSIL NURPUR (NOW TEHSIL INDORA), DISTRICT KANGRA, HIMACHAL PRADESH.**

**INTRODUCTION: -**

Sh. Pushpinder Singh Maini, Partner. M/s Om Stone Crusher, Village Tipri, Post Office Lodhwan, Tehsil Nurpur (Now Tehsil Indora), District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh has been sanctioned a mining lease for extraction of sand, stone and bajri over Khasra Nos. 350, 351 and 352 measuring 4-05-88 Hectares, **(Private land, River Bed)** situated in Mohal Tipri, Mauza Lodhwan, Tehsil Nurpur (Now Tehsil Indora), District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh under the provisions of Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of illegal Mining Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2015 for use in stone crusher unit existing in the name and style of M/s Om Stone Crusher for manufacturing of grit for a term of fifteen years. The instrument of lease deed was executed by the department of Industries with the lease holder on 29<sup>th</sup> October, 2019 after obtaining environment clearance. The sanctioned mining lease shall expire on 28<sup>th</sup> October, 2034. The State Level Environment Impact, Assessment Authority, Himachal Pradesh, vide letter dated 5<sup>th</sup> March, 2019 has issued environment clearance for mining of 432900 Metric Tonnes (within five years) of sand, Stone and Bajri. The period of environment clearance is valid for seven years and shall expire on 4<sup>th</sup> march, 2026. The mining plan of the sanctioned mining lease area was approved by the State Geologist, Himachal Pradesh, vide letter NO. Udyog-bhu (Khani-4) Laghu-161/2013 dated 4-8-2016 for a period of five years. As per Rule 39(3) of Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2015, the Lease holder approached the undersigned having R.Q.P. No. for preparation of fresh Mining Plan of the mining lease area for the remaining lease period for obtaining approval from the Competent Authority under ibid Rules for undertaking mining operation in the mining lease area in a systematic and scientific manner as per approved mining plan.

The Chapter-III of Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of illegal Mining Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2015 deals with development and conservation of



minerals and it is provided under Rule 35(1) that "No mining lease or contract shall be granted unless there is a mining plan approved from the Competent Authority". The said mining plan shall be prepared in accordance with Form "M" appended with the said Rules.

While preparing the mining plan, due consideration has been made to ensure that the relevant provisions under Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2015 and other guidelines issued from time to time in this regard are adhered to. The preparation of mining Plan is broadly based on data collected from field as well as information provided by project proponent during consultation, and also by taking help of standard publications, books maps etc. The mining plan is prepared in consonance to the Format prescribed in Form "M" in the ibid Rules. The relevant data of previous mining plan has also been incorporated in the present report.

**1.0 General: -**

**1.1. Name and address of the applicant: -**

(a) **Name of the applicant: -** Shri Pushpinder Singh Maini, Partner M/s Om Stone Crusher

(b) **Address of the applicant: -** Shri Pushpinder Singh Maini,  
Partner M/s Om Stone Crusher  
Village Tipri, Post Office Loohwan,  
Tehsil Indora, District Kangra.

**1.2. Status of the applicant: -** Partnership firm

**1.3. Minerals which applicant intends to mine: -**

The mineral sand, stone and bajri is occurring in the area granted on mining lease and the lease holder is conducting mining operation in the sanctioned mining lease area in accordance with the approved mining plan and environment clearance issued by the Competent Authority. The extracted mineral is being used for manufacturing of grit in the stone crusher unit installed by the lease holder in the name and style of M/s Om Stone Crusher.

**1.4. Period for which mining lease is granted: -**

The mining lease has been sanctioned for a period of fifteen years which is valid up to 28<sup>th</sup> October, 2034.

**1.5. Name and address of the Registered Qualified Person preparing Mining Plan: -**

Rajneesh Sharma, State Geologist (Retd.)

Strawberry Cottage, Strawberry Hill,



Chhota Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)

Registration No. of RQP: H.P./RQP/24/1/2019

### 1.6. Name and address of the prospecting agency

The site has been discovered by the applicant. The site was visited along with the project proponent for identification of the site based on the demarcation conducted by the revenue department in the presence of project proponent. As per area shown by the project proponent, the site cum contour plan of the proposed area is prepared with contour interval of 1.0 meter at a representative scale of 1:2000 by Sh. C.P. Negi, Sr. Surveyor (Retd.) from Department of Industries, H.P. Government.

### 2.0 Location and approach of the area.

The area sanctioned on mining lease is located in village Tipri, Tehsil Indora District Kangra. The location of mining lease area is shown on the District map of Kangra.

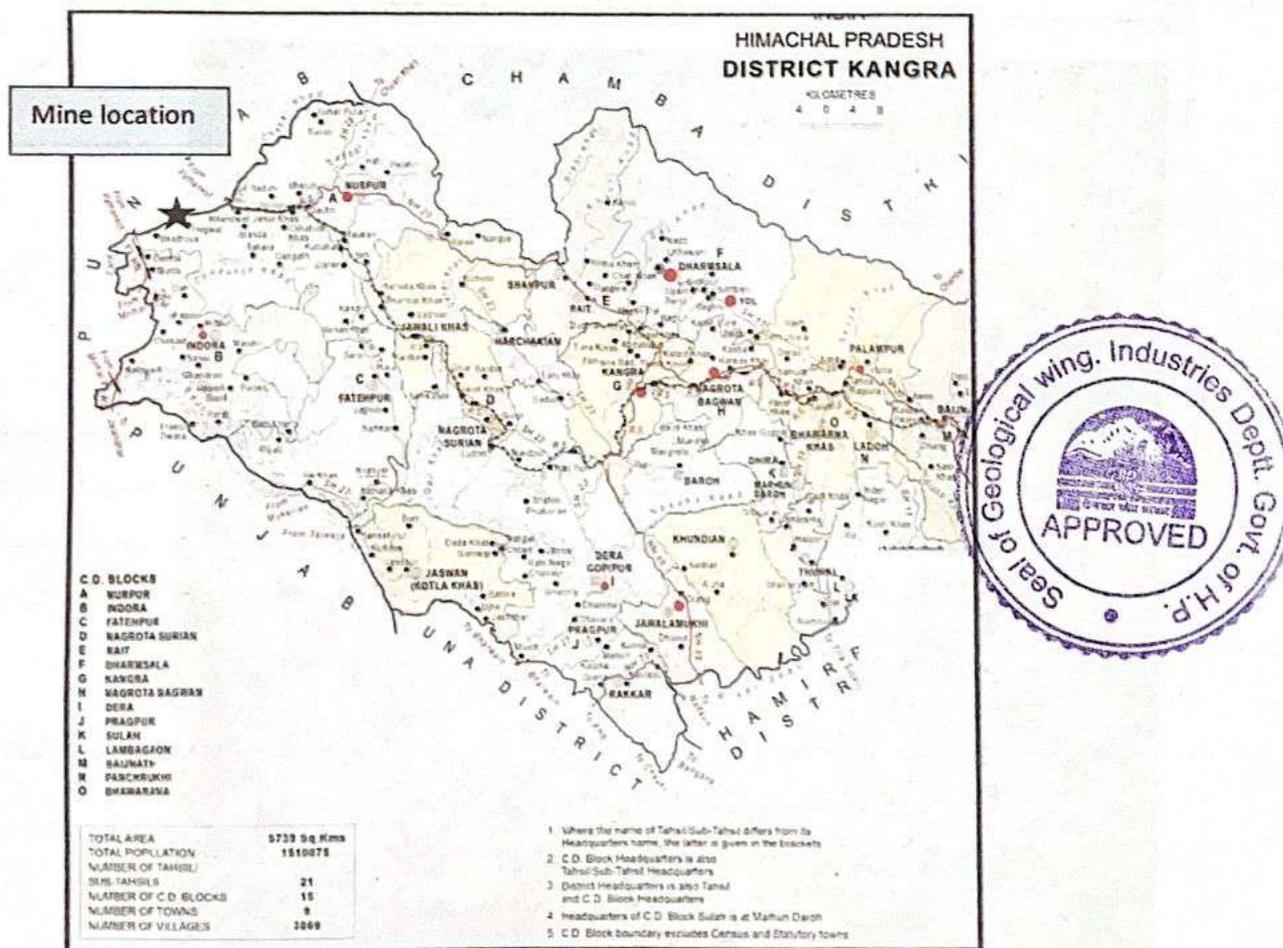


Figure 1: Location of sanctioned mining lease area on District map of Kangra



**2.2. Location details of the area****2.2. a Detail of the area**

Khasra No	Khasra Nos. 350, 351 and 352
Name of the Owner	Private land
Kisam	Gair mumkin khad
Mohal	Tipri
Mauza	Lodhwan
Area	04-05-88 Hects
Name of the Panchayat	Lodhwan

**b. Address Details: -**

Village	Tipri
Patwar Circle	Lodhwan
Post Office	Lodhwan
Tehsil	Indora
District	Kangra
Panchayat	Lodhwan

**2.3 The Local Administrative set up of Various Departments are as under:**

Sub- Divisional Officer (Civil)	Indora
Divisional Forest Officer	Nurpur
AEE, Pollution Control Board	Nurpur
Sub-Division (IPH)	Gangath
Sub-Division (PWD)	Indora
Range Forest officer	Bhadroya

**2.4 Distance from important Places in Kilometers**

Name of place	Distance
Tipri	1.0 Km
Kandwal	6.0 Kms



Bhadroya	6.0 Kms
Nurpur	16.0 Kms
Pathankot	8.0 Kms
Dharamshala	74.0 kms
Shimla	290 Kms

2.5

### 2.5 Approach of the Area: -

The mine is located in village Tipri, Tehsil Indora, District Kangra. The site can be approached from Nurpur on Nurpur -Kandwal-Bhadroya road. At a distance of about 6.0 Kms from Kandwal near village Tipri, there is a bifurcation leading to mining lease area through an unmetalled road of about one km length passing through the Khad bed.

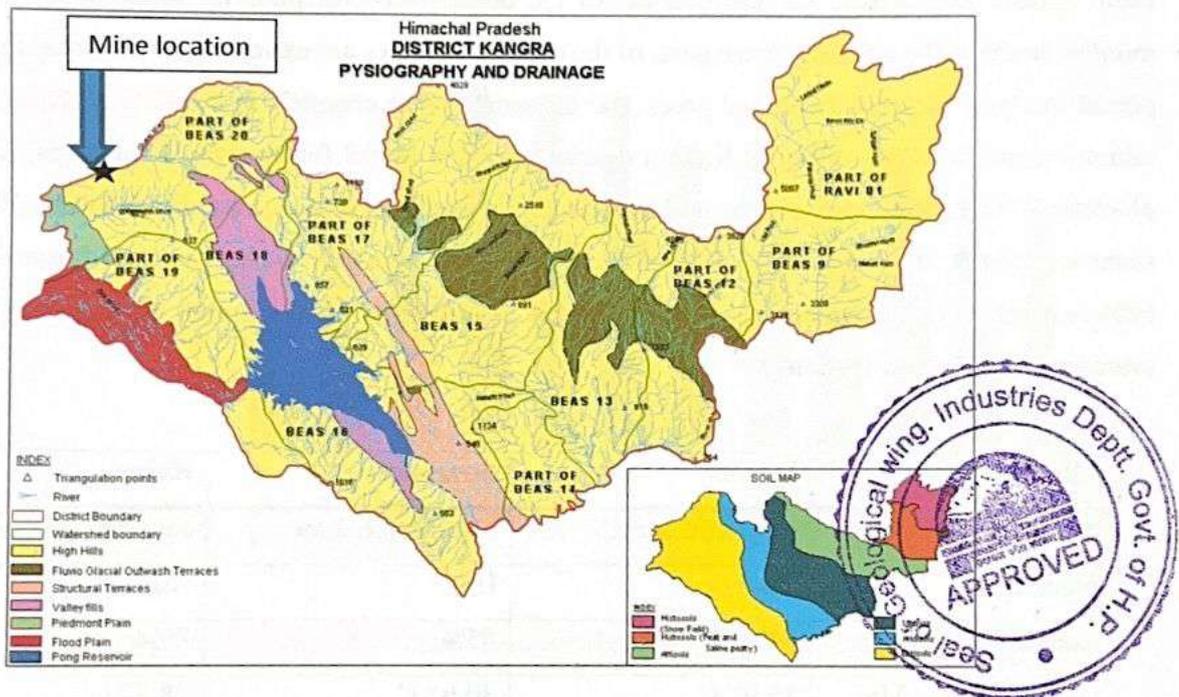
### 3.0 Physiographical aspect of the area

#### 3.1 General: -

Kangra district forms a north-western part of the Himachal Pradesh, bounded in the north by Chamba district, on the north-east it touches Lahul & Spiti district, on the east it is bounded by Kullu district, on the South by Mandi, Hamirpur and Una district and on the west by Punjab state. The district lies between  $31^{\circ} 41' 0''$  and  $32^{\circ} 28' 05''$  in north latitudes and  $75^{\circ} 35' 34''$  and  $77^{\circ} 04' 46''$  in east longitudes. The district has a total area of 5,739 sq.kms. which covers 10.31 per cent area of the state. Kangra district ranks first in population and fourth in area among the districts of the state. The district consists of series of parallel mountain ranges divided by longitudinal valleys, the general direction of which, from north-west to south-east, has determined the shape of the district. These ridges and valleys increase gradually in elevation as they recede from plains and approach the snowy barrier which forms the northern boundary of district. Dhauladhar is the most important mountain range of the district which stretched out beautifully facing the fertile valleys of Palampur and Kangra. Dhauladhar range starts from the right bank of the river Beas and forms boundary of the district with Kullu district. There after the range passes through Banghal area above Kangra and Palampur valley covering Bara Banghal ridge, which is about 6,000 metres high from the mean sea level and there after runs parallel to another mountain range known as Hathi Dhar which forms boundary between Chamba and Kangra districts of the state. The Paprola range shuts out Bara Banghal from Kangra valley and this range after crossing Binwa at Paprola runs on to Mandi where it acquires the name of Sikandar Dhar and attains considerable elevation. Kangra valley



and some areas of Dera Gopipur sub-district fall in the Beas valley and the valley stretching from Shahpur on the banks of river Ravi to Dhatwal on the border of Bilaspur falls in this zone.



**Figure No. 3: Physiography and Drainage Map of Kangra District**

### 3.2. Altitude of the Area:

The proposed mining lease area is forming part of bed of Chakki Khad. The Lodhwan village is depicting an elevation of around 380m. and Kandwal is showing an elevation around 405m. The Jabbar khad joins with Chakki khad at an elevation of 398m above mean sea level. The proposed mining lease area is situated at an elevation ranging from 366.3 m to 367.1 m above mean sea level as measured with G.P.S.

### 3.3 Climate of the area: -

Climate plays a vital role in the field of life style and economic growth of the state, especially the performance of agriculture, horticulture and tourism sector is closely related to the performance of rain and snowfall during the season. The climate in the district unfolds four broad seasons. The winter generally spreads over from December to February. The period from March to June is summer. Hot and rainy season generally extends from July to September. October and November exhibit autumn. While

during the winter months, the places at high altitudes remain covered under snow. The temperature during the winter months even in the lower areas is too cold because of the lashing cold breeze of the mountain ranges of Dhauladhar and Hathi Dhar. The places lying at higher altitudes are too wet in the rainy season. Dharamsala, the headquarters of the district receives plentiful rains during the summer months. In the valleys and southern parts of the district, the days are extremely hot. During the monsoon period the land becomes fresh and green and the small water channels in the hills begin to swell. The climatic conditions prevailing in Kangra district are most useful for growing food crops, forestry, tea plantation, floriculture and other natural herbals. During summer season, humidity is lowest 36%. During monsoon month, it goes as high as 80-90%. The average humidity during synoptic hours is 53% and 62% respectively. The highest levels of humidity are observed in the month of August. The general climate of the District is as under: -

Climate	Winter	Summer	Rainy
Period	Oct.-Mid March	Mid.March-June	July-September
Weather	Cool	Hot	Humid
Humidity	84%	55%	99%
Temperature Max	15.9° C	30.6° C	28.2° C
Min	5.7° C	20.7° C	19.2° C

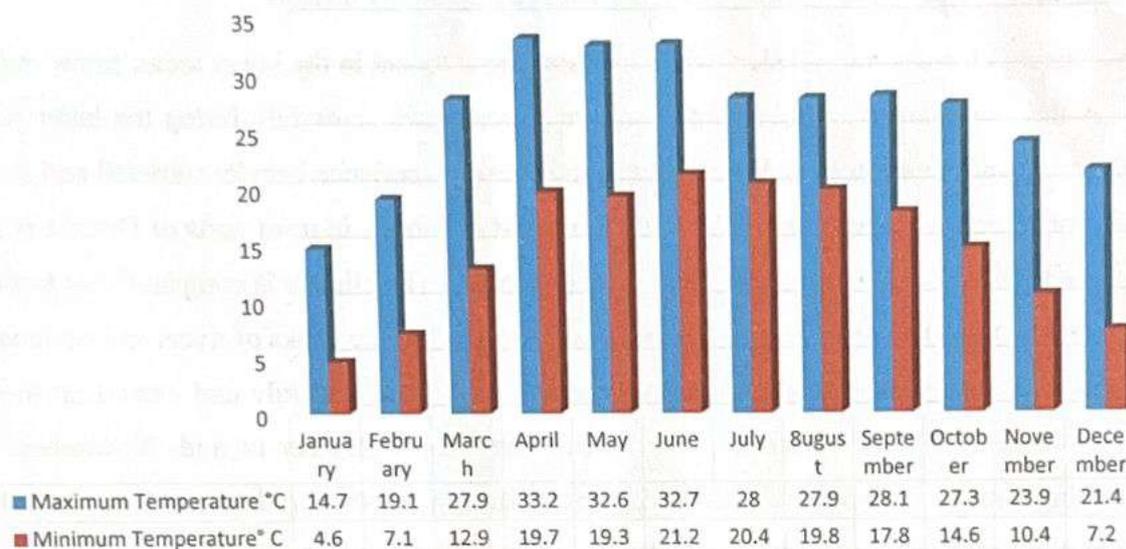
**Table No. 1: Maximum and Minimum Temperature recorded during the Year 2022 at Dharamshala, Kangra District**

Name of Month	Maximum Temperature °C	Minimum Temperature °C
January	14.7	4.6
February	19.1	7.1
March	27.9	12.9
April	33.2	19.7
May	32.6	19.3
June	32.7	21.2
July	28.0	20.4
August	27.9	19.8
September	28.1	17.8

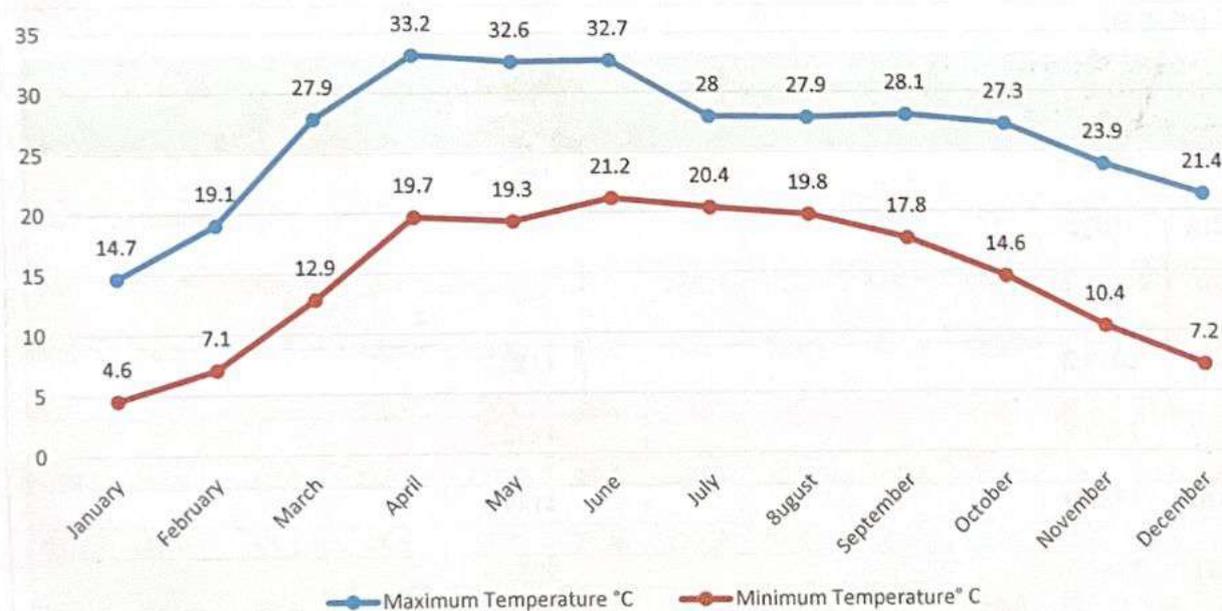


October	27.3	14.6
November	23.9	10.4
December	21.4	7.2

Source – Statistical Year Book of Himachal Pradesh 2022-23



Graph 1: showing Maximum and Minimum Temperature recorded at Dharamshala, Kangra District



Graph 2: Line diagramme showing Maximum and Minimum Temperature recorded at Dharamshala, Kangra District



### 3.4. Rainfall of the area: -

The climate of the district varies from sub-tropical in low hills and valleys to sub-humid in the mid hills, and getting temperate in high hills. The district receives an average annual rainfall of about 205 cm that goes up from about 100 cm in southern parts to about 250 cm in northeastern areas. Most of the rainfall, about 80 per cent, is received during June to September months.

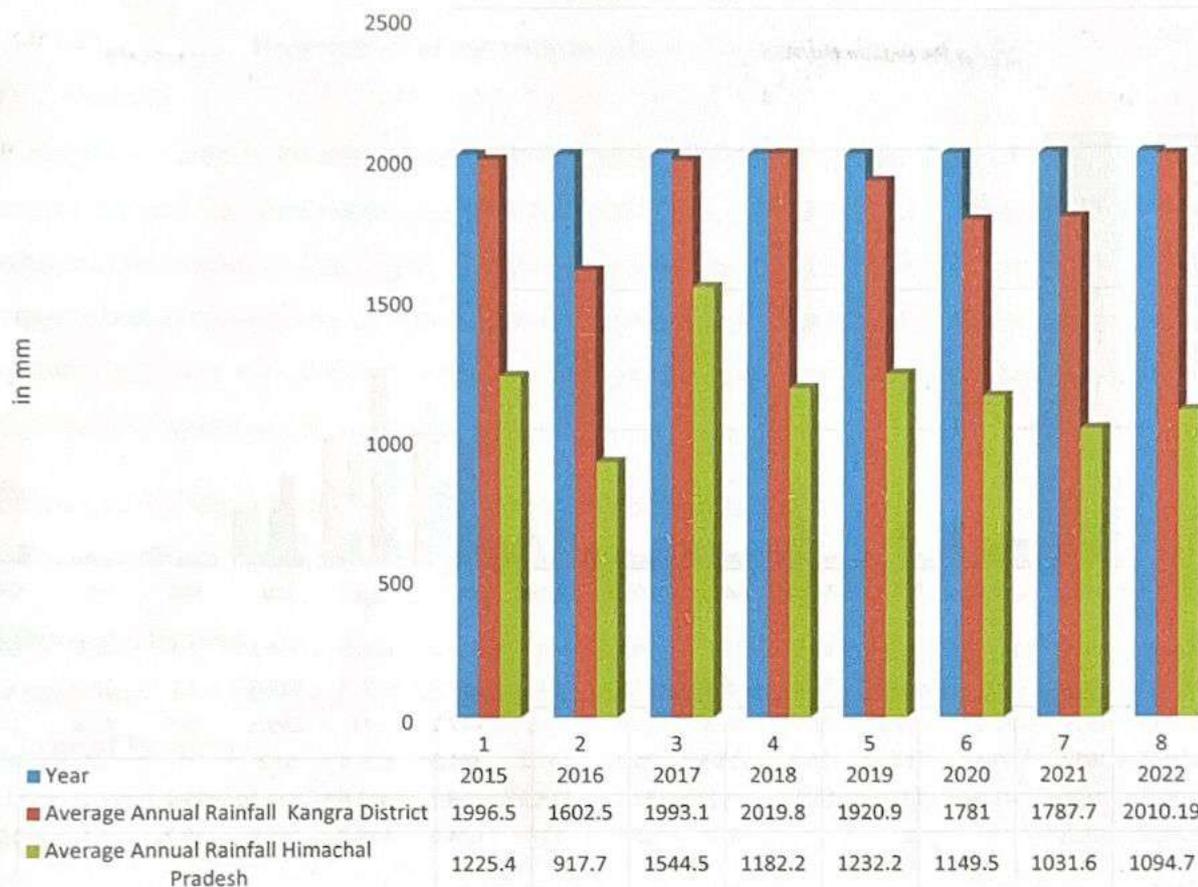
The upper reaches have snow and sleet while the rains are frequent in the lower areas. Snow may fall as early as the beginning of October but usually the areas have snow-fall during the latter part of December and continue till mid of March. The higher peaks experience heavier snowfall and it starts melting from March whereas from mid-March to mid-May climate in most parts of District is at its bloom because of the delightful spring. The nights are colder. The climate is comparatively hot from mid-May to mid-July. The places situated in the lower level i.e. on the banks of rivers and streams are, however, hot as in the plains. Rainy seasons generally start from mid-July and extend up to mid-September. Autumn season is generally very small from mid-September to mid- November. The extended rainy season and early setting of winter are the seasons for its short duration. Due to variation in altitudes, the temperature also varies considerably while minimum temperature in the higher reaches goes down much below 0°C in the peak winter months.

**Table No.2: Showing Rainfall data of District Kangra and Himachal Pradesh from 2015 to 2022(in mm)**

Year	Average Annual Rainfall Kangra District	Average Annual Rainfall Himachal Pradesh
2015	1996.5	1225.4
2016	1602.5	917.7
2017	1993.1	1544.5
2018	2019.8	1182.2
<b>2019</b>	1920.9	1232.2
<b>2020</b>	1781.0	1149.5
<b>2021</b>	1787.7	1031.6
<b>2022</b>	2010.19	1094.7

Source- Statistical Year Book of Himachal Pradesh 2022-23





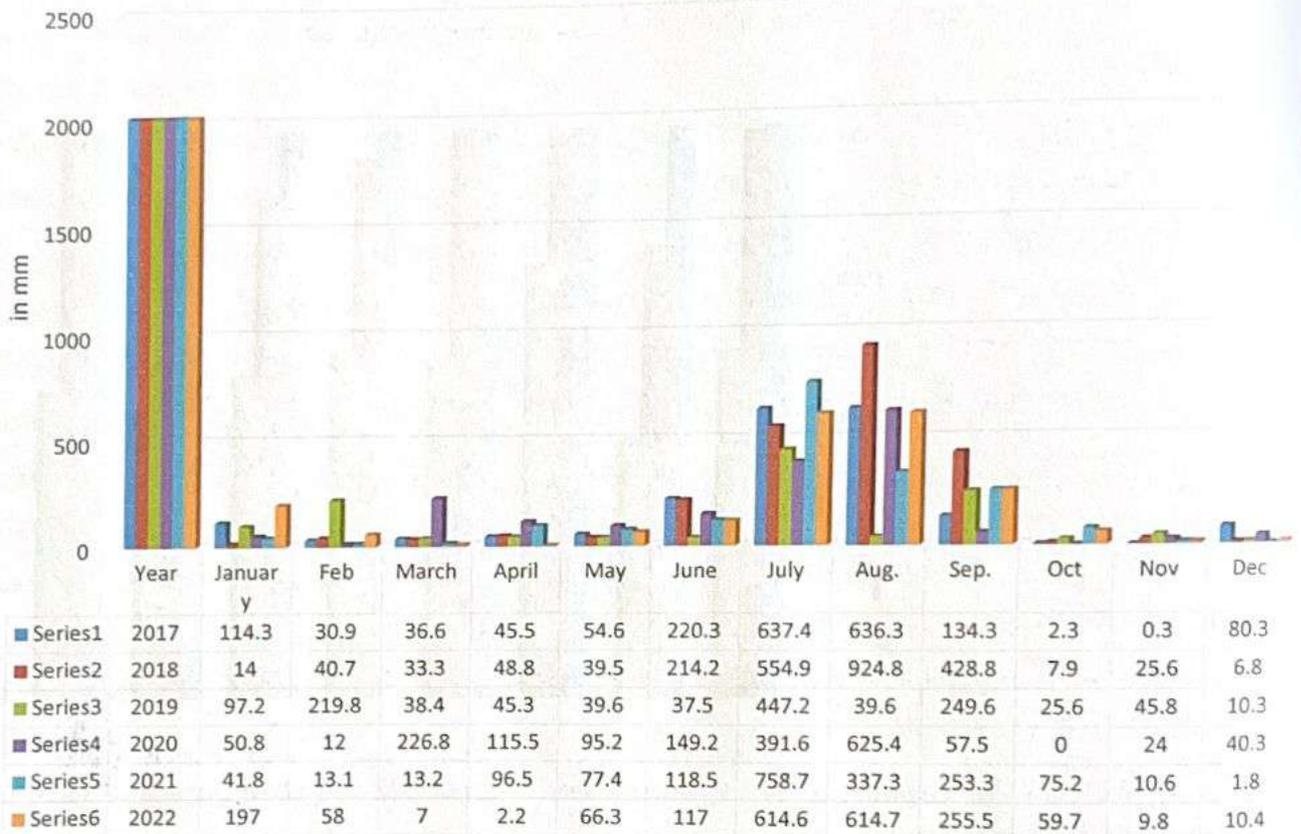
Graph No. 3: Rainfall data of District Kangra and Himachal Pradesh from 2015 to 2022 (in mm)

Table No.3: Monthly Rainfall data from January, 2017 to Dec., 2022 (in mm)

Year	January	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct	Nov	Dec
2017	114.3	30.9	36.6	45.5	54.6	220.3	637.4	636.3	134.3	2.3	0.3	80.3
2018	14.0	40.7	33.3	48.8	39.5	214.2	554.9	924.8	428.8	7.9	25.6	6.8
2019	97.2	219.8	38.4	45.3	39.6	37.5	447.2	39.6	249.6	25.6	45.8	10.3
2020	50.8	12.0	226.8	115.5	95.2	149.2	391.6	625.4	57.5	0	24.0	40.3
2021	41.8	13.1	13.2	96.5	77.4	118.5	758.7	337.3	253.3	75.2	10.6	1.8
2022	197.0	58.0	7.0	2.2	66.3	117.0	614.6	614.7	255.5	59.7	9.8	10.4

Source- Meteorological Centre Shimla





**Graph No. 4: Monthly Rainfall data from Jan., 2017 to Dec., 2022 (in mm)**

### 3.5 Any other important physical feature: -

The sanctioned mining lease area lies in the river bed of Chakki Khad a primary tributary of Beas river. The Chakki Khad joins with Beas river near Mirthal village.

### 3.6 Description of Mining Area

The sanctioned mining lease area is situated in the river bed of Chakki Khad a tributary of Beas river. The mine is located in village Tipri, Tehsil Indora, District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh. The land on which the mining lease has been sanctioned is a private land classified as Gair mumkin khad as per Revenue records.



## PART-1

**Description of the area in which the mine is situated****1.1 General:**

The sanctioned area is located on the bed of Chakki Khad near village Tipri of Tehsil Indora. The extracted mineral i.e. sand, stone and bajri from the mine will be used as captive source in the stone crusher unit for manufacturing of grit. The quality of sand, stone and bajri deposit appears to be sufficient however, there is requirement of beneficiation and screening for manufacturing of grit as the river borne material is admixed with different sizes boulders, pebbles and sand. The mine area is well connected with important towns and cities of the region.

**1.2 Name of the River System in which the Mine is Situated.**

The sanctioned area is situated in the river bed of Chakki khad. It joins with Beas river near Mirthal.

**1.3 Drainage System**

The sanctioned area lies in the bed of Chakki Khad forming Beas River drainage system.

**1.4 Type of Drainage**

The river generally exhibits sub-dendritic to dendritic type of drainage pattern.

**1.5 Origin of River/Stream**

The Chakki Khad is a tributary of Beas river. It originates near Janjru village at an altitude of 3212 mtrs. and joins with Beas river near Mirthal.

**1.6 The Altitude at Origin**

The Chakki Khad originate at an altitude of 3212m above mean sea level near Janjru village.

**1.7 Geometry of the Catchment of the River Impacting the Replenishment of Deposit**

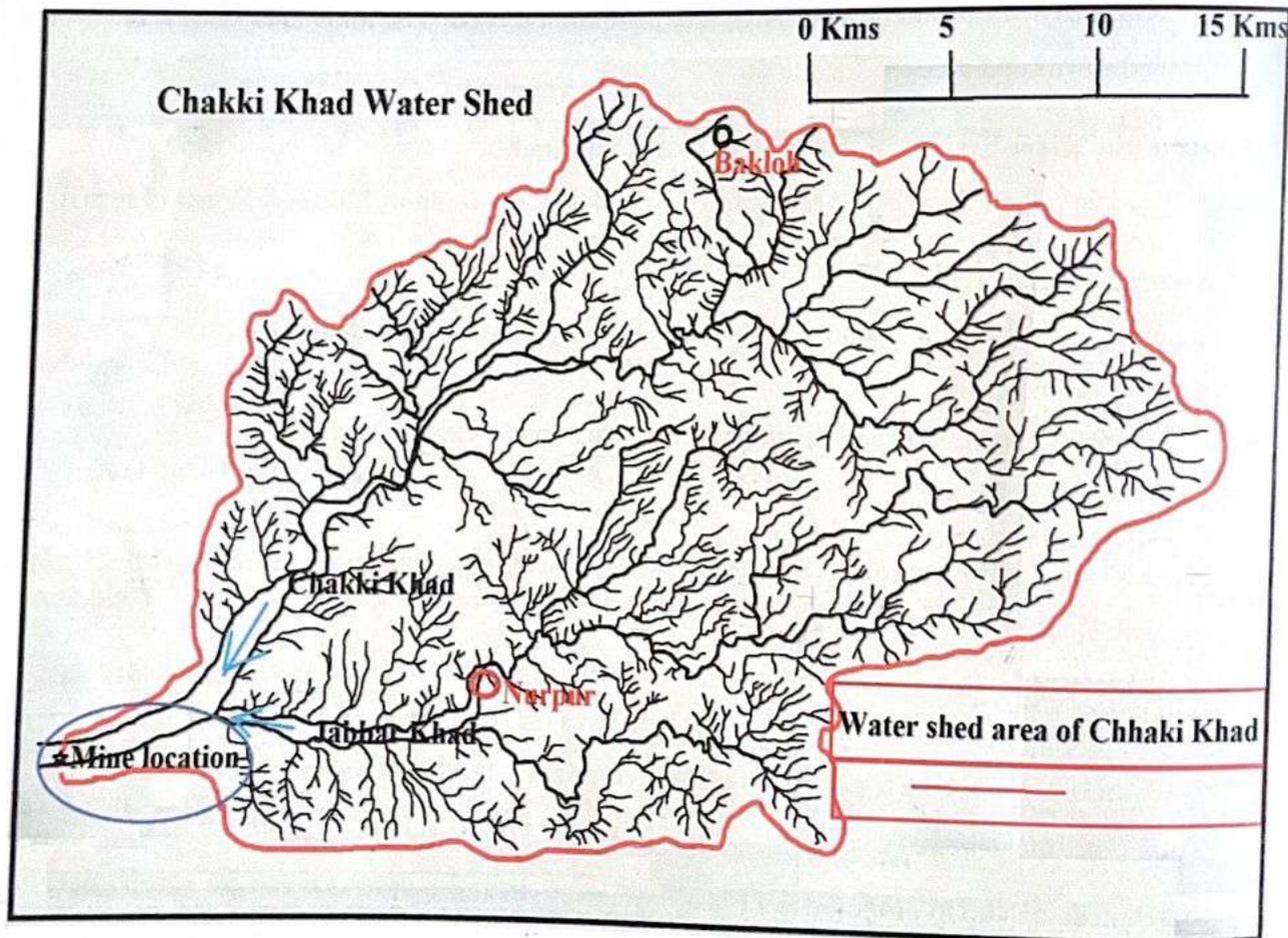
Total Catchment area of Chakki Khad up to Mirthal	575.00 SqKm
Catchment area up to proposed mine	463.00 sqkm
Length of Chakki Khad	80 Kms upto Mirthal
Altitude at origin	3212 m above mean sea level
Altitude near mining site	366.3 to 367.1m above mean sea level
River bed area in Kangra District	2000-00-00 hect
Highest point of Mining lease area	367.1 m above mean sea level



Lowest point of Mining lease area	366.3 m above mean sea level
Length of Khad from origin to Mining lease	48.0 Km
Elevation loss per Km up to Mining lease	59.29 m per km

### 1.7.a Total Area of Catchment

The total catchment of area of Chakki khad is around 575 sqKm. The catchment area upto Mining lease is around 463 sqkms.

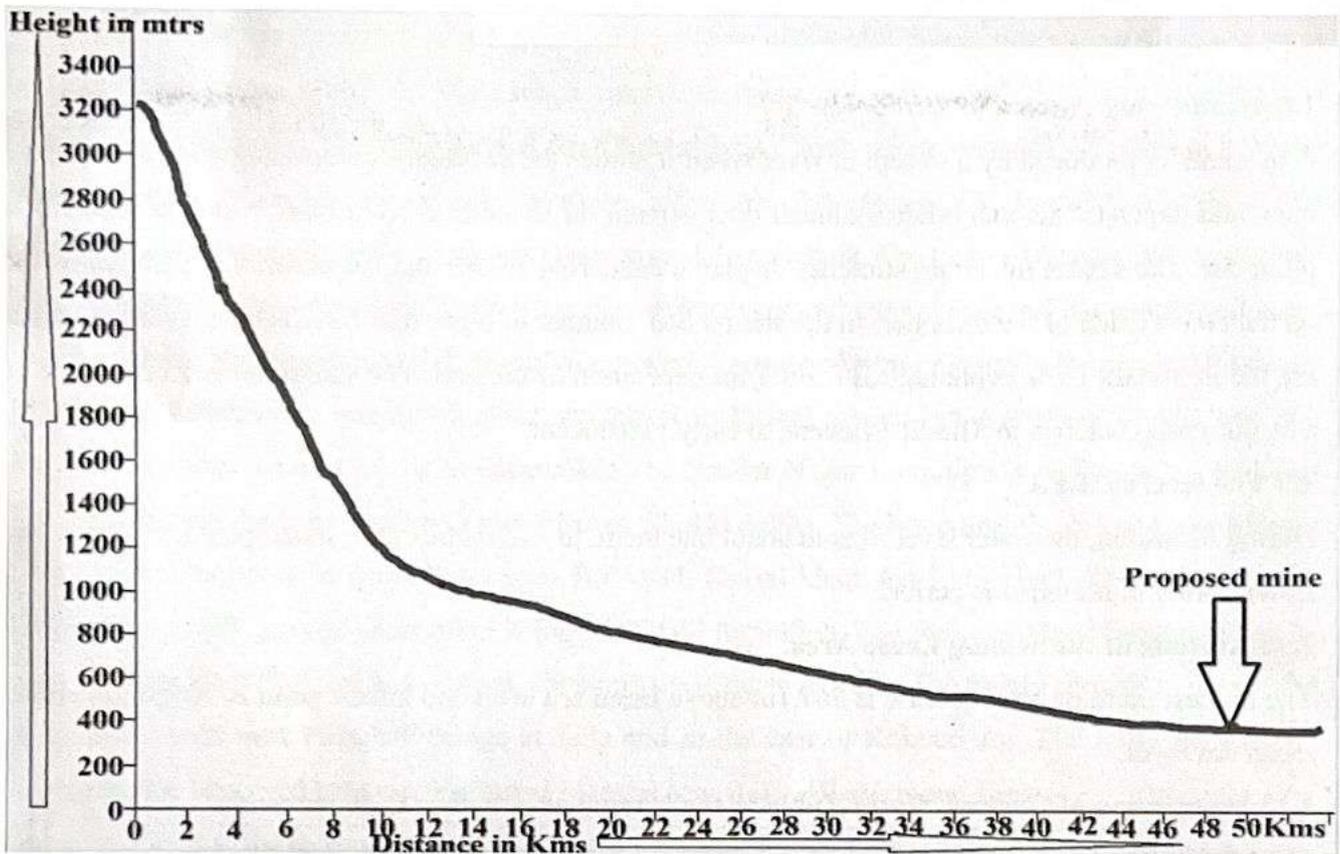


**Figure 4: Watershed of Chakki Khad**

### 1.7. b Profile of the River bed From Origin to Confluence

The khad rises at an elevation around 3212 metres above sea-level and joins with Beas river at an elevation of around 255m above mean sea level near village Mirthal. The total length of khad is 80 kms. up to Mirthal. The elevation loss per kilometre is around 59.29m per km.





**Figure 5: Profile of Chakki khad**

#### 1.7. c Profile of the River bed upto Mining Site

The level at mining site ranges from 366.3 metres to 367.1 mtrs above mean sea level. The river in this stretch exhibits 1:60 grade showing moderate grade.

#### 1.7.d Cycle of erosion of Mining site

The Chakki khad flows in mature stage forming zones of deposition in the study area.

#### 1.7.e Width of river at the place of Mining

The width of river near the mining lease varies from 300 metres to 320metres.

#### 1.7.f The Annual Deposition on River/Stream

The point is being discussed in para 2.5 of chapter part -I titled "Description of Annual deposition with Respect to Geology of Catchment area and other factors".

#### 1.7.g The Competency of River/Stream at the Mining Site

The general competency of the river in the mining lease is medium to high. The largest boulders vary from 20 to 10cm×10to 15cm×10 to 15cm. The boulders are rounded to sub-rounded in shape.



### 1.8 Meandering Pattern of River

A meander is produced by a stream or river when it erodes the sediments comprising an outer concave bank and deposits this and other sediment downstream on an inner convex bank which is typically a point bar. The stream in certain stretches display meandering course and the material is seen deposited on the convex side of the meander. In the stream bed, number of point bars have been developed which are the important Geomorphological feature for deposition of mineral. The sandstone and clay stone of Siwalik group belongs to Middle Miocene to early Pleistocene.

### 1.9 The level of H.F.L

During Monsoon, the water level rises to about one metre to two metres for a short spell and little water flows during non-monsoon period.

### 1.10 Altitude at the Mining Lease Area.

The highest point of Mining lease is 367.1m above mean sea level and lowest point is 366.3mtrs above mean sea level.

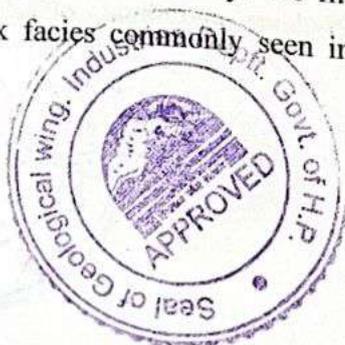
### 1.11 Description of Ground Water Table in the Mining area before Post Monsoon.

The Chakki Khad and its tributaries in District kangra has carved a wide valley and Khad bed is occupied with river borne deposits comprising boulders, cobbles, pebbles, river borne bajri, sand, silt and clay deposits of varying proportion. As per information gathered, from field, the groundwater is found below 20m to 30m below ground level.

## 2.0 Geology:-

### 2.1 The Regional Geology of the Area: -

(i) Geologically Himachal Pradesh can be broadly divided into two major geotectonic zones viz, the Lesser Himalayan tectogen in the south and the Tethys Himalayan Tectogen in the North. These two tectonic zones are juxtaposed with each other along a major tectonic break collectively designated as Main Central Thrust in the sense defined by Srikantia (1988). Kangra district lies in the Siwalik lesser Himalayan zone and its topography are well defined by a series of almost parallel hill ranges which rise in height towards North-East. The rocks of Shivalik group occur as several kilometers wide hill ranges with steeper scraps towards the north and can be studied around Ranital, Nurpur, Kotla, Kangra, Jawalamukhi and Dehra Gopipur. The valleys are filled with alluvial sand, clay and recent boulder material. Besides, the rock facies commonly seen in the district are green shales and fossils rich



limestone of Subathu formation, shale, clay and sandstone of Siwalik group, gneissic and granitic rock of Dhauladhar group, slate, phyllites, schist, quartzites, basic lava flows and dolomites belonging to Jutogh group of rocks. The sediments of the Dharamshala Group unconformably overlie the Subathu group. These sediments consist of claystone, siltstones, calcareous shales and sandstones. The Dharamshala group is divisible into Lower and Upper Dharamshala. The Lower Dharamshala sediments were deposited under transitional brackish water environment and upper Dharamshala mainly represent fluvial system. The equivalent of Dharamshala group is known as Murree Group in Jammu and Kashmir. The Jutogh formation is one of the oldest groups of rocks and is seen in the north of Bandla and in a long stretch from the east of Bir to Dharamkot. The Sundar Nagar formation is well exposed between Luni and Sansal khad and north of Tundi khad in Chakki nallha. The basic lava flows known as Mandi-Darla volcanics occur in small patches in Bir khad, Sansal khad and Luni khad. The cement grade limestone and salt grits of Dharamkot belong to Shalli formation. The rocks of Majir formation can be seen between Bara Banghal and Kakrani Jot along the pedestrian track. The Saluni formation is exposed at Thamsar pass near Palachak bridge at Jalta and in the east of Kakrani Jot. The rocks of Subathu formation are observed between Majir and Manuni near Rakh, Bhanjeri and Karti.

Age	Formation	Lithology
Post-tertiary (Quaternary)	Fluvio-glacial/glacial/interglacial deposits	Moraine and Fluvial deposits
Tertiary	Upper Siwaliks	Conglomerate, Boulder and Sandstone
	Middle Siwaliks	Micaceous sandstone and shale
	Lower Siwaliks	Hard Sandstone and Shale
	Dharamshala	Maroon Sandstone and Shale
-----Main Boundary Fault-----		
	Subathu	Red and green shales
	Intrusive	Granites and gneisses
-----Chandpur thrust-----		
	Chamba and Chandpur	Slate, Phyllite, Quartzite and schist



<b>Pre-Tertiary</b>	Shali and Sundernagar	Limestone and Quartzite
	Jutogh	Schist's and Gneisses
-----Jutogh Thrust-----		
<b>Pre-Cambrian</b>		Granites and Gneisses

### (ii) SIWALIK SYSTEM: -

The Siwalik deposits are one of the most comprehensively studied fluvial sequences in the world. They comprise mudstones, sandstones, and coarsely bedded conglomerates laid down when the region was a vast basin during Middle Miocene, to Upper Pleistocene. Following this deposition, the sediments were uplifted through intense tectonic regimes (commencing in Upper Miocene times deposited by rivers flowing southwards from the Greater Himalayas, resulting in extensive), subsequently resulting in a unique topographical entity the Siwalik Hills. The Siwaliks are divided stratigraphically into three major Subgroups - Lower, Middle, and Upper. These Subgroups are further divided into individual formations that are all laterally and vertically exposed today in varying linear and random patterns. Ongoing erosion and tectonic activity has greatly affected the topography of the Siwaliks. Their present-day morphology is comprised of hogback ridges, consequent, subsequent, obsequent, and resquent valleys of various orders, gullies, choes (seasonal streams), and earth-pillars, filled earth buttresses of conglomerate formations, semicircular choe-divides, talus cones, colluvial cones, water-gaps, and choe terraces. Associated badlands features include the lack of vegetation, steep slopes, high drainage density, and rapid erosion rates. The Siwalik Group comprises conglomerates friable micaceous and stone, siltstone and clay-stone. The conglomerates in general are poorly cemented but at places they are very hard. These consist mainly of pebbles and cobbles of quartzite. The stray pebbles of granite, limestone, sandstone, breccias and lumps of clay-stone are also observed at places. Often the size of pebbles is large enough to be called as Boulders. The conglomerates not only occur as regular band but also as lenticular bands alternative with micaceous sandstone and clay-beds. The Siwalik Group is divisible into three subgroups respectively the Lower, Middle and Upper on the basis of the lithostratigraphy.

#### (a) Lower Siwalik: -

The lower Siwalik consists essentially of a sandstone-clay alternation. In district Kangra the lower sequence of the lower Siwalik consists of medium grained sub-graywacke interbedded with thick red clay, but higher up in sequence, sandstones are coarser and clasts become more frequent while the clays



are less developed. The uppermost horizon consists of conglomerate with well-rounded clasts of grey quartzite possible derived from the Shale. The total thickness is about 1600 Meters.

**(b) Middle Siwalik: -**

The Middle Siwalik Sub group comprises of large thickness of coarse micaceous sandstone along with some inter-beds of earthy clay and conglomerate. It normally succeeds the Lower Siwalik along a gradational contact. The sandstone is less sorted than those in Lower Siwalik. Clay bands are dull coloured and silty. The general thickness is 1400 to 2000 Meters

**(c) Upper Siwalik-**

The upper Siwalik subgroup can be easily separated from the underlying Middle Siwalik on the basis of a distinct lithological change. In the Kangra district, where the Middle Siwalik is overlain by massive conglomerates of Upper Siwalik, the conglomerates contain clasts of basic volcanic rocks of the Mandi-Darla volcanic with a very transitional zone between them which may even suggest a local break between Middle and upper Siwalik. The Siwalik sediments were primarily derived from the rising Himalayan front. The stages of elevation in the Himalayan provenance are reflected in the composition of the sediments and the size of the grains. Among the rock fragments in the Siwalik basin, sedimentary rock makes up the bulk. Lithological classification of the group is as follows Lithostratigraphy of Siwalik System in Kangra District.

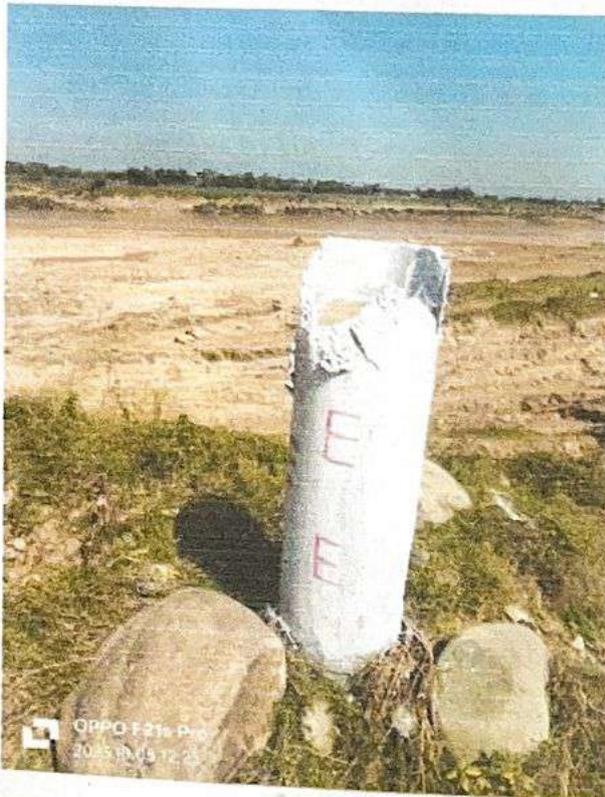
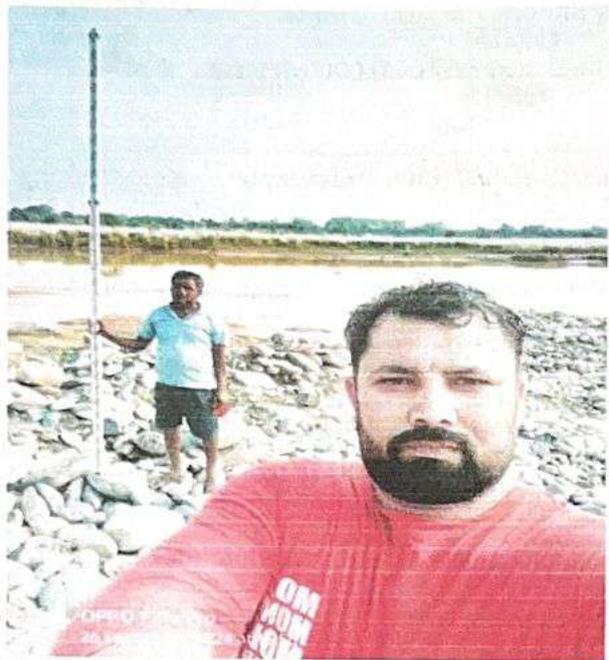
**2.2 The Local Geology of the Area:**

The mining lease area is situated in the river bed of Chakki Khad near Tipri village. The Geological Survey of India has carried out systematic mapping of the area and as per Geological Map prepared by the said agency; the rocks mainly belong to Neogene period to quaternary period forming rocks of Siwalik group, Older Alluvium and Newer Alluvium. The lease area is covered with river borne deposits comprising boulders, cobbles, pebbles, river borne bajri, sand, silt and clay deposits. The rocks along banks are forming terrace deposits comprising boulders, cobbles, pebbles, river borne bajri, sand, silt and clay deposit and at places with the rocks of Siwalik formation containing sandstone and clay bands.

**2.3 Geology of the Mine Area**

The mining lease area lies in the river bed of Chakki Khad containing channel alluvium comprising of boulders, cobbles, pebbles, river borne bajri, sand, silt and clay deposits of varying proportion. The boulders cobbles and pebbles are hard in nature and suitable for manufacturing of angular grit.





Photographs No. 1 ,2, 3 and 4: Showing View of Mining lease and Chakki river bed.



## 2.4 The Nature of Rocks of the Banks and their Attitude

The rocks along the banks belong to Terrace Alluvium consisting of boulders, cobbles, pebbles, river borne bajri, sand and clay deposits. At places, the banks comprise of bed rocks of Siwalik Formation are also exposed. In the area variable rock attitude are observed. As per field observation, the following attitude are observed: -

N35°E -S35° W due 65° S55° E

## 2.5 Description of Annual Deposition with Respect to Geology of Catchment area and other Factors

Replenishment Rate is the rate at which sediment load is transported into the river channel, which is subjected to sand and gravel extraction. This volume is often considered as sustainable yield of that river. It is important to be aware that a stream can both erode and deposit sediments at the same time. The rate of erosion depends upon many factors like climatic conditions, nature and type of lithology, slope of the area, topography and land use, hydro-physical conditions of the watershed which govern the capability of transporting the eroded material. A Swedish Geographer Filip Hjulstrom discovered in the 1940s, the relationship between grain size and the likelihood of a grain being eroded, transported, or deposited in the course of river as shown below.

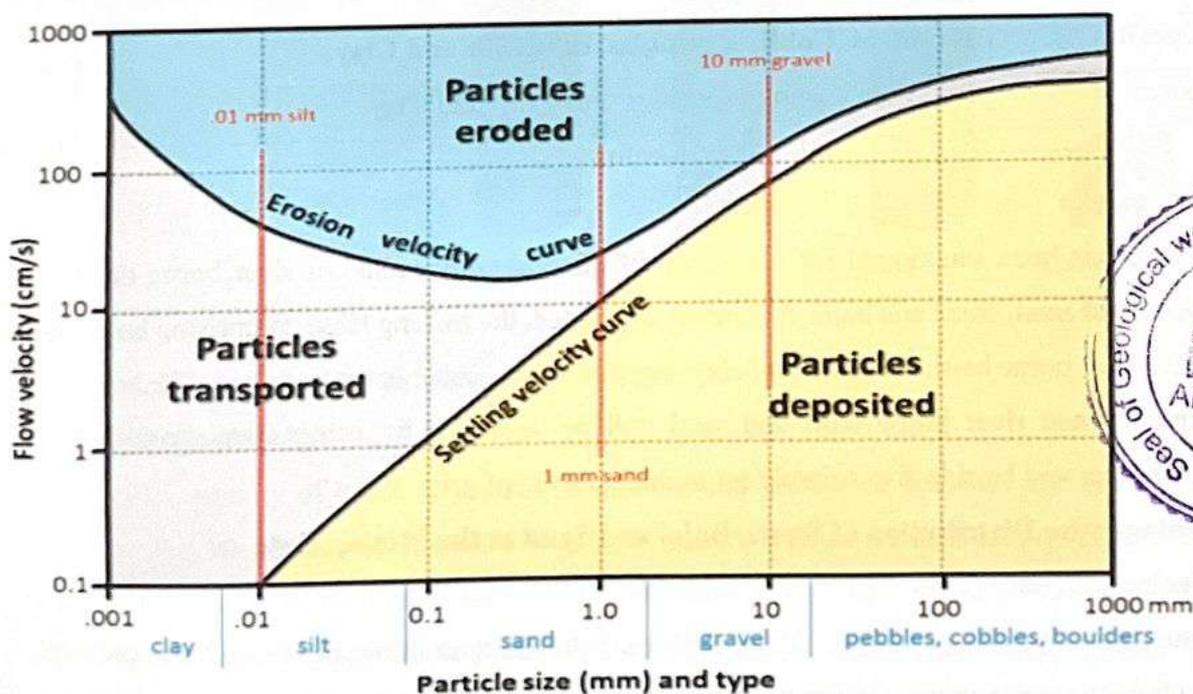


Figure 6: Showing relationship between grain size and the likelihood of a grain being eroded, transported, or deposited in the course of river



Chakki khad is a perennial stream and water flows for the whole year. The catchment area of Chakki Khad and its tributaries is around 463 sqkm up to Mining lease and it comprises Tertiary and Quaternary age of sandstone, conglomerate, clay, gravels beds, sand with pebbles of sandstone and lenses of clay. The banks also comprise of boulder beds. These rocks are soft in nature, unconsolidated, fractured and jointed due to structural discontinuities prone to erosion. Moreover, the precipitation in the catchment area is also high and as per previous years data revealed the rainfall ranges from 1602.5mm to around 2019.8mm per annum. As such during rainy season, the discharge in the stream is very high full of sediment load which is annually deposited in the stream bed. The annual deposition of 5.0cms to 25.0 cms is observed in the area depending upon location and site conditions.

The depth of mining in the river bed is proposed up to 1.0 m considering the mining depth taken in the approved mining plan of previous term based on which the environment clearance was issued. The lease holder is conducting mining operation in the sanctioned mining lease area in accordance with approved mining plan and environment clearance issued by the competent authority and extracting optimum quantity of mineral to meet out the annual requirement. It is thus evident that enough sediment load is being deposited in the stream bed annually during monsoon season. The following table shows the rock classification according to age:-

Channel deposit	Boulders, Cobbles, pebbles, sand, Silt and Clay
Terrace deposits	Boulders, Cobbles, pebbles, sand, Silt and Clay

-----Unconformity-----

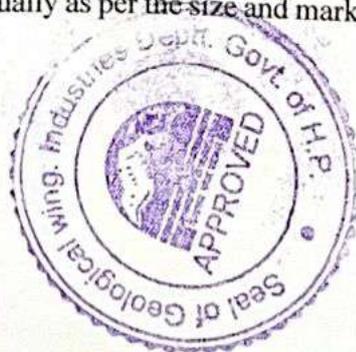
### 3.0 Reserve Estimates

The mining lease has been sanctioned for extraction of mineral constituents of river borne deposits containing mixture of sand, stone and bajri. As already explained, the Mining lease comprising boulders, cobbles pebbles, river borne bajri, sand, silt and clay deposits are available in the river bed. The boulders will be handpicked and river borne bajri and sand will be separated by using manual/mechanical screener. The boulder and bajri is also suitable for manufacturing of grit.

### 3.1 Percentage wise Distribution of Stone, Bajri and Sand in the Mining lease

#### i) Geological plan

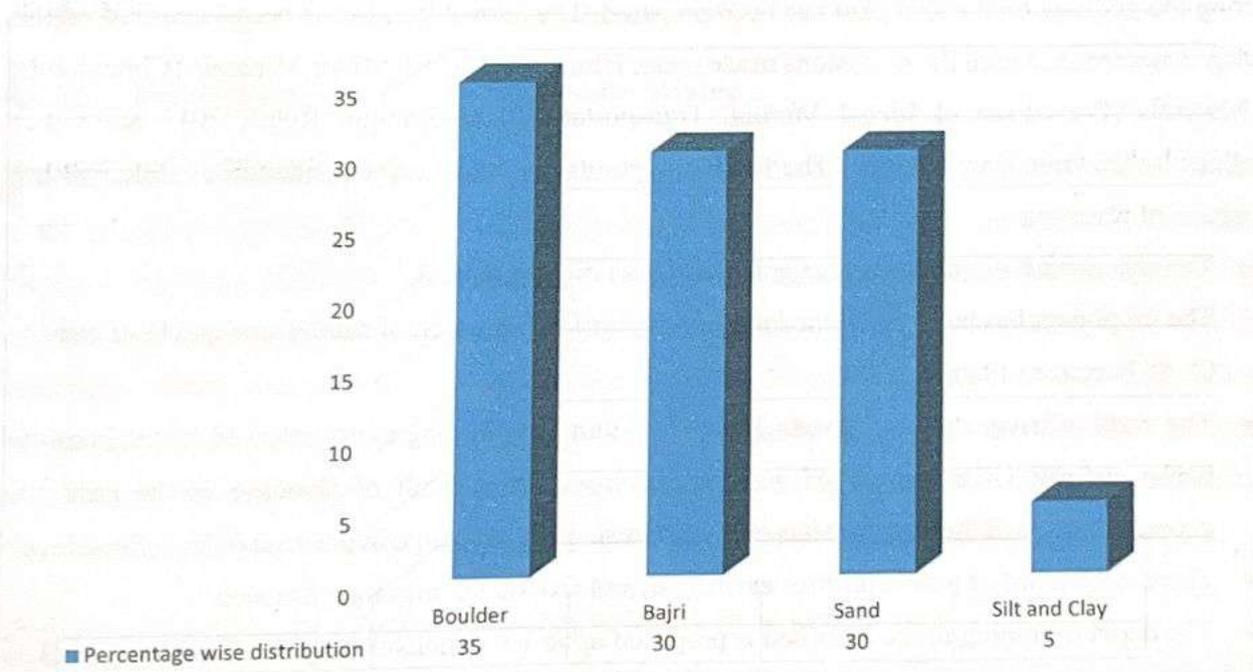
The river borne sediments comprising boulders, cobbles, pebbles, river borne bajri, sand, silt and clay are occurring along the stream course in varying proportion. To estimate the percentage wise distribution of various constituents, a test pit was dug with a dimension of 1m×1m×1m in the lease area. The constituents were separated manually as per the size and market demand and weighed separately to know



the percentage wise distribution of each constituent in the river borne material. The percentage wise distributions of each constituent as estimated are given in the following table.

**Table No.4: Percentage wise Mineral Constituents' distribution in the River Borne Material**

Name of Mineral	Percentage wise distribution
Boulder	35
Bajri	30
Sand	30
Silt and Clay	5



**Graph 5: Percentage wise mineral distribution**

### 3.2 Specific Gravity

The specific gravity of quartzite stone and other similar nature of boulders and bajri is 2.60 and wet sand/clay is 1.90. Hence average specific gravity of 2.25 is taken for calculation of mineral reserves

### 3.3 Estimates of Geological Reserves of each Mineral i.e Sand, Stone and Bajri

Keeping in view the information gathered from field, the depth of river borne deposit is anticipated around 2.0metres. Hence, for calculation of Geological reserves, the depth has been taken only upto 2.0



metres. Since the river borne material is spreading over the entire mining lease, the geological reserves have been estimated for 40588 Sqm area. The Geological reserves calculated are as under: -

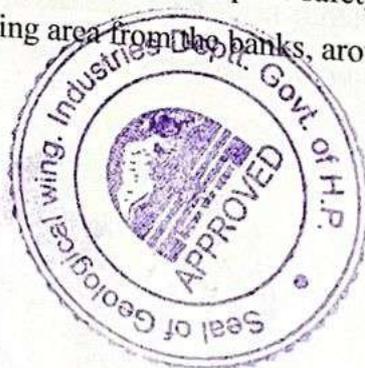
**Table No.5: Showing Geological Reserves in metric Tonnes**

Area in Sqm	Specific gravity	Depth in metres	Geological Reserves (in MT)
40588	2.25	2.0	182646

### 3.4 Estimates of Mineable Reserves of Sand, Stone and River borne Bajri

For calculation of mineable reserves, a contour plan on 1: 2000 scale with one metre contour intervals, depicting the geology on the said plan has been prepared. The mineable area has been identified on the site plan in accordance with the provisions made under Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2015 and other guidelines issued from time to time. The following points are taken into consideration while making calculation of reserves: -

- The sanctioned mining lease area is forming part of private land.
- The proponent has been sanctioned a mining lease for extraction of sand, stone and bajri over 4-05-88 hectares of land.
- The width of river ranges between 300 m to 320m. The mining is not allowed 5mtrs from the banks and shown as prohibited zone in the map. As a result of flooding in the past, the geomorphology of the river bed has changed causing slight change in position of high flood level.
- There is no point of public utilities existing in and around the mining lease area.
- The depth of mining in the river bed is proposed up to 1.0 m considering the mining depth taken in the approved mining plan of previous term, based on which the environment clearance was issued.
- The Chakki khad is a perennial stream and during monsoon season, the discharge of water increases appreciably full of sediment load. It is anticipated that sediment load will be accumulated evenly in the entire river bed during monsoon season. As such, the mining has been proposed in whole of the area except the area kept as safety zone.
- As such by leaving the no mining area from the banks, around 33000 Sqm area is found suitable for mining.



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- There is no point of public utilities existing in and around the mining lease area.
- The depth of mining in the river bed is proposed up to 1.0 m considering the mining depth taken in the approved mining plan of previous term, based on which the environment clearance was issued.
- The Chakki khad is a perennial stream and during monsoon season, the discharge of water increases appreciably full of sediment load. It is anticipated that sediment load will be accumulated evenly in the entire river bed during monsoon season. As such, the mining has been proposed in whole of the area except the area kept as safety zone.
- As such by leaving the no mining area from the banks, around 33000 Sqm area is found suitable for mining.



- Taking into consideration the aforementioned points, the mineral reserves for an area measuring 33000 sqm are estimated in the following table.

**Table No. 6: Mineable Reserves in Metric Tonnes**

Area sanctioned on mining lease (in Sqm)	Mineable Area (in Sqm)	Boulder 35% (in MT)	Bajri 30% (in MT)	Sand 30% (in MT)	Clay/Silt 5% (in MT)	Total Mineral Resource (in MT)
40588	33000	25988	22275	22275	3712	74250

### 3.5 Estimated Annual Deposition of the Mineral Sand, Stone and Bajri in the River

The point has already been discussed in para 2.5 of part -I titled "Description of Annual deposition with respect to Geology of Catchment area and other factors".

### 4.0 Mine Development and Plan of Progressive Mining

The mine development and plan of progressive mining in this report has been proposed almost similar to the proposals made in the approved mining plan of previous term based on which the environment clearance has been issued except the quantity of annual mineral production which has been slightly reduced due to geomorphological constraints. The lease holder is conducting mining operation in the sanctioned mining lease area in accordance with approved mining plan and environment clearance issued by the competent authority and extracting optimum quantity of mineral to meet out the annual requirement. It is thus evident that enough sediment load was being deposited in the stream bed annually during monsoon season in the past and based on which, the present proposals are being made.

#### 4.1 During development of Mine, following Points shall be kept in view

- The mining shall involve collection of material from river bed manually/mechanically. In case project proponent intends to do mechanical mining, the permission from Competent Authority is required.
- The excavated material will be sorted as per size and market demand. The material will be separated by using screener and then sorting of various constituents of river borne deposit.
- The mining is proposed in river bed as such there is no requirement of blasting for breaking of the rock.
- The mining shall be resorted in such a way that pits are not made more than one metre from the river bed surface.



- The mining activity shall be undertaken only during dry season.

#### 4.2 Year-Wise Mine development and Production of Mineral

The year wise planning of mine development and production of saleable mineral and mine waste is given below.

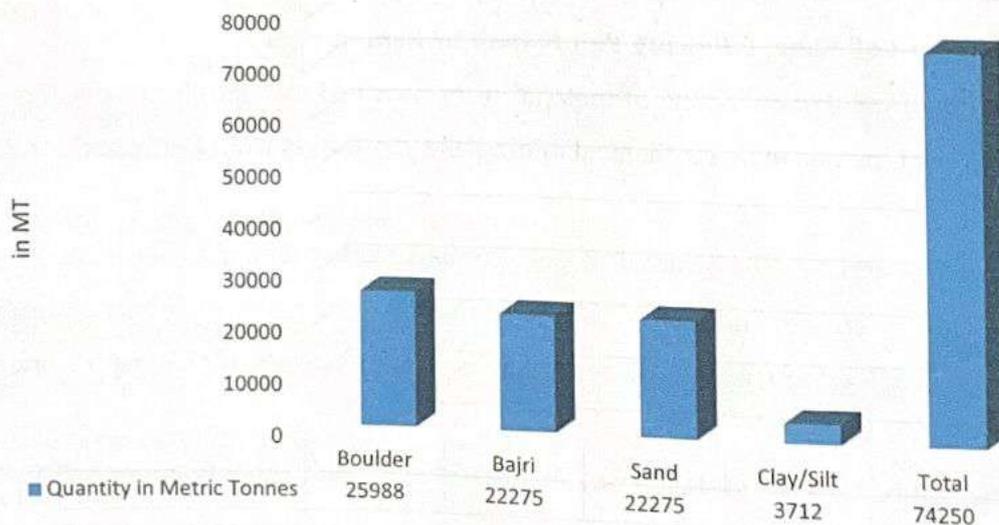
##### 4.2.1 Mine development and Production of Mineral during First Year

- Mining is proposed in 33000 Sqm area in the river bed.
- 25988 metric tonnes of boulders and 22275 metric tonnes of bajri will be produced.
- 22275 Metric tonnes of sand will be produced.
- 3712 MT mine waste will be generated.
- No top soil will be generated.

The production of each mineral constituent is as under: -

**Table No. 7: Production of Mineral and mine waste during first year (in metric tonnes )**

Name of Mineral	Quantity in Metric Tonnes
Boulder	25988
Bajri	22275
Sand	22275
Clay/Silt	3712
Total	74250



**Graph No. 6: Production of mineral and mine waste during first year**



#### 4.2.2 Mine development and Production of Mineral during Second Year

- Mining is proposed in 33000 Sqm area in the river bed.
- 25988 metric tonnes of boulders and 22275 metric tonnes of bajri will be produced.
- 22275 Metric tonnes of sand will be produced.
- 3712 MT mine waste will be generated.
- No top soil will be generated.

The production of each mineral constituent is as under: -

**Table No. 8: Production of Mineral and mine waste during Second year**

Name of Mineral	Quantity in Metric Tonnes
Boulder	25988
Bajri	22275
Sand	22275
Clay/Silt	3712
Total	74250



**Graph No. 7: Production of Mineral and mine waste during second year**

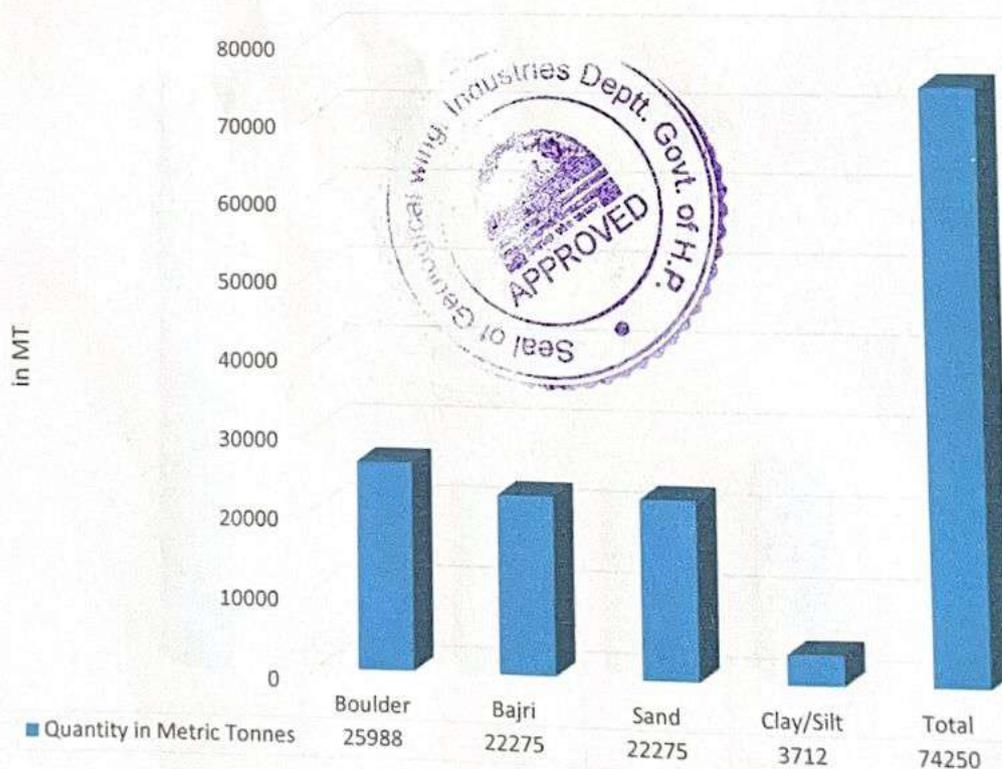
#### 4.2.3 Mine development and Production of Mineral during Third Year

- Mining is proposed in 33000 Sqm area in the river bed.
- 25988 metric tonnes of boulders and 22275 metric tonnes of bajri will be produced.
- 22275 Metric tonnes of sand will be produced.
- 3712 MT mine waste will be generated.
- No top soil will be generated.

The production of each mineral constituent is as under: -

**Table No. 9: Showing Production of Mineral during Third Year in metric tonnes**

Name of mineral	Quantity in Metric Tonnes
Boulder	25988
Bajri	22275
Sand	22275
Clay/Silt	3712
<b>Total</b>	<b>74250</b>



**Graph No. 8: Showing Production of Mineral and mine waste during Third Year**

#### 4.2.4 Mine development and Production of Mineral during Fourth Year

- Mining is proposed in 33000 Sqm area in the river bed.
- 25988 metric tonnes of boulders and 22275 metric tonnes of bajri will be produced.
- 22275 Metric tonnes of sand will be produced.
- 3712 MT mine waste will be generated.
- No top soil will be generated.

The production of each mineral constituent is as under: -

**Table No. 10: Showing Production of mineral and mine waste during fourth year in metric tonnes**

Name of Mineral Constituent	Quantity in Metric Tonnes
<b>Boulder</b>	25988
<b>Bajri</b>	22275
<b>Sand</b>	22275
<b>Clay/Silt</b>	3712
<b>Total</b>	74250



**Graph No. 9: Showing production of mineral and mine waste during fourth year**

#### 4.2.5 Mine development and production of mineral during fifth year

- Mining is proposed in 33000 Sqm area in the river bed.
- 25988 metric tonnes of boulders and 22275 metric tonnes of bajri will be produced.
- 22275 Metric tonnes of sand will be produced.
- 3712 MT mine waste will be generated.
- No top soil will be generated.

The production of each mineral constituent is as under: -

**Table No.11: Showing Production of mineral and mine waste during fifth year in metric tonnes**

Name of Mineral	Quantity in Metric Tonnes
Boulder	25988
Bajri	22275
Sand	22275
Clay/Silt	3712
<b>Total</b>	<b>74250</b>

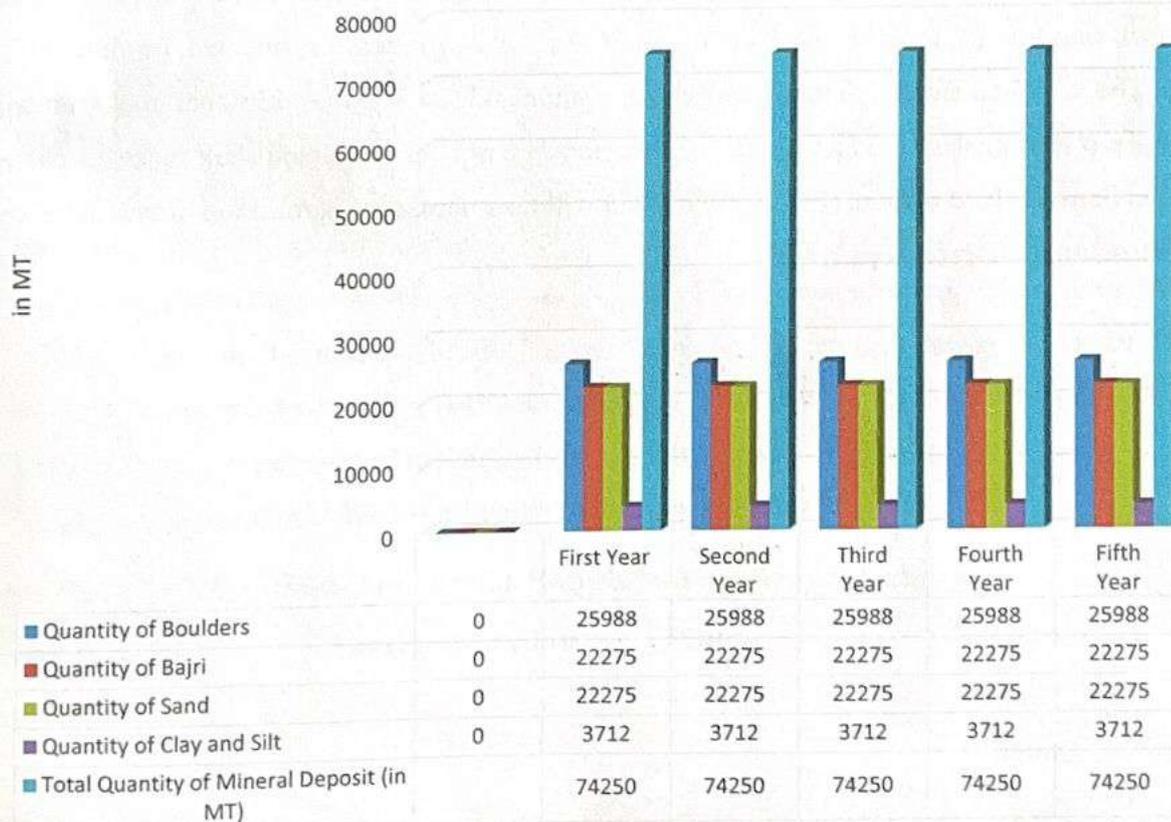


**Graph No. 10: Showing Production of mineral and mine waste during fifth year**

### 4.3 Production of Mineral during Five Years Working

Table No.12: Showing Production of Mineral during Five Years Working

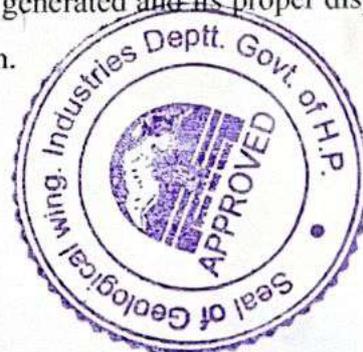
Year	Quantity of Boulders (in MT)	Quantity of Bajri (in MT)	Quantity of Sand (in MT)	Quantity of Clay and Silt (in MT)	Total Quantity of Mineral Deposit (in MT)
First Year	25988	22275	22275	3712	74250
Second Year	25988	22275	22275	3712	74250
Third Year	25988	22275	22275	3712	74250
Fourth Year	25988	22275	22275	3712	74250
Fifth Year	25988	22275	22275	3712	74250



Graph No. 11: Production of Mineral during Five Years Working

### 4.4 Waste Management

The waste in form of sub grade mineral like silt and clay likely to be generated and its proper disposal is being discussed in Para 1.1 of chapter progressive mine closure plan.



#### 4.5 End use of Mineral

The mining lease area has been sanctioned for collection/extraction of stone, bajri and sand. The boulder and bajri shall be used for manufacturing of grit and mineral sand will be sold in the market as per demand.

#### 4.6 Detail of Road Transportation Density

The sanctioned Mining lease area is located in the river bed of Chakki Khad. The extracted mineral material will be transported to the stone crusher site located at a distance of 1.0 Kms from the mining site. The average rate of production of various constituents of river borne deposit like sand, stone, bajri and silt/clay is proposed around 74250 metric tonnes per year. Taking into consideration, 270 working days in a year (or as allowed), roughly 275 MT mineral will be extracted per day for which about 30 trucks of 9.0 metric tonnes capacity would be used to carry the mineral material to the stone crusher site. Almost equal number of vehicles will be required for transportation of finished product to the destination. The Kandwal-Bhadroya road is in good condition and can bear the additional truck/ transport load to transport the finished product in the local market. The project proponent shall make necessary arrangements between land owners (Pvt. & Govt.) and will take necessary permission if any at his own for the construction of approach path etc.



## PART-II

### ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT

#### 1.0 Base line data

##### 1.1 Details of Population distribution

The total geographical area of Kangra district is 5,739 sq km, which is 10.31 per cent of the total area of the state. Area-wise district Kangra is next only to Lahaul and Spiti (13,835 sq km), Chamba (6,528 sq km) and Kinnaur (6,401sq km). At 15.10 lakhs, the district accounted for the highest share (21.99 per cent) of the total population in the state. About 94.6 per cent of the population of the district lives in 3,619 villages and the district has a fairly high population density of 263 persons per sq km as compared to the state density of 123 persons. As regards the other demographic indicators, while literacy (80.1%) in the district was higher than state (76.1%) figure, it performed below the state with respect to birth rate and death rate statistics. The district population has grown from 8.01 lakhs to 15.10 lakhs between 1971 and 2011. The population density in the district has increased from 139 persons per sq km to 263 persons during the same period. Overall sex ratio has also increased slightly from 1,008 in 1971 to 1,012 females per one thousand males in 2011, which is a healthy sign from the gender sensitivity perspective. The decadal growth of population in the district was 18.36 per cent during 1981-91 and it came down to 12.77 per cent during the decade 2001-2011. This decline in the decennial growth rate was higher than that for the state during the same period. The tehsil wise population of the district during 2011 census is given below. Palampur Tehsil has the highest population (189276) followed by Nurpur Tehsil (176525)

**Table No. 13: Tehsil/Sub-Tehsil wise Population of district Kangra**

Name of Tehsil	Total population	Male	Female
Nurpur	176525	90074	86451
Indora	81226	42226	39000
Fatehpur	62041	31105	30936
Jawali	112746	56022	56724
Harchakian	13841	6746	7095
Shahpur	67758	33220	34538
Dharamshala	136536	70178	66358



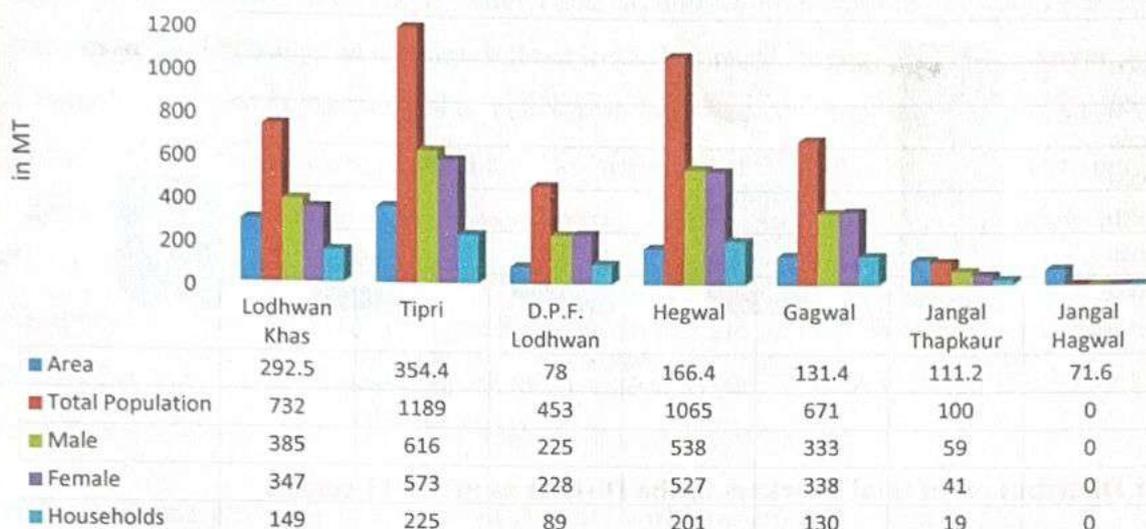
Kangra	97568	49194	48374
Nagrota Surian	76899	38347	38552
Badoh	25789	12403	13386
Dehra Gopipur	120783	58552	62231
Jawalamukhi	43504	21186	22318
Jaswan	32520	15907	16613
Rakkar	29503	14451	15052
Khundian	38231	18607	19624
Thural	19287	9034	10253
Dheera	22119	10498	11621
<b>Jaisinghpur</b>	<b>61082</b>	<b>27938</b>	<b>33144</b>
<b>Palampur</b>	<b>189276</b>	<b>93807</b>	<b>95469</b>
<b>Baijnath</b>	<b>95229</b>	<b>47175</b>	<b>48054</b>
<b>Multhan</b>	<b>7612</b>	<b>3921</b>	<b>3691</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1510075</b>	<b>750591</b>	<b>759484</b>

Source- Statistical Year Book of Himachal Pradesh-2021-22

**Table No. 14: Detail of population, total area and households of villages surrounding to the mining lease area (As per 2011 Census)**

Name of village	Area	Total Population	Male	Female	Households
Lodhwan Khas	292.5	732	385	347	149
Tipri	354.4	1189	616	573	225
D.P.F. Lodhwan	78	453	225	228	89
Hegwal	166.4	1065	538	527	201
Gagwal	131.4	671	333	338	130
Jangal Thapkaur	111.2	100	59	41	19
Jangal Hagwal	71.6	0	0	0	0





**Graph No.12: Detail of population, total area and households of villages surrounding to the mining lease area**

### 1.2 Socio-economy of the Villages/Population.

The economy of the villages surrounding to the mining lease area is mainly agriculture based. In recent years with the development of infrastructure in the area, some villagers have started growing vegetables and producing horticulture products thus adding to their agriculture income. There is small scale industrial and mining activity in surrounding areas which is also providing assured job to the local residents for upliftment of their socio-economic conditions. The proposed mining activities in the area shall also benefit to the local inhabitants by providing additional direct or indirect employment. The classification of workers into main and marginal workers shows the duration for which a person has been employed in a year. If one is employed for more than 183 days (six months) he is regarded as main worker. And if he is employed for less than 183 days in a year, he is categorized as marginal worker. The results showed that 20.79 per cent of total workers (44.71) were categorized as main workers and the remaining 23.92 per cent were put as marginal workers. The remaining 55.29 are categorized as non-workers. The distribution of total Workers in the District is given below.

**Table No. 15: Distribution of total Workers in the District as per 2011 census**

Total workers	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Worker in household industries	Other workers
675170	303007	54849	15662	301652

Source-Statistical Year Book of Himachal Pradesh 2022-23





**Graph 13: Distribution of total Workers in the District as per 2011 census**

**1.3 Land use details with five kilometers radius map**

The land use and land cover map surrounding to mining lease area is given below:-

Land use and land cover map surrounding to mining lease area.

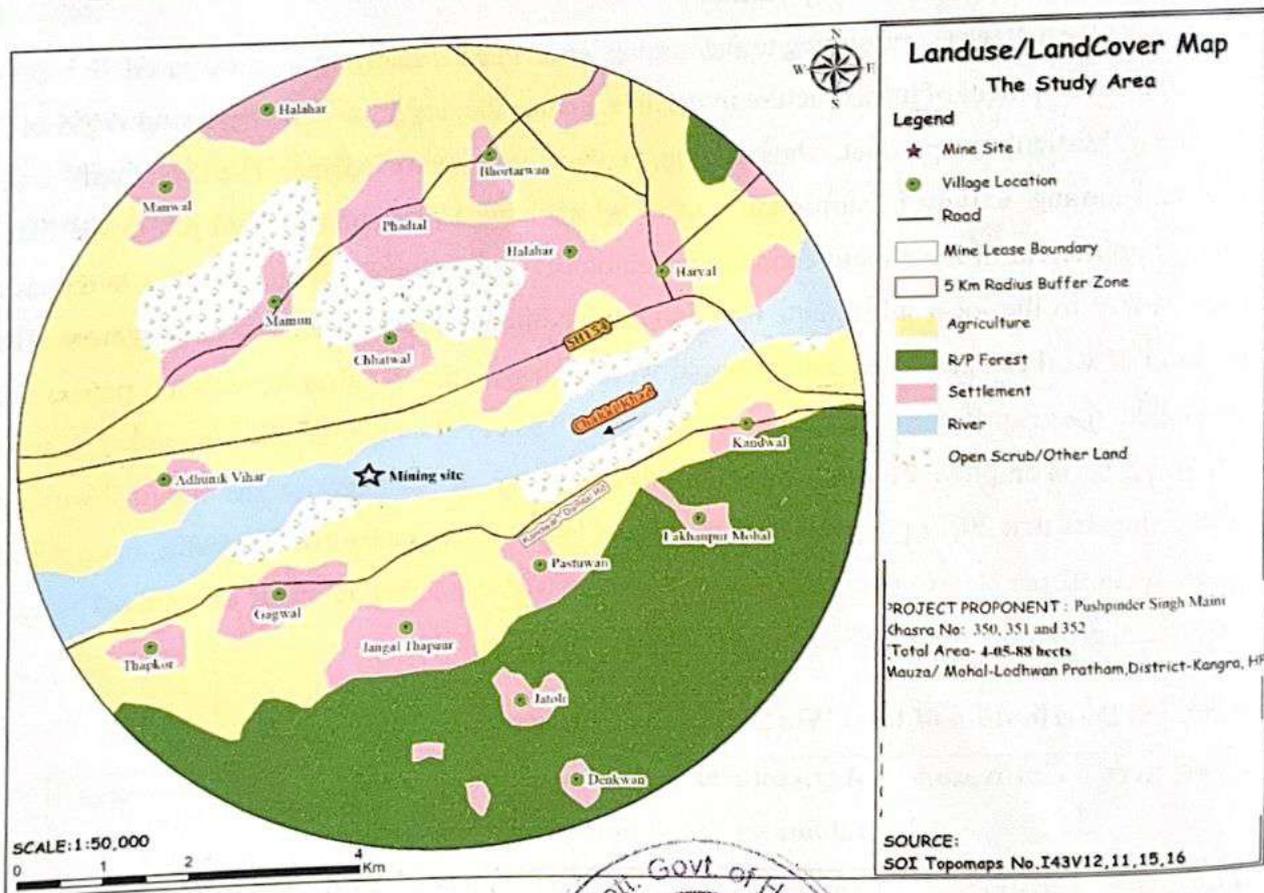


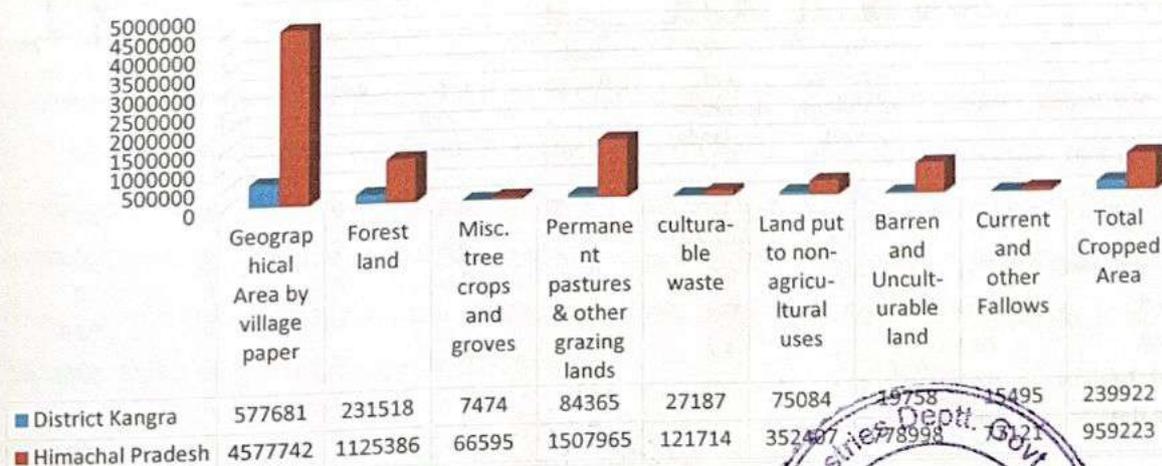
Figure 7: Land use and land cover map



The District is spread over deep small valleys and high elevations and cultivation is possible only in small terraces of land holdings in the high hills or in the basins of stream / khads. However, in the deep valleys though very few in numbers, the cultivation is spread over in a vast area. Most of the land is either under shrub forests or grassy land. The two-fifths of the total area in the district is under forests, which is much higher as compared to the state average of 24.20 per cent. The area under total cropped in the district is 239922 hecst out of total geographical area of 577681 hecst which is higher in proportion as compared to state. This can be attributed to the fact that a large tract of the area in the district is either close to the plain areas or most of it is in the form of valleys. The Land Utilization Pattern in Kangra District, and Himachal Pradesh State is given below:-

**Table No. 16: Land Utilization of Kangra District and Himachal Pradesh in Hecst**

Sr. No.	Land utilization	District Kangra	Himachal Pradesh
1	Geographical area by village paper	577681	4577742
2	Forest land	231518	1125386
3	Misc. tree crops and groves	7474	66595
4	Permanent pastures & other grazing lands	84365	1507965
5	cultura- ble waste	27187	121714
6	Land put to non- agricu- ltural uses	75084	352407
7	Barren and Uncult- urable land	19758	778998
8	Current and other Fallows	15495	77121
9	Total Cropped Area	239922	959223

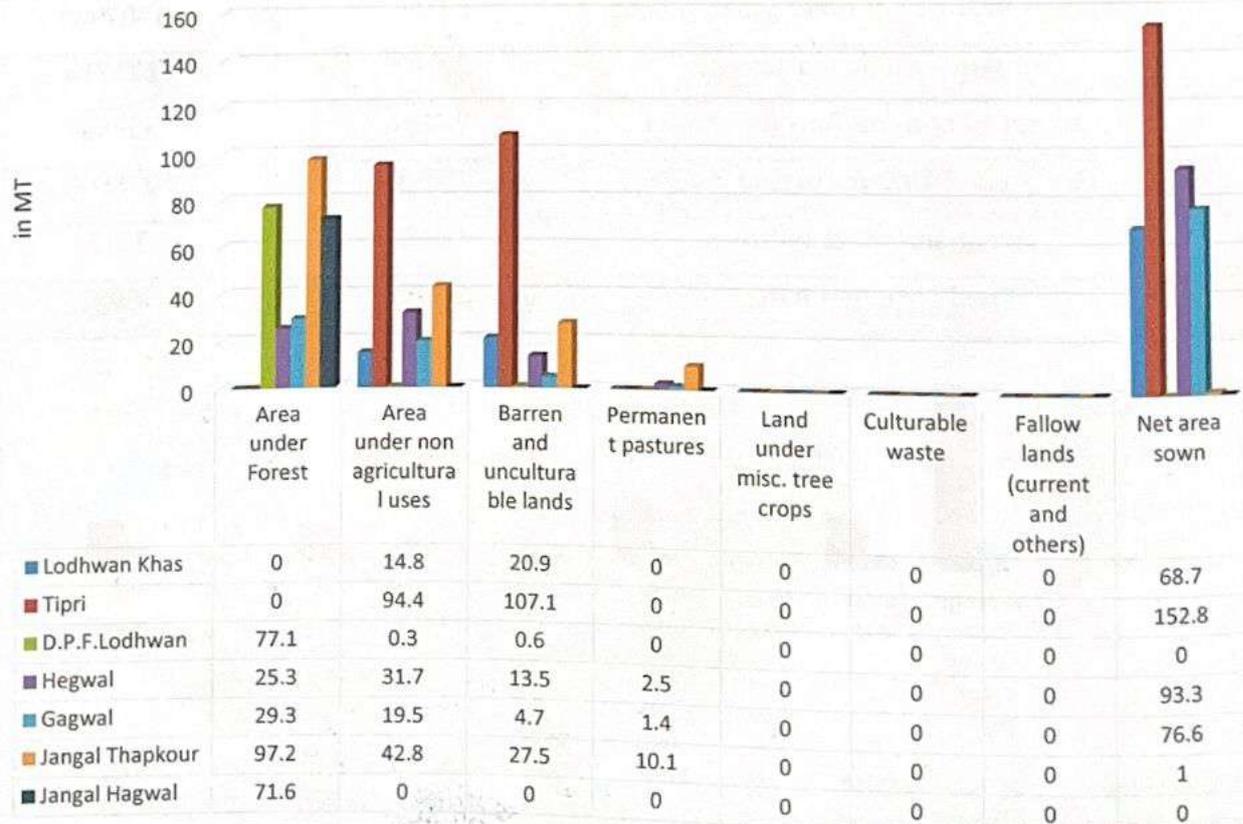


**Graph No. 14: Land Utilization of Kangra District and Himachal Pradesh (in Hecst)**



**Table No. 17: Land use and land cover pattern of surrounding villages (in hecets)**

Name of village	Area under Forest	Area under non agricultural uses	Barren and unculturable lands	Permanent pastures	Land under misc. tree crops	Culturable waste	Fallow lands (current and others)	Net area sown
Lodhwan Khas	0	14.8	20.9	0	0	0	0	68.7
Tipri	0	94.4	107.1	0	0	0	0	152.8
D.P.F.Lodhwan	77.1	0.3	0.6	0	0	0	0	0
Hegwal	25.3	31.7	13.5	2.5	0	0	0	93.3
Gagwal	29.3	19.5	4.7	1.4	0	0	0	76.6
Jangal Thapkour	97.2	42.8	27.5	10.1	0	0	0	1
Jangal Hagwal	71.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Graph No. 15: Land use and land cover pattern of surrounding villages (in Hecets)**

#### 1.4 Agriculture:

Agriculture is the main Occupation of the people of Himachal Pradesh. It has an important place in the economy of the state. It provides direct employment to 70 per cent of the total workers of the state. It also is a premier source of state income . About 17 per cent of GSDP comes from agriculture and its allied sectors. Similarly, agriculture is also the main occupation of the people of Kangra district. The agro-climatic conditions prevailing in the district are favourable for growing of food crops such as wheat, paddy, maize, oil seeds, potato, sugarcane etc. Tea & potato are the two cash crops. There are two types of crops, 'rabi' and 'kharif'. Rabi crop is sown before winter and harvested in the months of April & May. Popular Rabi crops are wheat, barley, gram and oil seeds. Kharif crop is sown before the monsoon and is ready for harvesting in September-October. Main kharif crops are maize, paddy, oil seeds, pulses, spices & potatoes. Since the economy of the district basically depends on agriculture hence majority of the workers are engaged in agricultural activities. Rabi and Kharif crops are grown in the district. Wheat and Maize is grown in all most all parts of the district whereas Paddy is grown in irrigated areas of the district. Despite the hilly topography of the district the agro climatic conditions provide a range of potentialities for growing cash crops like off season vegetables, potatoes, pulses and temperate fruits apart from cereals, millets and oil seeds. The contribution of district Kangra to the Himachal agriculture is immense. It accounts for almost one-fourth of the foodgrain area in the state. Individual crop-wise, the contribution of the district is quite high for rice , maize and wheat, respectively.

The area under fruits is mainly accounted for sub-tropical fruits like mango, orange, kinnow and litchi, etc in the blocks with relatively plane topography. The production of rice, wheat, barley, foodgrains, oilseeds and vegetables are commensurate with the corresponding area under these crops/crop groups. As regards the cropping pattern in the district, the foodgrain crops account for over 90.17 per cent of the total cropped area in the district. Off late crop diversification to off-season traditional vegetable growing areas such as Nagrota Bagwan, Kangra, Shahpur, etc., new areas such as Lambagaon and Chhota Bhangal have made it big in the off-season vegetable cultivation. Among other non-foodgrain crops, tea which is grown over 2321 hectares is a traditional crop and a promising option in the district.

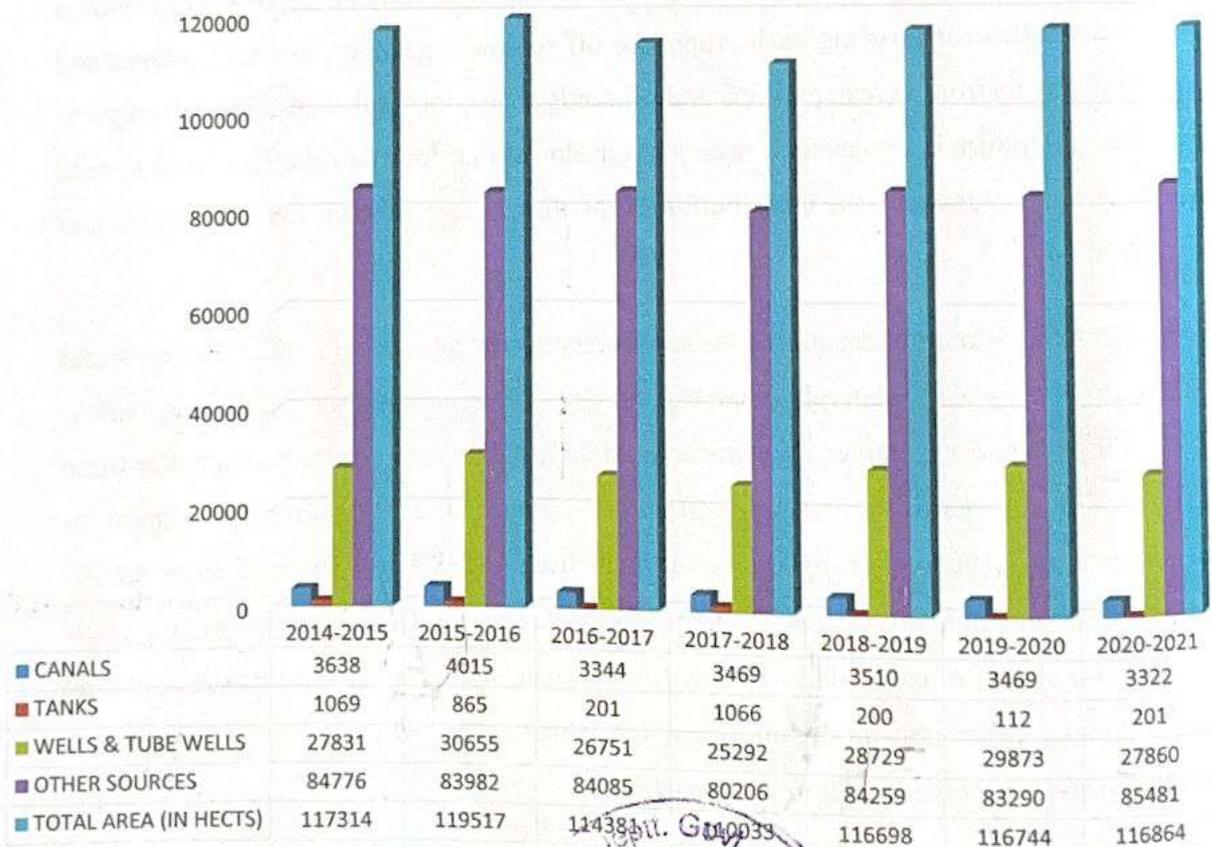
The Net irrigated areas by source in the State are as under:



Table No. 18: Net irrigated area by Source in the State (in Hects)

Table Showing Net Irrigated area by source in the State					
YEAR	CANALS	TANKS	WELLS & TUBE WELLS	OTHER SOURCES	TOTAL AREA (IN HECTS)
2014-2015	3638	1069	27831	84776	117314
2015-2016	4015	865	30655	83982	119517
2016-2017	3344	201	26751	84085	114381
2017-2018	3469	1066	25292	80206	110033
2018-2019	3510	200	28729	84259	116698
2019-2020	3469	112	29873	83290	116744
2020-2021	3322	201	27860	85481	116864

Source-Statistical abstract of Himachal Pradesh 2022-2023



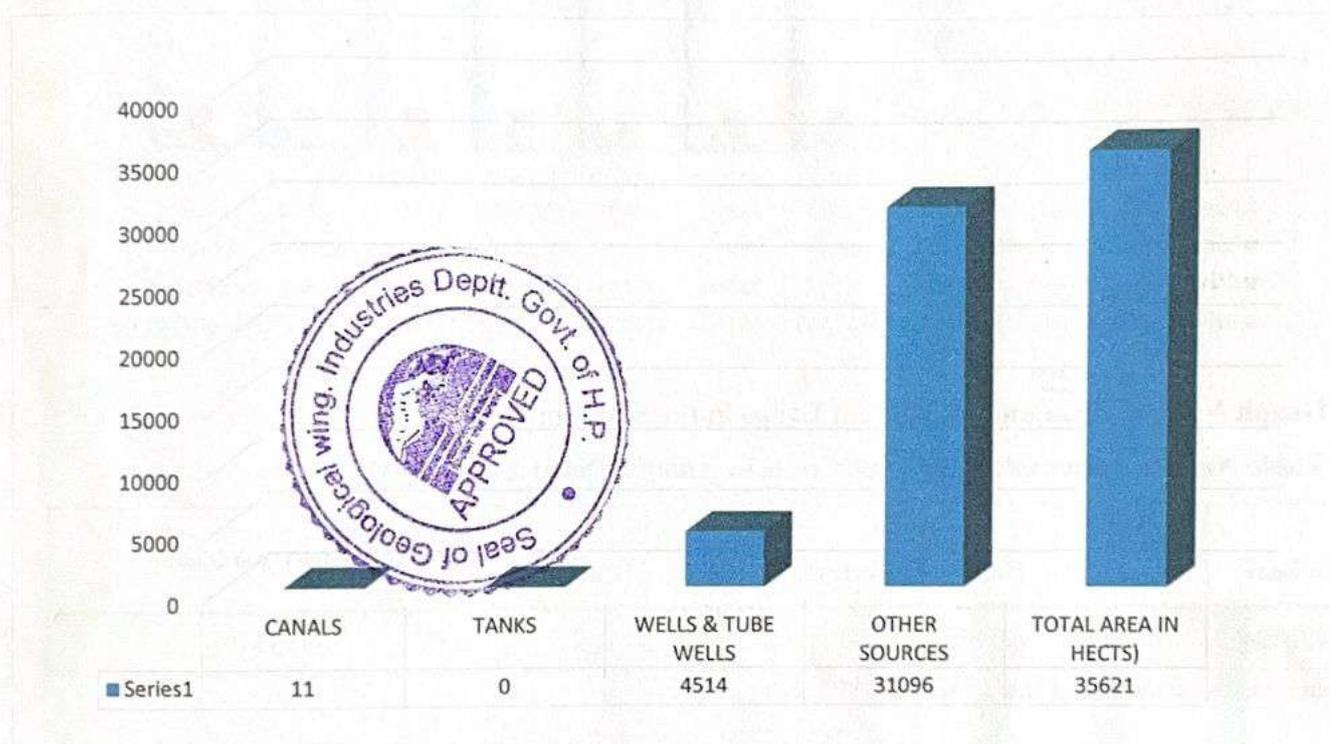
Graph No.16: Net irrigated area by Source in the State (in Hects)



**Table No. 19: Net irrigated area by Source in District Kangra (in Hects)**

CANALS	TANKS	WELLS & TUBE WELLS	OTHER SOURCES	TOTAL AREA IN HECTS)
11	0	4514	31096	35621

Source-Statistical abstract of Himachal Pradesh 2022-2023

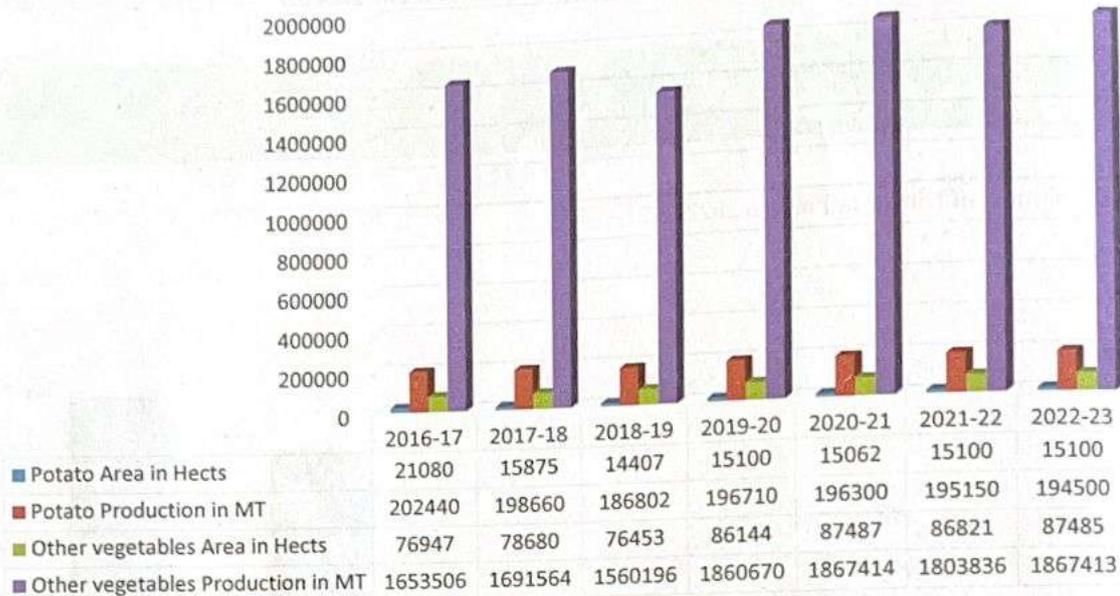
**Graph No. 17: Net Irrigated area by Source in District Kangra**

The area under each category of the crop in the State and Kangra District is given below

**Table No. 20: Area under different Crops in the State (in Hects)**

year	Potato		Other vegetables	
	Area in Hects	Production in MT	Area in Hects	Production in MT
2016-17	21080	202440	76947	1653506
2017-18	15875	198660	78680	1691564
2018-19	14407	186802	76453	1560196
2019-20	15100	196710	86144	1860670
2020-21	15062	196300	87487	1867414
2021-22	15100	195150	86821	1803836
<b>2022-23</b>	15100	194500	87485	1867413

Source-Statistical abstract of Himachal Pradesh 2022-2023

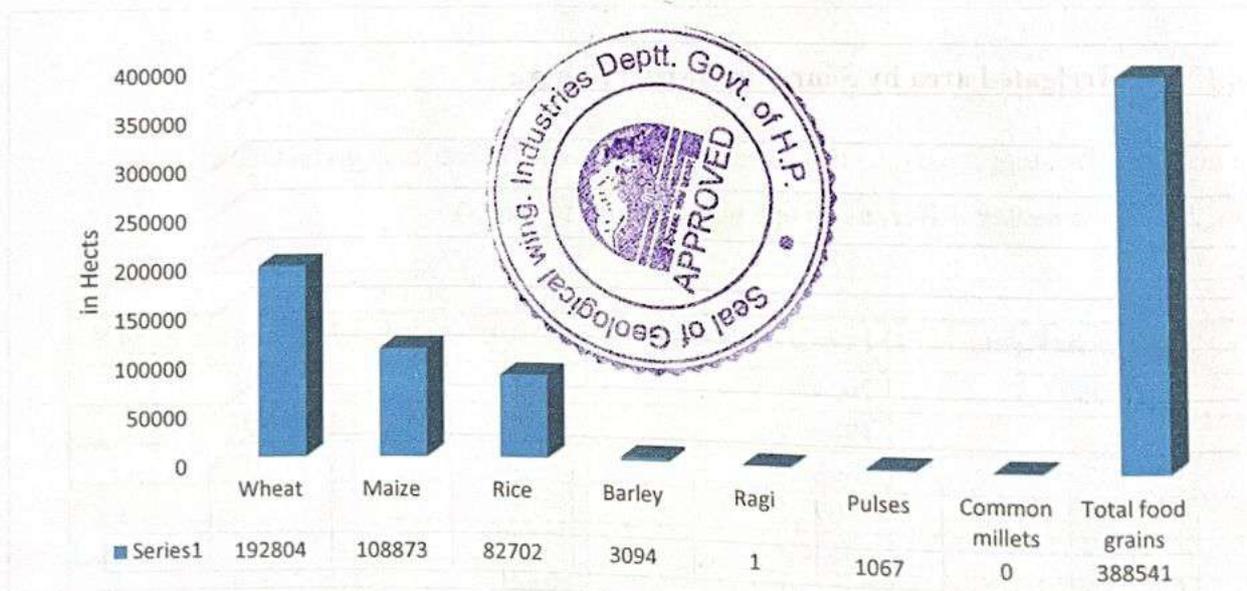


**Graph No. 18: Area under different Crops in the State (in Hects)**

**Table No. 21: Area under different Crops in Kangra District (in Hects)**

Wheat	Maize	Rice	Barley	Ragi	Pulses	Common millets	Total Food grains
192804	108873	82702	3094	1	1067	0	388541

Source-Statistical abstract of Himachal Pradesh 2022-2023



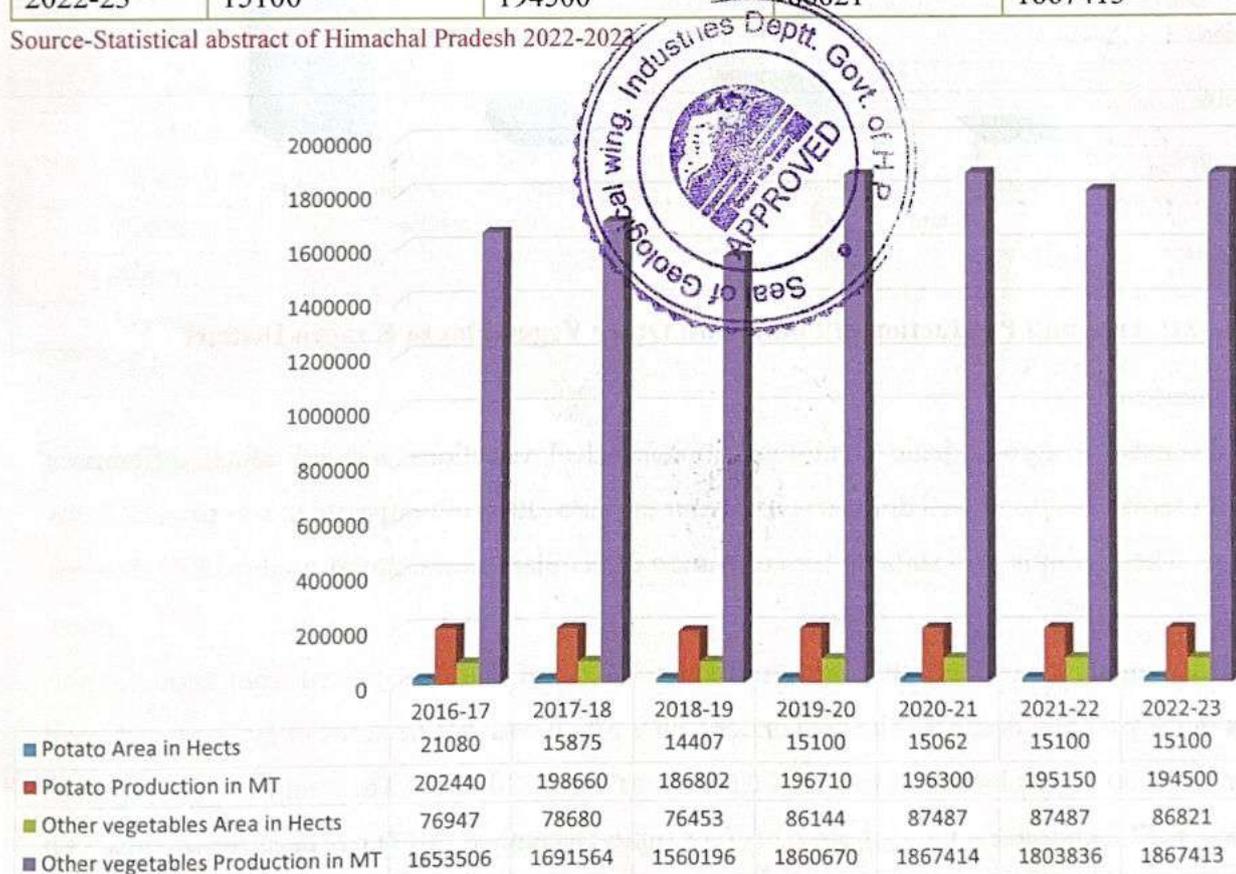
**Graph No. 19: Area under different Crops in Kangra District (in Hects)**

Though the majority of the holdings are marginal and small therefore cultivation in the hilly topography of the district is still done by traditional method of farming leading to low production as compare to plains but agro climatic conditions provide a range of potentialities for growing cash and commercial as well as high yielding variety crops. Vegetables are mainly grown as cash crops in the district. The following comparative table shows area and production of vegetables.

**Table No. 22: Area and Production of Vegetables in the State**

year	Potato		Other vegetables	
	Area in Hects	Production in MT	Area in Hects	Production in MT
2016-17	21080	202440	76947	1653506
2017-18	15875	198660	78680	1691564
2018-19	14407	186802	76453	1560196
2019-20	15100	196710	86144	1860670
2020-21	15062	196300	87487	1867414
2021-22	15100	195150	87487	1803836
2022-23	15100	194500	86821	1867413

Source-Statistical abstract of Himachal Pradesh 2022-2023

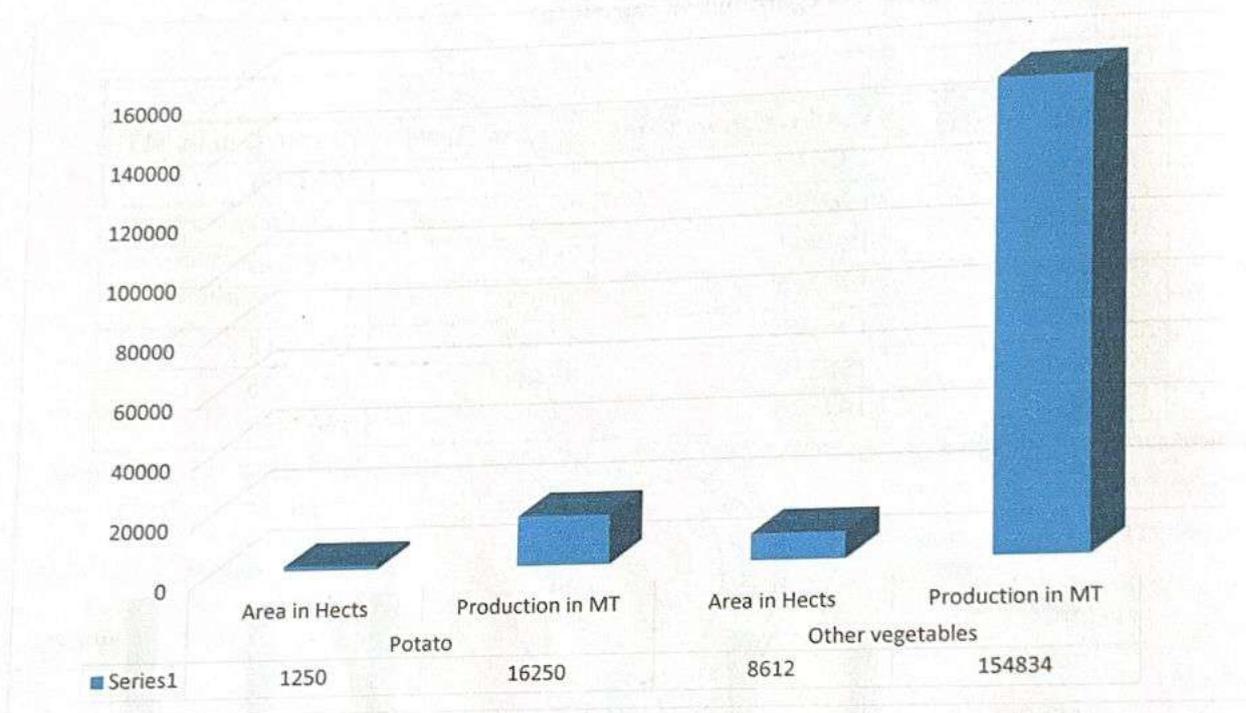


**Graph No.20: Area and Production of Vegetables in the State**

**Table No. 23: Area and Production of Vegetables in Kangra District**

Potato		Other vegetables	
Area in Hects	Production in MT	Area in Hects	Production in MT
1250	16250	8612	154834

Source-Statistical abstract of Himachal Pradesh 2022-2023

**Graph No. 21: Area and Production of Potato and Other Vegetables in Kangra District****1.5 Horticulture:**

The rich diversity of agro-climatic conditions, topographical variations and altitudinal differences coupled with fertile, deep and well drained soils favour the cultivation of temperate to sub-tropical fruits in Himachal. The region is also suitable for cultivation of ancillary horticultural produce like flowers, mushroom, honey and hops. This particular suitability of Himachal has resulted in shifting of land use pattern from agriculture to fruit crops in the past few decades. The area under fruits, which was 792 hectares in 1950-51 with total production of 1,200 tonnes increased to 2, 29,202 hectares during 2016-17. The total fruit production in 2016-17 was 6.12 lakh tonnes, while during 2017-18 (upto December, 2017) has been reported as 5.00 lakh tonnes. During 2017-18, it was envisaged to bring 3,000 hectares of additional area under fruit plants against which 2,557.44 hectares of area was brought under plantations and 6.69 lakh fruit plants



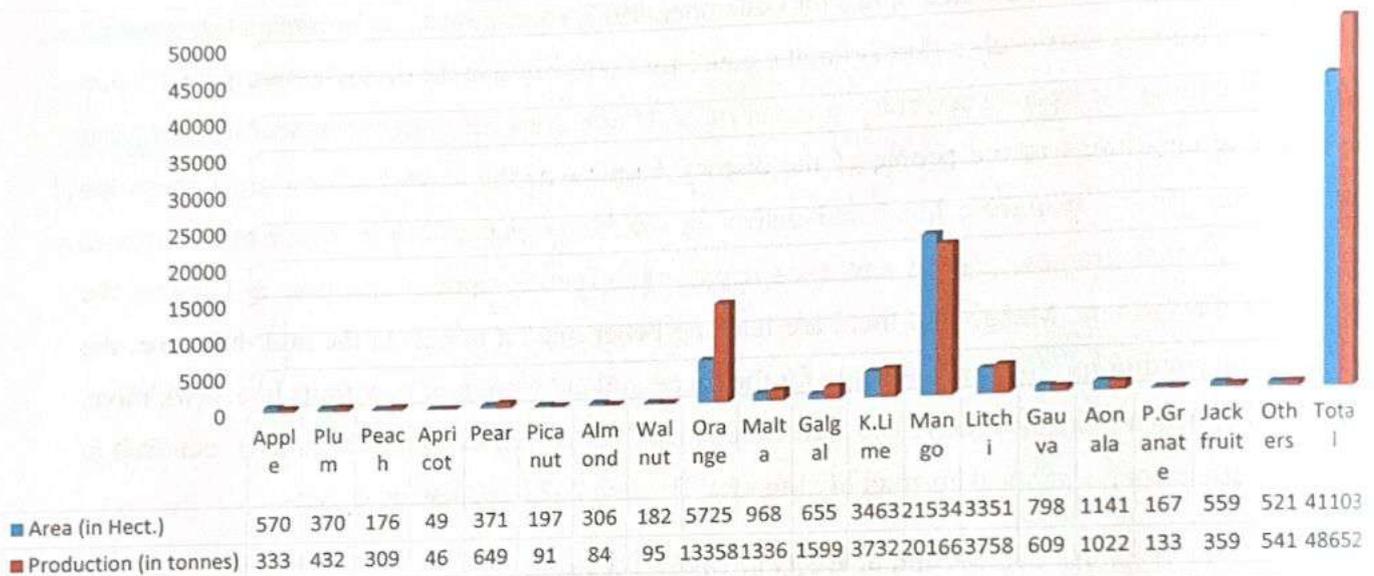
of different species were distributed upto 31st December, 2017. Horticulture has become a fast growing occupation in Kangra district also. Agro climatic conditions prevailing in the district offers a great scope for the production of temperate and sub – tropical fruits. Horticulture has a great potential in improving the economic conditions of the people of the district. Climate of the district offer a great scope for growing citrus fruits, mangoes, litchi and guava on the larger scale. Due to better market prices production of pomegranate, papaya and even apple, plum, peach, apricot and pear is fetching the attention of the farmers. Mango and litchi are fetching better market prices. In the mid -hill zone, the agro-climatic conditions are highly suitable for the successful cultivation of new fruits like kiwi, olive, pomegranate, peach and strawberry. The area under each fruit as well as the production of each fruit in district Kangra as per Statistical abstract of Himachal Pradesh 2022-2023 are as under:-

**Table No. 24: Area and Production of fruits in District Kangra**

Name of Fruit	Area (in Heect.)	Production (in tonnes)
Apple	570	333
Plum	370	432
Peach	176	309
Apricot	49	46
Pear	371	649
Picanut	197	91
Almond	306	84
Walnut	182	95
Orange	5725	13358
Malta	968	1336
Galgal	655	1599
K.Lime	3463	3732
Mango	21534	20166
Litchi	3351	3758
Gauva	798	609
Aonala	1141	1022
P.Granate	167	133
Jack fruit	559	359
Others	521	541
<b>Total</b>	<b>41103</b>	<b>48652</b>

Source-Statistical abstract of Himachal Pradesh 2022-2023

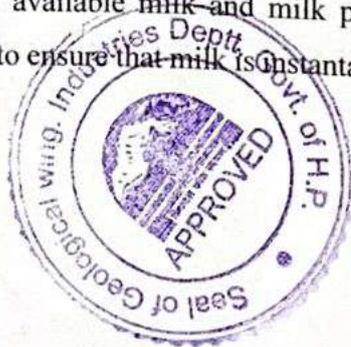




**Graph No. 22: Area and Production of fruits in District Kangra**

### 1.6 Animal husbandry:

Livestock farming has been an integral component of agriculture since times immemorial. Of late, it has emerged as a strong component of agricultural diversification with its concomitant implications for food security, employment, ecology and exports in the new economic regime. And unlike plains, it is more so for the hilly regions that have scant livelihood options. Besides milk, meat and related livestock products in hills, it provides draught power to till the land and perform other agricultural operations such as threshing and transportation. The latter become all the more important as the scope of mechanization is constrained by the hostile physiography and poor economic endowments of the hill peasantry. The most notable achievement has been with respect to poultry wherein the district has witnessed higher growth as compared to the state. Dairy production is an integral part of the Animal Husbandry and forms part of the earning of small and marginal farmers in Himachal Pradesh. The recent trend towards the development of a market oriented economy emphasized the importance of milk production, especially in areas falling in the vicinity of urban consumption centres. This has motivated farmers to replace local non-descript breeds of cows with cross-breed cows. Upgradation of indigenous cattle is being carried out by cross breeding with Jersey and Holsten. The H.P. Milk Federation not only provides a remunerative market to the milk producers living in remote and far-flung areas but also makes available milk and milk products to the consumers in urban areas at competitive prices. In order to ensure that milk is instantaneously chilled at village level, H.P. Milkfed

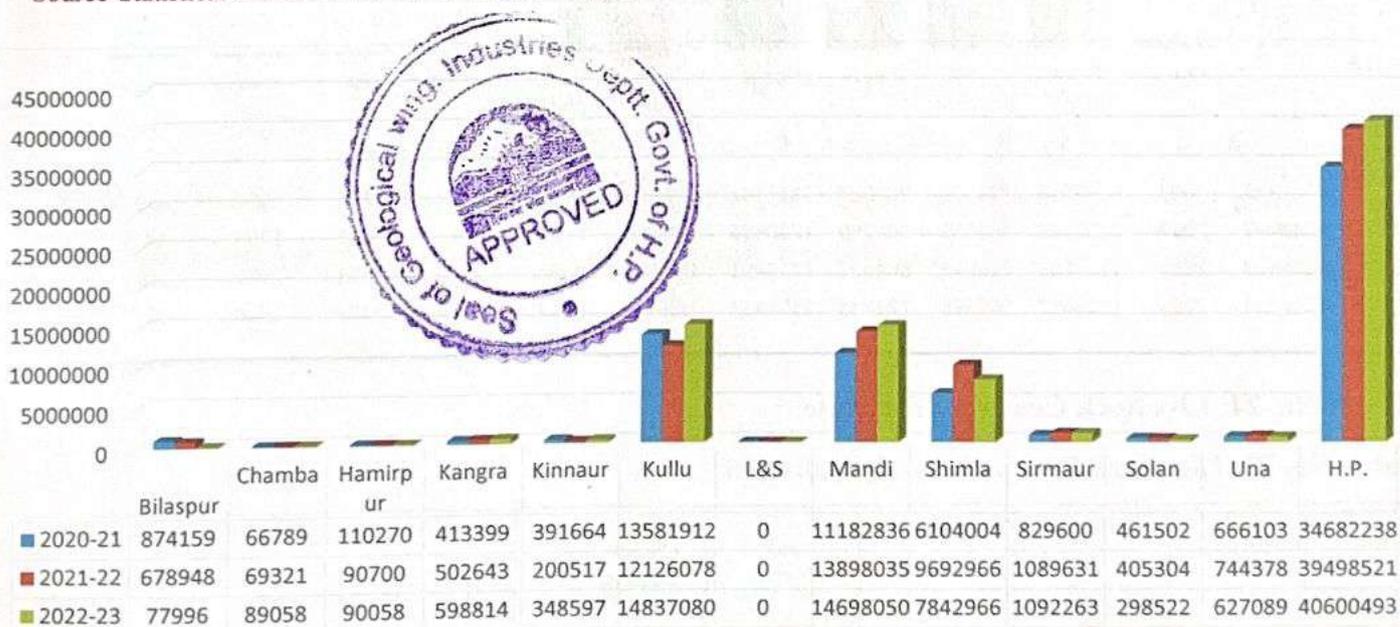


has installed 104 Bulk Milk Coolers at village level in various parts of the State. To bring transparency and automation in the testing of milk at village level, H.P. Milkfed has installed 227 Automatic Milk Collection Units in different Village Dairy Co-operative societies.

**Table No. 25: District wise Milk Procurement of H.P, Milkfed**

NAME OF DISTRICT	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Bilaspur	874159	678948	77996
Chamba	66789	69321	89058
Hamirpur	110270	90700	90058
Kangra	413399	502643	598814
Kinnaur	391664	200517	348597
Kullu	13581912	12126078	14837080
L&S	0	0	0
Mandi	11182836	13898035	14698050
Shimla	6104004	9692966	7842966
Sirmaur	829600	1089631	1092263
Solan	461502	405304	298522
Una	666103	744378	627089
<b>H.P.</b>	<b>34682238</b>	<b>39498521</b>	<b>40600493</b>

Source-Statistical abstract of Himachal Pradesh 2022-2023

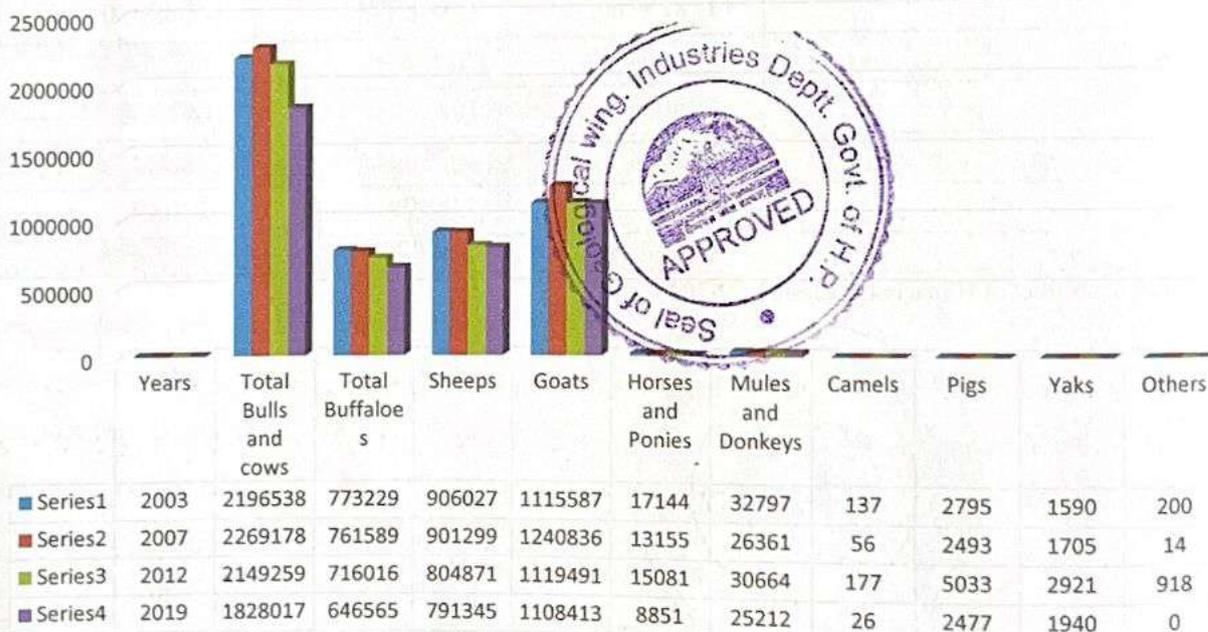


**Graph No. 23: District wise Milk Procurement of H.P. Milkfed**

Table No. 26: Livestock Census of the State

Years	Total Bulls and cows	Total Buffaloes	Sheeps	Goats	Horses and Ponies	Mules and Donkeys	Camels	Pigs	Yaks	Others
2003	2196538	773229	906027	1115587	17144	32797	137	2795	1590	200
2007	2269178	761589	901299	1240836	13155	26361	56	2493	1705	14
2012	2149259	716016	804871	1119491	15081	30664	177	5033	2921	918
2019	1828017	646565	791345	1108413	8851	25212	26	2477	1940	0

Source-Statistical abstract of Himachal Pradesh 2022-2023

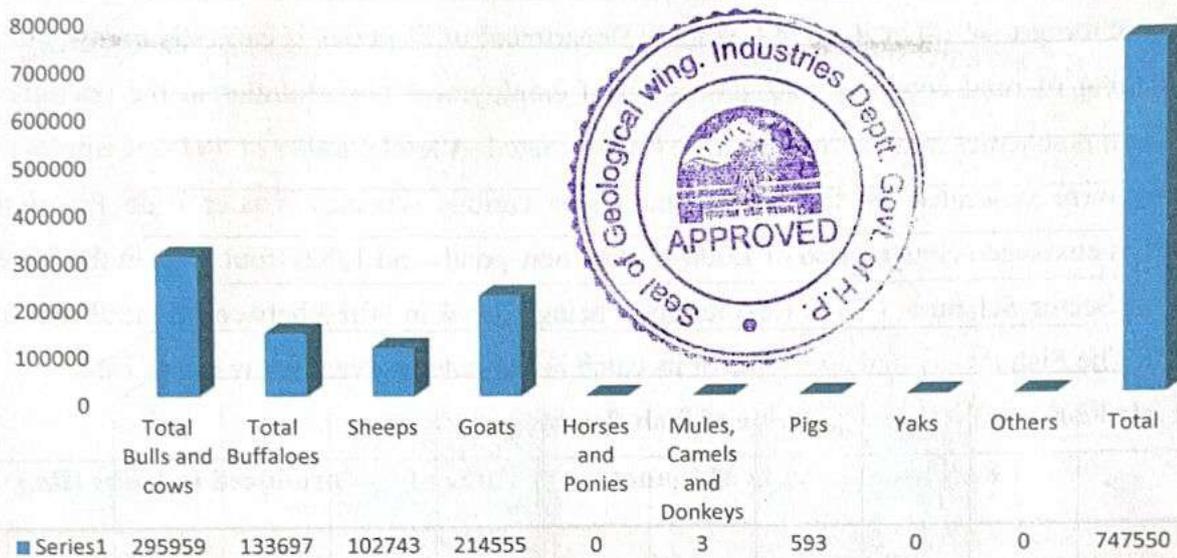


Graph No. 24: Livestock Census of the State

Table No. 27: Livestock Census of Kangra district

Total Bulls and cows	Total Buffaloes	Sheeps	Goats	Horses and Ponies	Mules, Camels and Donkeys	Pigs	Yaks	Others	Total
295959	133697	102743	214555	NA	3	593	NA	NA	747550

Source-Statistical abstract of Himachal Pradesh 2022-2023



**Graph No.25: Livestock Census of Kangra district**

### 1.7 Fisheries:

Himachal Pradesh is one of the States amongst a few in the union of India which has been gifted by mother nature with rivers emanating from glaciers which traverse through hilly terrains and finally enrich the semi-plain area of the State with their oxygen rich water. Its linearly flowing rivers Beas, Satluj and Ravi receive many streams during their downward journey and harbour the precious cold-water fish fauna such as Schizothorax, Golden Mahseer and exotic Trouts. Kangra District is blessed with vast and variegated fisheries resources in the vast network of perennial rivers, streams, Khuds and fast flowing cold waters, harboring wide variety of tropical species of fish. River system in the District constitutes river Beas and tributaries of river Gaj, Neugal, Manjhi Bener and many other perennial Khads. The following prominent varieties of fish family are found in the river and streams of Kangra District.

- Mahaseer
- Gid
- Trout
- Mirror carp

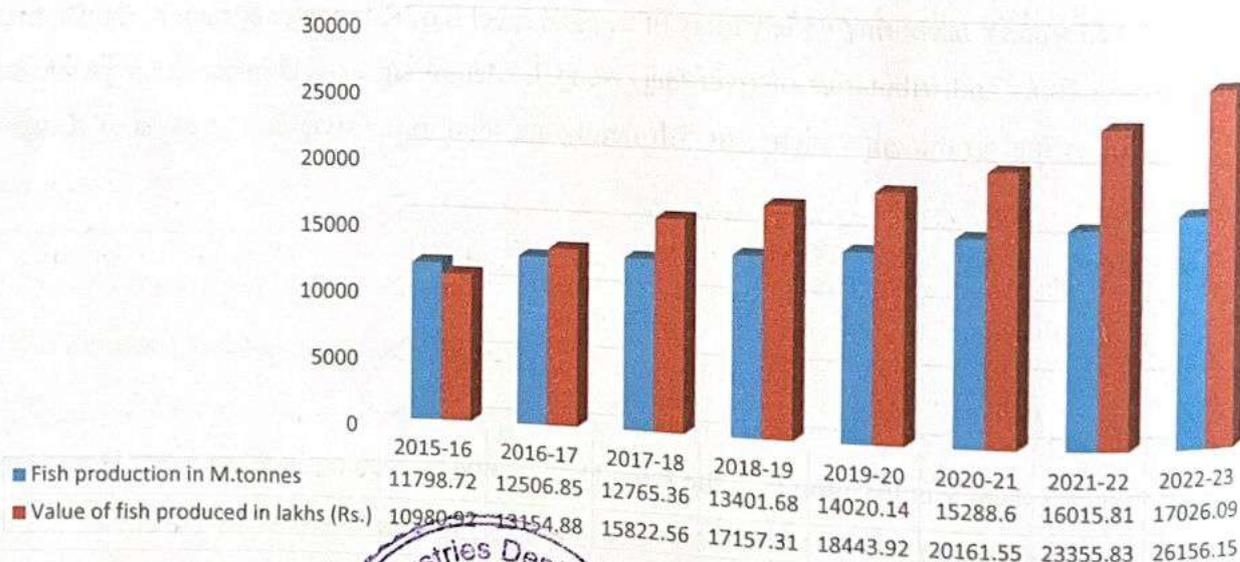
The main source of fishery cultivation is in the Pong Dam reservoir. Fishing in these water is regulated by fisheries legislation under the Himachal Pradesh Fisheries Act, 1976. Fisheries development in Pong reservoir has helped in rehabilitation of the families of displaced due to inundation. Small fishes are

spotted in the Dehar, Gaj and other streams. During 2018-19 fish production in district Kangra was 4107.07 metric tonnes valued at Rs. 5567.72 lakh. Department of Fisheries is earnestly contributing in the strengthening of rural economy and generation of employment opportunities to the unemployed youth and various schemes in this direction have been initiated. A total number of 467 self employment opportunities were generated by the department under various schemes. Under Blue Revolution, department has envisaged construction of 1,000-hectare new ponds and 1,000 trout units in the State by 2020. Central Sector Scheme of Blue Revolution is being shared in 90:10 between Central and State Government. The Fish Production and value of its catch in the state is given below in the Table:-

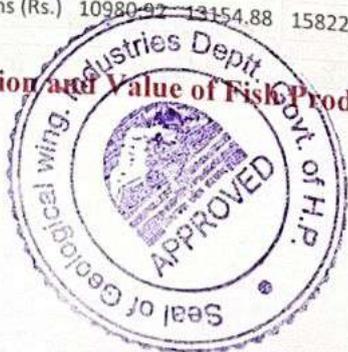
**Table No. 28: Fish Production and Value of Fish Produce in the State**

Year	Fish production in M.tonnes	Value of fish produced in lakhs (Rs.)
2015-16	11798.72	10980.92
2016-17	12506.85	13154.88
2017-18	12765.36	15822.56
2018-19	13401.68	17157.31
2019-20	14020.14	18443.92
2020-21	15288.60	20161.55
2021-22	16015.81	23355.83
2022-23	17026.09	26156.15

Source-Statistical abstract of Himachal Pradesh 2022-2023



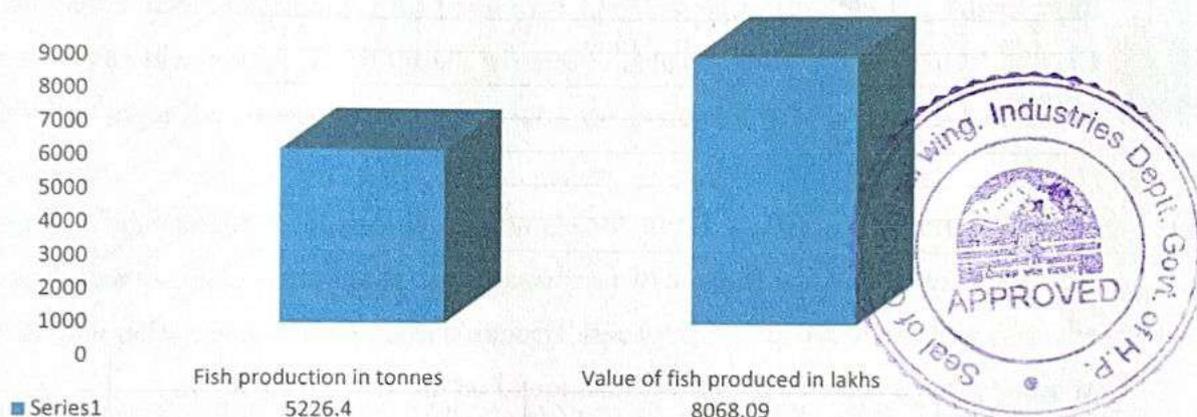
**Figure No.26: Fish Production and Value of Fish Produce in the State**



**Table No. 29: Fish Production and Value of Fish Produce in District Kangra**

Fish production in tonnes	Value of fish produced in lakhs
5226.40	8068.09

Source-Statistical abstract of Himachal Pradesh 2022-2023

**Graph No. 27: Fish Production and Value of Fish Produce in District Kangra****1.8 Flora of the area**

Forests play a vital role in shaping the characteristic conditions of an area. Besides, this also influences the economic and social life of the people considerably. The climatic conditions prevailing in Himachal Pradesh and varying elevations are most suitable for the growth of forests. Kangra district has four forests divisions, namely, Dharamshala, Dehra, Nurpur and Palampur. In addition, two forest blocks are under the control of Una forest division. The forests of the district can be classified into seven broad types as follows: -

- i) **Dry Alpine Forests:** - These forests are mainly concentrated in Chhota Bhangal and Bara Bhangal areas of Baijnath block. The vegetation in these open forests is primarily xerophytic e.g. Juniper, Artemesia, Lonicera, Cotoneaster.
- ii) **Moist Alpine Scrub Forests:** - These forests are found below the snow-line but above the tree growth line. Generally, grass is found on the southern aspect and scrub on the northern aspect. Salix, Lonicera and Viburnum are the main plant species found in these forests. Many medicinal herbs and plants like guggal, karru and aconite are found in these forests.

- iii) **Sub-Alpine Forests:** - These forests occur below the moist Alpine forests but above the altitude of 3,500m. *Betula utilis* and *Kharsu* are the two main species found in these forests. At certain heights, Himalayan temperate park lands, which are characterized by grassland having scattered mis-shapen and often moribund trees of *Kharsu* oak, maple, etc., are used as grazing grounds by migratory herds of sheep and goats.
- iv) **Himalayan Moist Temperate Forests:** - A large area of the district, having an elevation of more than 1,500 m above mean sea level, is covered with Himalayan moist temperate forests. *Cedrus deodara* is the most valuable species of these forests. Spruce and silver fir are also found in areas of mixed coniferous forests. Such forests occur in Kangra and Palampur tehsils.
- v) **Wet Temperate Forests:** - These forests are found mainly in Dharamshala, Kangra and Palampur areas. *Chil* and *Kail* are two important species of these wet hill slopes. *Ban* oak and silver fir are also found at certain places. *Deodar* is also found in association with these trees at many places. Bamboo groves are also found on the lower west slopes.
- vi) **Sub-Tropical Pine Forests:** - These forests of *Pinus roxburghii* occur at elevations between 1,000 to 2,200 m above mean sea level. Lower or Shivalik *chil* pine and upper or Himalayan *chil* pine occur extensively in Kangra, Dehra and Nurpur areas.
- vii) **Sub-Tropical Broad-Leaved Hill Forests:** - These forests occur in the sub-tropical areas of the district below 1,000 m above mean sea level, viz. Dehra, Pragpur and Indora areas. *Khair*, *tun*, *siris*, *kachnar*, *beul*, bamboo and other broad-leaved plants dominate these forests. The Classification of Forest area in the State and district Shimla by legal status are tabulated below: -

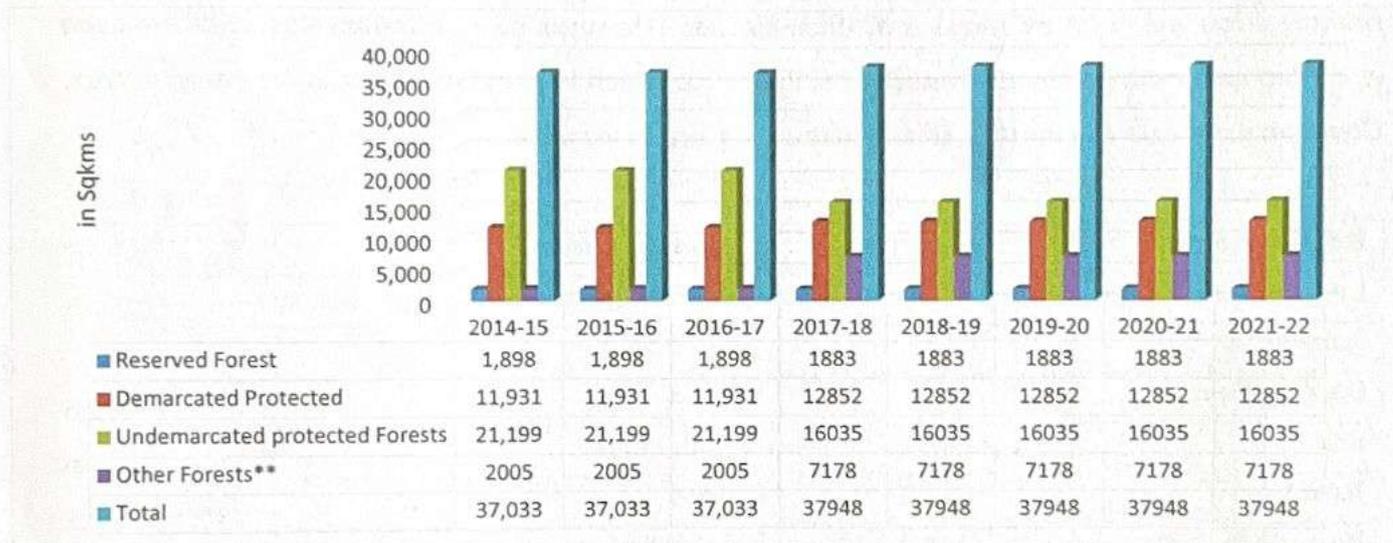
**Table No. 30: Classification of Forest area in the State by Legal Status (in SqKm)**

Year	Reserved Forest	Demarcated Protected Forests	Undemarcated protected Forests	Other Forests**	Total
2014-15	1,898	11,931	21,199	2005	37,033
2015-16	1,898	11,931	21,199	2005	37,033
2016-17	1,898	11,931	21,199	2005	37,033
2017-18	1883	12852	16035	7178	37948
2018-19	1883	12852	16035	7178	37948
2019-20	1883	12852	16035	7178	37948



2020-21	1883	12852	16035	7178	37948
2021-22	1883	12852	16035	7178	37948

Source-Statistical abstract of Himachal Pradesh 2022-2023



Graph No. 28: Classification of Forest area in the State by Legal Status (in SqKm)

Table No. 31: Classification of Forest area in district Kangra by Legal Status (in Sq.Km)

Year	Reserved Forest	Demarcated Protected Forests	Undemarcated protected Forests	Other Forests**	Total
2021-22	70	580	1572	909	3131

Graph 29: Classification of Forest area in the State by Legal Status (in SqKm)



### 1.9 Fauna of the Area

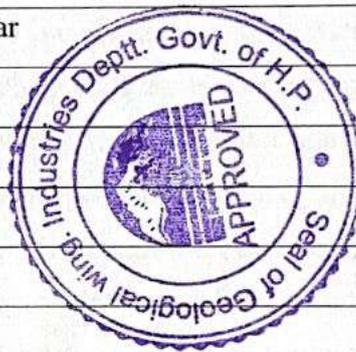
Due to wide variations in the altitude, a large variety of fauna is available in the forests of the district. The black bears are common in the higher valley. The leopards are found throughout the district. Barking dears and gural are found at medium elevation the musk deer or kastura and serao are found in certain area most commonly found is the Porcupine which is found in almost in the entire district. Common mammals and birds in Shimla district is given in the table:

English Name	Common Name
Leopard Cat	Mirag, Baagh
Jungle Cat	Junglee Billi
Barking Deer	Kakkad
Fox	Lomdi, Fohiki
Jackal	Gidder
Ressus Monkey	Lal Bandar
Languor	Languor
Boar	Suar
Porcupine	Sehal
Hare	Khargosh, Sheru, Farru
Musk Deer	Kastura
Himalayan Thar	Thar
Black Beer	
Brown Beer	
Snow Leopard	
Wild Boar	
Spotted Deer	Chital
Sambar	
Flying Squirrel	
Leopard	Cheetah
Indian Civet	Shakraalu
The Great Himalayan Leafnosed Bat	Chamgaadar



**Birds of Kangra:**

English Name	Common Name
Vulture	Cheel, Gidh, Eell
Koel	Koel
Pigeon	Kabootar
Blue jay	Nilkantha
Hawk	Baaz
Black Partridge	Kala Tittar
Grey Partridge	Safed Tittar
Peacock	More
Common Quail	Bater
Chakor	Chakor
Crow	Kanwa
Parrot	Totta
Monal	Monal
Snow Cock	
Western Horned Tragopan	Jajurana
Fulvour breasted pied woodpecker	Kathfowra
Ring Dove	Gughi
Spotte Dove	Gughi
Shikra	
Tawny Eagle	
Green Pigeon	
Tits	
Black napped woodpecker	Woodpecker
Woodpecker	



Himalaya fly catcher	
Common Myna	Ghatari
Paradise flycatcher	Choti Pinja
Cranes	
Sarus Crane	Saras
House Sparrow	
Himalaya Green Finch	Chiria

### 1.10 Climate of the Area

Climate plays a vital role in the field of life style and economic growth of the state, especially the performance of agriculture, horticulture and tourism sector is closely related to the performance of rain and snowfall during the season. The climate in the district unfolds four broad seasons. The winter generally spreads over from December to February. The period from March to June is summer. Hot and rainy season generally extends from July to September. October and November exhibit autumn. While during the winter months, the places at high altitudes remain covered under snow. The temperature during the winter months even in the lower areas is too cold because of the lashing cold breeze of the mountain ranges of Dhauladhar and Hathi Dhar. The places lying at higher altitudes are too wet in the rainy season. Dharmsala, the headquarters of the district receives plentiful rains during the summer months. In the valleys and southern parts of the district, the days are extremely hot. During the monsoon period the land becomes fresh and green and the small water channels in the hills begin to swell. The climatic conditions prevailing in Kangra district are most useful for growing food crops, forestry, tea plantation, floriculture and other natural herbals. During summer season, humidity is lowest 36%. During monsoon month, it goes as high as 80-90%. The average humidity during synoptic hours is 53% and 62% respectively. The highest levels of humidity are observed in the month of August. The general climate of the District is as under: -

Climate	Winter	Summer	Rainy
Period	Oct.-Mid March	Mid.March-June	July-September
Weather	Cool	Hot	Humid
Humidity	84%	55%	99%
Temperature Max	15.9° C	30.6° C	28.2° C
Min	5.7° C	20.7° C	19.2° C



## 2.0 ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

Like any developmental activity, the mining affects different environmental attributes. The extent and nature of damage caused by mining and associated activity depends upon the scale of activity and carrying capacity of the area. The environment management plan covers important tasks include impact description, prediction, evaluation and formulation of plan to mitigate adverse effects on environment and ecology. The important likely impact of mining on the ecology and environment of the area can be listed as under.

- Land degradation and Visual Impact
- Impact on air
- Impact on water
- Impact on Noise Level
- Waste Disposal Arrangement, if Any
- Socio Economic benefits
- Transportation of Mined Mineral



### 2.1 Land degradation and visual impact

The mining is proposed in stream bed area and shall involve extraction/collection of material from the stream bed by creating small pits up to a depth of one metre from the existing ground surface. The mining shall confine well within the river corridor and shall not be allowed outside high flood level. Since the river carries high sediment load during monsoon period, the excavated pits prior to monsoon period will be filled up with the new river borne material and will not cause any change in topography and landscape. Moreover, the land under active mining would always remain as river bed during mining operation as well as post mining operation. Thus, due to mining operation, no significant land degradation and visual impact is anticipated and as such require no mitigation measures.

### 2.2 Impact on Air

It is proposed to mine 74250 MT of mineral material comprising sand, stone, bajri and mine waste from river bed up to a depth of one metre by excavating shallow pits without any use of blasting. Hence there is no generation of any dust pollution during mining operation leading to rise in suspended

particulate matter. However, the dust emission to a very smaller extent is expected due to movement of vehicle, loading of the mineral through use of J.C.B./machinery etc. To mitigate this impact, it shall be ensured to suppress the dust emission by sprinkling water over the approach road to control the increase in suspended particulate matter. There is no habitation or point of important public utility nearby the mine area.

### 2.3 Impact on Water

The mining is proposed in the stream bed of Chakki Khad and confined to only one metre depth. The ground water hydrology indicates that the depth to water level in valley fill area varies from 5 to 10 m bgl and in fissured formation the depth to water level is 20 to 30m bgl. The mining as such will not cause any adverse impact on the flow of surface water as well as ground water. Moreover, there is no any intake of any Kuhl within the mine area or downstream of mine which could be affected.

### 2.4 Impact on Noise Level

The mining area is forming a part of stream bed and mining shall be undertaken by way of extraction/ collection of river borne material without any use of blasting. There is no habitation nearby. Since the extent and magnitude of mining is small, the sound pollution in such mines is negligible during mining operation. However, to a smaller extent, the noise will be caused only by plying of tractors/tippers/trucks/loaders to carry mineral to the nearest market which shall be kept under control as per the permissible limit prescribed in the Environment Protection Act, 1986 by proper lubrication and maintenance of the vehicles. Moreover, the working would only be done during the day time to reduce the noise disturbance.

### 2.5 Waste Disposal Arrangement, if Any

The waste in form of sub grade mineral like silt and clay likely to be generated and its proper disposal is being discussed in Para 1.1 of Chapter progressive mine closure plan.

### 2.6 Soil cover

The site under question is located over the river bed and there is no possibility of presence of any soil cover over it.



## 2.7 Impact on Flora and Fauna

The mining area is situated in stream bed and there is no possibility for growth/presence of any flora and fauna on the river bed. As such there is no impact on flora and fauna of the area.

## 2.8 Socio Economic benefits

The socio-economic benefits arising due to mining are as under:-

- Generation of employment in the rural area.
- Improvement in the living standards of the rural people
- Creating of infrastructural facilities like road electricity, shops etc.
- Development of transport facilities
- Helping to improve literacy in the area
- Exploiting natural mineral resources
- Improving the greenery of the area
- Contribution to the charitable activities

## 2.9 Transport of Mineral

The sanctioned Mining lease area is located in the river bed of Chakki Khad. The extracted mineral material will be transported to the stone crusher site located at a distance of 1.0 Kms from the mining site. The average rate of production of various constituents of river borne deposit like sand, stone, bajri and silt/clay is proposed around 74250 metric tonnes per year. Taking into consideration, 270 working days in a year (or as allowed), roughly 275 MT mineral will be extracted per day for which about 30 trucks of 9.0 metric tonnes capacity would be used to carry the mineral material to the stone crusher site. Almost equal number of vehicles will be required for transportation of finished product to the destination. The Kandwal-Bhadroya road is in good condition and can bear the additional truck/ transport load to transport the finished product in the local market. The project proponent shall make necessary arrangements between land owners (Pvt. & Govt.) and will take necessary permission if any at his own for the construction of approach path etc.



## PART-III

**1.0 PROGRESSIVE MINE CLOSURE PLAN/ RECLAMATION PLAN**

The mine area is a part of stream bed and after mining operation would remain as river bed. Moreover, there will be no change in topography and landscape, as the mined-out area will be replenished with fresh crop of mineral during monsoon season thus reclaiming the area naturally to its original form. As such no reclamation plan is required for this area

**1.1 Mine Waste Disposal****a) Year wise generation of mine waste and top soil.**

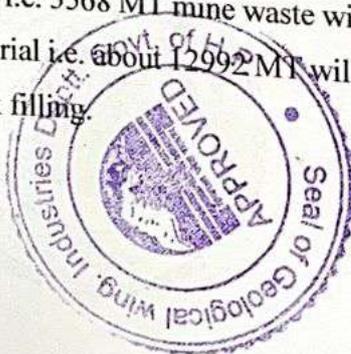
During mining operation, low-grade mineral/material like silt and clay as mine waste are likely to be generated. Since the mining lease area is forming part of river bed as such there is no possibility of presence of any top soil. The year wise generation of mine waste is shown in the following Graph.

**Table 32: Generation of Mine waste and top Soil during five Years Working**

Year	Mine Waste (MT)
First Year	3712
Second Year	3712
Third Year	3712
Fourth Year	3712
Fifth Year	3712
<b>Total</b>	<b>18560</b>

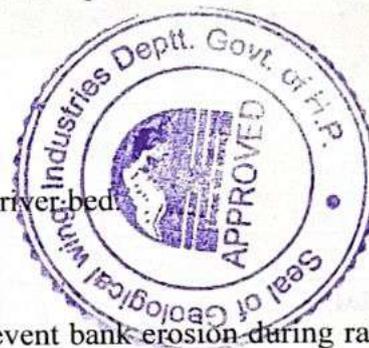
**b) Year wise disposal of mine waste**

The mine waste likely to be generated has been calculated and shown in the table supra will be initially stacked at the stone crusher premises after screening and washing. Thereafter the stacked mine waste will be partly used for filling and leveling of approach road and partly for growing plantation and for other purposes as stated above. About 30% i.e. 5568 MT mine waste will be used for leveling and maintenance of approach road and remaining material i.e. about 12992 MT will be stacked on the site identified by the project proponent for other uses/back filling.



### c) Cost of Mine Waste Disposal

As shown in the table 18560 MT of mine waste will be generated during five years and on an average 3712 MT will be generated annually. The mine waste generated shall be temporarily stacked in the premises of stone crusher site after screening and washing and shall be used in future as per the requirement stated above. However, for its transportation/disposal, Rs. 50/- per tonne will be sufficient. As such the project proponent will make a fund of about Rs. 185600/= per annum for transportation and disposal of mine waste



### 1.2 Top Soil Arrangement

As already explained, there is no generation of top soil from the river bed.

### 1.3 Preventive check dam Structures

The check dams will be constructed at suitable locations to prevent bank erosion during rainy season. While carrying out the construction of these structures it shall be ensured that these structures are laid beneath bed level having height of around 1.5 mtrs. The following table shows the location of check dams, their dimensions and tentative cost of construction

**Table 33: Location of check dams**

year	Location	Length (in m)	Height (in m)	Tentative cost in Rs
First year	C-1	3.0	2.0	6000
Second Year	C-2	4.0	2.0	8000
Third Year	C-3	4.0	2.0	8000
Fourth Year	C-4	5.0	2.0	10000
Fifth Year	C-5	5.0	2.0	10000
<b>Total</b>				<b>42000</b>

### 1.4 Plantation Work

The afforestation programme is the most important programme to improve the environment and ecological balance of the area. Since the large part proposed area lies within high flood level as such no plantation is possible on such land. Hence for growing plantation, the project proponent will identify private land outside high flood level and shall make arrangement for obtaining consent from the

concerned landowner. The Grasses and bushes which have fibrous roots and give the binding property to the soil will be grown on such land in the first instance. After growing grasses and bushes, other tree species in consultation with the experts will be raised in the identified land, based on the characteristics of soil, topography and climatic conditions. The year wise area proposed for plantation is as under: -

**Table No. 34: Area Proposed for Plantation**

Year	Area proposed for Plantation (in Sq Mts.)	No of Plants to be Planted
First Year	200	20
Second Year	200	20
Third Year	300	30
Fourth Year	400	40
Fifth Year	500	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>1600</b>	<b>160</b>

**a) Year wise Cost of Plantation**

The cost of plantation will include cost of plants, cost of manure and other labour activities like spreading of top soil on the abandoned benches, plantation work and regular watering and looking after the growth of plants. Thus, by engaging a part time Gardner shall cost around Rs 50,000 per year and in five years, the expenditure shall amount to Rs 2, 50,000.

**b) Year Wise survival rate**

The land adjoining to Chakki Khad is fertile with adequate soil cover full of soil nutrients. As such 70% survival rate of trees can be achieved.

**1.5 Re-grassing of Mined Lands**

In addition to afforestation programme planned in the areas identified by the project proponent, the grasses in consultation with the expert agencies will be grown on the lands identified by the project proponent to provide fodder for the herbivorous animals. This activity will also improve the aesthetic value of the land. For growing grasses in such lands budget of Rs 25,000 shall be made per annum to meet out the grass seeds and other expenditure

**2.0 Strategy for protection of point of public utility etc.-**

- There is no point of public utilities existing in and around the mining lease area.



### 3.0 Manpower development: -

The mining area is located over the bed of Chakki Khad involving collection of river borne material. The worker will be required for collection/extraction of river borne mineral from the proposed mining lease area, loading of the mineral for transportation, loading of the finished product and for other ancillary activities. There is requirement of one supervisory staff for overall super vision of working and one person for maintaining accounts work. Two drivers will also be required for transportation of mineral from the mine to the destination. Thus, there will be following man power requirement on regular basis.

Mine supervisor	1
Office clerk	1
Drivers	2



However, in addition to above manpower, the lessee will also hire labourer on contract basis for conducting mining operation and other allied activities as per his requirement. The preference shall be given to employ 100% local people.

**4.0 Use of Mineral:** -The extracted mineral will be used for manufacturing of grit and sand for open sale in the market as per demand.

### 5.0 Disaster Management and Risk Assessment

Disasters are possible in any industry like mining. To meet with any kind of emergency on or off, site risks are assessed in advance and risk assessment plan is prepared. Assessing the possible hazards and planning, the procedures to be followed in case of emergency will reduce the intensity of impact, Proper bench design in mine and observing all kinds of safety measures, usage of proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) on the site, attentiveness of the work force on site, following pre-defined traffic rules by all the people on site are some of the measures to be followed to reduce accidents on site. Proper communication is the key factor in maintaining the accidents on site. The mining activities in the hilly area may involve any high-risk accidents due to landslide, rock falls/collapse, flying stones due to blasting etc. and floods, inundation etc. in case of river bed mining. To prevent any disaster in the mining area, effective safety measures are required

anticipating the hazard risk assessment.

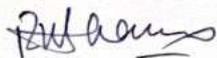
- The complete mining operation will be carried out under the Management and control of experienced and qualified Miners.
- All the provisions of Mines Act 1952, Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961, Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, and other laws applicable to mine will be strictly complied with.
- During heavy rainfall the mining activities will be suspended, the working will be for 270 days for a year excluding the rainy season and local and national holidays.
- Safety of all the working personnel will be the utmost priority of the lease holder. Lease holder will provide all the site personnel with necessary PPE like hard hats, safety goggles, earplugs, dust masks etc.
- To meet any kind of emergency, readiness to shift the injured to the nearest hospital is necessary. All mining personnel should be aware of the nearest health centres and hospitals. All managing personnel will take the responsibility of taking the injured immediately to the nearest hospital in case of any accident.
- All persons in supervisory capacity will be provided with proper communication facilities. Competent persons will be provided first aid kits which they will always carry.



## Certificate

Certified that the provisions of the Himachal Pradesh Minor Minerals (Concession) and Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2015, Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act 1961 and other guidelines issued from time to time in this regard have been complied for the preparation of Mining Plan including Progressive Mine Closure Plan of mine of sand, stone and bajri over an area situated in **Khasra Nos. 350, 351 and 352 measuring 04-05-88 hectares falling in Mohal Tipri, Mauza Lodhwan, Tehsil Indora, District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh.**

While preparing the Mining Plan including Progressive Mine Closure plan, all statutory rules, regulation, orders made by competent authorities of the State or Central Government or orders passed by Courts have been taken into consideration. The information provided and the data furnished in this Mining Plan is correct to the best of my knowledge.



Rajneesh Sharma

State Geologist (Retd.)

RQP No. H.P./R.Q.P./24/1/2019

Strawberry Cottage, Strawberry Hill

Chhota, Shimla 171002



## *Declaration*

This is to declare that the Mining Plan including Progressive Mine Closure Plan of mine of sand, stone and bajri over an area comprising **Khasra Nos. 350, 351 and 352 measuring 04-05-88 hectares falling in Mohal Tipri, Mauza Lodhwan, Tehsil Indora, District Kangra Himachal Pradesh** has been prepared with my consent and approval and that I shall abide by all commitment thereunder. "The Mining Plan and 'Progressive Mine Closure Plan' complies all statutory rules, regulations, orders made by competent authorities of State or Central Government or orders passed by courts have been taken into consideration and wherever specific permission is required, shall be obtained.

I, undertake to implement all the measures proposed in this Mining Plan and Progressive Mine Closure Plan' in a time bound manner. We have deposited a sum of Rs.....N.A..... with the competent authority of the State Government in form of Fixed Deposit Receipt as financial assurance of the same.

In case of default on my part, the approval of Mining Plan may be withdrawn and the aforesaid sum assured may be forfeited.

  
 Pushpinder Singh Maini,  
 Partner, M/s Om Stone Crusher,  
 Village Tipri, Post Office Lodhwan,  
 Tehsil Indora, District Kangra,  
 Himachal Pradesh





# State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority Himachal Pradesh

Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India,  
at Department of Environment Science & Technology,  
Paryavaran Bhawan, Near US Club, Shimla-1

Ph: 0177-2656559, 2659608 Fax: 2659609

F. No. HP SEIAA/2016/525 - 9046

Dated: 5<sup>th</sup> March 2019

To

Sh. Pushpinder Singh Maini,  
Partner M/s Om Stone Crusher,  
Village-Tipri, P.O. Lodhwan, Tehsil-Nurpur,  
District-Kangra, H.P.

Subject: Project proposal for Mining of Minerals by Sh. Pushpinder Singh Maini –  
Environmental Clearance-reg.

Sir,

This has a reference to your application dated 29.08.2016 seeking prior environmental clearance for the above project under Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006. The proposal has been appraised as per prescribed procedure in the light of provisions under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, dated 14<sup>th</sup> September 2006 on the basis of documents viz; Form-I, Pre-feasibility Report, EIA/EMP etc. by the State Expert Appraisal Committee constituted by the competent authority in its 63<sup>rd</sup> Meeting held on 21<sup>st</sup> February, 2019. The said project involves following salient features:

- a. Online Proposal No. : SIA/HP/MIN/58656/2016 dated 29.08.2016  
HP SEIAA/2016/525
- b. Project type : Extraction of Sand, Stone & Bajri.
- c. Project Location : Khasra number 350, 351, 352 falling in Mohal-Tipri, Mauza Lodhwan, Tehsil-Nurpur, District-Kangra, H.P.
- d. Project Capacity : 4,32,900 MT
- e. Mining Area : 4-05-88 ha (Cluster Case)
- f. Working Plan : Strictly as per Working-cum-Environment Management Plan approved by Geological Wing of Industries Department, Himachal Pradesh.
- g. EMP costs : Capital Cost: Rs. 8.50 lakhs; Recurring cost: Rs. 2.50 lakhs /yr (EMP)  
Capital Cost: Rs. 2.25 lakhs; Recurring cost: Rs. 0.70 lakhs/yr (CER)
- h. Institutional Mechanisms for Env. Protection : The following will be responsible for maintenance of APCDs and Solid Waste Management sites:  
i) Construction phase: Developer/ Project Proponent.  
ii) Operational Phase: Developer/ Project Proponent.
- i. Validity period of EC : 7 Years or upto the date of valid mining lease whichever is earlier.

The SEIAA examined the proposal in its 41<sup>st</sup> Meeting held on 25<sup>th</sup> February, 2019 and considered the recommendations made by SEAC in its 63<sup>rd</sup> Meeting held on 21<sup>st</sup> February, 2019. After considering the recommendations of the State Level Expert Appraisal Committee, the State level Environmental Impact Assessment Authority accords Environmental Clearance to the project as per provisions of the EIA Notification No. S.O. 1533 dated 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2006 of Ministry of Environment & Forests, GoI subject to strict compliance of terms and conditions as mentioned below. The Authority reserves the right to revise, revoke or impose additional condition at any stage.

## A. Statutory Compliance

- 1 This Environmental Clearance (EC) is subject to orders/ judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble High Court, Hon'ble NGT and any other Court of Law, Common Cause Conditions as may be applicable.
- 2 The Project proponent complies with all the statutory requirements and judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 2<sup>nd</sup> August, 2017 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 114 of 2014 in matter of Common Cause versus Union of India & Ors before commencing the mining operations.
- 3 The State Government concerned shall ensure that mining operation shall not be commenced till the entire compensation levied, if any, for illegal mining paid by the Project Proponent through their

respective Department of Mining & Geology in strict compliance of Judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 2<sup>nd</sup> August, 2017 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 114 of 2014 in matter of Common Cause versus Union of India & Ors.

- 4 This Environmental Clearance shall become operational only after receiving formal NBWL Clearance from MoEF&CC subsequent to the recommendations of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife, if applicable to the Project.
- 5 This Environmental Clearance shall become operational only after receiving formal Forest Clearance (FC) under the provision of Forest Conservation Act, 1980, if applicable to the Project.
- 6 Project Proponent (PP) shall obtain Consent to Operate after grant of EC and effectively implement all the conditions stipulated therein. The mining activity shall not commence prior to obtaining Consent to Establish / Consent to Operate from the concerned State Pollution Control Board/Committee.
- 7 The PP shall adhere to the provision of the Mines Act, 1952, Mines and Mineral (Development & Regulation), Act, 2015 and rules & regulations made there under. PP shall adhere to various circulars issued by Directorate General Mines Safety (DGMS) and Indian Bureau of Mines from time to time.
- 8 The Project Proponent shall obtain consents from all the concerned land owners, before start of mining operations, as per the provisions of MMDR Act, 1957 and rules made there under in respect of lands which are not owned by it.
- 9 The Project Proponent shall follow the mitigation measures provided in MoEFCC's Office Memorandum No. Z-11013/57/2014-IA.II (M), dated 29th October, 2014, titled —Impact of mining activities on Habitations-Issues related to the mining Projects wherein Habitations and villages are the part of mine lease areas or Habitations and villages are surrounded by the mine lease area.
- 10 The Project Proponent shall obtain necessary prior permission of the competent authorities for drawl of requisite quantity of surface water and from CGWA for withdrawal of ground water for the project.
- 11 A copy of EC letter will be marked to concerned Panchayat / local NGO etc. if any, from whom suggestion / representation has been received while processing the proposal.
- 12 State Pollution Control Board/Committee shall be responsible for display of this EC letter at its Regional office, District Industries Centre and Collector's office/ Tehsildar's Office for 30 days.
- 13 The Project Authorities should widely advertise about the grant of this EC letter by printing the same in at least two local newspapers, one of which shall be in vernacular language of the concerned area. The advertisement shall be done within 7 days of the issue of the clearance letter mentioning that the instant project has been accorded EC and copy of the EC letter is available with the State Pollution Control Board/Committee and web site of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change ([www.parivesh.nic.in](http://www.parivesh.nic.in)). A copy of the advertisement may be forwarded to the concerned MoEFCC Regional Office & SEIAA for compliance and record.
- 14 The Project Proponent shall inform the SEIAA for any change in ownership of the mining lease. In case there is any change in ownership or mining lease is transferred than mining operation shall only be carried out after transfer of EC as per provisions of the para 11 of EIA Notification, 2006 as amended from time to time.

**B. Air Quality Monitoring And Preservation**

15. The Project Proponent shall install a minimum of 3 (three) online Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations with 1 (one) in upwind and 2 (two) in downwind direction based on long term climatological data about wind direction such that an angle of 120° is made between the monitoring locations to monitor critical parameters, relevant for mining operations, of air pollution viz. PM10, PM2.5, NO<sub>2</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> etc. as per the methodology mentioned in NAAQS Notification No. B-29016/20/90/PCI/I, dated 18.11.2009 covering the aspects of transportation and use of heavy machinery in the impact zone. The ambient air quality shall also be monitored at prominent places like office building, canteen etc. as per the site condition to ascertain the exposure characteristics at specific places. The above data shall be digitally displayed within 03 months in front of the main Gate of the mine site.
16. Effective safeguard measures for prevention of dust generation and subsequent suppression (like regular water sprinkling, metalled road construction etc.) shall be carried out in areas prone to air pollution wherein high levels of PM10 and PM2.5 are evident such as haul road, loading and

unloading point and transfer points. The Fugitive dust emissions from all sources shall be regularly controlled by installation of required equipment's/ machineries and preventive maintenance. Use of suitable water-soluble chemical dust suppressing agents may be explored for better effectiveness of dust control system. It shall be ensured that air pollution level conform to the standards prescribed by the MoEFCC/ Central Pollution Control Board.

**C. Water quality monitoring and preservation**

- 17 In case, immediate mining scheme envisages intersection of ground water table, then Environmental Clearance shall become operational only after receiving formal clearance from CGWA. In case, mining operation involves intersection of ground water table at a later stage, then PP shall ensure that prior approval from CGWA and MoEFCC is in place before such mining operations. The permission for intersection of ground water table shall essentially be based on detailed hydro-geological study of the area.
- 18 Regular monitoring of the flow rate of the springs and perennial nallahs flowing in and around the mine lease shall be carried out and records maintain. The natural water bodies and or streams which are flowing in an around the village, should not be disturbed. The Water Table should be nurtured so as not to go down below the pre-mining period. In case of any water scarcity in the area, the Project Proponent has to provide water to the villagers for their use. A provision for regular monitoring of water table in open dug wall located in village should be incorporated to ascertain the impact of mining over ground water table. The Report on changes in Ground water level and quality shall be submitted on six-monthly basis to the Regional Office of the Ministry, CGWA and State Groundwater Department / State Pollution Control Board & SEIAA
- 19 Project Proponent shall regularly monitor and maintain records w.r.t. ground water level and quality in and around the mine lease by establishing a network of existing wells as well as new piezo-meter installations during the mining operation in consultation with Central Ground Water Authority/ State Ground Water Department. The Report on changes in Ground water level and quality shall be submitted on six-monthly basis to the Regional Office of the Ministry, CGWA and State Groundwater Department / State Pollution Control Board.
- 20 The Project Proponent shall undertake regular monitoring of natural water course/ water resources/ springs and perennial nallahs existing/ flowing in and around the mine lease and maintain its records. The project proponent shall undertake regular monitoring of water quality upstream and downstream of water bodies passing within and nearby/ adjacent to the mine lease and maintain its records. Sufficient number of gullies shall be provided at appropriate places within the lease for management of water. PP shall carryout regular monitoring w.r.t. pH and included the same in monitoring plan. The parameters to be monitored shall include their water quality vis-à-vis suitability for usage as per CPCB criteria and flow rate. It shall be ensured that no obstruction and/ or alteration be made to water bodies during mining operations without justification and prior approval of MoEFCC. The monitoring of water courses/ bodies existing in lease area shall be carried out four times in a year viz. pre-monsoon (April-May), monsoon (August), post-monsoon (November) and winter (January) and the record of monitored data may be sent regularly to Regional Office, MOEFCC, SEIAA, Central Ground Water Authority and Regional Director, Central Ground Water Board, State Pollution Control Board and Central Pollution Control Board. Clearly showing the trend analysis on six-monthly basis.
- 21 Quality of polluted water generated from mining operations which include Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) in mines run-off; acid mine drainage and metal contamination in runoff shall be monitored along with Total Suspended Solids (TDS), Dissolved Oxygen (DO), pH and Total Suspended Solids (TSS). The monitored data shall be uploaded on the website of the company as well as displayed at the project site in public domain, on a display board, at a suitable location near the main gate of the Company. The circular No. J- 20012/1/2006-IA.II (M) dated 27.05.2009 issued by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change may also be referred in this regard.
- 22 Project Proponent shall plan, develop and implement rainwater harvesting measures on long term basis to augment ground water resources in the area in consultation with Central Ground Water Board/ State Groundwater Department. A report on amount of water recharged needs to be submitted to Regional Office MoEFCC & SEIAA annually.
- 23 Industrial waste water (workshop and waste water from the mine) should be properly collected and treated so as to conform to the notified standards prescribed from time to time. The standards shall be prescribed through Consent to Operate (CTO) issued by concerned State Pollution Control

Board (SPCB). The workshop effluent shall be treated after its initial passage through Oil and grease trap.

24. The water balance/water auditing shall be carried out and measure for reducing the consumption of water shall be taken up and reported to the Regional Office of the MoEF&CC, SEIAA and State Pollution Control Board/Committee.

**D. Noise and vibration monitoring and prevention**

25. The peak particle velocity at 500m distance or within the nearest habitation, whichever is closer shall be monitored periodically as per applicable DGMS guidelines.

26. The illumination and sound at night at project sites disturb the villages in respect of both human and animal population. Consequent sleeping disorders and stress may affect the health in the villages located close to mining operations. Habitations have a right for darkness and minimal noise levels at night. PPs must ensure that the biological clock of the villages is not disturbed; by orienting the floodlights/ masks away from the villagers and keeping the noise levels well within the prescribed limits for day /night hours.

27. The Project Proponent shall take measures for control of noise levels below 85 dBA in the work environment. The workers engaged in operations of HEMM, etc. should be provided with ear plugs /muffs. All personnel including laborers working in dusty areas shall be provided with protective respiratory devices along with adequate training, awareness and information on safety and health aspects. The PP shall be held responsible in case it has been found that workers/ personals/ laborers are working without personal protective equipment.

**E. Mining plan**

28. The Project Proponent shall adhere to the working parameters of mining plan which was submitted at the time of EC appraisal wherein year-wise plan was mentioned for total excavation i.e. quantum of mineral, waste, over burden, inter burden and top soil etc. No change in basic mining proposal like mining technology, total excavation, mineral & waste production, lease area and scope of working (viz. method of mining, overburden & dump management, O.B & dump mining, mineral transportation mode, ultimate depth of mining etc.) shall not be carried out without prior approval of the SEIAA, which entail adverse environmental impacts, even if it is a part of approved mining plan modified after grant of EC or granted by State Govt. in the form to Short Term Permit (STP), Query license or any other name.

29. The Project Proponent shall get the Final Mine Closure Plan along with Financial Assurance approved from Indian Bureau of Mines/Department of Mining & Geology/Department of Industries as required under the Provision of the MMDR Act, 1957 and Rules/ Guidelines made there under. A copy of approved final mine closure plan shall be submitted within 2 months of the approval of the same from the competent authority to the concerned Regional Office of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change & SEIAA for record and verification.

30. The land-use of the mine lease area at various stages of mining scheme as well as at the end-of-life shall be governed as per the approved Mining Plan. The excavation vis-à-vis backfilling in the mine lease area and corresponding afforestation to be raised in the reclaimed area shall be governed as per approved mining plan. PP shall ensure the monitoring and management of rehabilitated areas until the vegetation becomes self-sustaining. The compliance status shall be submitted half-yearly to the concerned Regional Office, MoEFCC & SEIAA.

**F. Land reclamation**

31. The Overburden (O.B.) generated during the mining operations shall be stacked at earmarked OB dump site(s) only and it should not be kept active for a long period of time. The physical parameters of the OB dumps like height, width and angle of slope shall be governed as per the approved Mining Plan as per the guidelines/circulars issued by D.G.M.S w.r.t. safety in mining operations shall be strictly adhered to maintain the stability of top soil/OB dumps. The topsoil shall be used for land reclamation and plantation.

32. The reject/waste generated during the mining operations shall be stacked at earmarked waste dump site(s) only. The physical parameters of the waste dumps like height, width and angle of slope shall

- be governed as per the approved Mining Plan as per the guidelines/circulars issued by DGMS w.r.t. safety in mining operations shall be strictly adhered to maintain the stability of waste dumps.
33. The reclamation of waste dump sites shall be done in scientific manner as per the Approved Mining Plan cum Progressive Mine Closure Plan.
  34. The slope of dumps shall be vegetated in scientific manner with suitable native species to maintain the slope stability, prevent erosion and surface run off. The selection of local species regulates local climatic parameters and help in adaptation of plant species to the microclimate. The gullies formed on slopes should be adequately taken care of as it impacts the overall stability of dumps. The dump mass should be consolidated with the help of dozer/ compactors thereby ensuring proper filling/ leveling of dump mass. In critical areas, use of geo textiles/ geo-membranes / clay liners / Bentonite etc. shall be undertaken for stabilization of the dump.
  35. The Project Proponent shall carry out slope stability study in case the dump height is more than 30 meters. The slope stability report shall be submitted to concerned regional office of MoEF&CC & SEIAA.
  36. Catch drains, settling tanks and siltation ponds of appropriate size shall be constructed around the mine working, mineral yards and Top Soil/OB/Waste dumps to prevent run off of water and flow of sediments directly into the water bodies (Nallah/ River/ Pond etc.). The collected water should be utilized for watering the mine area, roads, green belt development, plantation etc. The drains/ sedimentation sumps etc. shall be de-silted regularly, particularly after monsoon season, and maintained properly.
  37. Check dams of appropriate size, gradient and length shall be constructed around mine pit and OB dumps to prevent storm run-off and sediment flow into adjoining water bodies. A safety margin of 50% shall be kept for designing of sump structures over and above peak rainfall (based on 50 years data) and maximum discharge in the mine and its adjoining area which shall also help in providing adequate retention time period thereby allowing proper settling of sediments/ silt material. The sedimentation pits/ sumps shall be constructed at the corners of the garland drains.
  38. The top soil, if any, shall temporarily be stored at earmarked site(s) within the mine lease only and should not be kept unutilized for long. The physical parameters of the top soil dumps like height, width and angle of slope shall be governed as per the approved Mining Plan and as per the guidelines framed by DGMS w.r.t. safety in mining operations shall be strictly adhered to maintain the stability of dumps. The topsoil shall be used for land reclamation and plantation purpose.

#### G. Transportation

39. No Transportation of the minerals shall be allowed in case of roads passing through villages/ habitations. In such cases, PP shall construct a 'bypass' road for the purpose of transportation of the minerals leaving an adequate gap (say at least 200 meters) so that the adverse impact of sound and dust along with chances of accidents could be mitigated. All costs resulting from widening and strengthening of existing public road network shall be borne by the PP in consultation with nodal State Govt. Department. Transportation of minerals through road movement in case of existing village/ rural roads shall be allowed in consultation with nodal State Govt. Department only after required strengthening such that the carrying capacity of roads is increased to handle the traffic load. The pollution due to transportation load on the environment will be effectively controlled and water sprinkling will also be done regularly. Vehicular emissions shall be kept under control and regularly monitored. Project should obtain Pollution Under Control (PUC) certificate for all the vehicles from authorized pollution testing centers.
40. The Main haulage road within the mine lease should be provided with a permanent water sprinkling arrangement for dust suppression. Other roads within the mine lease should be wetted regularly with tanker-mounted water sprinkling system. The other areas of dust generation like crushing zone, material transfer points, material yards etc. should invariably be provided with dust suppression arrangements. The air pollution control equipments like bag filters, vacuum suction hoods, dry fogging system etc. shall be installed at Crushers, belt-conveyors and other areas prone to air pollution. The belt conveyor should be fully covered to avoid generation of dust while transportation. PP shall take necessary measures to avoid generation of fugitive dust emissions.

#### H. Green Belt

41. The Project Proponent shall develop greenbelt in 7.5m wide safety zone all along the mine lease boundary as per the guidelines of CPCB in order to arrest pollution emanating from mining

- operations within the lease. The whole Green belt shall be developed within first 5 years starting from windward side of the active mining area. The development of greenbelt shall be governed as per the EC granted by the SEIAA irrespective of the stipulation made in approved mine plan.
42. The Project Proponent shall carryout plantation/ afforestation in backfilled and reclaimed area of mining lease, around water body, along the roadsides, in community areas etc. by planting the native species in consultation with the State Forest Department/ Agriculture Department/ Rural development department/ Tribal Welfare Department/ Gram Panchayat such that only those species be selected which are of use to the local people. The CPCB guidelines in this respect shall also be adhered. The density of the trees should be around 2500 saplings per Hectare. Adequate budgetary provision shall be made for protection and care of trees.
  43. The Project Proponent shall make necessary alternative arrangements for livestock feed by developing grazing land with a view to compensate those areas which are coming within the mine lease. The development of such grazing land shall be done in consultation with the State Government. In this regard, Project Proponent should essentially implement the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court with regard to acquisition of grazing land. The sparse trees on such grazing ground, which provide mid-day shelter from the scorching sun, should be scrupulously guarded/ protected against felling and plantation of such trees should be promoted.
  44. The Project Proponent shall undertake all precautionary measures for conservation and protection of endangered flora and fauna and Schedule-I species during mining operation. A Wildlife Conservation Plan shall be prepared for the same clearly delineating action to be taken for conservation of flora and fauna. The Plan shall be approved by Chief Wild Life Warden of the State Govt.
  45. And implemented in consultation with the State Forest and Wildlife Department. A copy of Wildlife Conservation Plan and its implementation status (annual) shall be submitted to the Regional Office of the Ministry & SEIAA

#### I. Public hearing and human health issues

46. The Project Proponent shall appoint an Occupational Health Specialist for Regular as well as Periodical medical examination of the workers engaged in the mining activities, as per the DGMS guidelines. The records shall be maintained properly. PP shall also carryout Occupational health check-ups in respect of workers which are having ailments like BP, diabetes, habitual smoking, etc. The check-ups shall be undertaken once in six months and necessary remedial/ preventive measures be taken. A status report on the same may be sent to MoEFCC Regional Office, SEIAA and DGMS on half-yearly basis.
47. The Project Proponent must demonstrate commitment to work towards 'Zero Harm' from their mining activities and carry out Health Risk Assessment (HRA) for identification workplace hazards and assess their potential risks to health and determine appropriate control measures to protect the health and wellbeing of workers and nearby community. The proponent shall maintain accurate and systematic records of the HRA. The HRA for neighbourhood has to focus on Public Health Problems like Malaria, Tuberculosis, HIV, Anaemia, Diarrhoea in children under five, respiratory infections due to bio mass cooking. The proponent shall also create awareness and educate the nearby community and workers for Sanitation, Personal Hygiene, Hand washing, not to defecate in open, Women Health and Hygiene (Providing Sanitary Napkins), hazard of tobacco and alcohol use. The Proponent shall carryout base line HRA for all the category of workers and thereafter every five years.
48. The Proponent shall carry out Occupational health surveillance which be a part of HRA and include Biological Monitoring where practical and feasible, and the tests and investigations relevant to the exposure (e.g. for Dust a X-Ray chest; For Noise Audiometric; for Lead Exposure Blood Lead, For Welders Full Ophthalmologic Assessment; for Manganese Miners a complete Neurological Assessment by a Certified Neurologist, and Manganese (Mn) Estimation in Blood; For Inorganic Chromium- Fortnightly skin inspection of hands and forearms by a responsible person. Except routine tests all tests would be carried out in a Lab accredited by NABH. Records of Health Surveillance must be kept for 30 years, including the results of and the records of Physical examination and tests. The record of exposure due to materials like Asbestos, Hard Rock Mining, Silica, Gold, Kaolin, Aluminium, Iron, Manganese, Chromium, Lead, Uranium need to be handed over to the Mining Department of the State in case the life of the mine is less than 30 years. It would be obligatory for the State Mines Departments to make arrangements for the safe and secure storage of the records including X-Ray. Only conventional X-Ray will be accepted for record

- purposes and not the digital one). X-Ray must meet ILO criteria (17 × 14 inches and of good quality).
49. The Proponent shall maintained a record of performance indicators for workers which includes (a) there should not be a significant decline in their Body Mass Index and it should stay between 18.5 - 24.9, (b) the Final Chest X-Ray compared with the base line X-Ray should not show any capacities .(c) At the end of their leaving job there should be no Diminution in their Lung Functions Forced Expiratory Volume in one second (FEV1), Forced Vital Capacity (FVC), and the ratio) unless they are smokers which has to be adjusted, and the effect of age, (d) their hearing should not be affected. As a proof an Audiogram (first and last need to be presented), (e) they should not have developed any Persistent Back Pain, Neck Pain, and the movement of their Hip, Knee and other joints should have normal range of movement, (f) they should not have suffered loss of any body part. The record of the same should be submitted to the Regional Office, MoEFCC & SEIAA annually along with details of the relief and compensation paid to workers having above indications.
  50. The Project Proponent shall ensure that Personnel working in dusty areas should wear protective respiratory devices and they should also be provided with adequate training and information on safety and health aspects.
  51. Project Proponent shall make provision for the housing for workers/labours or shall construct labour camps within/outside (company owned land) with necessary basic infrastructure/ facilities like fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, safe drinking water, medical health care, crèche for kids etc. The housing may be provided in the form of temporary structures which can be removed after the completion of the project related infrastructure. The domestic waste water should be treated with STP in order to avoid contamination of underground water.
  52. The activities proposed in Action plan prepared for addressing the issues raised during the Public Hearing shall be completed as per the budgetary provisions mentioned in the Action Plan and within the stipulated time frame. The Status Report on implementation of Action Plan shall be submitted to the concerned Regional Office of the Ministry, SEIAA along with District Administration.

**J. Corporate Environment Responsibility (CER)**

53. The activities and budget earmarked for Corporate Environmental Responsibility (CER) as per Ministry's O.M No 22-65/2017-IA. II (M) dated 01.05.2018 or as proposed by EAC should be kept in a separate bank account. The activities proposed for CER shall be implemented in a time bound manner and annual report of implementation of the same, along with documentary proof viz. photographs, purchase documents, latitude & longitude of infrastructure developed & road constructed needs to be submitted to Regional Office MoEF&CC & SEIAA annually along with audited statement.
54. Project Proponent shall keep the funds earmarked for environmental protection measures in a separate account and refrain from diverting the same for other purposes. The Year wise expenditure of such funds should be reported to the MoEFCC and its concerned Regional Office & SEIAA.

**K. Miscellaneous**

55. The Project Proponent shall prepare digital map (land use & land cover) of the entire lease area once in five years purpose of monitoring land use pattern and submit a report to concerned Regional Office of the MoEFCC & SEIAA
56. The Project Authorities should inform to the Regional Office & SEIAA regarding date of financial closures and final approval of the project by the concerned authorities and the date of start of land development work.
57. The Project Proponent shall submit six monthly compliance reports on the status of the implementation of the stipulated environmental safeguards to the MOEFCC & its concerned Regional Office, SEIAA, Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Board.
58. A separate 'Environmental Management Cell' with suitable qualified manpower should be set-up under the control of a Senior Executive. The Senior Executive shall directly report to Head of the Organization. Adequate number of qualified Environmental Scientists and Mining Engineers shall be appointed and submit a report to RO, MoEFCC & SEIAA.
59. The concerned Regional Office of the MoEFCC shall randomly monitor compliance of the stipulated conditions. The project authorities should extend full cooperation to the MoEFCC officer(s) & competent Authority by furnishing the requisite data / information / monitoring reports.

**L. Additional Conditions**

- a) The project proponent shall plant 500 trees of *Shorea robusta* (*maljhum/sal*) species.
- b) The project proponent shall include & provide *Pattal&Duna* making machines in consultation with Department of Environment, Science & Technology, Shimla & provide trainings to the local Mahila Mandal/ Self Help Group or identify, adopt existing traditional *dona/pattal* makers in the district for forming Self Help Group & shall provide a machine as part CER activity. The PP shall also impart trainings for operating the machine as part CER activity.
- c) The project proponent shall ensure to submit area of mining site in KML file format on e-mail id: [hpseiaashimla@gmail.com](mailto:hpseiaashimla@gmail.com) indicating online proposal number.
- d) The project proponent shall undertake the actual replenishment study based on the monsoon and post monsoon data after two years of mining operation and shall submit to SEIAA after incorporating the outcomes in mining plan dully approved by the State Geology Department, the SEIAA after reconsidering the mining plan will permit further mining on the area.
- e) The project proponent shall ensure creation of safety barriers from river bank, safety barrier at lease boundary for sustainable mining management before start of mining activities.
- f) The project proponent shall erect the permanent boundary pillars before start of mining activities.
- g) Water taken having mist generator cannon attachment for dust suppression shall be proposed and used.
- h) The project proponent shall be responsible for ensuring the survival of plantation.
- i) The project proponent shall provide cooler fitted with aqua guard and shed and maintenance thereof in GSSS, Lodhwan under CER activity.

28/2/19

**Member Secretary**

State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority

Himachal Pradesh

Endst. No. As Above.

Dated:

2018.

Copy to following for further necessary action:

1. The Secretary (Environment), Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change (MoEF&CC), GoI, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi - 110003
2. The Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board, Him Parivesh Bhawan, CBD-cum-office Complex, East Arjun Nagar, New Delhi-110032.
3. The Chairman, Himachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board, Shimla-171009.
4. The Director (Environment, Science & Technology) to the GoHP, Shimla-171001.
5. Adviser (IA), MoEF&CC, GoI, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi - 110003.
6. Additional Pr. Chief Conservator of Forests, MoEF&CC, GoI. Regional Office, Dehradun, C/o Forest Research Institute, P.O. New Forest, Dehradun, Uttrakhand 248006.
7. Monitoring Cell, MoEF&CC, GoI, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi - 110003
8. Record File.

**Member Secretary**

State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority

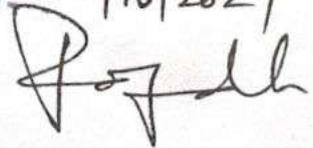
Himachal Pradesh

माका रिपोर्ट

श्रीमान जी,  
 प्रमाणित किया जाता है की ओम स्टीन-  
 केशर महेल- लोधा प्रथम, माका- लोधा, उपतह- गंगथ,  
 जिला- कागाडा, हि० प्र०, जिसका खनन- पट्टा खसरा न०-  
 350-351-352, कित्त-3, शकवा तदादी- 04-05-88 ई०मी०  
 का सालम खसरा लोके महेल-लोधा-प्रथम, उपतह-गंगथ,  
 जिला-कागाडा में स्थित है। आज दिनांक- 01/10/2024 को  
 माका पर उक्त खसरा नम्बरान में पीलर लगी है।  
 मृतक माका पर किसी प्रकार का कोई भी अवैध  
 कच्चा न पाया गया। अतः रिपोर्ट सेवा में पेश है।

Name- Rajinder Singh  
 Patwari- Lodhwan  
 Tehsil- Gangath (S P)  
 Date-  
 Signature

01/10/2024



श्रीमान जी,

प्रमाणित किया जाता है M/S आरम स्टोन-  
 क्रेशर, मडाल - लौधवा प्रथम (टिपरी), मांजा - लौधवा,  
 उपोत्तंडेव-गणध (ST), जिला-कांगडा, दि. 0 प्र. 0 जो कि नवंबर  
 -20, 21, 21, रकबा-तरादी-0-68-00 ई. 0 मी. 0 पर स्थित है,  
 जिसकी जीरा पहुंचाने वाली Conveyer सबसे ऊंची स्थिति  
 है, वहां से चक्की-खट्ट के HFL (Highest flood level)  
 की दूरी लगभग 115 मीटर है। अतः रिपोर्ट सेवा में धारा

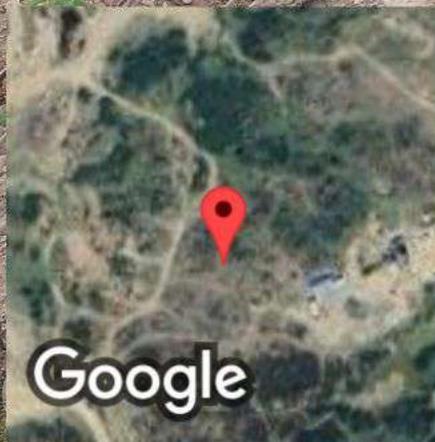
RAJINDER SINGH  
 पटवारी-वृत्त ..... L. S. DHWAR  
 पदवील ..... KANGATH  
 दिनांक ..... 25/10/2021  
 हस्ताक्षर .....

*[Signature]*

# Annexure R-11/5



GPS Map Camera



Tikri, Himachal Pradesh, India

Tikri, Himachal Pradesh 176403, India

Lat 32.271498° Long 75.728536°

24/06/2025 11:22 AM GMT +05:30



GPS Map Camera



Tikri, Himachal Pradesh, India

Tikri, Himachal Pradesh 176403, India

Lat 32.271491° Long 75.728084°

24/06/2025 11:21 AM GMT +05:30



GPS Map Camera



Tikri, Himachal Pradesh, India

Tikri, Himachal Pradesh 176403, India

Lat 32.271333° Long 75.727855°

24/06/2025 11:20 AM GMT +05:30



GPS Map Camera

Tikri, Himachal Pradesh, India

Tikri, Himachal Pradesh 176403, India

Lat 32.271494° Long 75.728453°

24/06/2025 11:22 AM GMT +05:30

Google



GPS Map Camera



Tikri, Himachal Pradesh, India

Tikri, Himachal Pradesh 176403, India

Lat 32.271749° Long 75.728239°

24/06/2025 11:23 AM GMT +05:30



**GPS Map Camera**



# Tikri, Himachal Pradesh, India

Tikri, Himachal Pradesh 176403, India

Lat 32.271701° Long 75.728229°

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**GPS Map Camera**



# Tikri, Himachal Pradesh, India

Tikri, Himachal Pradesh 176403, India

Lat 32.271518° Long 75.727989°

24/06/2025 11:21 AM GMT +05:30



**GPS Map Camera**



# Tikri, Himachal Pradesh, India

Tikri, Himachal Pradesh 176403, India

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GPS Map Camera



Tikri, Himachal Pradesh, India

Tikri, Himachal Pradesh 176403, India

Lat 32.271491° Long 75.728084°

24/06/2025 11:21 AM GMT +05:30





GPS Map Camera



# Tikri, Himachal Pradesh, India

Tikri, Himachal Pradesh 176403, India

Lat 32.271508° Long 75.728077°

24/06/2025 11:30 AM GMT +05:30



GPS Map Camera

Tikri, Himachal Pradesh, India

Tikri, Himachal Pradesh 176403, India

Lat 32.271284° Long 75.727964°

24/06/2025 11:32 AM GMT +05:30





VAKALATNAMA

IN THE COURT OF Hon'ble National Green Tribunal.

IN THE MATTER OF O.A. No. 1034 of 2024  
K Sanjeen Dogra Plaintiff/ Appellant/ Petitioner/Complainant

**VERSUS**  
State of Himachal Pradesh & ORS. Defendant /Respondent/ Opposite Party

KNOW ALL TO whom these presents shall come that I/We R-10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29

the above-named Respondents do hereby appoint

**YAGYAWALKYA SINGH, Advocate**  
Enrollment No. (UP4143A/2014)  
Ch: 203, Setalvad Lawyers Block, Supreme Court  
Off: A-131(LGF), SECTOR 46, NOIDA, UP-201301  
Email: yagyawalkya@dylawchambers.com  
Mob no. 7838848157

(Hereinafter called the advocates) to be my/our Advocate(s) in the above- noted cause, to do all the following acts, deeds and things or any of them, that is to say: -

- To act, appear and plead in the above-noted cause on my/our behalf, in this Court or in any other Court/ Tribunal in which the same may be tried or heard and also in the Appellate Court subject to payment of fees separately for each Court by me/us.
- To sign, file, verify and present pleadings, appeals, cross-objections or petitions for executions, review, revision, withdrawal, compromise or other petitions or affidavits or other documents as may be deemed necessary or proper for the prosecution of the said cause in all its stages subject to payment of fees for each stage.
- To file and take back documents, to admit and/or deny the documents of opposite party.
- To withdraw or compromise the said case or submit to arbitration-any differences or disputes that may arise, touching or any manner relating to the said case.
- To take execution proceedings.
- To deposit, draw and receive money, cheques, cash and grant receipt thereof and to do all other acts and things which may be necessary to done for the progress and in the course of the prosecution of the said case.
- To appoint and instruct any other Legal Practitioner authorizing him to exercise the power and authority hereby conferred upon the Advocate whatever he may think fit to do so and to sign the power of attorney on our behalf.

AND I/we the undersigned do hereby agree to ratify and confirm all, acts done by the Advocate or his substitute in the matter as my/our own acts, as if done by me/us to all intents and purposes.

AND I/we undertake that I/we or my/our duly authorized agent would appear in the Court on all hearings and will inform the Advocate for appearance when the case is called.

AND I/we undersigned do hereby agree not to hold the Advocate or his substitute responsible for the result of the said case. The adjournment & other costs whenever ordered by the Court shall be of the Advocate which he shall receive and retain for himself.

AND I/we the undersigned do hereby agree that in the event of the whole or part of the fee agreed by me/us to be paid to the Advocate remaining unpaid he shall be entitled to withdraw from the prosecution of the said case until the same is paid.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I/we do here unto set my/our hand these presents the contents of which have been understood by me/us on this date -

Accepted subject to the terms of the fees.

Slugh  
Advocate(s)

Dr. D. VASWAMY  
ADVOCATE  
Reg. No. D/1160/2014  
Ch. No. 203, Setalvad Lawyers Block,  
Supreme Court of India, New Delhi-110001  
Off: A-131, Sector-46, Noida, Ph. 8860050449

For Om Stone Crusher  
Honey  
Client(s) Partner

YAGYAWALKYA SINGH (UP4143A/2014)

D/3273/2023  
NIDHI KUMAR  
Nidhi Kumar

D/3493/2023  
YASH JAIN  
Yash Jain

D/4027/2023  
YASHOVARJAN SINGH  
CHANDEL  
Yashovarjan Singh Chandel

For Om Stone Crusher

1) Om Stone Crusher Harsaran S. Maini Partner. R-10, 25 Harsaran  
Partner

2) J. V. Stone Crusher Vishal Chaudhary Prop. R-12, 27 M/s. J.V. Stone Crusher  
Vishal

3) Mankotia Stone Crusher Rajinder Singh Mankotia Prop. R-28 Rajinder Singh

4) Goldmine Stone Crusher Sudhir Singh Prop. R-10, 25 M/s Gold Mine Stone Crusher  
Sudhir Singh

5) Bhandral ~~Stone~~ ~~Crusher~~ Bhandral ~~Prop.~~ R-14, 15, 29 Bhandral  
Bhandral Stone Crusher. Pawan Kumar vill. Gagwal (Tipri) Teh. Nurpur Distt. Kanara (H.P.)  
M/s Bhandral Stone Crusher  
For SCS Stone Crusher Gramin Udy.

6) SCS Stone Crusher Gramin Udyog Mankaran Singh Prop. R-24 Prop.

7) Shivam Stone Crusher Mahinderpal Partner. R-13, 21 - Mahinderpal  
Partner  
For Shivam Stone Crusher

For Om Stone Crusher